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YAHTSE RIVER
TO
YUKON RIVER

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WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

3 3755 000 65117 4

06/10/79

3841

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST ONE OF THE LARGEST STREAMS DRAINING THE MALASPINA GLACIER IS THE YAHTSE. THE RIVER RISES IN 2 PRINCIPAL BRANCHES AT THE BASE OF THE CHAIX HILLS AND FLOWS THROUGH A TUNNEL 8 MI LONG, TO EXIT AS BROWN SHIFT FLOOD 100 FT WIDE AND 15-20 FT DEEP. AFTER ITS SUBGLACIAL COURSE, IT SPREADS TO AN ALLUVIAL FAN WHICH HAS BURIED SEVERAL ACRES OF FORESTS. (P474)

**** WATN YAHTSE RIVER YAHTSE RIVER

REFN 05314 848897

STOR 1611577

HQUT N595148 W1412355 C240S 0240E 14

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST ONE OF THE LARGEST STREAMS DRAINING THE MALASPINA GLACIER IS THE YAHTSE. THE RIVER RISES IN 2 PRINCIPAL BRANCHES AT THE BASE OF THE CHAIX HILLS AND FLOWS THROUGH A TUNNEL 8 MI LONG, TO EXIT AS BROWN SHIFT FLOOD 100 FT WIDE AND 15-20 FT DEEP. AFTER ITS SUBGLACIAL COURSE, IT SPREADS TO AN ALLUVIAL FAN WHICH HAS BURIED SEVERAL ACRES OF FORESTS. (P474)

**** WATN YAHTSE RIVER YAHTSE RIVER

REFN 02613 A 891

STOR 1610577

HQUT N595148 W1412355 C240S 0240E 14

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, WATER

ABST GEOLOGY, GLACIER, DIMENSION, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, ICE, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP

THE YAHTSE RIVER IS ON A BROAD LEVEL TRACT EXTENDING 4 OR 5 MILES INLAND BORDERED ON THE EAST BY FOREST AND ON THE WEST BY THE MALASPINA GLACIER. (P11) THE LAND BETWEEN CONSISTS OF AN EXTENSIVE ALLUVIAL FAN, A LARGE PART OF WHICH IS OF BARREN SAND OFTEN COVERED WITH TALL GRASS, THROUGH WHICH THE STREAM MEANDERS IN INNUMERABLE AND SHIFTING CHANNELS. (P12) THE YAHTSE RIVER ISSUES FROM A TUNNEL OF ICE AT THE HEAD OF A DEEP RECESS IN THE BORDER OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER, TO THAT POINT ITS COURSE EXTENDS 6-8 MILES FROM CHAIX HILLS. AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL IT IS ABOUT 100 FEET OR MORE ACROSS AND PROBABLY 15 OR 20 FEET DEEP, SWIFTLY FLOWING AND EXTREMELY MUDDY. THE RIVER CHANNEL SOON BIFURCATES AND EACH BRANCH CONTINUES TO DIVIDE. (P13) THE ICE TUNNEL IS SHOWN ON PLATE X, P54. THE RIVER CHANNELS ARE BRAIDED, CONVERGING NEAR THE OCEAN INTO 2 OR 3 PRINCIPLE CHANNELS. THE ALLUVIAL PLAIN IS SHOWN ON PLATE XI, P56. SAND, CLAY AND GRAVEL DEPOSITED BY THE RIVER HAS PARTIALLY BURIED THE SPRUCE FOREST, A PHOTOGRAPH OF WHICH IS SHOWN ON PLATE XII, P60. AREAS OF VERY THICK ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS APPROACH CONDITIONS OF QUICKSAND DURING STORMY CONDITIONS. IN THE FOREST THE MORAINAL DEPOSITS HAVE FORMED HUMMOCKS OF CLAY, GRAVEL AND HUGE BOULDERS WITH NUMEROUS SMALL POOLS AND DENSE VEGETATION OF FERNS AND SHRUBS SURROUNDING LARGE SPRUCE TREES. (P14) EXPEDITION MEMBERS IN 1891 THREW A LOG FOOTBRIDGE ACROSS AN UNIDENTIFIED STREAM JOINING THE YAHTSE RIVER WHICH WAS SWEEP AWAY WITHIN SEVERAL HOURS. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE BANKS AT THAT POINT WERE CONSIDERABLY CHANGED A FEW DAYS LATER, THE STREAM HAVING A SWIFT CURRENT OF MUDDY, ICY WATER. (P18) FREQUENT REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE FOREST-COVERED SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER, THE MORAINES APPARENTLY BEING THICK ENOUGH TO SUPPORT A FOREST OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE, EXTENDING INLAND ON THE SURFACE OF THE GLACIER FOR 4 OR 5 MILES. (P19) THE SAMOVAR AND CHAIX HILLS ARE COMPOSED OF STRATIFIED MORAINAL DEPOSITS ESTIMATED TO BE NOT LESS THAN 4,000 TO 5,000 FT THICK. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE GEOLOGICAL MAKE-UP AND FOSSIL RECORD OF THE HILLS WAS FOUND IN THE DOCUMENT. (P25) THERE ARE NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES ALONG THE BORDER OF THE CHAIX HILLS, SOME CLEAR AND BLUE AND SOME GREENISH YELLOW DUE TO GLACIAL SEDIMENTS. THE LAKES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HILLS WERE FREE FROM ICE IN JULY AND AUG WHILE THOSE ON THE NORTH WERE STILL COMPLETELY FROZEN. (P31) AFTER CROSSING THE GLACIER THE PARTY CAME TO A STREAM ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER WHICH THEY IDENTIFIED AS AN EAST BRANCH OF THE YAHTSE RIVER. THIS IS NOT NAMED SUCH ON MODERN MAPS AND IN ORTH THE YAHTSE IS SAID TO RUN ONLY FROM THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER TO THE OCEAN.

**** WATN YAHTSE RIVER YAHTSE RIVER

REFN 02613 B 891

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3842

STOR 1610577
 HOUT N595148 W1412355 C240S 0240E 14
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER
 GEOLOGY,GLACIER,DIMENSION,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,ICE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER DISCHARGE,BREAKUP
 ABST I PREFERRED TO LEAVE THE INFORMATION WITH THE YANTSE RIVER RATHER THAN AS AN UNIDENTIFIED WATER BODY. THE
 STREAM WAS SWIFT SO THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO FIND A BROAD PORTION TO WADE ACROSS. (P23)

**** WATN YAKATAGA RIVER YAKTAG RIVER
 REFN 00571 909
 STOR 1610520
 HOUT N600445 W1422904 C210S 0170E 22
 LUPR 60
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE JUNEAU GOLD BELT. ALL HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THIS RIVER IS THAT IT HAD A LITTLE
 PLACER ON IT. (P26)

**** WATN YAKATAGA RIVER YAKTAG RIVER
 REFN 02573 903
 STOR 1610520
 HOUT N600445 W1422904 C210S 0170E 22
 LUPR 60
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF
 ABST YAKTAG RIVER ACCREDITED WITH GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS AND PROSPECTORS ARE PRESENT. (P46)

**** WATN YAKATAGA RIVER SOUTH CHANNEL YAKTAG RIVER
 REFN 02049 903904
 STOR 1610520
 HOUT N600445 W1420904 C210S 0170E 22
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE CAPE YAKTAG OIL FIELD EXTENDS EASTWARD FOR ABOUT 25 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YAKTAG RIVER. (P26)

**** WATN YANERT FORK YANERT FORK
 REFN 02243 913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260081400630
 HOUT N634055 W1484630 F140S 0060W 19
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,HUNTING,GLACIER,DISCHARGE
 ABST YANERT FORK, AT ITS MOUTH, IS 2,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA. IT ORIGINATES IN GLACIERS DESCENDING FROM THE WEST
 SLOPES OF CATHEDRAL MOUNTAIN. (P13) YANERT FORK MAY BE DIFFICULT OR EVEN IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD AT TIMES OF HIGH
 WATER, BUT ON COOL DAYS LATE IN THE SUMMER MAY BE FORDED SAFELY IF CARE IS USED IN CHOOSING THE PLACE. (P15)
 ACCORDING TO THE MAP (FIG. 2 "SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SPRUCE TIMBER IN THE BROAD PASS REGION,"
 (P18) SCATTERED SPRUCE IS FOUND ALONG YANERT FORK. THE INDIANS OF THE UPPER SUSITNA SPEND A LARGE PART OF THE
 YEAR HUNTING ON THE YANERT FORK, A CHOICE HUNTING GROUND. YANERT FORK IS A "FAVORITE" FEEDING GROUND OF
 CARIBOU. MOUNTAIN SHEEP ARE ALSO FOUND NEAR YANERT FORK AND SEVERAL BEARS WERE SEEN BY THE SURVEY PARTY.
 (P20) SLATE, GRAYHACKLE, AND CONGLOMERATE EXTEND INTO YANERT FORK BASIN. THEY ARE DARK GRAYISH TO BLACK IN
 COLORS. (P44) YANERT FORK GLACIER WAS NOT VISITED BY THE GEOLOGIC PARTY BUT WAS SURVEYED TOPOGRAPHICALLY. IN
 TYPE, IT IS SIMILAR TO THE GLACIER OF THE WEST FORK BY THE SUSITNA. IT FORMS THE SOURCE OF YANERT FORK WHICH
 RUNS FOR MILES IN BRAIDED CHANNELS OVER A BROAD FLOOD PLAIN BUILT UP OF ROCK DEBRIS SUPPLIED BY THE GLACIER.
 (P66)

**** WATN YANERT FORK YANERT RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3843

REFN 00481 948
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260081400630
 MOUT N634055 W1484630 F140S 0060W 19
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST_USAGE,LAND_TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED_TRANSPORT,HUNTING
 ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, BIG GAME GUIDE, HUNTED ON YANERT RIVER. (P12) NOTES THAT YANERT RIVER BASIN HAS GOOD SHEEP AND GRIZZLY RANGES. (P47) ANNABEL SAYS IN YANERT BASIN ONE FALL, "15 MI SOUTH OF WOOD RIVER HEADWATERS." HE AND HUNTER NAMED WALT WINTERS, HUNTED BEAR. (P49) ONE YEAR. ANNABEL AND TEX COBB WERE HUNTING CARIBOU ON YANERT RIVER WITH A NUMBER OF HORSES (P138-139) YANERT FORK FLOWS INTO NENANA RIVER 14 MI SOUTHEAST OF HEALY.

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK
 REFN 02120 907
 STOR 1602627000560000150
 MOUT N654500 W1672000 F040N 0420W 26
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST VESUVIANITE IS PREVALENT ALONG THE HEADWATERS PORTION OF YANKEE CREEK WHERE FINE CRYSTALS ARE EMBEDDED IN A MATRIX OF COARSELY CYRSTALLINE CALCITE.(P21)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK
 REFN 00110 93417 Y 934
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER
 ABST KUSKO TIMES (TOKOTNA ALASKA), NOV 17, 1934, VOL 1, P 1, COL 1. MINING ON YANKEE CREEK IS MENTIONED. "A DRAGLINE USING A YARD BUCKET AND HAVING A 50 FT BOOM WILL BE BROUGHT IN TO WORK THE GROUND." A CREW OF 10 MEN IS REQUIRED. THE OWNER PROPOSES TO BUILD A DITCH TAPPING A NEARBY STREAM.

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK
 REFN 00110 93703 Z 937
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" DEC 3, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 40. SEE ARTICLE IS PAGE 1 COLUMN 3. "E A ROBERTS BUYS PARTNER'S INTEREST IN MINING CLAIMS". 4 MINING CLAIMS ARE STAKED OUT ON YANKEE CREEK.

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK
 REFN 02135 908
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE PELKY AND DISCOVERY BENCH CLAIMS WERE DIFFICULT TO WORK IN 1908 BECAUSE OF A SCARCITY OF WATER. DITCHES WERE DUG TO CARRY WATER TO SOME OF THE BENCH CLAIMS. ONE SUCH DITCH WAS TO CARRY WATER FROM YANKEE CREEK OVER A DIVIDE INTO MICA GULCH AND UPON BENCH CLAIM "NO 3 ABOVE". (P263)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK
 REFN 02140 908909
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130W 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3844

KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST DURING THE WINTER OF 1908-09 PROSPECTING ON YANKEE CREEK IS REPORTED TO HAVE GOOD ENCOURAGEMENT, AND IT IS THOUGHT THE GRAVELS OF THIS STREAM WOULD PAY TO MINE. (P74)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 02186 911
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630400 W1562000 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911 BY A. H. BROOKS 1912. U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) A LARGE OUTPUT OF GOLD CAKE FROM THE MINES OF YANKEE CREEK IN 1911. (P40)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 02260 915
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "TWO STEAM SCRAPERS WERE USED ON YANKEE CREEK." (P65) FOR MINING PURPOSES.

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 02390 927
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 FLUME DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON YANKEE CREEK. (P26)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 02435 909933
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING
 ABST USGS 1933. YANKEE CREEK IS ABOUT 12 MILES LONG. GOLD IN PAYING QUANTITY WAS FOUND IN ITS VALLEY IN 1909. AT THE PRESENT TIME, ONE DREDGE IS OPERATING ON THE CREEK AND THREE OPEN CUTS ARE BEING WORKED. (P188)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 02455 938
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. A MINING DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON YANKEE CREEK IN 1938. (P49)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 04355 917918
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3845

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST IN 1917, BILL WALKER WENT TO WORK ON YANKEE CREEK IN THE OPHIR AREA FOR A DREDGING COMPANY TO ASSESS THE MINING POTENTIAL OF SOME UNRECORDED CLAIMS THERE. THE ASSESSMENT WORK WAS BY HAND-DIGGING. AFTER SAVING ENOUGH FOR THE FARE TO SEATTLE, HE TRAVELLED WITH A DOGTEAM AND SLED OVERLAND TO SEWARD IN 12 DAYS. "ROADHOUSES" ALONG THIS ROUTE WERE AGAIN MENTIONED IN NON-IDENTIFIABLE FASHION. (P216-231)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 04470 910
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, "THE PRODUCING CREEKS (OF THE IDITAROD AREA) ARE GAINES, LITTLE, OPHIR AND YANKEE." (P54)

**** WATN YANKEE CREEK YANKEE CREEK

REFN 07187 00306 910
 STOR 160339902786000594005026505560
 MOUT N630350 W1562022 K280S 0130E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,DIMENSION,PAST USAGE
 ABST IN BOX G-4-D FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS FILES, YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 DATED 31 DEC 38 RHA JAN 41 WAS A REPORT BY MR ANTON EIDE, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST 1910. (21 PAGES) THE AUTHOR'S REPORT CONCERNS HIS RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD COUNTRY IN 1910. THE AUTHOR MAKES REFERENCE TO "BERRY'S POST" ON YANKEE CREEK. (P9) THE AUTHOR CROSSED YANKEE CREEK NEAR THE MAYFLOWER PLACER GROUP.(P9) THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT YANKEE CREEK HAS SOME 50 MEN WORKING ON IT (MINING) AND THAT IT IS ABOUT 15 KI LONG. (P16)

**** WATN YARGER LAKE UNNAMED

REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625800 W1413900 C140N 0200E 29
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER

KEYW WATER CRAFT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,RECREATION,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP,NO TRAFF
 ABST LAKEVIEW WAYSIDE, NEAR NORTHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN M HILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. IT IS 35 MILES FROM THE BORDER. "BOAT LAUNCHING, CANOEING, FISHING, AND SWIMMING ARE LISTED BY THE STATE AS ATTRACTIONS HERE. ...BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION ON THE RATHER STEEP, SLOPING SIDE OF A HILL, THIS WAYSIDE IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR TRAVEL TRAILERS." (P18-19) AUTHOR DOES NOT IDENTIFY THE LAKE, BUT USGS MAP SHOWS A CAMPGROUND IN THIS AREA ON YARGER LAKE. AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN YELLOW RIVER YELLOW RIVER

REFN 04367 933934
 STOR 160339903208000665000620701240
 MOUT N625521 W1604053 S330N 0600W 28
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,RIVER
 ABST JAMES ROBINSON'S DIARY DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1933 TO MAY 22, 1934 DESCRIBES HIS DAILY ROUTINE AS PROSPECTOR AND TRAPPER IN ALASKA. IT IS BELIEVED THAT HIS CAMP WAS LOCATED NEAR MOUTH OF YELLOW RIVER. OCT 2 ENTRY MENTIONS THAT WATER WAS LOW. OCT. 6 ENTRY MENTIONS HIS BEING OUT ON HIS BOAT. ON OCT. 8 HE WRITES THAT HE "TOOK A WALK UP TO THE CUT BUT IT IS FULL OF ICE AND WATER (SIC)." OCT. 22 ENTRY MENTIONS A HILL UP RIVER. OCT. 30, HE "WENT UP THE BIG CREEK ON THE OTHER SIDE OF RIVER." NOV. 7 MAKES MENTION OF OLD SLUICES ON SIDE OF RIVER. NUMEROUS MENTIONS ARE MADE OF TRAPPING OTTER AND BEAVER. JAN. 18, 1934 ENTRY NOTES MAKING A GOLD DISCOVERY DOWN RIVER. FEB. 12- MAR. 11, 1934 ENTRIES DISCUSS THE NUMBER OF THAWS HE TOOK OUT OF AN AREA HE MINED. APR 28

ENTRY NOTES THAT "ICE MOVED TODAY." APR. 29 ENTRY SAYS "RIVER IS BANK FULL." APR. 30- MAY 3 ENTRY NOTES THE ICE FLOWING. MAY 20 ENTRY NOTES HE WENT UP RIVER BY BOAT.

**** WATN YELLOWJACKET CREEK YELLOWJACKET CREEK
 REFN 04831 974
 STOR 160714300870000092000744901120
 HOUT N622420 W1483150 S27ON 0050E 28
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR STATES THAT YELLOWJACKET LAKE IS LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF YELLOWJACKET CREEK 6,000 FEET HIGH. THIS CREEK EMPTIES INTO THE TALKEETNA RIVER. (P137)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER WEST FORK OF SUSHITNA RIVER
 REFN 00263 897
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S17ON 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE KUSKOKWIM INDIANS DESCEND THE WESTERN BRANCH TO TRADE. THEY REPORT AN EASY PASSAGE FROM THE KUSKOKWIM INTO THIS BRANCH OF THE SUSHITNA RIVER. (P324)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00026 00013 907
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S17ON 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN "MINED BY RUSSIANS", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 4, JUNE 1907, (PP316-317) REFERENCE IS MADE TO "THE NEW BRANCH OF THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY UP THE YENTNA-RECENTLY DESCRIBED BY DR. F. A COOK, THE FIRST MOUNTAINEER TO ASCEND MT MCKINLEY, WHO TOOK THAT ROUTE TO THE MOUNTAIN". (P316)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00026 00097 910
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613553 W1502822 S17ON 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER
 ABST ONE COMPANY IN THE YENTNA DISTRICT TOOK OUT \$60,000 THIS YEAR DESPITE A SHORTAGE OF WATER. OTHER CREEKS IN THE DISTRICT HAVE PRODUCED GOOD MINING THIS YEAR, FOR EXAMPLE CACHE CREEK, NUGGET GULCH, GOLD CREEK, WILLOW CREEK, PETERS CREEK, THUNDER CREEK, LONG CREEK, POOR MAN'S CREEK, AND LAKE CREEK.

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00108 93008 U 930
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S17ON 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER HAD AN ARTICLE ON JULY 8, 1930. GEO THOMPSON LOST IN YENTNA-BROTHER FAIRBANKSAN DROWNED IN SWIFT STREAM WHEN BOAT UPSET-OTHER BROTHER ESCAPED. DETAILS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED OF THE ACCIDENT IN THE SWIFT WATERS OF THE YENTNA RIVER IN THE ANCHORAGE DISTRICT WHICH COST THE LIFE OF GEORGE THOMPSON AND FROM WHICH HIS BROTHER AL ESCAPED WITH DIFFICULTY. THE VICTIM WAS A BROTHER OF CHARLES O THOMPSON, BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE EIELSON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE. THE TWO BROTHERS WERE FREIGHTING THEIR OUTFIT DOWN THE YENTNA IN A SMALL BOAT AFTER SPENDING THE WINTER IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER TRAPPING. THEIR BOAT RAN INTO A SMALL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3847

SHEEPER AND UPSET. GEORGE THOMPSON DISAPPEARED FROM SIGHT BENEATH THE SWIFT STREAM AND AL MADE HIS WAY TO SHORE WITH DIFFICULTY. WHEN HE REACHED SAFETY HE COULD NOT SEE HIS BROTHER OR THE BOAT. FIVE DOGS AND THE WINTER'S FUR CATCH WERE LOST. THE SURVIVING BROTHER MADE HIS WAY DOWNSTREAM 18 MILES TO THE MCDROY CAMP AND FROM THERE STARTED DOWN STREAM AGAIN IN A SMALL BOAT. HE WAS PICKED UP BY WILLIAM PATTERSON AND SCOTTY MCLEAN AND ACCOMPANIED THEM TO ANCHORAGE. (P8)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00155 910
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER
 ABST THE 1910 PILOT NOTES SAY, "A STEAMER IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ABOUT 20 MILES UP THE YENTNA FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE SUSITNA." (P52)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00644 A 903906
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAKE,PHOTO,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MAP,EXPEDITION,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1903 ON HIS FIRST ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, DR FREDERICK COOK, WENT UP SUSITNA RIVER TO SUSITNA STATION, AND THEN PULLED UP YENTNA RIVER IN HIS RIVER BOAT. HE HAD TWO INDIAN GUIDES AND PLANNED TO MEET THE REST OF HIS PARTY, WHO WERE IN A PACK TRAIN, 15 MI UP THE SKWENTNA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE YENTNA. (P19) YENTNA HAS "A GREAT GLACIAL STREAM A HALF-MILE WIDE DRAINING MOST OF THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE ALASKA RANGE." (P19) "POLING AND TOWING, ROWING, PUSHING AND BY ALL KINDS OF DEVICES, HE AVERAGED 12 MI DAILY." (P19) AFTER GOING UP AND COMING BACK DOWN SKWENTNA RIVER, THEY CONTINUED UP THE YENTNA NEAR MT YENLO IT "SPLIT INTO SEVERAL SLEWS MAKING LARGE PICTURESQUE ISLANDS." (P21) THEY DECIDED TO ASCEND MT YENLO LANDED ON EAST SIDE OF YENTNA "WHERE HAIN RIVER IS NEAREST THE SOUTHWEST BASE OF THE MOUNTAIN." (P21) FROM MOUNTAIN HE COULD SEE THAT YENTNA WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN SKWENTNA AND KICHATNA. (P24) NOTES YENTNA HEADS ON GLACIERS BETWEEN MT DALL AND MT RUSSELL. (P26) HE THEN WENT UP KICHATNA. (P27028) IN 1906 COOK MADE HIS SECOND ATTEMPT AT MT MCKINLEY. HIS PLAN WAS TO EXPLORE HEADWATERS OF YENTNA RIVER, WHILE PACK TRAIN OF HORSES WAS TO MEET HIM AT HEAD OF NAVIGATION. HIS BOAT WAS TO TAKE THE BOAT AND MOST OF THEIR GEAR, AND ASCEND YENTNA AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. (P115) THERE WERE 14 HORSES IN PACK TRAIN AND THEY HAD A FOLDING CANVAS BOAT FOR CROSSING STREAMS. (P116) COOK NOTES THAT YENTNA EMPTIES ITS "SILT-LODEN WATERS" INTO SUSITNA ABOUT 2 MI ABOVE SUSITNA STATION. YENTNA DRAINS AREA FROM MT SPURR TO FORAKER, AND "IT IS THE LAST OF THE GREAT RIVER BEDS TO ATTRACT ATTENTION AS A PLACER GOLD-FIELD." (P120-121) THEY HAD COME UP ON THE SUSITNA IN THEIR LAUNCH, AND IT WAS EASIER GOING ON THE YENTNA, THAN THE SUSITNA. THERE WAS USUALLY ONLY ONE CHANNEL AND RAPIDS WERE "LESS TREACHEROUS." (P121) BANKS WERE COVERED WITH ALDERS, WILLOWS AND COTTONWOODS, BUT LATER THE BANKS WERE HIGHER AND SAW MORE SPRUCE TREES. AMONG THE LATTER THEY SAW SIGNS OF OLD INDIAN CAMPS AND OLD MINERS CAMPS. (P121) BY AFTERNOON THEY HAD COVERED 25 MI AGAINST A 6 MI CURRENT AND ON A BLUFF MADE CAMP. (P121) HERE RIVER WAS ABOUT 700 FT WIDE, AND BELOW ENTERED A DEEP GORGE, WHILE TO WEST WERE BANKS COVERED WITH SPRUCE AND BIRCH. ON EAST WERE ISLANDS OF COTTONWOOD, ALDERS, AND WILLOWS, IN DELTA OF KAHILTNA RIVER. (P121)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00644 B 903906
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAKE,PHOTO,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MAP,DISCHARGE,EXPEDITION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THEY NAMED THEIR BOAT "BOLSHOY". (P123) THEY CONTINUED UP RIVER AND EACH HOUR THEY "WERE CLIMBING UPSTREAM A

DISTANCE WHICH IT WOULD TAKE A RIVER DORY SEVERAL DAYS TO ACCOMPLISH." (P124) PASSED MAJOR TRIBUTARIES OF YENTNA. THE KAHILITNA, A GLACIAL RIVER IN NEW GOLD COUNTRY. EIGHT MI ABOVE KAHILITNA PASSED LAKE CLARK, 12 MILES ABOVE LAKE CLARK PASSED MOUTH OF SKWENINA RIVER, AND NEXT DAY PASSED MOUTH OF KICHATNA RIVER. (P124) "AFTER ASCENDING BEYOND THESE 4 TRIBUTARIES THE YENTNA WAS STILL AS LARGE AS THE HUDSON ABOVE TIDE WATER, AND ITS WATERS POURED OVER GRAVEL BARS AT THE RATE OF NEARLY 7 MPH." (P124) FOLLOWED "GREAT SWEEPS" AND "CURVES" OVER MUCH SILT. GREAT DEAL OF "GLACIAL WASH" HELD IN SUSPENSION. WHERE CURRENT IS RAPID WATER IS LIKE SYRUP. (P124-125) BECAUSE OF SILT YENTNA ALWAYS CHANGING CHANNELS. (P125) THEY WERE HEADED FOR YOUNGSTOWN, A MINING CAMP THAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT HEAD OF NAVIGATION. AT 10:00 ONE DAY COOK PASSED A LOADED DORY COMING DOWNSTREAM ON WHICH WAS THE ENTIRE TOWN OF YOUNGSTOWN. (P125) THE MAN ON THE DORY SAID THE RIVER "WAS NOT NAVIGABLE ABOVE, BUT OUR SOUNDINGS GAVE FROM 3-4 FT. OF WATER, AND SO LONG AS WE COULD FIND 30 IN, OUR BOAT COULD KICK ALONG." (P125) "BY GOING AGROUND, DETEN, JUMPING SNAGS AND DODGING SWEEPERS, WE MANAGED TO GET TO A POINT ON THE WEST FORK ABOUT 40 MI FROM THE HEAD WATERS." (P125-126) AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM PARKER HOUSE ON WEST FORK, THE "BOLSHOY," CONTINUED DOWN YENTNA ON LESS THAN HALF POWER, BUT THEY AVERAGED 15 MILES PER HOUR. (P178) TO THE SEA. COOK RETURNED IN AUGUST TO YOUNGSTOWN. AFTER GOING UP THE YENTNA "QUICKLY" IN THE BOLSHOY. (P185) FROM HERE COOK SENT PRINTZ AND MILLER TO THE KICHATNA VALLEY WITH 5 HORSES, TO GATHER GAME SPECIMENS. (P186) AND COOK THEN DESCENDED YENTNA TO SUSITNA RIVER AND DOWN TO SUSITNA STATION TO REFIT. (P186) FACING (P125) ON TOP IS A PICTURE OF TWO MEN HITCHING A RIDE ON 2 LOADED PACK HORSES IN THE MIDDLE OF A RIVER, CAPTIONED: "FORDING THE YENTNA." A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00714 903
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST EXPLORER AND PRACTICING GEOLOGIST ROBERT DUNN RECORDS, UNDER THE JUNE 25, (1903) ENTRY OF HIS DIARY, THE EXPLORATION PARTIES' ROUTE OF TRAVEL TO THE BASE OF MT MCKINLEY. TWO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP BOARDED A RIVER BOAT, OWNED BY MR HOLT, AND MADE THEIR WAY UP THE YENTNA UNTIL THEY REACHED THE KICHATNA RIVER. (P33-71)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00814 903
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST FRANCIS P FARQUHAR IN "EXPLORATION OF MT MCKINLEY STATED THAT IN 1903 DR COOK'S PARTY ARRIVED AT MT MCKINLEY VIA PACK TRAIN AND BOATS ON THE SUSITNA AND YENTNA RIVERS. (P97)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00936 0001 950
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF YENTNA RIVER IS 5,830 SQ MI. (P20) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2, COOK INLET.

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00936 0001 950
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3849

ABST THERE ARE COAL OUTCROPS IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE YENTNA RIVER. (P58) THE RIVER IS FED LARGELY BY GLACIERS. FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE WEST FORK TO ITS MOUTH, THE RIVER FLOWS IN A WIDE VALLEY FORMED IN GLACIAL OUTWASH. AT TWO LOCATIONS HOWEVER, THE RIVER IS CONFINED TO A RELATIVELY NARROW ROCK CANYON. THERE ARE 2 POTENTIAL DAM SITES, HAYES AT MILE 42.3 AND SHELL AT MILE 12.3. THE HAYES TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE IS 930 SQ MI. THE STREAM MAY CARRY TOO MUCH DEBRIS TO RENDER RESERVOIRS USEFUL. (P137) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 01146 898
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST A H BROOKS NOTES THE 1898 EXPLORATION MADE BY J E SPURR AND POST IN WHICH THE TWO ASCENDED THE YENTNA, PORTAGED TO THE KUSKOKWIM WATERS, AND DESCENDED IT TO ITS MOUTH. (P.285)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 01538 933
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN "SOURDOUGH SKYS", PILOT BERT RUOFF IN 1933 "HIT A ROCK WITH HIS RIGHT PONTOON WHILE LANDING AT MC DOUGALL ON THE YENTNA RIVER NW OF ANCHORAGE." HE CONTINUED HIS RUN ONTO THE BEACH. (P60)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 01822 898
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF
 ABST CARRIES VAST AMOUNT SEDIMENT. (P9) CURRENT BETWEEN 4 AND 5 MPH. (P9) MAIN CHANNELS ARE DEEP. (P9) NEAR MOUTH, ONE BANK IS GRAVEL AND THE OTHER HAS A LIMITED OUTCROP OF CLAYS AND SANDSTONES WITH SMALL COAL SEAMS. (P22)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 01823 898
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW HUNTING,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,FLOOD,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,HAP
 ABST SPURR'S PARTY ASCENDED RIVER IN CANOES, PADDLING IN QUIETER REACHES AND PULLING BY MEANS OF BRUSH IN RAPID STRETCHES. AVERAGED 4 OR 5 MI. A DAY. (P46) PHOTOGRAPH FACING PAGE 46 SHOWS 2 CANOES AND 3 MEN ALONG RIVER WITH CAPTION "THE LOWER YENTNA, LOOKING DOWNSTREAM." SPURR CONTINUALLY MET INDIANS COMING DOWN IN MOUSE SKIN BOATS RETURNING FROM SPRING HUNT UP RIVER. (P47) RIVER SOON BEGAN TO SPLIT UP INTO MANY SMALL CHANNELS SO THAT IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHERE TRIBUTARIES JOINED STREAM. HIGHER UP RIVER HAD TO PULL BOATS BY MEANS OF ROPES OR TRACKING BECAUSE CURRENT TOO RAPID TO PADDLE AGAINST. ON JUNE 1,1898, JUST BELOW MOUTH OF SKWENTNA, THE RIVER BEGAN TO RISE RAPIDLY DUE TO WARM WEATHER AND SNOW MELT AND FLOODED BANKS. THEY MADE IT TO MOUTH OF SKWENTNA AND WENT UP. (P47&48) SPURR WROTE ON PAGE 94, "IN 1887 MR P G SHELL WITH 2 PARTNERS ASCENDED THIS RIVER (SUSHITNA), PROSPECTING ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENTS OF THE NATIVES, SHELL MUST HAVE TAKEN. THE YENTNA AND IS SAID TO HAVE EXPLORED FAR UP." (P94) SPURR WROTE THAT THE MOUTH OF YENTNA RIVER ENTERS SUSHITNA RIVER THROUGH LOW SAND FLATS. ONLY A FEW FEET ABOVE WATER LEVEL. A SHORT DISTANCE UP RIVER ARE GRANITE OUTCROPS UP TO 40 FT. HIGH. (P105) SPURR WROTE THAT "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THESE OUTCROPS OF IGNEOUS ROCKS, WHICH ARE FOUND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3850

AT INTERVALS ALONG THE RIVER, THE BANKS ARE COMPOSED OF STRATIFIED CLAYS, SANDS, AND GRAVELS. ABOVE THE FIRST GRANITE OUTCROP, WHICH IS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, ARE FOUND BLUFFS 40 OR 50 FT. HIGH, OF BLUE STRATIFIED GLACIAL BOWLDER CLAY CONTAINING PEBBLES OF ALL SIZES. THIS IS THE GENERAL TYPE OF THE HIGHER BANKS ALONG THE RIVER BELOW THE JUNCTION OF THE SKWENTNA, AND AS ONE ASCENDS THE RIVER HE FINDS THESE ALTERNATING WITH THE VERY LOW BANKS WHICH REPRESENT THE PRESENT FLOOD PLAIN. THE RIVER HAS CUT A VERY NARROW VALLEY, ORDINARILY NOT MORE THAN A MILE WIDE, ALTHOUGH NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE SUSHITNA IT IS MUCH WIDER." (P106) "ON THE YENTNA RIVER A FEW MILES ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF THE SUSHITNA, COLORS OF GOLD ARE FOUND IN THE BAR GRAVELS." (P260) SEE MAP

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE YENTNA DIGGINGS LIE ABOUT 100 MILES FROM TIDE WATER. THE GROUND WAS REPORTEDLY SHALLOW, AND RICH ENOUGH TO SUPPORT SMALL SCALE OPERATIONS. (P38)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 02140 898
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST IN 1908, J. E. SPURR, GEOLOGIST AND W. S. POST TOPOGRAPHER ENTERED THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY BY COMING ACROSS THE PORTAGE-PTARMIGAN CREEK VALLEY PASS FROM THE WATERSHED OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY BY WAY OF YENTNA AND SKWENTNA RIVERS. THEY TRAVELED ALONG THE STREAMS WITH CANOES. (P9)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 02206 907911
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, LAKE
 ABST THE RIVER LIES IN A BROAD, ALLUVIUM-FILLED BASIN, WITH FEW BEDROCK EXPOSURES ALONG THE STREAM. (P10) S R CAPPS AND A COMPANION TRAVELED BY LAUNCH UP THE YENTNA RIVER IN JUNE 1911. THEIR DESTINATION WAS THE PLACER-MINING DISTRICT ON CACHE CREEK, WHERE THEY SPENT JUNE 26 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 13 MAPPING THE AREA'S DISTRIBUTION OF ROCK FORMATION; CAPPS FIELD WORK ALSO INCLUDED ASCERTAINING THE EXTENSIONS OF THE AREA IN WHICH PAYING CONCENTRATIONS OF GOLD WERE LIKELY TO OCCUR. (P11) THE YENTNA, SUSITNA RIVER LARGEST TRIBUTARY, RISES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE ALASKA RANGE NEAR MT RUSSELL AND MT DALL AND FLOWS SOUTHEAST TO THE SUSITNA RIVER. LIKE MANY GLACIAL STREAMS THE YENTNA SPLITS INTO BRANCHING CHANNELS WITH WIDE EXPANSES OF GRAVEL AND SAND BARS. "BELOW THE JUNCTION OF THE HEADWARD FORKS THE RIVER MAINTAINS A MORE DEFINITE CHANNEL, WITH FEW ISLANDS, AND IS EASILY NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT-DRAFT LAUNCHES." (P12) "LAUNCHES MAKE OCCASSIONAL TRIPS DURING THE SUMMER FROM SUSITNA STATION UP THE YENTNA, WHICH IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT-DRAFT BOATS ALMOST ALL THE WAY TO THE FORKS OF THE RIVER. (P20) THE YENTNA RIVER, CACHE CREEK REGION WAS SUPPLIED IN SUMMER, UNTIL 1907, BY PACK TRAIN THAT USED A TRAIL ALONG THE YENTNA RIVER NEAR THE FORKS WHICH CROSSED THE KAHILTNA JUST BELOW THE GLACIER. THE TRAIL TERMINATED AT HOME LAKE. AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE TRAIL WAS NOT, AT THE TIME OF HIS WRITING 1911, USED VERY OFTEN. (P21) RAFTS OR BOATS WERE USUALLY BUILT BY THIN CREEK MINERS TO BE USED IN THE FALL TO LEAVE THE AREA BY FLOATING DOWN THE YENTNA RIVER. "FROM CACHE CREEK THE TRAIL AND ROAD ARE USED TO MCDUGALL AND LAUNCHES ARE TAKEN FROM THAT POINT TO SUSITNA STATION." (P21)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 02432 898935

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3851

STOR 1607143002600000190

MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST IN 1898 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF 6 MEN TRAVELED BY CANOE UP THE SUSITNA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES THE YENTNA AND SKWENTNA RIVERS. (P.5) IN 1899 AN EXPEDITION PARTY FOR THE U.S. ARMY TRAVELED BY BOAT UP THE YENTNA. (P.5) SKWENTNA R. IS A TRIBUTARY. YENTNA JOINS THE SUSITNA R. 30 MI. ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P.18) VOLCANIC ROCK HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE BASIN OF THE YENTNA R. A GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THIS ROCK IS INCLUDED. (P.50) COAL BEARING ROCKS "HAVE BEEN OBSERVED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE YENTNA." (P.60) AT A POINT ON THE SOUTHWEST BANK 7 MI. ABOVE SUSITNA STATION SOME COAL WAS EXTRACTED MANY YEARS AGO. (P.63) FROM BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SKWENTNA TO ITS MOUTH, THE YENTNA HAS A RELATIVELY NARROW FLOOD PLAIN. THE VALLEYS CUT DEEPLY INTO GLACIAL DEPOSTES AND IN SOME AREAS INTO TERTIARY SEDIMENTS. NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH THE SUSITNA, THE FLOOD PLAIN WIDENS AND MERGES WITH THE FLATS OF THE SUSITNA. (P.86) AT A POINT 7 MI. ABOVE ITS MOUTH OPENING SMALL AMOUNTS OF COAL WERE MINED FOR LOCAL USE. (P.95) THIS DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1935.

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER

REFN 02451 906915

STOR 1607143002600000190

MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES (FOR THE PERIOD 1906-1915): FROM THE YENTNA RIVER AT MCDUGALL A PASSABLE WAGON ROAD WAS BUILT TO THE KAHILTNA AND A BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THAT STREAM. THE BRIDGE WAS SOON WASHED OUT, HOWEVER, AND THE ROAD BEYOND IT HAS NEVER COMPLETED. BEYOND THE KAHILTNA A MARSHY TRAIL LED TO THE PLACER MINES OF THE CACHE CREEK DISTRICT. (P.42)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER

REFN 02726 794956

STOR 1607143002600000190

MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION

ABST THE DR FREDERICK COOK EXPEDITION OF 1906 REACHED THE HEAD OF THE YENTNA RIVER, BUT WERE UNABLE TO CROSS THE ALASKA RANGE. THEY TRAVELED BY MOTOR BOAT AND PACK TRAIN. (P7)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER

REFN 02727 898903

STOR 1607143002600000190

MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE

ABST IN 1898, THE SPURR EXPEDITION ASCENDED THE YENTNA AND THE SKWENTNA, CROSSING THE ALASKA RANGE JUST NORTH OF RAINY PASS. (P55) IN 1899 THE HERRON EXPEDITION, AN ARMY PARTY OF SIX MEN WENT UP THE YENTNA TO THE KICHATNA AND CROSS SIMPSON'S PASS. (P55) IN 1903, THE FIRST COOK EXPEDITION WENT UP THE YENTNA AND KICHATNA ON FOOT AND HORSEBACK CROSSING SIMPSON'S PASS. (P56)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER

REFN 02849 00003 967

STOR 1607143002600000190

MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, US COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, THE YENTNA RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3852

MOUTH TO YOUNGSTOWN (65 MILES) FOR BOATS WITH A 2 FT DRAFT.

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 04831 971
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,RECREATION,FREIGHT
 ABST AVIATOR NOTED THAT PILOT, DON SHELDON, TRANSPORTED FISHERMEN TO THIS RIVER IN A FLOAT EQUIPPED CESSNA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1971. (P227,229)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 04850 914
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,MINING
 ABST THIS SOILS SURVEY CREW ASCENDED THE YENTNA RIVER "BY POWER BOAT TO A POINT ABOUT 15 MILES ABOVE MCDOUGAL, NEAR THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE SKWENTNA RIVER." (P.11) THE YENTNA IS FURTHER DESCRIBED AS "NOT SO SWIFT AS THE SUSITNA, AT LEAST IN ITS LOWER PART, AND POWER BOATS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS AS FAR UP AS THE FORKS OF THE SKWENTNA." (P.99) AND, "IN THE YENTNA RIVER DISTRICT, CHIEFLY ALONG CACHE AND PETERS CREEKS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES, APPROXIMATELY 200 MEN WERE THIS YEAR ENGAGED IN MINING, DEVELOPING AND PROSPECTING." (P.98) STUDY DATED 1914. OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE DURING "SOILS RECONNAISSANCE OF ALASKA WITH AN ESTIMATE OF AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES."

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 04926 921
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF A THIRD EXPEDITION TO ALASKA BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN GUIDED BY ANDY SIMONS IN THE EARLY 1920'S. THIS TRIP FOLLOWED A ROUTE UP THE SUSITNA, YENTNA SKWENTNA AND HAPPY RIVERS TO THE HUNTING COUNTRY BEYOND RAINY PASS. HORSES, BOATS, AND BY FOOT WERE THE MEANS OF TRANSPORT, THE YENTNA RIVER PORTION OF THE ROUTE BY MOTORBOAT UPRIVER, ROWBOAT DOWNRIVER ON THE RETURN JOURNEY. A STOP WAS MADE UPRIVER AT MCDOUGAL WHICH "HAD BEEN AN IMPORTANT STATION SOME YEARS AGO WHEN THERE WAS MINING IN THE VICINITY, BUT IT HAD SEEN ITS BEST DAYS AND THERE ARE BARELY HALF A DOZEN RESIDENTS THERE." ON THE RETURN TRIP A STOP WAS ALSO MADE AT MC DOUGAL, PRECEDED BY A STOP "AT A RANCH BELONGING TO A MAN NAMED GRAY WHO HAD BEEN PUTTING UP FISH FOR THE USE OF DOG TEAMS DURING THE WINTER." (P144,216-217)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 04973 909
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH RIVER,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,BREAKUP
 ABST WHEN PRIESTLEY REACHED THE YENINA FROM THE SQUENINA IT BEGAN TO RAIN AND HE CAMPED AT THE CONFLUENCE TO WAIT FOR BREAKUP TO FLOAT DOWN THE RIVER. HE BUILT A RAFT 15 DAYS LATER AFTER HE HAD EATEN HIS LAST DOG THE RIVER BROKE ON MAY 17,1909. HE STARTED OFF IN HIS RAFT, WHEN 2 PROSPECTORS WHO HAD BEEN CHECKING OUT THE HEADWATERS OF THE YENTNA CAME DOWNSTREAM.THEY WANTED TO FIND A CACHE ON THE FAR SIDE OF A TRIBUTARY BUT COULD NOT MANEUVER THE RAFT. THEY FOUND AN OLD INDIAN CANOE BUT WERE STRUCK BY ICE IN MID-STREAM AND SANK. THE CACHE WAS EMPTY AND THEY WALKED WET BACK TO THE RAFT. THEY MADE IT TO SUSITNA 24 HRS LATER. (P99-101) PAGE 100 HAS A PHOTO OF A DRAWING OF THE HALF-SUNKEN CANOE. PAGE 101 IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE 2 PROSPECTORS WITH THEIR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3853

RAFT AND LONG POLE. (P99-101)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 05007 887895
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER
 ABST A MINING PARTY IS SAID TO HAVE TRAVELED UP THE YENTNA IN 1887, AND IN 1895 2 PROSPECTORS APPARENTLY GOT AS FAR AS THE CHULITNA FORK. (P150)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 05114 967
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN GIVING THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE SUSITNA RIVER THE REPORT GOES FURTHER TO SAY THAT SHALLOW-DRAFT, FLAT-BOTTOM RIVERBOATS CAN NAVIGATE FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YENTNA UPRIVER 65 MILES. (P101)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 05748 898
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1898 SPURR & POST WENT UP THE YENTNA, & PORTAGED TO THE KUSKUKWIM (P116)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 05914 899899
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST LT HERRON, U S ARMY DEPARTED ON JULY 1,1899 FROM THE HEAD OF THE YENTNA RIVER FOR THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. TRAVELING A TOTAL OF 1000 MI. THE PARTY ARRIVED AT FORT GIBBON ON DEC 11. (P74)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 06663 909
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,RIVER BASIN
 ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA", INDICATES THAT THE YENTNA RIVER HAS BEEN NAVIGATED BY STEAMERS TO THE MOUTH OF THE KICHATNA. (P24) PLACER-MINING OPERATIONS ARE FOUND IN THE WATERSHED OF THE YENTNA RIVER. (P204) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED ABOVE.

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER
 REFN 06722 930
 STOR 1607143002600000190
 HOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,PAST USAGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3854

ABST STEPHEN R CAPPS OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WENT BY MOTOR BOAT UP YENTNA AS FAR AS SKWENTNA R. (P116) BILL AUSTEN TOOK BEACH, LEAN AND SIMON UP YENTNA R AS FAR AS SKWENTNA R. THEY PASSED MANY OLD DESERTED PLACES. PASSED MC DOUGALL, WHERE THE TRAIL STARTED FOR CACHE CREEK AND WHERE THERE WAS A DESERTED TOWN AND OLD RIVER STEAMER. PASSED DESERTED OLD RANCH CALLED GRAYS ABOUT 16 MILES BELOW SKWENTNA CROSSING. (P117) BOTH BOATS SHEERED MANY MOTOR PINS ON TRIP UP RIVER (P118) IN AUG 1930 BEACH AND HIS COHORTS MOTOR BOATED UP RIVER FROM MOUTH TO MCDUGALL WHERE THEY WERE STRANDED BY RAIN-CAUSED FLOOD FOR 3 DAYS. THEY MOVED UP TO GRAYS ON THE THIRD DAY BUT THE WATER THREATENED TO DRIVE THEM INTO THE MYS. FINALLY THE WATER RECEDED AND THEY COULD MOVE ON. THEY HAD TO LINE THE BOAT ALONG WHILE USING THE MOTOR. (PP173 & 174) THEY RETURNED DOWN YENTNA R IN SAME BOAT. (P189)

**** WATN YENTNA RIVER YENTNA RIVER

REFN 07187 00112 947

STOR 1607143002600000190

MOUT N613353 W1502822 S170N 0070W 13

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST THE YENTNA IS NAVIGABLE IN RIVER BOATS AS FAR AS MCDUGALL. IT IS BELIEVED POSSIBLE TO NAVIGATE THE YENTNA AND SKWENTNA RIVERS MUCH FARTHER THAN THIS IN SMALL BOATS WITH EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL. (P14)

**** WATN YERRICK CREEK YERRICK CREEK

REFN 01386 943

STOR 160339907005001230004521006520

MOUT N632400 W1433300 C190N 0100E 29

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSP, FLOOD

ABST IN SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION, 1943: "TEMPORARY STRUCTURES (BRIDGES) WERE WASHED AWAY ONE OR MORE TIMES AT...YERRICK CREEK." (P65) MANY STREAMS ARE LISTED HERE. THIS WAS IN REFERENCE TO ICE BUILD-UP AND SPRING BREAK-UP

**** WATN YORK CREEK YORK RIVER

REFN 02059 904

STOR 1602564001090000200

MOUT N654600 W1670200 K040N 0400W 08

LUPR 22 PINGUK RIVER

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING WAS DONE IN 1904 ON YORK RIVER, A WESTERN BRANCH OF THE PINGUK, WHICH FLOWS NORTHWARD FROM BROOKS MOUNTAIN. STREAM TIN IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE GRAVELS FOR MORE THAN 10 MILES ALONG THIS RIVER. IN THE SAMPLES SEEN BY THE WRITER THE CASSITERITE IS IN FINE GRAINS ASSOCIATED WITH SMALL AMOUNTS OF MAGNETITE, GARNET, TOURMALINE, AND QUARTZ. (P126)

**** WATN YOUNG CREEK LITTLE KINGS RIVER

REFN 01330 905

STOR 160801600300500025000020000010

MOUT N614455 W1484225 S190N 0040E 10

LUPR 52 KINGS RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "A THICK COAL SEAM IS REPORTED ON LITTLE KINGS RIVER." (P22) THIS WOULD MAKE THE AREA PART OF THE... MOOSE-GRANITE CREEK SECTION. (P22) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA WAS MADE IN 1905, BUT IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THEY ACTUALLY VISITED THIS STREAM. "LITTLE KINGS CREEK" IS A VARIANT NAME OF YOUNG CREEK, PER ORTH. ON MODERN MAP, YOUNG CREEK IS IN LOCATION INDICATED BY AUTHOR ON HIS MAP, WHICH IS A PART OF THIS REPORT.

**** WATN YOUNG CREEK YOUNG CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3855

REFN 02062 905
 STOR 160801600300500025000020000010
 MOUT N614455 W1484225 S190N 0040E 10
 LUPR 52 KINGS RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST COAL SEAMS 6 FEET THICK HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THIS CREEK. (P154)

**** WATN YOUNG CREEK YOUNG CREEK

REFN 02083 905
 STOR 160801600300500025000020000010
 MOUT N614455 W1484225 S190N 0040E 10
 LUPR 52 KINGS RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE COAL ON YOUNG CREEK IS OF INTERMEDIATE CHARACTER BETWEEN THAT ON KINGS AND CHICKALOON CREEKS AND S OF THE HATANUSKA. IT IS REPORTED THAT ONE OR MORE SEAMS OF WORKABLE THICKNESS HAVE BEEN FOUND. A SECTION ON THE W BANK AT AN ELEVATION OF 1585 FEET WAS MEASURED AND RESULTS ARE ON PAGE 21. SHALE, SANDSTONE, AND COAL WERE PRESENT.

**** WATN YOUNG CREEK YOUNG CREEK

REFN 02121 907
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750020300220
 MOUT N612158 W1424334 C060S 0150E 09
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, PHOTO
 ABST THE STREAM GRAVELS OF YOUNG CREEK WERE AMONG THE DEPOSITS WHERE GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN THE AREA, AND ON WHICH ACTIVE OPERATIONS WERE BEING CONDUCTED IN 1907. (P94) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STREAMS APPEARS ON P34, PLATE VI, A, WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION, "INTRUSIONS OF FINE-GRAINED PORPHYRY IN BLACK SHALE ON YOUNG CREEK."

**** WATN YOUNG CREEK YOUNG CREEK

REFN 02165 909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750020300220
 MOUT N612158 W1424334 C060S 0150E 09
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST FED BY GLACIERS, CHARACTERIZED BY BROAD OPEN VALLEY AT ITS HEAD AND BY ROCK CANYON IN ITS LOWER COURSE. (P10) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE "DEEP GULCHES TRIBUTARY TO YOUNG CREEK". (P18) THE CREEK FLOWS IN A SHALLOW CANYON WHOSE WALLS ARE COMPOSED OF BLACK SHALE. (P35) LIMESTONE "NODULES" SEEN IN A NUMBER OF PLACES ON YOUNG CREEK. (P35) GRAVEL TERRACES NOTED ALONG THIS CREEK. (P49) SOME GOLD HAS BEEN PRODUCED HERE. (P98) LARGE PART OF THE CREEK HAS BEEN STAKED FOR GOLD CLAIMS WITH LITTLE PRODUCTION BY 1909. THE CREEK CARRIES A LARGE STREAM OF WATER AT ALL SEASONS AND HAS AN AVERAGE FALL OF 100 FT PER MI ABOVE THE NIZINA FLATS. DIFFICULT TO REACH THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK BECAUSE OF THE CANYON-LIKE CHARACTER OF THE STREAM CHANNEL AND THE ABSENCE OF TRAILS ABOVE THE CREEK ON THE HILL SLOPES; THE ROUTE IS USUALLY OVER THE DIVIDE FROM CHITUTU AND WHITE CREEKS TO CALAHITY GULCH AND DOWN TO YOUNG CREEK. (PP107-108)

**** WATN YOUNG CREEK YOUNG CREEK

REFN 02576 911
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750020300220
 MOUT N612158 W1424334 C060S 0150E 09
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "IT IS ALSO REPORTED THAT SOME WORK WAS DONE ON YOUNG CREEK NEAR CALAHITY GULCH. (P107)

**** WATN YOUNG CREEK YOUNG CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3856

REFN 02980 971
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750020300220
 HOUT N612158 W1424334 C060S 0150E 09
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE, AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE OF ALASKA. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT MINING ACTIVITY DID OCCUR IN THE YOUNG CREEK AREA AS THEY FOUND NUGGETS OF NATIVE COPPER. (P49)

**** WATN YOUNG LAKE YOUNG LAKE

REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1611
 HOUT NS80732 W1342845 C430S 0670E 20
 LUPR 60 ADMIRALTY CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION

ABST J.B. CALDWELL DESCRIBES GOOD FISHING NEAR JUNEAU. YOUNG'S LAKE CAN BE REACHED BY A 1/2 MI TRAIL FROM ADMIRALTY CREEK. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN YOUNG LAKE YOUNG LAKE

REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 HOUT NS80732 W1342845 C430S 0670E 20
 LUPR 60 ADMIRALTY CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST YOUNG LAKE HAS CABINS, IS CLOSE TO ALPINE PEAKS, IS 20 SEA MILES W OF JUNEAU AND IS CONNECTED BY 4 MILE TRAIL TO YOUNG BAY. (P260)

**** WATN YOUNG RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06769 866930
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, ECONOMY, PHOTO, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, COMMUNITY

ABST DAVIS STATES THAT ALONG THE YUKON ARE VAST TIMBERED STRETCHES, MOSSY HILLS, CLIFFS AND MASSIVE GRANITE WALLS, FISH CAMPS, AND MINING TOWNS. (P98) THERE ARE SHALLOWS WITH TREACHEROUS BARS, RAPIDS SO NARROW THAT "ONE MAY ALMOST TOUCH THE ROCKY WALLS AS ONE PASSES SWIFTLY THROUGH." (P98) THE R TWISTS AND MEANDERS. (P99) THE TANANA IS THE "GREATEST TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON" FROM THE SOUTH. IT FLOWS INTO THE YUKON 30 MILES BELOW RAMPARTS, AND "ITS RAPID WATERS INCREASE THE CURRENT OF THE MAIN R FOR A LONG DISTANCE. (P100) THE KOYUKUK FLOWS INTO THE YUKON "WITH SUCH A PUSH IT TURNS THE GREAT R SHARPLY S THROUGH 3 DEGREES OF LATITUDE." (P100) BIRCH SPRUCE, AND TAMARAK GROW ALONG THE YUKON. (P104) THE "TINNEH INDIANS" BUILT THEIR WINTER HOUSES IN PITS ALONG THE R TERRACES. (P107) "DALL CAME DOWN THE YUKON IN 1866." (P109) DAVIS REFERS TO "THE HUTS OF DRIFTWOOD WASHED UPON THE BEACH FROM ARCTIC WRECKS AND YUKON R DOWN-PULL." (P232) THE YUKON R IS FROZEN SOLID BY NOVEMBER. (P265) "WHEN THE RUSSIANS CAME TO THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON, THEY MADE A RED FOX SKIN THE UNIT OF VALUE, AND THE OLD WORD FOR \$1 IS STILL ONE SKIN AND 50 CENTS IS HALF A SKIN]" (P266) A PHOTO ON PAGE 280 SHOWS "A SALMON FISHER ON THE YUKON." IT APPEARS THAT THE PEOPLE ARE STANDING ON DOCK OF SOME KIND.

**** WATN YUKI RIVER YUKO RIVER

REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603399055650010340
 HOUT N644300 W1560700 K090S 0140E 08
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3857

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE CRIPPLE-LEXIS TRAIL FOLLOVED THE YUKO RIVER FROM ITS SOURCE TO ITS MOUTH, CROSSING THE RIVER ABOUT 15 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN YUKI RIVER YUKO RIVER
 REFN 02133 908
 STOR 1603399055650010340
 MOUT N644300 W1560700 K090S 0140E 08
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,NO TRAFF
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE "MEANDERING LOWER COURSE OF YUKO RIVER" WHICH DISCHARGES IN THE YUKON ABOUT 23 MILES BELOW RUBY CREEK. (P230)

**** WATN YUKI RIVER YUKO RIVER
 REFN 02135 907908
 STOR 1603399055650010340
 MOUT N644300 W1560700 K090S 0140E 08
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,ROUTE,COMMUNITY
 ABST A WINTER ROUTE FROM THE LOWER YUKON RIVER TO THE INNOKO IS DESCRIBED. ONE CAN LEAVE THE SMALL TRADING STATION CALLED LEXIS'S, FOLLOW THE TRAIL SOUTH FROM THE YUKON UP THE YAKO RIVER VALLEY, CROSS THE WIDE, FLAT PASS AT ITS HEAD INTO THE VALLEY OF THE NORTH FORK OF THE INNOKO, AND ONWARD TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE INNOKO. SEVERAL PARTIES TRAVELED THIS ROUTE THE WINTER OF 1907-1908, AND A FEW DOG-TEAM LOADS OF FREIGHT WERE HAULED OVER IT. TOTAL DISTANCE IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 100 MILES. THIS ROUTE IS THE SHORTEST WINTER ROUTE TO GO FROM OPHIR TO UPPER CENTRAL YUKON POINTS, AND WOULD BE THE MOST DIRECT FOR A WINTER MAIL TRAIL TO OPHIR. (P251-252)

**** WATN YUKI RIVER YUKO RIVER
 REFN 02199 911
 STOR 1603399055650010340
 MOUT N644300 W1560700 K090S 0140E 08
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION
 ABST USGS 1911. THE YUKO RIVER MEANDERS IN ITS LOWER COURSE ACROSS BROAD FLATS CONTAINING SLOUGHS AND SMALL LAKES. SPRUCE OR LOG CABIN OR LUMBER SIZE STANDS IN GROVES, INTERSPERSED WITH SWAMPY HEADOWS AND BRUSHY TRACTS OF WILLOWS AND ALDERS ON THE YUKO FLATS, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE BANKS OF STREAMS. (P291)

**** WATN YUKI RIVER YUKO RIVER
 REFN 02440 934
 STOR 1603399055650010340
 MOUT N644300 W1560700 K090S 0140E 08
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION
 ABST USGS, 1934. THE YUKO RIVER HAS 2 LARGE BRANCHES WHICH UNITE ABOUT 25 MILES FROM THE YUKON RIVER.FOR 15 MILES BELOW THE FORKS THE RIVER MEANDERS TORTUOUSLY OVER A VALLEY FLOOR WHICH RANGES IN WIDTH FROM 2 OR 3 MILES TO LESS THAN ONE MILE. THE NARROWEST PLACE IN THE VALLEY FLOOR IS AT A POINT 4 OR 5 MILES BELOW THE FORKS. IT WAS AT THIS POINT THAT THE USGS CREW IN 1934 RAFTED THE RIVER.THERE, THE YUKO IS ABOUT 100 FEET WIDE AND AT A MODERATE STAGE OF WATER HAS A CURRENT OF ABOUT 2 MPH. THE DEPTH IN THE DEEPER PART OF THE CHANNEL, ALONG THE E BANK IS MORE THAN 12 FT.FROM THE FORKS DOWNSTREAM TO THIS POINT AND FOR SOME DISTANCE BEYOND, THE RIVER HAS NUMEROUS LOW GRAVEL BARS BUT CUT BANKS ARE MORE PREVALENT.AS THE RIVER FLOWS OUT OF ITS OWN VALLEY AND CUTS ACROSS THE FLOOR OF THE YUKON, THE GRAVEL BARS DISAPPEAR AND THE YUKO FLOWS IN A MEANDERING COURSE WITH A LOW GRADIENT AND SLOWER CURRENT.(P148) ON THE LOWER PART OF THE YUKO, SPRUCE GROWS TO A DIAMETER OF 2 FT.AMPLE TIMBER WAS AVAILABLE TO BUILD 30 FT RAFTS.(P152) FORAGE FOR STOCK WAS FAIRLY PLENTIFUL. (P153) THE YUKO IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3858

NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS AT LEAST AS FAR UPSTREAM AS THE FORKS. (P154)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

REFN 04490 917918

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST WALTER HARPER WENT UP THE YUKON AS FAR AS THE CHARLEY RIVER IN A STEAMBOAT, HUNTED, CONSTRUCTED A RAFT AND FLOATED 2500 LBS OF MEAT DOWN TO FORT YUKON, ALL DURING THE LATTER HALF OF SEPT., 1917. ON NOV. 8, 1917, ARCHDEACON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER SET OUT FROM FORT YUKON ON DOGSLEDS AND TRAVELED ACROSS FROZEN LAKES AND SWAMPS OF THE YUKON FLATS TO CHANDELAR VILLAGE. THE TRAILS IN THE YUKON FLATS FOLLOW THE SAME LINE THROUGH THE WOODS YEAR AFTER YEAR BUT THERE ARE DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO THE RIVER EACH SEASON. THE ARCHDEACON PERFORMED SERVICES AT CHANDELAR VILLAGE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

KUSILVAK SLOUGH

REFN 05157 870

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW DIMENSIONS, NO TRAFF

ABST 3 MI NORTH OF THE SOUTH SLOUGH MOUTH OF THE YUKON IS THE KUSILVAK SLOUGH. THIS IS THE TRUE YUKON MOUTH, BEING THE ONLY ONE WHICH CARRIES A DEEP CHANNEL OUT TO SEA. THE MOUTH OF THE KUSILVAK IS IN LONG 164 DEG W AND LAT 62 DEG 26 MIN N. THERE IS A VILLAGE ON THE SOUTH POINT CALLED KWEE-ANUGEMUT, AND ONE ON THE NORTH POINT KNOWN AS ANUG-ANUGEMUT. BETWEEN THEM WE HAVE 9 FATHOMS, AND DEPTH DECREASES AS WE ASCEND THE SLOUGH, ABOUT A FATHOM A MILE, UNTIL WE HAVE 4 OR 5 FATHOMS, WHICH MAY BE CARRIED UP THE YUKON WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, 300 MI TO THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK RIVER. (P264) ITS LENGTH IS 550 MI, FROM THE KUSILVAK MOUTH TO THE LOWER RAPIDS (1352 MI), OR THE LOWER TAHCO RAPIDS (1513 MI), THE YUKON RIVER IS NAVIGABLE THROUGHOUT FOR VESSELS DRAWING NOT MORE THAN 4 FT, AND FOR A GREAT PART OF ITS LENGTH FOR THOSE DRAWING MUCH MORE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

KVICHPAK RIVER OR YUKON RIVER

REFN 00792 A 886

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, WATER

ABST GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREEZEUP, MAP, BREAKUP IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HENRY ELLIOTT SAYS "THE PORTAGE FROM KOLHAKOVSKY (KOLHAKOF) TO THE KVICHPAK IS ONLY 3 DAYS JOURNEY IN WINTER, OR 5 DAYS BY WATER IN CANOES, DURING SUMMER. IT IS A TRIP MADE BY LARGE NUMBERS OF THE NATIVES OF BOTH STREAMS, IN THE PROGRESS OF THEIR NATURAL BARTER AND MOOSE-HUNTING." (P408) ELLIOTT NOTES THAT ODDLY ENOUGH THE YUKON IS THE MOST WELL KNOWN SECTION OF ALASKA. "AN ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED ANNUAL MARCH HAS BEEN MADE UP AND DOWN ITS DREARY BANKS SINCE 1865, BY MEN WELL QUALIFIED TO DESCRIBE ITS VARYING MOODS." (P413) NOTES FIRST WHITE MAN WAS GLAZDOONOV WHO WENT UP TO NULATO IN 1833. LIEUT ZAGOSKIN ASCENDED TO THE RAMPARTS BETWEEN 1842-1845, AND AFTER HIM IN 1865 WERE THE FIRST AMERICANS, IN ORDER, KENNICOTT, PEASE, ADAMS, KETCHUM, DALL, WHYMPER, MERCIER, RAYMOND, HILL AND SHAW (TWO MINERS, FROM ITS VERY SOURCE) NELSON, PETROFF, THEN SCHWATKA AND EVERETT (ALSO FROM ITS SOURCE) (P412-413). NO STEAKER CAN "GET WITHIN 60 MI OF ITS DELTOID ENTRANCE," AND THEY ENTER FROM ST. MICHAEL'S, "THE MOST IMPORTANT POST IN THE ALASKAN NORTH." (P413) A GREAT DEAL OF FUR TRADE OCCURS ON YUKON AND ST MICHAEL IS MAJOR SHIPPING POINT. (P413) "IN MID SUMMER THE YUKON IS REACHED BY SMALL, LIGHT-DRAFT, STERNWHEEL STEAMERS, WHICH, RUN DOWN FROM ST MICHAEL'S AND ENTER ITS MOUTH, TOWING BEHIND THEM A STRING OF 5 OR 6 LARGE WOODEN BOATS WHICH ARE EACH LADEN WITH SEVERAL TONS OF MERCHANDISE. THE SCREAM OF THEIR WHISTLES AND PUFFING OF THESE LITTLE TRADING STEAMERS AS THEY SLOWLY DRAG SUCH TONS AGAINST A RAPID CURRENT, IS THE ONLY ENLIVENMENT WHICH THE IMMENSE LONELY SOLITUDES OF THE YUKON ARE SUBJECTED TO BY OUR PEOPLE. THAT AREA OF WATERY WASTE IS SO WIDE AND LONG,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3859

AND THE BOATS ARE SO SMALL AND FEW IN NUMBER, THAT EVEN THIS INNOVATION MUST BE WATCHED FOR EVERY YEAR WITH A HAWK'S EYE, OR IT WILL PASS UNOBSERVED." (P414) THERE IS A SKETCH OF A SMALL STEAMER TOWING 5 SMALL LOADED BOATS IN WATER, CAPTIONED: "TRADER'S STEAMER TOWING BATEAUX LOADED WITH GOODS UP THE YUKON, THE KVICHPAK JUST BELOW MERCIER'S STATION." (P414) NOTES YUKON DELTA IS A "LABYRINTH OF BLIND, MISLEADING CHANNELS, SLOUGHS, AND SWAMPS, WHICH EXTEND FOR MORE THAN 100 MI UP UNTIL THEY UNITE NEAR CHATINAK WITH THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THAT GREAT RIVER." (P414)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER KVICHPAK RIVER OR YUKON RIVER

REFN 00792 B 886

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, WATER

GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREEZEUP, MAP, BREAKUP

ABST SAYS DELTA IS BARELY ABOVE TIDE LEVEL, AND WATER IS EVERYWHERE SO ITS LIKE "A VAST INLAND SEA" WITH A MAZE OF CHANNELS. (P414-415) WHERE THE CHANNELS UNITE ABOVE ANDRIEVSKY (ST MARY'S) AND CHATINAK THE YUKON HAS A BREADTH OF 20 MI, AND AGAIN, AT MANY PLACES, AWAY ON AND UP THIS IMPRESSIVE STREAM AS FAR AS 700 OR 800 MI BEYOND, THIS SAME GREAT WIDTH WILL BE OBSERVED, BUT THE DEPTH IS VERY MUCH DECREASED." (P415) INNUIT'S LIVE IN "6 OR 7 SMALL WRETCHED HAMLETS BELOW ANDRIEVSKY AND CHATINAK--LESS THAN 500 SOULS IN ALL." (P415) INNUIT DOES NOT GO ABOVE ANVIK ON MAIN RIVER, WHERE INDIAN TERRITORY BEGINS. (P415) THERE ARE HIGH BLUFFS AT CHATINAK ON LEFT BANK, WHILE RIGHT SHORE IS LOW. THE RIVER "ZIG ZAGS FROM SIDE TO SIDE" CONTINUALLY CAVING IN BANKS BY 8 MPH CURRENT, OFTEN CAUSING LANDSLIDES. LARGE SPRUCE, FIR TREES, ASPEN, POPLARS, AND ALDER AND WILLOWS GROW ON BANKS, BUT ONLY NEAR RIVER. (P415-416) AWAY FROM RIVER GROUND IS LOW AND HARSHY. "THE RIVER IS FILLED WITH A MULTITUDE OF LONG, NARROW ISLANDS, ALL TIMBERED AS THE BANKS ARE, AND WHICH ARE CONNECTED ONE WITH THE OTHER BY SAND AND GRAVEL BARS, THAT ARE ALWAYS DRY AND FULLY EXPOSED AT LOW WATER STAGES." (P416) NOTES A LOT OF DRIFTWOOD ON UPPER ENDS. THERE ARE "MANY LOFTY CLAY CLIFFS" BETWEEN ANVIK AND PAIMOOT (PAINTUT) (P416) SAYS AREA SOUTH OF YUKON BETWEEN HERE AND HEAD IS "DENSELY TIMBERED" AND IS ONLY OCCASSIONALLY PENETRATED BY "ROVING PARTIES OF INDIAN HUNTERS, WHO NOW AND THEN LEAVE THE GREAT RIVER (YUKON)" FOR THAT REASON. (P416) SINCE PURCHASE OF ALASKA, WHITE TRADERS HAVE "THOROUGHLY TRAVERSED THE COURSE OF THE YUKON" AND "LITTLE STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS ANNUALLY MAKE TRIPS FROM THE SEA." (P418) SAYS LESS THAN 1600 INDIANS LIVE IN "ENTIRE YUKON REGION." (P418) ELLIOTT SAY TANANA IS "THE MISSOURI OF THE KVICHPAK, AND SMELLS THE FLOOD OF THAT RIVER VERY PERCEPTIBLY BELOW ITS JUNCTION." (P419) SAYS (MICHAELOVSKY) IS "CHIEF RENDEZVOUS OF A SMALL WHITE RESIDENCY OF THE ALASKAN NORTH." (P419) ONCE WAS 2 OTHER VILLAGES ON THE ISLAND, TAHCIKAND AND AGAHLIAK. (P421)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER KVICHPAK RIVER OR YUKON RIVER

REFN 00792 C 886

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, WATER

GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREEZEUP, MAP, BREAKUP

ABST YUKON IS FROZEN OVER BY NOV. 1 TO NOV. 5 THESE "ICY FETTERS" BREAK UP BY JUNE 5 AND IN A WEEK OR 10 DAYS RIVER IS "ENTIRELY CLEAR." (P421-422) WHEN ELLIOTT REFERS TO YUKON HE USES THE WORDS YUKON AND KVICHPAK INTERCHANGEABLY. A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER KWIHPAH RIVER

REFN 05784 863

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP

ABST ON JUNE 5, 1863, FATHER ILLARION TOOK A "TRIP UP THE KWIHPAH RIVER TO NULATO" WITH 2 OTHERS IN A BIDARKA.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3860

(P111) NEAR KALTAG HE DECIDED THERE WAS NO REASON TO CONTINUE UP THIS RIVER AS HE HAD ALREADY BAPTISED MOST OF THE NATIVES IN THE AREA. MANY HAD TRAVELLED DOWN THE RIVER AND MET HIM IN THEIR ENTHUSIASM. ON THE RETURN TRIP THE LEADER OF THE BIDARKA FLEET OF THE NULATO POST AND 2 OTHERS JOINED HIM. "THEY INTENDED TO GO TO MIICHAILOVSKY REDOUBT THROUGH THE PORTAGES, SO THEY TRAVELLED WITH ME ABOUT 100 VERSTS (A VERST EQUALS 1.07 KM) ON THE KWIHPAH AND THEN WENT THROUGH THE FOREST PORTAGE TO THE RIVER WHICH TOOK THEM TO UNALAKLEET." (P112) IN THE SUMMER THIS PORTAGE TAKES 12 DAYS. "THE PEOPLE OF CHAGELUK CAME TO KWIHPAH TO OBTAIN THEIR SUPPLY OF SALMON. MAY 25, 1866, THE SALMON RUN BEGAN BUT FISHING WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF HIGH WATER ON THE KWIHPAH. (P117) NATIVES OF THE UPPER KWIHPAH CAME TO THE FAIRS AT NULATO ONLY ONCE A YEAR, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ICE BREAKS ON THE RIVERS. "THEIR MAIN FAIRS ARE NEAR LAKE MINTOK AND ON NIKLOGOET ISLAND." (P115)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER KWIKPAK RIVER

REFN 02618 A 863883

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,FLOOD,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION

ABST IVAN LUKEEN, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY, TRAVELLED FROM THE WESTERN COAST TO FORT YUKON VIA THE YUKON RIVER IN 1863. "TRIPS HAD BEEN MADE BY RUSSIANS UP THE RIVER TO NOWIKAKET AND BY THE ENGLISH, DOWN TO THAT POINT, BUT THE MEN HAD NEVER MET, AND THE YUKON AND KWIKPAK WERE SUPPOSED TO BE DISTRICT STREAMS..." IN 1866 KETCHUM AND LEBARGE, OF THE TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION, ASCENDED FROM ST MICHAEL TO FORT SELKIRK, PROVING THAT THE TWO RIVERS WERE ACTUALLY ONLY ONE. TRADING POST OWNED BY THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY HAD EXISTED AS FAR UP AS NULATO. (P105) IN 1869 C H RAYMOND ASCENDED THE RIVER IN THE FIRST STEAMBOAT EVER TO TRAVEL ON THE YUKON. HIS OBJECT WAS TO ASCERTAIN OF THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE WHERE FORT YUKON WAS ESTABLISHED, WAS WITHIN AMERICAN TERRITORY. THE JOURNEY FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE FORT HAD TAKEN 28 DAYS, WITH RAYMOND ARRIVING AT FORT YUKON JULY 31, 1869. THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY WAS INFORMED THAT THEY COULD NO LONGER TRADE WITH THE INDIANS ON AMERICAN SOIL. (P106) G HOLT IS SAID TO HAVE DESCENDED THE YUKON AND CROSSED THE WATER PORTAGE AT RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE KUSKOKWIM, IN 1874. HE IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST PROSPECTOR WHO REPORTED GOLD FROM THE YUKON. (P108) EDWARD AND EFF SCHIEFFLIN HEADED A PARTY OF 45 PROSPECTORS TO THE YUKON RIVER IN 1882. THEY BOUGHT THE STEAMBOAT "NEW RACKET" AND ASCENDED THE RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL TO NUKLUKAYET, WHERE THEY WINTERED. ABOUT 300 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH, THEY ARE SAID TO HAVE DISCOVERED A "MINERAL BELT." THEY PROSPECTED NUMEROUS STREAMS 80 MILES ABOVE THE TRADING POST AT NUKLUKAYET. THEY SUCCESSFULLY PROSPECTED THE AREA UNTIL THE SUMMER OF 1883 WHEN THEY RETURNED TO ST MICHAEL, SOLD THE STEAMBOAT AND SAILED FOR SAN FRANCISCO. (P111) MYNOOK AND HESS CREEKS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TWO OF THE CREEKS PROSPECTED BY THE SCHIEFFLIN PARTY. EIGHTY PROSPECTORS, ENCOURAGED BY THE REPORT OF GOLD DISCOVERED ON BIRCH CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1893, PROCEEDED DOWN THE YUKON WINTERING AT A SITE THEY NAMED CIRCLE CITY. WITH THE ICE JAN AT BREAKUP THAT NEXT SPRING, CAME FLOOD WATERS THAT OVERFLOWED THE BANKS AND SWEEP AWAY A FEW OF THE CABINS THAT WERE BUILT. THE TOWN WAS MOVED ABOUT 12 MILES DOWN RIVER TO HIGHER GROUND WHERE IT PRESENTLY REMAINS AT THE HEAD OF THE YUKON FLATS. (P118) POPULATION OF CIRCLE CITY BY 1894-95 WAS ABOUT 700. (P119) FIVE OR 6 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF SIXTYMILE CREEK, ON THE YUKON, IS A SERIES OF PURE WHITE MARBLE MIXED WITH SCHISTS. (P153) ALONG THE RIVER ABOUT 25 MILES BELOW FORTYMILE CREEK ARE BLACK SHALES AND SANDSTONES. (P156) BELOW CIRCLE CITY THE YUKON FLOWS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES THROUGH A FLAT REGION COVERED BY SILTS AND GRAVELS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER KWIKPAK RIVER

REFN 02618 B 863883

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1684810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,FLOOD,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION

ABST THIS YUKON FLATS REGION EXTENDS AS FAR AS FORT HANLIN WHERE THE RIVER NARROWS AND ENTERS A CANYON-LIKE CHANNEL THROUGH A RANGE OF LOW MOUNTAINS. THIS PART OF THE YUKON VALLEY IS CALLED THE LOWER RAMPARTS. (P159) DESCRIPTION OF THE SILT AND MOSS PRESENT ALONG THE YUKON FLATS IS GIVEN. (P209) A RANGE OF TALL SIERRAS RISE, ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE RIVER, 3000 TO 5000 FT ABOVE THE RIVER BETWEEN FORTYMILE CREEK AND KANDIK RIVER. ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE RIVER IS A BROAD NEARLY LEVEL PLATEAU WITH AN ELEVATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET. (P260)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3861

**** WATN YUKON RIVER RIVER YUKON
 REFN 06378 890
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION
 ABST THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES COVER 3,000 MI. AND IS NAVIGABLE AT CERTAIN SEASONS OF THE YEAR FOR OVER 2,000 MI. IT EMPTIES INTO THE BEHRING SEA A LARGER VOLUME OF WATER THAN THE MISSISSIPPI POURS INTO THE GULF OF MEXICO. (P7)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER SOUTH SLOUGH
 REFN 05157 870
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER.
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSIONS
 ABST THIS IS ONE OF THE LONGEST AND MOST SHALLOW OF THE YUKON MOUTHS. (P264) IT IS FREQUENTLY TOO DRY FOR THE PASSAGE OF BIDARKAS. NORTH OF THIS MOUTH ARE FIVE DRY SAND BARS OR ISLANDS. (P264)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER,SPRING,LAKE
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF PILOT STATION (ON THE YUKON RIVER) COMES FROM ICE, SPRING AND CREEK. (CREEK AND SPRING NOT SPECIFIED). FIVE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (PP19-20) FOR THE VILLAGE OF PITKA'S POINT IT COMES FROM A SPRING (NOT SPECIFIED) (P20) THREE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. FOR THE VILLAGE OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IT COMES FROM A CREEK AND A SPRING. (NOT SPECIFIED). THREE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (PP20-21) FOR THE VILLAGE OF ALAKNUK IT COMES FROM A LAKE (NOT SPECIFIED). THREE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P21) FOR THE VILLAGE OF ANVIK IT COMES FROM THE RIVER (ANVIK ?). TWO SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P22)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 03935 00001 938942
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST RECORD GROUP 28, BOX 78090, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE ASSISTANT POST MASTER GENERAL, POWER BOAT REGISTERS, UPPER YUKON, 1938-1939 DC. IN A LETTER DATE 1/7/1942, FROM S W PURDUE, SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO CAPTAIN GEORGE BLACK, STATED THAT BLACK WAS SELECTED AS CONTRACTOR ON POWERBOAT ROUTE 78090, NENANA TO EAGLE, ALASKA. THIS ROUTE WOULD INCLUDE STOPS AT ALL OF THE COMMUNITIES ALONG THE YUKON BETWEEN THOSE POINTS. ALTHOUGH THIS DOCUMENT IS DATED 1942, IT WAS INCLUDED WITHIN A FILE DATED 1938-39.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 04066 00245 940
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST JACK MADE ROAD. (MICROFICHE) HANLEY STERLING IN A LETTER DATED 7/21/1940 TO I P TAYLOR STATED THAT HE TOOK A STEAMER FROM THE END OF EAGLE ROAD TO EAGLE. (AFTER REFERENCE TO MODERN MAP RESEARCHER FEELS YUKON RIVER IS THE ONLY FEASIBLE WATER BODY)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3862

**** WATN YUKON RIVER UPPER YUKON RIVER, YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00047 973
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE YUKON RIVER FALLS 135 FEET BETWEEN THE U S - CANADA BORDER AND CIRCLE. DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT AT EAGLE FOR JUNE 2, 1957 WAS 686,000.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER UPPER YUKON RIVER, YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00047 A 880973
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, ICE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, RIVER, FLOOD, MINING, FREIGHT
 ABST THE YUKON RIVER HAS A TOTAL LENGTH OF ABOUT 1,875 MILES, RISING IN A SERIES OF MOUNTAIN LAKES IN CANADA. THE YUKON RIVER BASIN IS CRESENT-SHAPED BEING APPROXIMATELY 1,300 MILES LONG, ENCOMPASSING AN AREA OF 330,000 SQUARE MILES. THE STUDY PORTION OF THE RIVER LIES BETWEEN THE U S CANADA BORDER AND THE VILLAGE OF CIRCLE, A DISTANCE OF 153 RIVER MILES. THIS SECTION HAS BEEN REFERRED TO AS THE "EAGLE-CIRCLE CANYON". (P1) HERE THE YUKON LOOSELY MEANDERS NW IN A LARGE AMPHITHEATER. AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE RIVER IS 1 MILE AND IN PLACES IS 1 1/2 MILES. GRADIENT AVERAGES A UNIFORM 0.89 FEET PER MILE, HAVING A TOTAL FALL OF 135 FEET BETWEEN THE BORDER AND CIRCLE. BLUFFS AND SOMETIMES COLORFULL CLIFFS RISE BOLDLY FROM THE RIVER BANK ON ALTERNATING SIDES. AVERAGE DEPTH IS ESTIMATED TO BE 6-8 FEET, BUT THERE ARE MANY SHALLOW BARS WHERE THERE ARE ONLY 1 OR 2 INCHES COVERING AREAS UP TO SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET IN WIDTH. SINGLE ISLANDS UP TO 1 1/2 MILES LONG AND 1/2 MILE WIDE ARE COMMON, AS ARE SMALLER ISLAND GROUPS. THE PRESENCE OF ISLANDS IS MORE EVIDENT NEAR CIRCLE. THERE ARE THREE PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES ARE CROSSED IN THE STUDY AREA. THE OGILVIE MOUNTAIN AREA IS CHARACTERIZED BY STEEP SLOPES WITH DEEP NARROW VALLEYS. THE VALLEYS FORMED BY THE TATONDUK, NATION AND KANDIK RIVER JOIN FROM THEIR HEADWATERS IN CANADA, THREE SMALL CLEARWATER MOUNTAIN STREAMS. (P2) THE TINTINA VALLEY IS A FAULT FORMED NARROW BELT WITH OPEN RIVER VALLEYS SURROUNDED BY LOW ROUNDED RIDGES. THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER AND THE LOWER THIRD OF THE CHARLEY RIVER ARE SMALL CLEARWATER STREAMS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TINTINA VALLEY. DOWNSTREAM FROM WOODCHOPPER CREEK, INCREASING DEPOSITS OF LOESS MANTLES THE FLAT-TOPPED RIDGES TO HIDE BEDROCK. THESE PROVIDE A GENTLE GRADATION IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA. CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES IN THE CANYON ARE THE ABUNDANCE OF WELL DEFINED RIVER TERRACES. (P3) ICE FORMS ON THE YUKON RIVER IN THE FIRST WEEK OF NOV AND LASTS UNTIL MIDDLE MAY WHEN BREAKUP OCCURS. ICE FORMS TO A THICKNESS OF 6 FEET. (P4) ANNUAL FLOWS ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE SUMMER MONTHS WHEN 80% OF THE TOTAL ANNUAL RUNOFF TAKES PLACE. PEAK DISCHARGES COINCIDE WITH SPRING BREAKUP WITH FLOWS OFTEN APPROACHING 300,000 CFS AT EAGLE (HIGH OF 686,000 CFS INSTANTANEOUS FLOW ON JUNE 2, 1957). LOW FLOWS IN THE RANGE OF 16,000 TO 20,000 CFS OCCUR IN LATE FEB AND MARCH WHEN THE RIVER IS ENCASED IN 5-6 FT OF ICE. (P5) CURRENT IS SHIFT AVERAGING 4-6 MPH AND IN PLACES TO 8 MPH. ALTHOUGH SAFE FOR USE IN SMALL HAND PROPELLED CRAFT, CAUTION IS NECESSARY TO AVOID EDDIES AND BOLLS WHICH SUDDENLY THRUST CANOES OR LOGS. LATERALLY SEVERAL FEET. THE SOUND OF WATER RUSHING AGAINST THE BASE OF ROCK BLUFFS AND AT PLACES WHERE EROSION RESISTENT ROCK IS EXPOSED IN THE RIVER BED AS AT NATION REEF CARRY FOR SEVERAL MILES.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER UPPER YUKON RIVER, YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00047 B 880973
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, ICE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, RIVER, FLOOD, MINING, FREIGHT
 ABST DAILY FLUCTUATIONS RESULTING FROM GLACIAL MELT WATER IN THE HEADWATERS OR RAINSTORMS CAN CAUSE THE RIVER TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3863

RISE AS MUCH AS A FOOT. THE YUKON RIVER IS TURBID, WITH SAND AND SMALL GRAINS OF CLAY CONSTANTLY BEING PICKED UP AT ONE PLACE AND DEPOSITED IN ANOTHER. TO A MAJOR DEGREE, TURBIDITY REFLECTS THE EXTREMELY LARGE LOAD OF GLACIAL SILT FLOWING FROM THE GLACIATED ALASKAN RANGE VIA THE WHITE RIVER. (P6) THE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT LOAD RANGES FROM 200 MG PER LITER IN THE SUMMER WHEN STREAM FLOW IS SWIFT AND THERE IS ABUNDANT SURFACE STREAM RUNOFF TO LESS THAN 15 MG PER LITER IN THE WINTER. VEGETATION IN THE EAGLE-CIRCLE CANYON IS SUBARCTIC. (P7) GOOD STANDS OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH CROWN THE RIVER BANKS AND ADJACENT HILLS. ISLANDS ARE FREQUENTLY TIMBERED WITH EVEN-AGED STANDS OF POPLAR AND SPRUCE. TREE COMMUNITIES ARE COMPOSED OF MIXED AND PURE STANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE, BLACK SPRUCE, BALSAM POPLAR, BLACK COTTONWOOD, TAMARACK, BIRCH AND ASPEN. TIMBER IS CONSIDERED TO BE OF A NON-COMMERCIAL NATURE. (P8) PRESENT DAY INDIAN INHABITANTS OF JOHN'S OR JOHNNY'S VILLAGE WHICH MOVED TO EAGLE AS MINING CAMPS DEVELOPED AND CHARLEY'S VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE KANDIK RIVER. THE LATTER VILLAGE WAS DESTROYED IN 1914 BY A FLOOD CAUSED BY THE SPRING BREAKUP. EXCEPT FOR A FEW FUR-TRAPPERS AND EXPLORATION PARTIES, THE UPPER YUKON REGION REMAINED UNKNOWN UNTIL GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE 1880'S. FROM ABOUT 100 MINERS AND TRAPPERS AND 260 HAN INDIANS ALONG THE ENTIRE UPPER YUKON DRAINAGE IN 1882, EAGLE, INCORPORATED IN 1891, AND CIRCLE, INCORPORATED IN 1895-96, GREW FROM VIRTUALLY ZERO POPULATION TO 1,000 AND 3,000 PEOPLE EACH. WITH THE ADVENT OF WORLD WAR II, GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES SHUT DOWN. DREDGES AT WOODCHOPPER AND COAL CREEK ARE REMINDERS OF THE GOLDEN ERA. (P10) IN 1883 LT SCHWATKA OF THE U S ARMY EXPLORED AND MAPPED THE RIVER FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO THE SEA. BY 1899 THERE WERE 56 STERNWHEELERS PLYING THE YUKON. THE LAST STERNWHEELER COMPLETED ITS RUN IN 1957 AND 1972 SAW THE LAST COMMERCIAL SUPPLY OPERATION BETWEEN CIRCLE AND EAGLE. AIR TRANSPORT IS POSSIBLE THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE AREA WITH THE YUKON RIVER SUITABLE FOR LANDING OF FLOATPLANES. (P11) GOOD AIRFIELDS ARE AT EAGLE AND CIRCLE WHILE MORE PRIMITIVE BUSH STRIPS ARE LOCATED AT MINING AREAS ON WOODCHOPPER AND COAL CREEKS. A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION STILL USES THE RIVER'S SURFACE, NOW GENERALLY USING A 20-25 FOOT RIVERBOAT WITH JET OUTBOARD MOTOR. THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO THE NATIVES AND RESIDENTS OF CIRCLE AND EAGLE. (P12)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER UPPER YUKON RIVER, YUKON RIVER

REFN 04077 00047 C 880973

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND

GEOLOGY, FISHING, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, ICE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, RIVER, FLOOD, MINING, FREIGHT

ABST EXCEPT FOR EAGLE AND CIRCLE, NO PERMANENT RESIDENCES EXIST ALONG THE EAGLE-CIRCLE CANYON. THERE ARE SEVERAL NEW CABINS USED AS BASES FOR HUNTING AND FISHING. OLD CABINS SUCH AS SLAYER'S AND BIEDERMAN'S AND ABANDONED STRUCTURES AT MILLER'S CAMP ARE USED BY BIG GAME HUNTERS. SUBSISTENCE FISHING WITH NETS AND FISH-WHEELS CONTRIBUTE TO OCCUPYING SOME OF THE CABINS. DURING WINTER MONTHS, SOME CABINS MAY BE USED AS A BASE FOR SOME TRAP LINES. THE BANKS OF THE YUKON WERE NOT USED FOR MINING BUT WERE FOR WINTER QUARTERS AND SUPPLY POINTS. AN EXCEPTION IS LOCALIZED SPORADIC ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOPE COAL FOR LOCAL USE. (P13) RECREATION USE OF THE EAGLE-CIRCLE CANYON IS MODERATE, WITH SIGNIFICANT USE DURING THE HUNTING SEASON. RECREATION BOATING IS BY CANOE AND MOTORIZED RIVERBOAT. BOTH ACCOUNT FOR A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF PRESENT USE WITH NON-MOTORIZED TRAVEL INCREASING RAPIDLY. (P14) FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES ARE DISCUSSED ON P 14-16. ALL OF THE YUKON RIVER IN ALASKA IS CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE BY THE U S CORP OF ENGINEERS. (P20)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUOCON RIVER

REFN 03413 A 895898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND

GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST JAMES ANDERSON, A PROSPECTOR, NOTES GOING UP THE YUOCON FROM 40-MI VILLAGE TO MISSION CREEK WHERE THEY SET UP CAMP. (OCT 3, 1895). MAR 30, 1896 HE RETURNED TO FORTY MILE FROM HIS CLAIM. (I ASSUME BY YUKON) THE JOURNEY WAS BY FOOT AND SLED. (DIARY 1) MAY 16, 1896 "YUOCON BROKE HERE AT 40 MI AT 4 AM (DIARY 2) AUTHOR LEFT SEATTLE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3864

JUNE 23, 1897 AND ARRIVED AT ST MICHAELS AUG 5, 1897. (DIARY 3) HERE HE NOTES UNLOADING HIS SHIP SCHOONER AND THE STEAMER PORTLAND THE STEAMER WAS LOADED WITH LUMBER FIR "N A T & T CG" (P7). AUG 7 HE WENT TO N A T & T CO. STORE AND WATCHED A RIVER BOAT BEING BUILT BY MORAN BROS. OF SEATTLE. THE BOAT WAS CALLED CHAS HAMILTON. WHILE AT ST MICHAELS A BOAT WAS BUILT FOR ANDERSON PARTY CALLED THE MAY WEST. SHE DREW 17" OF WATER. THEY STARTED UP THE YUKON SEPT 8 THROUGH "THE INSIDE PASSAGE CALLED THE CANAL WITH AND INDIAN PILOT & A WHITE MAN CAPT. BUNSC(?) WHO THOUGHT HE KNEW MORE THAN THE INDIAN. HE PROVED THAT HE KNEW WHERE THE SANDBARS WERE BY RUNNING THE BOAT OR BARGE ON EVERY ONE." (P14) "THE 21 WE REACHED ANDRESKA WHERE WE LEFT THE BARGE" (BEING TOWED) (P14, DIARY 3) "THE LOWER RIVER IS VERY FLAT & THE COUNTRY ON EACH SIDE LOW FOR MILES NOTHING OF THE TREE KIND BUT WILLOWS & A FEW COTTONWOOD BUSHES. AFTER ABOUT 200 MI FROM THE MOUTH THE LOW BLUFFS COME IN ON THE RIGHT BANK AND WE BEGIN TO SEE SOME SPRUCE AND BIRCH. ON THE 25 WE PASSED A SMALL TUG THAT CAME FROM ERISCO TOWING A BARGE WITH SUPPLIES. HER NAME WAS THE GOV STONEMAN. WE MET 2 OR 3 BOATS COMING DOWN THE RIVER. THE ALICE STOPPED & WE HAD QUITE A VISIT-SAW C STONE ON HIS WAY BACK TO SEATTLE. THEY TOLD US WE COULD NOT CROSS THE BAR ABOVE FT YUKON. NO BOATS HAD GOT OVER WHEN THEY LEFT THAT WILL MAKE HARD TIMES IN DAWSON" (P15-16, DIARY 3) "THE 26 REACHED NULATO...ON THE 29 WE PASSED TANANA STATION...YOU FIND NO STOPPING POINTS ONLY ON THE RIGHT BANK FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER TO THE SEA" (P16). BECAUSE OF ICE ON THE RIVER, THEY HAD

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YOUCON RIVER

REFN 03413 B 895898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST TO TURN BACK ABOUT 25 MI ABOVE TANANA RIVER (SEPT 30). TANANA STATION THEY MET JUDGE WOOD ON THE SEATTLE NO 1 AND THEY BOTH STARTED DOWN BUT THE MAY WEST GOT STUCK ON A BAR. THE SEATTLE NO 1 PULLED HER OFF. THEY MET A TUG HATTIE B WITH A BARGE AND THEY ALL PULLED ASHORE FOR THE WINTER AND ESTABLISHED A COMMUNITY CALLED SUCKERVILL LATER CALLED WOODWORTH (P18, DIARY 3) THE AUTHOR CUT \$100 WORTH OF WOOD FOR THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN. (P22) HE HAD A CONTRACT FOR WINTER TO CUT 50 CORDS. DEC 4, 1897 JUDGE WOOD, H. W. CARR AND MR BEATON STARTED FOR SEATTLE WITH 3 SLEIGHS, 16 DOGS AND 1400 LBS. (P24, DIARY 3) ANDERSON MENTIONS THE INDIANS HAVING A WEEK LONG CHRISTMAS DANCE FIRST AT ST JAMES MISSION 4 MI UP RIVER FROM THEIR CABIN, NEXT AT OLD MISSION OR NUKLUKYETO 6 MI DOWN THE RIVER AND THEN FURTHER DOWN RIVER 4-5 MI AT COCKRINE (P26, DIARY 3) AUTHOR MAKES REFERENC E TO 2000 MEN LEAVING DAWSON DOWN THE RIVER. 1000 DIED ON WAY. FOOD WAS SO SHORT IN DAWSON MEN WOULD KILL AND EAT EACH OTHER. FLOUR SOLD FOR \$350 PER SACK. (P29) THE AUTHOR PAID \$1.25 FOR VINEGAR AND \$5.75 FOR 45 LBS OF BEANS ON JAN 30. (P34) MOOSE WAS 500 A LBS. (P37, DIARY 3) THE AUTHOR MOVED UP TO ST JAMES MISSION AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY. MAY 15 HE MADE A TRIP TO TANANA. "WATER UNDER THE SNOW ALL OVER THE RIVER." (P44) "THE ICE MADE THE FIRST START AT ST JAMES MISSION" (MAY 18, 1898) "THE RIVER ROSE RAPIDLY AFTER THE ICE STARTED" AND CABINS FLOODED. (P45, DIARY 3) MAY WEST AND HATTIE B WENT UP RIVER MAY 27. AUTHOR WENT ON BOARD HATTIE B. THEY PASSED RAMPARTS THE NEXT DAY AND REACHED MANOOK ON THE 29TH JUNE 1 AT FT YUKON" DISTANCE OF 275 MI (P45). AUTHOR NOTES WOODWORTH TO MANOOK IS 100 MI AND MANOOK TO FT HAMLIN 25 MI (P44-45). FROM YUKON TO CIRCLE CITY IS 100 MI. "THE YUKON FLATS THERE IS QUITE A CURRENT. YOU CAN SEE NOTHING BUT ISLANDS IF THE WATER IS HIGH IT IS EASY TO GET LOST WITH A STEAMBOAT AND SHOULD THE WATER FALL QUICKLY BE LEFT HIGH AND DRY IN SOME SLOUGH...THE FLAT IS 10 MI WIDE...WE REACHED

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YOUCON RIVER

REFN 03413 C 895898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, ECONOMY, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST CIRCLE JUNE 3 (1898) (P46) "CURRENT BECAME STRONGER" (P46, DIARY 3) "ON THE EVE OF 7TH ARRIVED AT STAR CITY MOUTH OF 70 MI, A CITY OF SEVERAL TENTS & 1 CABIN. ON THE 8 WE PASSED EAGLE CITY AT THE MOUTH OF MISSION, A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3865

CITY SIMILAR TO STAR CITY." (P47) THE BOUNDARY LINE IS 12 MI ABOVE" (P47, DIARY 3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YOUCON RIVER
 REFN 05872 845851
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN 1851 ROBERT CAMPBELL TRAVELED BY CANOE DOWN THE PELLY RIVER IN CANADA TO FT YUKON ON THE YUKON RIVER, ESTABLISHING THE PELLY AS A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON FOR THE FIRST TIME. (P113) HE USED THE SAME ROUTE LATER TO BRING SUPPLIES IN TO FT SELKIRK AT THE JUNCTURE OF THE PELLY AND YUKON RIVERS. (P117) JOHN BELL HAD TRAVELLED DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO REACH AND NAME THE YUKON RIVER IN 1845. (P137)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON
 REFN 00808 907
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON, WRITING ABOUT HIS TRIP OF 1907 TO ALASKA, WENT BY STEAMER FROM WHITEHORSE TO TANANA VILLAGE WITH HIS BROTHER NACLAREN GORDON. "IN JUNE OF 1907, THE ICE BROKE ON THE YUKON..."(P21)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON
 REFN 01317 800907
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,TRAPPING,MINING,COMMUNITY,ECONDMY
 ABST "IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY...GLAZUNOFF EXPLORED NORTON SOUND AND THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON, AND HALAKOFF AND ZAGOSKIN ASCENDED THE YUKON TO NULATO." (P15) THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION TO ALASKA (1865-1867) PROPOSED "LAYING A CABLE OVERLAND NORTH THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA, UP THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON, ACROSS BERING STRAIT INTO SIBERIA, AND THENCE SOUTH TO EUROPE." (PP18-19) FROM A CHAPTER IN ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA ENTITLED "BERING AND AFTER", TAKEN FROM ALASKA: A GUIDE TO THE LAST AMERICAN FRONTIER BY MERLE COLBY. "BY 1874 EXPLORERS HAD COME TO KNOW THE YUKON FAIRLY WELL." (P72) RUSSIAN TRADERS, THEN ENGLISH TRADERS AND TRAPPERS FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, THEN TRADERS AND PROSPECTORS FROM THE AMERICAN-OWNED ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY WANDERED THROUGHOUT THE REGION. (P73) ABOUT 1884 "GOLD WAS DISCOVERED UP ALONG THE YUKON RIVER." (P72) IN 1886 AL HARPER FOUND GOLD WHERE THE FORTY MILE RIVER JOINS THE YUKON, AND ESTABLISHED A TRADING POST THERE. (P73) "IN A SINGLE YEAR \$20,000,000 HAD BEEN DUG OUT OF THE EARTH AROUND THE YUKON. IN A FEW SHORT YEARS SOME SINGLE CLAIMS, SOME OF THEM ONLY A FEW ACRES IN SIZE, PRODUCED A MILLION DOLLARS EACH." (P85-86) IN 1899 MEN HEADED DOWN THE YUKON FROM DAWSON TOWARDS HOME: "THE YUKON'S MOUTH, ON THE BERING SEA, WAS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE SOUTH OF THE NEW STRIKE." (P86) "IN 1907 GOLD CREATED THE TOWN OF RUBY ON THE YUKON." (P89) FROM A CHAPTER IN ALASKA, ALASKA ENTITLED "GOLD", TAKEN FROM THE REAL BOOK ABOUT ALASKA BY SAMUEL EPSTEIN AND BERYL WILLIAMS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00007 907
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,PHOTO
 ABST IN "GEOGRAPHY OF ALASKA", BY E S HARRISON, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 2, APRIL 1907, (PP99-108) IT IS NOTED THAT IN SEPTEMBER 1900 THE FLOW OF THE YUKON 73 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH (WHICH "MOUTH" IS NOT SPECIFIED) WAS 436,000 FPS, AS MEASURED BY COAST GEODETIC SURVEY. (P100) PHOTO, P101, SHOWS "THE APOON-ONE OF THE YUKON'S

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3866

MOUTHS PHOTO, P103, SHOWS "TYPICAL YUKON SHORE LINE BELDW THE RAPIDS"

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00034 888907
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 34 32 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,GENERAL
 ABST IN "THE FINGER OF FATE POINTS DOWN THE YUKON", BY CLARISE COLTON, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 3, NOV 1907, P 261-265, SHE DESCRIBES HER JOURNEY DOWN THE YUKON FROM DAWSON IN THE STEAMER "TEXAS" WHICH COVERED A LENGTH IN THE WATER OF THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET WITH A 40 FT SCOW LASHED ALONGSIDE CARRYING CATTLE. THE CATTLE WERE SUBSEQUENTLY OFF-LOADED AT CIRCLE TO BE DRIVEN OVERLAND TO FAIRBANKS. THE USUAL NAVIGATION PROBLEMS AMONG SANDBARS AND SHIFING CHANNELS WERE ENCOUNTERED. SOMEWHERE BELOW EAGLE THEY ENCOUNTERED THE "PALATIAL" RIVER BOAT "SARAH" AND IN AVOIDING HER THEY STUCK HARD AND FAST IN A FOOT OF WATER." IT TOOK 2-3 DAYS TO WORK THEIR VESSEL LOOSE, SOME DAMAGE HAVING BEEN SUFFERED BELOW. BEFORE REACHING CIRCLE THEY "PASSED THREE BELATED STEAMERS STRUGGLING OFF AS MANY BARS". THEY LOST THEIR OWN BARGE AND CAUGHT IT AGAIN. AT FORT GIBBON, DESPITE WARNINGS, THEY DECIDED TO TRY TO ASCEND THE TANANA TO FAIRBANKS. (P261-265)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00044 908
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290S 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,GENERAL,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
 ABST A RIVER STEAMER IS MENTIONED IN A LETTER TO SOAPY SMITH IN AN ARTICLE WHICH PRESENTS A COLLECTION OF SUCH LETTERS IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, JAN 1908, NO 5. P 378-387, THE ARTICLE ENTITLED "CORRESPONDENCE OF A CROOK" BY ROBERT D JONES. THE LETTER'S AUTHOR, H B HULGREW DESCRIBES A 150-TON BOAT TO CARRY 100 PASSENGERS, WITH CAPACITY TO HOLD 100 TONS OF FREIGHT, BESIDES THE 50 TONS OF ALLOTTED TO THE PASSENGERS. THE RATE FOR FREIGHT NOTED WAS 5 CENTS PER POUND. (P385)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00048 897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290S 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,ROUTE
 ABST AS DESCRIBED IN AN ARTICLE WRITTEN IN 1897, THE APEX OF THE YUKON DELTA IS ANDREAFSKI WHERE THE MOUNTAINS WHICH HAVE FORMED THE NORTHERN BARRIER TREND OFF TO THE NORTH, AND THE GREAT RIVER FLOWS THROUGH AN UNBROKEN STRETCH OF LEVEL COUNTRY, BRANCHING INTO MANY CHANNELS. THE MAIN BRANCHES WHICH ENCLOSE THE DELTA ARE KNOWN AS THE KWICHPAK (GREAT RIVER) AND THE KWITCHILOCH (OLD RIVER). THE KWICHPAK, THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY, IS BETTER KNOWN FROM THE FACT THAT A PORTION OF IT IS INCLUDED IN THE ROUTE OF THE RIVER STEAMERS. AN OFFSHOOT, KNOWN AS THE APRON OR PASSAGE, EXTENDS FROM THE KWICHPAK NORTHWARD TO PASTOL BAY, AFFORDING A VALUABLE SHORTCUT TO ST MICHAEL. ON THE LEFT BANK A FEW MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE APRON, IS THE TRADING STATION OF KWUTLEK, KEPT BY AN OLD-TIMER NAMED ALEXIUS KANKOFF, WHO ENJOYS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE LAST RUSSIAN EXILE REMAINING IN THE YUKON COUNTRY. ABOUT 15 MILES ABOVE KWUTLEK IS MOORE'S PLACE, FORMERLY KNOWN AS IYSON'S. THE FIRST NATIVE VILLAGE ON THE KWICHPAK IS ON THE NORTH BANK A FEW MILES ABOVE MOOR'S, KNOWN AS NUNAPIHLUGAK. ABOUT HALF WAY BETWEEN THERE AND THE NEXT VILLAGE IS A SLOUGH WHICH CONNECTS THE KWICHPAK DIRECTLY WITH THE KWITCHILOCH. THIS IS THE APRUKA, AND IS THE ROUTE USED BY ALL WHO WISH TO VISIT THE KUTILYAK REGION. THE CURRENT OF THE APRUKA FLOWS FROM THE KWITCHILOCH AND AT LEAST 1/2 DOZEN OTHER SLOUGHS CROSS ITS COURSE. THE KWITCHILOCH IS A GREAT RESORT OF THE BELUGA WHALE, BEING FREQUENTLY SEEN AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE APRUKA. "THERE IS A STORY CONCERNING A BELUGA WHICH HAPPENED TO STRAY AWAY FROM ITS COMPANIONS AND WAS FORCED TO CONTINUE ITS WAY UP STREAM ON ACCOUNT OF BEING CHASED BY THE NATIVES AT THE VARIOUS VILLAGES UNTIL IT ARRIVED AS FAR AS FORTYHILE." (P422-423)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3867

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00054 908
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH APPEARS IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, APRIL, 1908, NO 2, P 130, WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "MILES CANYON--EARLY DAYS ON THE UPPER YUKON", SHOWING 4 MEN ON A RAFT COMING THROUGH THE STEEP-WALLED GORGE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00060 861863
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1861 REV WILLIAM KIRKBY VISITED FT YUKON, TRAVELING BY CANOE. REV ROBERT McDONALD ESTABLISH FT YUKON AS HIS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN 1862, HAVING TRAVELED DOWN THE HACKENZIE RIVER AND ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. (P422) IT WAS HE WHO DISCOVERED GOLD ON BIRCH CREEK IN 1863 A LITTLE BELOW FT YUKON AND AT OTHER PLACES ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P423)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00068 899910
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE YUKON, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING CAMPS AT EAGLE, CIRCLE, AND RAMPART DID NOT CREATE AN ABSOLUTE DEMAND FOR A REGULARLY CONSTITUTED JUDICIARY, AS THE MINERS OF THOSE COMMUNITIES SETTLED THEIR OWN DISPUTES IN MINERS MEETINGS. IN SPRING, 1899, WITH THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN NOME, JUDGE CHARLES JOHNSON MADE A TRIP BY WAY OF WHITE PASS DOWN THE YUKON TO NOME. (P163) AT THE PRESENT TIME (1910) THERE ARE POSSIBLY 4,000 PEOPLE IN THE YUKON VALLEY, WHICH INCLUDES THE MINING CAMPS ON THE INNOKO. (P165)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00026 00086 910
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 34
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY
 ABST STRAWBERRIES ARE GROWN IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES ON THE YUKON AND THE BERRIES SELL FOR \$1.25 TO \$2.00 A QUART. (P240) AT EAGLE, ONE MAN HAD REPIED CROPS OF TIMOTHY, OATS, BARLEY, AND VEGETABLES. AT CIRCLE, ONE MAN WAS HARVESTING A FIELD OF OATS FOR WHICH HE EXPECTED TO GET NOT LESS THAN \$150 A TON. THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE FARMING AT RAMPART THIS YEAR. THERE IS AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION THERE AND IN ADDITION TO STAPLES, THERE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL EXPEFIMENTS WITH WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, AND BUCKWHEAT.(P240)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00028 91227 R 912
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 4/27/1912 "SAILINGS OF FIRST BOATS" THE SCHEDULE FOR SAILING DATES WAS RELEASED FROM THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3868

N.C. CO. THE DELTA WOULD SAIL FROM THE FOOT OF LAKE LABARGE BOUND FOR IDITAROD MAY 24. THE TANANA WOULD LEAVE DAWSON MAY 24 BOUND FOR RAMPART HOUSE ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER. ON MAY 30 THE ST MICHAEL WOULD LEAVE DAWSON FOR FAIRBANKS. THE SUSIE WOULD LEAVE THE "CANADIAN PORT" JUNE 10TH FOR ST MICHAEL, CONNECTING AT TANANA FOR FAIRBANKS, AT NULATO FOR BETTLES AND AT HOLY CROSS FOR DIKEMAN. SAILINGS FROM ST MICHAEL: M.L. WASHBURN BOUND FOR DIKEMAN JUNE 18; JUNE 20 SUSIE WOULD SAIL TO TANANA MAKING CONNECTIONS FOR FAIRBANKS AND DIKEMAN. ON JUNE 24 THE LOUISE WOULD SAIL FROM ST MICHAEL BOUND FOR TANANA AND MAKE CONNECTIONS FOR DIKEMAN, BETTLES, DAWSON AND FAIRBANKS AND THE HERMAN WOULD LEAVE THE SAME PORT ON JUNE 27 FOR TANANA MAKING CONNECTION FOR DIKEMAN AT HOLY CROSS. (2/17/1912) "BOUND FOR UNALAKLIK" (UNALAKLEET). 500 REINDEER WERE DRIVEN BY A LAPLANDER AND A BAND OF KOBUK ESKIMOS FROM TANANA TO UNALAKLEET ON YUKON RIVER ICE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00053 93110 S 931

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" MAY 10, 1931. THE YUKON ICE WENT OUT AT NENANA AT 9:23 THIS MORNING, MAY 10. (P1)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00053 93208 S 932

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD", MAY 8, 1932. THE ICE OF THE YUKON WENT OUT AT NENANA AT 10:15 AM, MAY 1. (P1)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00076 90602 U 906

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES HONDAY VOL. 1, JULY 2, 1906. THE "MONARCH" SETS SAIL FROM DAWSON JULY 20; THE "SEATTLE" ON JULY 30. FROM ST MICHAEL SAILED THE "ISOM" WITH 4 BARGES AND THE "SARAH". THE "HAMAH" THE "DELTA" AND THE "SCHWATKA" WERE AT NULATO. THE "OIL CITY" WAS AT MELOZI; THE "ELLA" AND THE "CRIMMIUS" WERE DOCKED AT FT. GIBBON (TANANA); THE "HEARE" AT ST MICHAEL AND THE "HERMAN" WAS DUE AT KALTAG.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00076 90604 U 906

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 4, 1906. VOL. 1. THE "SEATTLE NO. 3" SAILED FROM DAWSON ENROUTE TO FAIRBANKS WITH 53 PASSENGERS AND A FULL CARGO OF FREIGHT. MOST ISSUES CONTAIN A COLUMN ENTITLED "ON THE RIVER" WHICH LISTS STATUS OF STEAMERS ON MAJOR RIVERS (RESEARCHER'S NOTE).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00102 89501 T 895

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MINING, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3869

ABST YUKON PRESS, VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3, JUNE 1, 1895, FT ADAMS, ALASKA. "ALASKA AND THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS" (P7, COLUMN 2-3) THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY'S STEAMER "PB WEARE" WAS ADVERTIZED AS SERVING THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL STOPPING AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS: RUSSIAN MISSION, CATHOLIC MISSION, ANVIK, NULATO, FORT ADAMS, MINUTE AND HUNDER CREEK GOLD MINES, FORT YUKON, MOUTH OF PORCUPINE RIVER, CIRCLE CITY AND BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS, AND FORT CUDAHY, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORTY MILE GOLD MINERS. PASSAGE TO FORT CUDAHY WAS \$150 WITH 200 LBS BAGGAGE ALLOWED. THE FREIGHT RATE WAS 6 CENTS PER LB.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00102 89601 T 896

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST YUKON PRESS, VOLUME 2 NO 2, JUNE 1, 1896, FORT ADAMS, ALASKA. "STEAMBOAT MOVEMENTS", (P7, COLUMN 1) THE FOLLOWING STEAMBOATS WERE ON THE YUKON RIVER THIS YEAR: ST MICHAEL, BEAVER, BELLA, KOYUKUK, PORTUS B WEARE, ARCTIC, ALICE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00102 89800 Q 896898

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER

ABST YUKON PRESS, VOLUME III NUMBER 1, MARCH, 1898. "MAIL SERVICE ON THE YUKON". (P7) CIRCLE CITY ON THE YUKON RIVER HAD A POPULATION OF ABOUT 1200 PEOPLE DURING THE WINTER OF 1896. "POPULATION". (P8) THE WHITE POPULATION ALONG THE YUKON BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND ST MICHAEL DURING THE WINTER (1897-1898) WAS APPROXIMATELY 1800 MEN, 9/10 OF WHOM WERE ABOVE THE TANANA RIVER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00122 917917

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MAP,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE

ABST MAP SHOWS ROUTE OF ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. FROM CANADIAN BORDER TO KOTLIK AT ITS MOUTH. USES NORTH FORK OF DELTA. MAP, 1917. ALSO SHOWS LAND ROUTE FROM BORDER WHICH FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON ITS S. SIDE BUT CROSSES TO N AT COMMUNITY OF TANANA AND THEN BACK S AGAIN. STOPS ON THE TRAIL ARE TANANA, RAMPART AND FORT HAMLIN. A MAP PRODUCED BY THE ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00127 936936

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW MAP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE

ABST 1936 MAP SHOWS ROUTES OF STEAMERS ON RIVER FOR WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE FROM DAWSON TO TANANA. THE ALASKA RAILWAY RIVER STEAMER TAKES THE ROUTE FROM TANANA TO KOYUKUK TO HOLY CROSS TO MARSHALL. STEESE HIGHWAY ENDS AT CIRCLE ON THE YUKON. ANOTHER HIGHWAY BEGINS AT RUBY AND HEADS STRAIGHT S TO POORMAN. A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. THE MAP WAS PRODUCED BY THE ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00139 950957

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3870

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, PHOTO

ABST THE AUTHOR, SALLY CARRIGAR, MENTIONS THE YUKON RIVER IN TERMS OF ST MICHAEL "WHERE THE YUKON ENTERED THE SEA, WAS ST MICHAEL." (P9) NO DATE IS GIVEN, ALTHOUGH IT WAS PRIOR TO 1950. SHE WAS TOLD THAT 150 INHABITANTS LIVED THERE AND NO WAY OUT IN WINTER EXCEPT BY DOGSLED TO UNALAKLEET, (65 MI AWAY.) THERE WAS A METEOROLOGICAL STATION THERE AT ONE TIME. CARRIGAR DECIDED NOT TO DO HER RESEARCH THERE. A STORY TOLD TO CARRIGAR IS AS FOLLOWS: (P251) "IN 1957, ONE SOURDOUGH WHO LIVED NEAR THE YUKON RIVER BUILT AND LAUNCHED A SMALL RAFT WITH A WHITE FLAG FLYING FROM IT AND A MESSAGE THAT HE HAD A HEART ATTACK AND WISHED SOME ONE TO COME. A MONTH LATER THE RAFT DRIFTED ONTO THE RIVER BANK MANY MILES AWAY AND WAS FOUND, AND PEOPLE DID GO TO HIS CABIN, BUT THEY HAD COME TOO LATE." SHE MENTIONS THAT AT HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON BOTH INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ARE CARED FOR AT AN ORPHANAGE. (P119) AN AERIAL PHOTO OF FT YUKON ON THE YUKON RIVER IS INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK. CAPTION: "THIS APPARENT SPLASH OF PONDS IS THE YUKON RIVER AT FORT YUKON." (P170)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00154

944

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, BREAKUP, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL

ABST AUTHOR CARLSON MENTIONS A METEOROLOGICAL STATION AT GALENA WHICH WAS SWEEPED DOWN ON BY A FLOOD IN MAY 1944. THE BOOK HAS A DISCUSSION OF AIR BASES IN THE ARCTIC DURING AND AFTER WW II. "THE RIVER ICE BROKE ON 13 MAY AND PILED UP FOR MILES, FORMING A HUGE JAM. FOUR DAYS LATER, THE RISING RIVER WATERS BROKE ACROSS THE ROAD WHICH SEPARATED THE CAMP AREA FROM LOW LAND IN THE RIVER VALLEY. (P164) THE MEN MOVED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TO HIGH GROUND. "THE WATER ROSE TWO FEET IN A MATTER OF A FEW MINUTES. AN HOUR OR SO LATER 6 FT OF MUDDY WATER COVERED THE WEATHER STATION FLOOR. (P164) AT GALENA THERE WAS A BASE ESTABLISHED (P178) SOVIETS WERE STATIONED HERE. (P178) IN FEB. 1943, ALL WATER FOR THE CAMP HAD TO BE HAULED 1 1/2 MI FROM THE YUKON RIVER IN 32-GAL CONTAINERS (P174) AS THEY HAD NO PUMPS FOR THE WELLS. AUTHOR MENTIONS AN EXPERIMENTAL WEATHER FLIGHT WHICH LEFT LAOD AFB. CROSSED THE MEANDERING YUKON RIVER. (P217).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00187

900909

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY

ABST THE NORTHERNMOST EXPERIMENTAL STATION IS AT RAMPART, IN THE YUKON VALLEY. CLEARING BEGAN IN 1900 AND IN 1901 OATS AND BARLEY WERE HARVESTED. SINCE THEN, WINTER WHEAT, RYE, AND BARLEY HAVE MATURED. EACH YEAR, (TILL 1909-DATE OF WRITING) BARLEY AND OATS HAVE MATURED AND IN NORMAL YEARS, WINTER WHEAT, WINTER RYE, SUMMER WHEAT, SUMMER RYE, AND BUCKWHEAT HAVE ALL MATURED. (P677)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00189

898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE

ABST "AGRICULTURE IN THE YUKON" APPEARED IN THE APRIL, 1898, ISSUE OF "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC." THE MISSION OF "KOSEREFSKI" IS 338 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. AT ANVIK, CIRCLE CITY, FORT CUDAHY, AND KOSEREFSKI RESIDENTS ARE SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATING GARDENS FOR HOME USE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00200

906

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3871

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW FREEZEUP, WATER LEVEL, ICE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, BREAKUP, FLOOD, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, VEGETATION, PHOTO
 ABST THE DOCUMENT, "THE 'BREAKING-UP' OF THE YUKON", WAS WRITTEN BY CAPTAIN GEORGE S. GIBBS, AND PUBLISHED IN 1906. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE FREEZE-UP OF THE YUKON RIVER: "THE LEVEL OF THE WATER DROPS DAILY; THE GROUND IS COVERED WITH SUCCESSIVE SNOWS, AND PATCHES OF ICE COMING OUT OF THE SMALL STREAMS AMALGAMATE UPON THE BROAD SURFACE OF THE RIVER INTO LARGER FLOES, WHICH BECOME LARGER AND THICKER WITH THE LOWERING TEMPERATURE AND CEMENTING SNOWS, UNTIL SOME DAY ABOUT THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER A GREAT MASS IS STOPPED AGAINST THE HEAD OF AN ISLAND AND IN A FEW HOURS YOU CAN WALK ACROSS ON A SOLID AND SAFE FOOTING." IN DESCRIBING BREAK-UP THE AUTHOR STATES, "AS MAY ADVANCES, EVERY SMALL STREAM CONTRIBUTES ITS SHARE OF A MIGHTY VOLUME OF WATER; AND THEN, FOLLOWING ALONG EITHER BANK, A NARROW STREAM COVERS THE SHORE ICE. MEANWHILE, THE MAIN BODY OF ICE HAS BEEN RAISED SEVERAL FEET BY THE SWOLLEN FLOOD BENEATH IT; AND THAT, WITH THE GNAWING ACTION OF THE WATER ALONG THE BANK, AT LAST LOOSENS THE HOLD OF THE ICE UPON THE SHORE." THE ICE MAY NOT START FOR DAYS, BUT FINALLY THE RISING TIDE WILL CARRY AWAY A SECTION FROM THE MAIN BODY, AND THEN THE DEMOLITION BEGINS. AT FIRST THE GREAT BODY OF ICE, 5 FEET THICK AND 1/2 MILE WIDE, MOVES DOWN INTACT; BUT SOON A BEND IS REACHED, OR THE CHANNEL DIVIDES, AND ICE IS SHATTERED. BLOCKS OF ICE WEIGHING MANY TONS EACH REAR, CRASH INTO EACH OTHER, GOUGE OUT, AND CARRY AWAY YARDS OF THE RIVER BANK. AT THE MEETING OF EVERY BEND IMMENSE CHUNKS ARE FORCED FAR UP ON THE BANK AND IN PLACES FORM HIGH PILES. (P271) FOR MANY DAYS THE ICE RUNS. THE UPSTREAM BRANCHES ARE CLEARED FIRST, AND STEAMBOATS AND SMALLER CRAFT FOLLOW CLOSELY THE RETREATING ICE. IT IS USUALLY PAST THE MIDDLE OF JUNE BEFORE THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON IS FREE FROM ICE. DURING THE EXTREME HIGH STAGE OF WATER, WHICH LASTS FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS, GREAT SECTIONS OF THE HEAVILY WOODED BANK ARE UNDERMINED AND SHEPT AWAY. (P272) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE YUKON RIVER "BREAKING UP". A SECOND PHOTO TAKEN AT THE RIVER AT FORT GIBBON LATE IN OCTOBER, SHOWS THE EXTREME LOW STAGE OF WATER, AND THE SURFACE OF THE YUKON BECOMING CHOKED WITH GATHERING FLOES OF ICE. A THIRD PHOTO WAS TAKEN ON THE 23RD OF MAY DURING THE OUTWARD RUSH OF THE ICE. (P269) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW ICE PILED HIGH ON THE RIVER BANK. A SIXTH PHOTO SHOWS THE DESTRUCTION OF A BOAT AND BOAT LANDING BY THE ICE FLOE. (P271)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00206 849898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP

ABST "CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF ALASKA" BY GENERAL A. M. GREELY, U.S. ARMY, WAS INCLUDED IN THE APRIL, 1898, ISSUE OF "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC." THE ARTICLE CONTAINS CLIMATIC INFORMATION ON THE YUKON IN BOTH CANADA AND ALASKA AND GIVES BREAKUP DATES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS. AT NULATO THE YUKON CLOSES ABOUT OCT. 20 AND OPENS IN LATE MAY. (P136) AT "IKOGNUT MISSION" THE RIVER CLOSES ABOUT NOV 4 AND BREAKS UP ABOUT MAY 23, "BUT IN 1849 IT REMAINED CLOSED UNTIL JUNE 5." (P136) "BELLE ISLE" IS A SHORT DISTANCE UP THE YUKON FROM CIRCLE CITY. (P136)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00209 898902

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF, FORESTRY

ABST ACCORDING TO "COAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA" WHICH APPEARED IN THE MAY, 1902, "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC", IN 1898 WOOD WAS SELLING FOR \$8 TO \$20 A CORD ON THE YUKON RIVER ABOVE HOLY CROSS MISSION. (P173) THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY STARTED SOME COAL DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT 60 MILES ABOVE CIRCLE CITY ON THE UPPER YUKON. THE OLDEST MINE IS DREW'S, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF HESS CREEK, WHERE THE WORKINGS ARE EXTENSIVE. EQUIPMENT INCLUDES STEAM HOISTING APPARATUS, COAL BUNKERS, ETC. THE PIONEER MINE, BELOW HESS CREEK AND 30 MILES ABOVE RAMPART, IS SIMILARLY EQUIPPED. BOTH PRODUCED CONSIDERABLE COAL IN 1900. NEAR NULATO, FARTHER DOWN THE YUKON, THE BLATCHFORD AND THE PICKART MINES PRODUCED SOME COAL, AND THE CLEMENS THEIN MINE AND THE WILLIAMS MINE, BOTH

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3872

BETWEEN NULATO AND ANVIK, WERE SMALL PRODUCERS IN 1900. (P173) THE YUKON COALS ARE SAID TO BRING ABOUT \$15 A TON AT THE MINES. IN 1900 ALASKA PRODUCED APPROXIMATELY 4000 TO 5000 TONS OF COAL, ONE-THIRD FROM MINES ON THE YUKON. (P174)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00224 865883

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION

ABST PREVIOUS TO 1865 THE RUSSIAN TRADERS HAD PUSHED THEIR WAY 1,000 MILES UP THE YUKON. (P214) A SURVEY ORGANIZED BY THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO IN 1865 RESULTED IN A MAP OF THE YUKON RIVER AND IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE YUKON DELTA. (P214) IN 1883 LIEUTENANT FREDERICK A SCHWATKA CROSSED THE CHILKOOT PASS AND DESCENDED THE LEWIS AND YUKON RIVERS TO THE BERING SEA, MAKING RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS EN ROUTE. (P214)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00264 A 898930

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER

GEOLOGY,TRAPPING,FISHING,FREIGHT,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,TIDE,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST AMOS BURG WROTE ARTICLE "TO-DAY ON 'THE YUKON TRAIL OF 1898'" FOR NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE WHICH APPEARED IN 1930. HE AND FRED HILL HAD A CONTRACT TO FILM THE MIGRATION OF CARIBOU ACROSS THE YUKON. SO HE DECIDED TO FILM THE OLD GOLD STAMPEDE RIVER TRAIL BY CANOE FROM LAKE BENNETT TO NORTON BAY. (P85) PHOTO OF CARIBOU CROSSING THE YUKON BETWEEN CIRCLE AND SELKIRK. "TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CARIBOU ANNUALLY CROSS THE YUKON: THE AUTHOR STRUCK THE ANNUAL CARIBOU MIGRATION TRAVELING EAST BELOW SELKIRK JULY 15, (1930), THEIR PATH FORMING A BOULEVARD 500 MILES WIDE, EXTENDING DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO CIRCLE. THE MAIN HERDS HAD CROSSED TWO WEEKS BEFORE... BUT NUMEROUS TRAILS RIBBING THE STEEP HILLS ON THE EAST BANK WERE EVIDENCE OF THE THOUSANDS THAT HAD CROSSED. ON THE WEST BANK THESE TRAILS ARE NOT PRONOUNCED, AS THE CARIBOU ENTER THE RIVER THROUGH RAVINES, BUT CLIMB OUT USUALLY AT ANY POINT WHERE THE CURRENT CARRIES THEM." (P100) THE EAGLE INDIAN VILLAGE OF ABOUT 80 PERSONS WAS LOCATED JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF EAGLE RIVER; CARIBOU WAS DRYING ON RACKS. (P107) AT THE MOUTH OF CHARLEY CREEK AN OLD SOURDOUGH KEPT A SUMMER DOG CAMP. (P110) STOPPED AT WOODCHOPPER CREEK MOUTH. (P112) CAMPED AT CIRCLE WHERE THEY BOARDED THE RIVER STEAMER YUKON AND RODE WITH THEIR CANOE TO FORT YUKON ACROSS THE YUKON FLATS. (P112-13) YUKON FLATS IS A NETWORK OF ISLANDS WHERE THE RIVER SPREADS OUT TO A WIDTH FROM 10 TO 20 MI. (P113) LANDED AT FORT YUKON WHOSE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS FUR, NOT MINING. IT HAS THE LARGEST INDIAN POPULATION ON THE YUKON. (P113) NEXT NIGHT CAMPED ON AN ISLAND 50 MI BELOW FORT YUKON AND ON TO BEAVER, 52 MI BELOW FORT YUKON. (P114) BELOW STEVENS VILLAGE, THEY ENTERED LOWER RAMPARTS WHERE RIVER NARROW BECAUSE MOUNTAIN RANGES ARE CLOSE. (P115) AT RAMPART RAPIDS, THEY FOUND MANY FISHWHEELS BECAUSE OF THE SWIFT WATER. (P115) STOPPED AT TANANA FOR PROVISIONS. PHOTO: "A FISH WHEEL IN THE YUKON FLATS: THIS CURRENT-DRIVEN DEVICE WAS INVENTED DURING THE FAIRBANKS STAMPEDE AND WAS SOON ADOPTED BY NATIVES AND WHITES ON THE YUKON AND ITS GLACIAL TRIBUTARIES. IT IS INEFFECTIVE IN CLEAR WATER, WHERE SALMON CAN SEE TO AVOID IT SCOOP." (P116) PHOTO: "THE 'YUKON' SHOVES A BARGELOAD OF ORE DOWNSTREAM THROUGH THE YUKON FLATLANDS: MORE THAN 8,000 TONS OF ORE AND CONCENTRATES ARE HANDLED FROM THE MAYO LEAD-SILVER MINE, ON STEWART RIVER... THE BULK OF IT GOES OUT BY WAY OF SKAGWAY, WHILE SOME IS BARGED DOWNSTREAM TO THE TANANA RIVER, WHERE IT GOES OUT BY WAY OF NENANA."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00264 B 898930

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3873

GEOLOGY, TRAPPING, FISHING, FREIGHT, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, TIDE, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE YUKON IS THE ONLY BOAT ON THE YUKON OPERATING BETWEEN DAWSON AND TANANA, 700 MILES." (P120) LANDED AT RUBY, WHOSE POPULATION DECREASED WITH EXHAUSTION OF PLACER GOLD ON LONG CREEK. (P120) THE STEAMER ALICE GOING FROM NENANA TO HOLY CROSS DOCKED. THE AUTHOR BOARDED WITH CANOE AND RECEIVED PASSAGE BY WORKING FREIGHT. (P120) PASSED BISHOP MOUNTAIN ON THE KOYUKUK FLATS AND DOCKED AT NULATO. (P120) AT ANVIK, 190 MI BELOW NULATO, THE NATIVES ALL ESKIMO WHOSE DIET IS MAINLY FISH FROM THE FISH WHEELS. (P122) UNLOADED 170 TON OF FREIGHT AT HOLY CROSS FOR THE MISSION AND THE MINES ON THE IDITAROD. (P122) LEFT THE STEAMER AND CANOED DOWNSTREAM. BELOW PAIHIUT MOUNTAINS COME CLOSE TO THE NORTH BANK. (P122) CAMPED AT RUSSIAN MISSION AND WAITED OUT A STORM WHICH DESTROYED THEIR CANOE. (P122-23) HIRED AT NATIVE AND MOTORIZED BOAT TO TAKE THEM TO MARSHALL. (P123) MARSHALL WAS FOUNDED IN 1913 WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON WILSON CREEK. (P125) THE AUTHOR AND FRED SHIPPED AS DECKHANDS ABOARD THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO STEAMER ENSEE FOR ST MICHAEL. (P126) SPRUCE TREES DISAPPEARED WHILE THE DELTA WAS TUNDRA MOSS WITH A FEW WILLOWS. (P126) AT ANDREAFSKI, THEY FELT THE TIDE, 120 MI FROM SEA. (P126) ENTERED THE SLOUGHLIKE APOON MOUTH, AT WHOSE MOUTH WAS A BAR WHERE THEY WAITED FOR HIGH TIDE IN PASTOL BAY. (P126)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 00270 867871
STOR 1603399
MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST

WILLIAM H DALL WROTE THIS ARTICLE ENTITLED "A YUKON PIONEER, MIKE LEBARGE" AND PUBLISHED IT IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC 1898. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT LEBARGE WAS ENGAGED IN THE FUR TRADE IN THE YUKON REGION IN 1868 WITH SEVERAL ASSOCIATES UNDER THE NAME OF PIONEER AMERICAN FUR CO. (P138-139) IN 1871 HE WORKED FOR THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. LEBARGE, DALL, WHYMPER, AND KETCHUM TRAVELED THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE YUKON IN BIRCH CANOES (P137) IN 1867.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 00272 949
STOR 1603399
MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST

R C PRICE HAS WRITTEN THIS ARTICLE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING (1949) TO DESCRIBE SOME POTENTIAL USES OF RIVERS IN ALASKA. THE YUKON RAMPART RESEVOIR HAS GREAT POTENTIALITIES. A DAM ONLY 250 FT HIGH WOULD ENABLE GENERATING MORE THAN 12 BILLION KILOWATT HOURS ANNUALLY. THE RESERVOIR WOULD INUNDAK YUKON FLATS VALLEY WHICH IS 40 TO 100 MI WIDE AND 200 MI LONG. THE RIVER IN THIS STRETCH HAS MANY NEW AND OLD CHANNELS WITH INNUMERABLE ISLANDS AND A GRADIENT OF 2 FT OR LESS PER MI. (P42)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 00361 907908
STOR 1603399
MOU N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
ABST

ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAHNOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL AMER MUS NAT HISTORY XXVI 87-130. L S QUACKENBUSH MADE A TRIP TO PALISADES, LOCATED 35 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER ON JULY 25, 1907. (P89) ON JULY 29 QUACKENBUSH AND HR GRANT JOURNEYED TO ST MICHAELS IN A RIVER STEAMER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 00404 943944
STOR 1603399
MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER MIDDLE

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, BREAKUP

ABST WILLIAM S. CARLSON IN LIFELINES THROUGH THE ARCTIC DESCRIBES THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRFIELDS AND WEATHER STATIONS IN ALASKA DURING W W II. IN MAY, 1944, THE YUKON SPRING FLOOD SWEPT DOWN ON A WEATHER STATION AT GALENA, NEAR THE KOYUKUK RIVER. THE RIVER ICE BROKE ON MAY 13 AND BACKED UP FOR MILES. FOUR DAYS LATER, THE WATER CROSSED THE ROAD CONNECTING THE STATION TO THE RIVER VALLEY. THE WATER ROSE 2 FT. IN A FEW MINUTES. IN A FEW HOURS, 6 FT. OF WATER COVERED THE WEATHER STATION FLOOR. IT REMAINED FOR SEVERAL DAYS. (P164) IN FEB., 1943, THE WEATHER STATION USED WATER HAULED FROM THE RIVER UNTIL THEIR WELLS WERE DUG. (P174)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00430 965

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, MINING

ABST IN ABRAHAMSON'S REPORT ON NATIVE ECONOMY, 42 FISH WHEELS USED FROM HOLY CROSS MISSION TO NULATO. (P23) HINTO HAD 15 FISH WHEELS, AND INDIANS USE THE WHEELS MORE THAN ESKIMOS. RAMPART AND NENANA EACH HAD 9. (P36) COAL DEPOSITS BETWEEN VILLAGE OF RUBY TO VILLAGE OF ANVIK. (P158)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00434 897899

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, MINING, GENERAL, MAP

ABST ADNEY STATES THAT THE JOHN CUDAHY, FASTEST OF RIVER BOATS, LEFT DAWSON ON SEPT 16 WITH A MILLION AND A HALF IN GOLD-DUST. (P455) THE TRIP TO ST MICHAEL TOOK 10 DAYS. MINING ACTIVITIES ON STREAMS ENTERING THE YUKON ARE MENTIONED IN PASSING. AT THE MOUTH OF MISSION CREEK AT EAGLE CITY 1,000 PEOPLE SPENT THE WINTER OF 1897-1898. 215 MI BELOW DAWSON THE YUKON ENTERS THE "YUKON FLATS", AND ANCIENT LAKE BED A 100 MI IN WIDTH AND ABOUT 250 MI LONG, THROUGH WHICH THE RIVER COURSES, SPREADING OUT IN AN AZE OF CHANNELS TO AN EXTREME WIDTH OF 10 MI. (P457) AT FORT HAMLIN, AN ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY POST, THE RIVER ENTERS THE MOUNTAINS OR "LOWER RAMPARTS." FIFTY MI FARTHER AT THE MOUTH OF MINOOK CREEK IS "RAMPART CITY. OF 350 "STRANDED" MEN, WHO WINTERED AT RAMPART CITY IN 1897-98, ONLY 85 DID ANY PROSPECTING AND THAT WAS MAINLY ON 5 CLAIMS ON LITTLE MINOOK WHICH CLEANED UP ABOUT \$110,000. DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-99 ABOUT A 1000 PEOPLE STAMPEDED TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P459) MAP ON (P460)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00434 897899

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, MINING, GENERAL, MAP

ABST ADNEY STATES THAT THE JOHN CUDAHY, FASTEST OF RIVER BOATS, LEFT DAWSON ON SEPT 16 WITH A MILLION AND A HALF IN GOLD-DUST. (P455) THE TRIP TO ST MICHAEL TOOK 10 DAYS. MINING ACTIVITIES ON STREAMS ENTERING THE YUKON ARE MENTIONED IN PASSING. AT THE MOUTH OF MISSION CREEK AT EAGLE CITY 1,000 PEOPLE SPENT THE WINTER OF 1897-1898. 215 MI BELOW DAWSON THE YUKON ENTERS THE "YUKON FLATS", AND ANCIENT LAKE BED A 100 MI IN WIDTH AND ABOUT 250 MI LONG, THROUGH WHICH THE RIVER COURSES, SPREADING OUT IN AN AZE OF CHANNELS TO AN EXTREME WIDTH OF 10 MI. (P457) AT FORT HAMLIN, AN ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY POST, THE RIVER ENTERS THE MOUNTAINS OR "LOWER RAMPARTS." FIFTY MI FARTHER AT THE MOUTH OF MINOOK CREEK IS "RAMPART CITY. OF 350 "STRANDED" MEN, WHO WINTERED AT RAMPART CITY IN 1897-98, ONLY 85 DID ANY PROSPECTING AND THAT WAS MAINLY ON 5 CLAIMS ON LITTLE MINOOK WHICH CLEANED UP ABOUT \$110,000. DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-99 ABOUT A 1000 PEOPLE STAMPEDED TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P459) MAP ON (P460)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3875

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00452 918
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,AGRICULTURE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST A BIOGRAPHER IN JOHN A BRIEY'S THESIS OF 1966 ON THE NUSHAGAK BAY AREA MAKES NOTE OF A STERN WHEELER THAT WENT TO HOLY CROSS MISSION IN 1910 AND THEN TO ST. MICHAEL'S TO PICK UP FREIGHT. THEY WENT TO AKULARAK, NOW ST MARY'S AND DELIVERED FREIGHT. THIS WAS BEFORE THE RAILROAD WHICH TOOK TRAFFIC OFF THE YUKON. (P199) HE ALSO MAKES MENTION OF REINDEER HERDING NEAR ST. MICHAEL AND HOLY CROSS. (P206-208)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00464 905905
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW MAP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FREEZEUP
 ABST IN PROPOSAL TO BUILD THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY, THE ROUTE GOES FROM COOK INLET TO ANVIK, YUKON. EVENTUALLY, IT WOULD BE EXTENDED TO NOME AND CONNECT WITH THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY. THE ROUTE COMES FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, AROUND THE ST SERGIS MOUNTAINS AND FOLLOWS THE PIANUTE TRAIL TO PIANUTE AND ANVIK. (P380) FREIGHT COMES BY RIVER STEAMER FROM ST MICHAELS BECAUSE NORTON SOUND IS SO SHALLOW -5 FT. THE RIVER OPENS 2-3 WEEKS BEFORE MOUTH OF RIVER IS FREE FROM ICE, WHICH MAKES FOR HIGH WATER AND VARIOUS TRIBUTARIES BECOME NAVIGABLE ONLY DURING THIS TIME. FREIGHT TONNAGE ESTIMATE FOR 1905 IS 60,000 TONS; 1906 IS 80,000 TONS. PASSENGERS FOR 1905 IS ESTIMATED AT 15,000. RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 2700 M AND TAPS ABOUT 5,000 M OF NAVIGABLE WATERS. (P18-19) ICE BLOCKS THE ST MICHAEL'S RIVER ROUTE FOR 8-9 MOS OF THE YEAR. (P20) SEASON AT ST MICHAEL BEGINS ABOUT JUNE 20TH AND CLOSES BETWEEN 1ST AND 15TH OF AUG. (P22) A MAP SHOWS THE PROPOSED ROUTE. DOCUMENT GENERALLY MENTIONS DIFFICULTY WHICH BOATS HAVE IN CROSSING THE SHALLOW DELTA WATERS. (P18-19) MAP IS INCLUDED IN REPORT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00469 00004 871878
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
 ABST IN THE FOURTH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE CORRESPONDENCE FROM 1872 TO 1878 SUGGESTED SURVEYING THE BOUNDARY POINT ON THE YUKON. (P56-58) BRITISH-AMERICAN TREATY OF 1871 DECLARED THE YUKON FREE AND OPEN FOR PURPOSES OF COMMERCE. (P58-59)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00469 00005 875
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, A REPORT BY MAJOR CAMERON TO U S ENGINEERS IN CITED. FEB 18,1875. HE SUGGESTED THAT FORT YUKON, "WHERE PORCUPINE RIVER JOINS THE YUKON RIVER" SHOULD BE USED AS A PRINCIPAL DEPOT DURING THE WORK OF SURVEYING THE BOUNDARIES. (P171)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00469 00006 903
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3876

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP

ABST IN THE 6TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, SIR ROBERT EINLAY STATED THAT ACCESS TO THE YUKON TERRITORY FROM NORTON BAY WAS ONLY AVAILABLE IN JULY AND AUGUST WHEN THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES COULD BE USED. (P10)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00473 905906

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST IN AMUNDSEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE AS AN EXPLORER HE DESCRIBES GOING UP THE YUKON RIVER BY DOG TEAM WITH CAPTAIN HOGG FROM FORT YUKON TO FORT EGBERT IN DECEMBER 1905. THEY STOPPED AT ROAD HOUSES ALONG THE WAY AND FOLLOWED THE FROZEN RIVER BED. THEY ARRIVED IN FORT EGBERT ON DEC. 5, 1905. AMUNDSEN LEFT FORT EGBERT IN FEB. 1906 AND RETURNED IN SIMILAR FASHION TO FORT YUKON AND THENCE BACK TO THE GJOA. (P58)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00475 096939

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE

ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT BY ANDERSON OF DR JOSEPH ROMIG'S WORK AT THE MORAVIAN MISSION AT BETHEL A TRIP FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON IN SEARCH OF SUPPLIES IN 1899 IS RECOUNTED. (P115-135) AFTER 8 PORTAGES FROM BLOODY RIVER AND THE KUSKOKWIM THE PARTY REACHED A CREEK LEADING TO PAIMIUT ON THE YUKON. (P125) "THE CREEK CHANNEL, NARROW AND SHALLOW AT FIRST, WAS SOON NAVIGABLE." (P126) UPON ARRIVAL AT PAIMIUT (58-N, 160 14 W) NO SUPPLIES WERE TO BE FOUND SO WHILE THE PARTY REMAINED AT RUSSIAN MISSION, ROMIG TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON ON THE "ROBERT KERR" WHICH WAS HEADED FOR ST MICHAEL, 60 MI FROM THE MOUTH THE BOAT GOT STUCK ON A SAND BAR AND A TERRIBLE STORM RAGED FOR 2 DAYS FINALLY DISLOGGING THE BOAT. IN ST MICHAEL ROMIG LOADED SUPPLIES ON THE "HANNAH" AND HEADED BACK TO RUSSIAN MISSION WHERE THE GOODS WERE LOADED IN THE CANOES FOR THE TRIP BACK TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P130) THE SAME YEAR ROMIG MADE A TRIP FROM BETHEL TO ANDREAFSKY BY DOG TEAM IN NOVEMBER TO GET SUPPLIES. (P137) THIN ICE WAS ENCOUNTERED ON THE YUKON ABOUT 16 MILES FROM ANDREAFSKY. (P148)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00476 930931

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW VEGETATION, FLOODS, FISHING, HUNTING, TRAFFIC, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE, PHOTO, LAND-WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST IN SOCIOLOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY ON ESKIMOS (1930), THE RIVER BANKS ARE LINED WITH TREES. SPRING FLOODS FLOAT GREAT QUANTITIES OF THESE TREES TO THE COASTAL ESKIMO FOR FIREWOOD AND BUILDING MATERIAL. RIVER SUPPORTS SALMON AND BIRDS. IN WINTER, ITS FROZEN SURFACE MAKES A TRAIL. DELTA IS 60 M WIDE AND SHALLOW. (P22) AN ESKIMO TRADE ROUTE WHICH HAD BEEN USED SO HEAVILY THAT IT WAS VISIBLE CUT ACROSS COUNTRY FROM UNALAKLEET ON NORTON SOUND FOR 170 MI TO KALTAG ON THE YUKON. ANOTHER WAS A LAND PORTAGE FROM MISSION ON THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P81) ESKIMOS LIVING ON COAST AND DELTA OF RIVER CAME TO ST MICHAEL TO TRADE. (P82) IN 1880, THE COMPANY TRADING ON THE YUKON REPORTED SELLING 150,000 LBS OF FLOUR, 100 CHESTS OF TEA AT 52 LBS EACH, 150 BARRELS OF BROWN SUGAR AND 50 BARRELS OF WHITE SUGAR. IN RETURN IT RECEIVED 27,356 FURS. (P82) PHOTO (P95) SHOWS DR & MRS ANDERSON ON TRIP UP THE YUKON DURING WINTER AND BY DOG SLED. A TRIPOD TRAIL MARKER IS VISIBLE. CAPTION: "THROUGH THE WOODS, TRIPOD TRAIL MARKERS;" SALMON CANNERY AT MOUTH OF RIVER. (P95) SMALL RIVER BOAT TAKES GOODS BETWEEN ST MICHAEL AND MARSHALL EVERY SECOND WEEK DURING SUMMER (1930). (P114) CATHOLIC MISSIONS LOCATED AT ST MICHAEL, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND HOLY CROSS WITH BOARDING-SCHOOLS AT AKULARAK AND HOLY CROSS. (P206) A FEDERAL MEDICAL BOAT WITH PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS WENT UP AND DOWN RIVER IN 1929 FOR 109 DAYS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3877

STOPPING AT NATIVE VILLAGES. (P410) FEDERAL HOSPITAL AT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, NEAR RIVERS MOUTH. (P406) IT IS NEW
-1930-31.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00479 A 869937
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 T290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT

ABST IN C L ANDREW'S THE STORY OF ALASKA, HE RECOUNTS THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE YUKON. CAPTAIN CHARLES F RAYMOND WAS DETAILED TO ASCERTAIN IF THE HUDSON BAY CO. POST, FORT YUKON WAS ON CANADIAN OR AMERICAN SOIL. HE LEFT ST MICHAEL ON JULY 4, 1869, ABOARD THE STEAMER YUKON AND ARRIVED AT THE FORT, JULY 31. ORDERED HUDSON BAY TO MOVE. AMERICAN TRADER FERDINAND WESTDAHL SET UP A POST AT FORT WITH NOSES MERCIER AS TRADER. STEAMER WENT DOWNSTREAM AND ESTABLISHED POSTS AT FORT ADAHS AND ANVIK. IN 1873, TRADERS AND PROSPECTORS BEGAN TO USE THE RIVER AS A HIGHWAY. THEY CAME TO FORT YUKON FROM HACKENZIE VIA RAT RIVER PORTAGE AND THE PORCUPINE RIVER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00479 B 869937
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 T290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY

ABST ARTHUR HARPER WENT UPSTREAM TO THE WHITE RIVER IN CANADA. L. N. MC QUESTERN WINTERED AT BEAVER CREEK, BELOW FORT YUKON. IN THE SPRING, ALL WENT DOWNSTREAM TO ST MICHAEL WHERE MAYO, HART AND MC QUESTERN BOUGHT GOODS FROM ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. TO OPEN TRADING POSTS. THE REST EITHER LEFT OR GOT OUTFITS FOR PROSPECTING. JULY 10, 1874, STEAMER LEFT UPSTREAM FROM ST MICHAELS WITH 4 BARGES. 1 BARGE AT ANVIK, 1 AT NULATO, 1 AT TANANA, 1 AT 6 MI. BELOW DAWSON WHERE MCQUESTERN BUILT FORT RELIANCE. 1875, MCKNIFF TRADER FOR COMPANY AT FORT YUKON; HARPER AND MAYO AT FORT RELIANCE. FOR SOME YEARS, TRADERS IN THE LOWER RIVER AND PROSPECTORS IN THE HEADWATERS. SCHEIFFLEIN FROM TOMBSTONE, ARZ., CAME UP RIVER IN 1882 TO TANANA AND WINTERED AT NUKLUKAYET. USED STEAMER "NEW RACKET." 1883, GEORGE MARKS AND 3 COMPANIONS CAME DOWN RIVER FROM CANADA AND WINTERED AT TANANA. 1883, FREDRICK SCHMATKA OF U S ARMY WENT OVER CHILKOOT PASS, DOWNSTREAM BY RAFT, MADE RUNNING SURVEY OF RIVER. 1885, H T ALLEN REACHED YUKON. (P159-161) IN 1860'S ARCHDEACON ROBERT MC DONALD OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND CAME TO FT YUKON VIA RAT PORTAGE. REVS BAMPAS AND SIMS FOUND SCHOOLS AT NUKLUKLAYET (1883) AND ANVIK (1887) 1886 BISHOP SEGHER'S PRINCIPAL STATION WAS HOLY CROSS (P164-65) 1897, FLEET OF 11 STEAMERS ON RIVER. ALL BUT 2 BUILT AT ST MICHAEL. (P177) JUNE, 1897, "ALICE," STEAMER, ARRIVES AT ST MICHAELS FROM DAWSON WITH GOLD, FOLLOWED BY P B WEARE OF THE NORTH AMERICA TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO. MOST CONVENIENT AND EASIEST WAY TO REACH GOLD FIELDS WAS YUKON RIVER, BUT EARLY FREEZEUP. BY 1897, ALASKA COMMERCIAL HAD BECOME NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. FORT ST MICHAEL WAS BUILT. AT FORT YUKON, RIVER IS WIDE AND SHALLOW. WITH COMING WINTER, STEAMERS LIGHTEN CARGOES AND LEAVE FREIGHT ON BANKS AT FORT YUKON. 1897, 15 STEAMERS LOCKED IN RIVER ICE. BROUGHT FUEL AND PASSENGERS BUT NOT FOOD. SOME RAID STEAMERS AT CIRCLE CITY AND COMMANDER THE UNLOADED FREIGHT AT FORT YUKON. CAPTAIN RAY AND LEUT W P RICHARDSON STOP LOOTING. TAKE ONLY WHAT WAS NEEDED, OUTFIT ONLY IF GO PROSPECTING OR CUT WOOD FOR RIVER BOATS NEXT SEASON. NEW STEAMERS BUILT DURING WINTER OF 1897-98. MORAN FLEET 12 STEAMERS AND 2 BARGES. 32 COMPANIES ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTATION 60 STEAMERS, 8 TUGS AND 20 BARGES. (P186-192) STAMPEDERS FROM DAWSON AND HOME USE RIVER TO GET TO TANANA RIVER AND FAIRBANKS IN 1904. (P208) 1937, THE FLEET OF STEAMERS ARE NOW REDUCED TO 2 FROM DAWSON TO NENANA AND 2 FROM NENANA TO ST MICHAEL. (P222) THE ALCAN HIGHWAY WAS SEEN AS CONNECTING THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT TO THE YUKON TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. THE LAND ROUTES FROM WHITEHORSE, THE YUKON TRANSFER POINT, WERE DEBATABLE IN 1933. (P230)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00482 931931
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3878

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST BILL AND RUTH ALBEE ON BACKPACKING TRIP FROM CANADA, TAKE SMALL BOAT DOWN YUKON IN 1931. STOPPED AT EAGLE FOR A FEW DAYS. TOWN WAS SMALL OUTFITTING PLACE FOR REMOTE MINES. (P180) ABOVE CIRCLE, YUKON HAS WELL-DEFINED BANKS; BELOW TOWN, THE FLATS BEGIN. WATER UNDERCUTS SOIL FROM SPRUCE TREES WHICH TOPPLE INTO RIVER. (P182) USED A SAIL. (P183) FORT YUKON HAS FEW TRADERS, BUT A MISSION HOSPITAL; (P183) AT BEAVER, SETTLEMENT OF ESKIMOS WHOSE LEADER IS THE JAPANESE FRANK YASUDA. (P184) STOP TO VISIT THE YANNERT BROTHERS AT PURGATORY. (P185) BELOW TOWN, FLATS END AND RIVER IS DEFINED AGAIN. (P185) ON SEPT. 10, REACHED TANANA. WHERE THEY LEFT THE RIVER FOR FAIRBANKS. (P186)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00488

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,CANNERY

ABST ARNOLD TUSSING AND ROBERT ARNOLD IN "ESKIMO POPULATIONS" FOCUSED THEIR STUDY ON THE LOWER DELTAIC PORTION OF THE YUKON. THE LOWER YUKON DOES HAVE SOME PROCESSING FACILITIES FOR FISHING--BOTH CANNING AND FREEZING BUT CANNOT MATCH THE PROCESSING VOLUME OF EVEN ONE LARGE SALMON CANNERY. (P47)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00497

A 877886

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,ICE,FREEZEUP,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,FLOOD,DIMENSION

ABST MAURICE DE BATES WROTE A HAGIOGRAPHY ON THE LIFE OF BISHOP SEGHERS IN FRENCH. SISTER MARY MILDRED TRANSLATED THE WORK UNDER THE TITLE "THE APOSTLE OF ALASKA: LIFE OF THE MOST REVEREND CHARLES JOHN SEGHERS," WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN 1943. ON HIS SECOND VOYAGE TO ALASKA IN 1877 BISHOP SEGHERS AND FATHER HANDART DECIDED TO TRAVEL FROM ST MICHAELS TO THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF ALASKA. THEY PADDED FROM ST MICHAELS, JULY 19, 1877, ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT, ARRIVING AT UNALAKEET. THEY HIRED 4 INDIANS AND RENTED A BEDARRAH--A CANOE MADE OF SKINS. THEN THEY PADDED TO ULUHUK. AT ULUHUK THEY WENT OVERLAND BY FOOT. THEY REACHED THE YUKON JUST ABOVE LOFKA THERE, THEY BOARDED ANOTHER BEDARRAH WHICH TRADERS WERE TAKING UP RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL. THE TRADERS TOOK THEM TO NULATO IN 4 DAYS JOURNEY. ON THE 4TH DAY, THEY PASSED THE VILLAGES OF BOLGOIKIEKO AND TOHASKILETHIKA AND ARRIVED AT NULATO AT 6:00 P.M. (P121-125) THE FIRST STEAMER OF THE YEAR APPEARED AT NULATO ON AUG. 30, 1877. IT WAS THE "YUKON" OWNED BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. (P128) ON A TRIP TO THE KOYUKUK IN 1877; BISHOP SEGHERS DESCRIBES THE FREEZEUP ON THE YUKON IN HIS DIARY "AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, BLOCKS OF ICE 40 FT SQ ARE BROUGHT DOWN WITH THE CURRENT. THEY MEET AND GRIND WITH A NOISE LIKE THE ROLL OF THUNDER, SO THAT THE STARTLED FISH LEAVE THE RIVER FOR THE SMALLER STREAMS. ESPECIALLY WHERE 2 RIVERS JOIN, THE SCENE IS INDESCRIBABLE IN ITS WILDNESS: THE PIECES OF ICE STRIKE AGAINST EACH OTHER, BREAKING AND PILING UP IN HUGE MOUNDS. THE STREAM, THUS SIEMMED, RISES SEVERAL FEET IN A FEW HOURS, OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS, AND BRINGS DESTRUCTION, IN ITS WAKE, DRAGGING DOWN SOIL AND ROCKS AND TREES. THE ICY BARRIER GIVES WAY, THE SEETHING WATERS BOUND ON LIKE A CATARACT, WHILE THE FOAM EVERYWHERE SHOWS THE RAGE OF COMBAT." PARAGRAPH. "AT LAST THE BLOCKS, BY THEIR MASSIVENESS AND NUMBER, PREVAIL. ONE CAN SEE AS MANY AS 8 LARGE BLOCKS THROWN HERE AND THERE, SOME APPEARING TO STAND UPRIGHT AS IF FLINGING A LAST DEFIANCE THE RIVER BECOMES OBSTRUCTED--THE ICE-BLOCKS ARE CHECKED; AND WHILE THE SURFACE IS SEALED OVER, THE RIVER BENEATH CONTINUES TO FLOW ON. THE YUKON IS CLOSED." (P132-33) ON NOV. 20, 1877, BISHOP SEGHERS LEFT NULATO FOR ULUHUK TO PICK UP SUPPLIES THAT HE CACHED THERE AND RETURNED. (P139-40) ON JAN. 25, 1878 BISHOP SEGHERS AND A TRADER WENT BY DOG-SLED FROM NULATO TO RUSSIAN MISSION ALONG THE RIVER. STOPPED AT KALTAG. SOMETIMES WATER REMAINS UNFROZEN ON THE RIVER BECAUSE THE WATER LEVEL SUBSIDES DURING FREEZING.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3879

REFN 00497 A 877886

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, ICE, FREEZEUP, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, DIMENSION

ABST MAURICE DE BATES WROTE A HAGIOGRAPHY ON THE LIFE OF BISHOP SEGHERS IN FRENCH. SISTER MARY MILDRED TRANSLATED THE WORK UNDER THE TITLE "THE APOSTLE OF ALASKA: LIFE OF THE MOST REVEREND CHARLES JOHN SEGHERS;" WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN 1943. ON HIS SECOND VOYAGE TO ALASKA IN 1877 BISHOP SEGHERS AND FATHER MANDART DECIDED TO TRAVEL FROM ST MICHAELS TO THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF ALASKA. THEY PADDED FROM ST MICHAELS, JULY 19, 1877 ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT, ARRIVING AT UNALAKEET. THEY HIRED 4 INDIANS AND RENTED A BEDARRAH-A CANOE MADE OF SKINS. THEN THEY PADDED TO ULUHUK. AT ULUHUK THEY WENT OVERLAND BY FOOT. THEY REACHED THE YUKON JUST ABOVE LOFKA THERE, THEY BOARDED ANOTHER BEDARRAH WHICH TRADERS WERE TAKING UP RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL. THE TRADERS TOOK THEM TO NULATO IN 4 DAYS JOURNEY. ON THE 4TH DAY, THEY PASSED THE VILLAGES OF BOLGOIKIEKO AND TOHASKILETMKA AND ARRIVED AT NULATO AT 6:00 P.M. (P121-125) THE FIRST STEAMER OF THE YEAR APPEARED AT NULATO ON AUG. 30, 1877. IT WAS THE "YUKON" OWNED BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. (P128) ON A TRIP TO THE KOYUKUK IN 1877. BISHOP SEGHERS DESCRIBES THE FREEZEUP ON THE YUKON IN HIS DIARY. "AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, BLOCKS OF ICE 40 FT SQ ARE BROUGHT DOWN WITH THE CURRENT. THEY MEET AND GRIND WITH A NOISE LIKE THE ROLL OF THUNDER, SO THAT THE STARTLED FISH LEAVE THE RIVER FOR THE SMALLER STREAMS. ESPECIALLY WHERE 2 RIVERS JOIN, THE SCENE IS INDESCRIBABLE IN ITS WILDNESS: THE PIECES OF ICE STRIKE AGAINST EACH OTHER, BREAKING AND PILING UP IN HUGE MOUNDS. THE STREAM, THUS STEMMED, RISES SEVERAL FEET IN A FEW HOURS, OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS, AND BRINGS DESTRUCTION, IN ITS WAKE, DRAGGING DOWN SOIL AND ROCKS AND TREES. THE ICY BARRIER GIVES WAY, THE SEETHING WATERS BOUND ON LIKE A CATARACT, WHILE THE FOAM EVERYWHERE SHOWS THE RAGE OF COMBAT." PARAGRAPH. "AT LAST THE BLOCKS, BY THEIR MASSIVENESS AND NUMBER, PREVAIL. ONE CAN SEE AS MANY AS 8 LARGE BLOCKS THROWN HERE AND THERE, SOME APPEARING TO STAND UPRIGHT AS IF FLINGING A LAST DEFIANCE THE RIVER BECOMES OBSTRUCTED--THE ICE-BLOCKS ARE CHECKED; AND WHILE THE SURFACE IS SEALED OVER, THE RIVER BENEATH CONTINUES TO FLOW ON. THE YUKON IS CLOSED 1" (P132-33) ON NOV. 20, 1877, BISHOP SEGHERS LEFT NULATO FOR ULUHUK TO PICK UP SUPPLIES THAT HE CACHED THERE AND RETURNED. (P139-40) ON JAN. 25, 1878 BISHOP SEGHERS AND A TRADER WENT BY DOG-SLED FROM NULATO TO RUSSIAN MISSION ALONG THE RIVER. STOPPED AT KALTAG. SOMETIMES WATER REMAINS UNFROZEN ON THE RIVER BECAUSE THE WATER LEVEL SUBSIDES DURING FREEZING.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00497 B 877886

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, ICE, DIMENSION

ABST AS A RESULT THE ICE OFTEN BREAKS AND SINKS. THEN THE WATER RISES AND SETTLES BETWEEN THE REMAINING ICE. THE THICK SNOW COVER RETARDS FURTHER FREEZING. (P142) FURTHER STOPS INCLUDED LOFKA (JAN. 30), NAKOTLILTOTO (FEB. 1), ANVIK (FEB. 3), KOJILOUSKI (FEB. 6), PAIHUTE (FEB. 7), GARGARICHAPKA (FEB. 8), RUSSIAN MISSION (FEB. 9). (P142-145) AT RUSSIAN MISSION, WHERE THE SHAGELUK JOINS THE YUKON, THE RIVER NARROWS TO 1 MI IN WIDTH, IS 210 FT DEEP WHILE SPRING FLOODS RAISE IT 10 FT MORE. (P145) RETURN TRIP IS VERY SLIGHTLY REPORTED. ON APRIL 3, 1878 BISHOP SEGHERS LEAVES NULATO FOR NUKLUKAYET (APRIL 11). ON MAY 2, THE YUKON WAS STILL CLOSED BUT THE SMALL STREAMS WERE BEGINNING TO RUN. ICE BROKE MAY 5, 1878. ON MAY 20, INDIANS BEGIN TO GATHER FOR TRADE. SOME FROM AS FAR AS THE COPPER RIVER. INDIANS LEAVE NUKLUKAYET MAY 31. MISSIONARIES START DOWN RIVER BY BOAT ON JUNE 7. HE ARRIVES AT ST MICHAEL AND SHORTLY AFTERWARDS LEAVES FOR VANCOUVER. (P147-153) ON BISHOP SEGHER'S FIFTH JOURNEY TO ALASKA IN 1886, HE AND FRANCIS FULLER GO DOWN THE YUKON BY CANOE FROM HARPER'S PLACE, SEPT. 8, 1886 AND ARRIVE AT NUKLUKAYET ON OCT. 4, 1886. THERE, THEY WAIT FOR THE ICE TO FREEZE OVER BEFORE GOING ON TO NULATO (P235-236) BISHOP SEGHER AND FRANCIS FULLER LEAVE FOR NULATO BY DOG SLED WITH TWO INDIANS, FOLLOWING THE RIVER TRAIL. ONE DAY OUT FROM NULATO, THEY CAMPED AT YISSELTATOH CLOSE TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, WHERE FULLER SHOT BISHOP SEGHERS. FULLER CONTINUED TO NULATO. (P239-243) ON DEC. 10, 1886, 3 DOG-SLEDS LEAVE NULATO FOR ST MICHAEL. THE FIRST CARRIED FULLER AND A MINER PETER JOHNSON; THE SECOND 2

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3880

INDIANS; AND THE THIRD, THE BODY AND 2 INDIANS KIRIKA AND VANKA. (P245)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00497 B 877886
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, ICE, DIMENSION
 ABST AS A RESULT THE ICE OFTEN BREAKS AND SINKS. THEN THE WATER RISES AND SETTLES BETWEEN THE REMAINING ICE. THE THICK SNOW COVER RETARDS FURTHER FREEZING. (P152) FURTHER STOPS INCLUDED LOEKA (JAN. 30), NAKOTLILTOTO (FEB. 1), ANVIK (FEB. 3), KOJILOUSKI (FEB. 6), PAINUTE (FEB. 7), GARGARICHAPKA (FEB. 8), RUSSIAN MISSION (FEB. 9). (P142-145) AT RUSSIAN MISSION, WHERE THE SHAGELUK JOINS THE YUKON, THE RIVER NARROWS TO 1 MI IN WIDTH, IS 210 FT DEEP WHILE SPRING FLOODS RAISE IT 10 FT MORE. (P145) RETURN TRIP IS VERY SLIGHTLY REPORTED. ON APRIL 3, 1878 BISHOP SEGHERS LEAVES NULATO FOR NUKLUKAYET (APRIL 11). ON MAY 27 THE YUKON WAS STILL CLOSED BUT THE SMALL STREAMS WERE BEGINNING TO RUN. ICE BROKE MAY 5, 1878. ON MAY 20, INDIANS BEGIN TO GATHER FOR TRADE. SOME FROM AS FAR AS THE COPPER RIVER. INDIANS LEAVE NUKLUKAYET MAY 31. MISSIONARIES START DOWN RIVER BY BOAT ON JUNE 7. HE ARRIVES AT ST MICHAEL AND SHORTLY AFTERWARDS LEAVES FOR VANCOUVER. (P147-153) ON BISHOP SEGHERS FIFTH JOURNEY TO ALASKA IN 1886, HE AND FRANCIS FULLER GO DOWN THE YUKON BY CANOE FROM HARPER'S PLACE, SEPT. 8, 1886 AND ARRIVE AT NUKLUKAYET ON OCT. 4, 1886. THERE, THEY WAIT FOR THE ICE TO FREEZE OVER BEFORE GOING ON TO NULATO (P235-236) BISHOP SEGHER AND FRANCIS FULLER LEAVE FOR NULATO BY DOG SLED WITH TWO INDIANS, FOLLOWING THE RIVER TRAIL. ONE DAY OUT FROM NULATO, THEY CAMPED AT YISSELTATOH CLOSE TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, WHERE FULLER SHOT BISHOP SEGHERS. FULLER CONTINUED TO NULATO. (P239-243) ON DEC. 10, 1886, 3 DOG-SLEDS LEAVE NULATO FOR ST MICHAEL. THE FIRST CARRIED FULLER AND A MINER PETER JOHNSON; THE SECOND 2 INDIANS; AND THE THIRD, THE BODY AND 2 INDIANS KIRIKA AND VANKA. (P245)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00502 B 883923
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290S 0830W 14
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN A MASTER'S THESIS BY T L BAILEY IN 1923, HE STATES FROM SECONDARY SOURCES THAT THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE FOR 1500 MI DURING 4 OR 5 MDS OF THE YEAR. THE MOUTH IS SHALLOW AND THERE ARE NO RAPIDS. (P6) CONSIDERABLE COAL HAS BEEN FOUND ALONG THE YUKON VALLEY. (P90) HE STATES THAT LIEUT SCHWATKA (1883) TRAVELED THE YUKON FOR 500 MI DOWN STREAM TO FORT SELKIRK AND DR EVERETTE (1886) EXPLORED THE YUKON AND MADE A GOOD MAP. (P102)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00503 B 898898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER TRANSPORT
 ABST W A BAILLIE-GRAHMAN DESCRIBES HOW ONE REACHES OR LEAVES THE KLONDIKE. ACCORDING TO BAILLIE-GRAHMAN THE ONLY OUTLET FOR THOSE WISHING TO LEAVE THE KLONDIKE IS TO FOLLOW THE LOWER YUKON RIVER FOR SOME 1500 MI TO ITS MOUTH ON THE SHORE OF THE ARCTIC BEARING SEA. THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE DURING 3 OR AT MOST 4 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. NAVIGATION IS POSSIBLE ONLY FOR SHALLOW-GOING STERNWHEELED STEAMERS; AND EVEN THEN THE WATERWAY IS TREACHEROUS SINCE IT CHANGES COURSE AND IS FULL OF SUNKEN SNAGS UPON WHICH STEAMERS FREQUENTLY INPALE THEMSELVES. AT THE TIME 7 STEAMERS ARE LAID UP BY ACCIDENTS, OR BY LOW WATER, THE RESULT BEING THAT 5000 OR 6000 PERSONS AROUND DAWSON CITY WILL BE EXPOSED TO SERIOUS DANGER FROM STARVATION. TRAVELLER'S WISHING TO REACH ST MICHAEL HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO UNDERTAKE AT 1500 MI JOURNEY IN THE VILEST AND DIRTIEST LITTLE RIVER STEAMERS OR TO TAKE A RAFT. (P388)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3881

REFN 00512 892893

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION

ABST IN THIS HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ALASKA BY H G BALCON THE WORK OF MISSIONARIES ON THE YUKON DELTA IS DESCRIBED. IN 1892 FATHER JRECA WAS BUILDING A HOUSE ON THE KANILIK (OR KUSILVAK) MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER FOR A SCHOOL. THE FATHERS SELECTED A PLACE ON THE KANILIK ONLY TO DISCOVER WHEN SUMMER CAME, THAT AN EXTENSIVE MUD FLAT EXISTED BETWEEN THE SITE SELECTED AND THE RIVER CHANNEL WHICH RENDERED THE LANDING OF SUPPLIES PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE. A BETTER PLACE WAS FOUND NEAR A STREAM CALLED THE AKULURAK SO THE HOUSES WERE DISASSEMBLED AND FLOATED AS RAFTS TO THE NEW SITE. (P35) FATHER TOSI BOUGHT A SMALL STEAMER FROM THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND ON ONE OF ITS FIRST VOYAGES TO NULATO IT WAS RUN ONTO A SANDBAR AND BROKE THE MAIN STREAM PIPE. THE BROTHOR HAD TO MAKE A TRIP OF OVER 1000 MI TO OBTAIN THE PART NECESSARY FOR REPAIRS. THE STEAMER REMAINED ON THE YUKON THE ENTIRE WINTER, WITH GREAT DANGER OF BEING CRUSHED BY THE ICE. (P36)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00528 943

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,FORESTRY,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST AUTHOR WENT FROM CIRCLE CITY TO FORT YUKON (1 DAY'S TRIP) TO RAMPART ABOARD THE PELICAN, A SMALL MAIL AND FREIGHT LAUNCH. AT RAMPART, THE AUTHOR UNEXPECTEDLY HAD TO FLY TO MANLY HOT SPRINGS RATHER THAN CONTINUE DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO THE TANANA RIVER. THE PELICAN TIED UP AT NIGHT AND STARTED WITH BREAK OF LIGHT; CREW CONSISTED OF CAPTAIN, PILOT, AND A HELPER WITH FREIGHT, AND THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE WAS ON BOARD. THIS TRIP WAS IN EARLY SEPTEMBER. (P161-162) BEFORE 1923, THE RICHARDSON TRAIL WAS THE ONLY OPEN DOOR TO THE INTERIOR WHEN THE YUKON WAS FROZEN AND CLOSED TO ALL SHIPPING. (P264) FROM THE DOCKS OF CIRCLE CITY, IN THE FLAT UPPER REACHES OF THE YUKON, AUTHOR TOOK A SMALL LAUNCH AND THEN A TRAMP FREIGHTER TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. AUTHOR DOES NOT INDICATE WHETHER THIS TRIP IS THE SAME AS THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED TRIP ABOARD THE PELICAN. (P274) AT FORT YUKON THE YUKON RIVER TURNS FROM A NORTHWARD DIRECTION AND STARTS ON A SOUTHWESTERLY COURSE; THE RIVER IS WIDE, FULLY 20 MILES ACROSS, VERY MONOTONOUS, WITH MUDDY CHANNELS AND MANY ISLANDS. (P275) TODAY (1944) FORT YUKON IS THE LARGEST INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE YUKON. THERE ARE A FEW WHITES, ABOUT 300 NATIVES, AND AS MANY DOGS; THERE ARE SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES AND WHITES, A ROAD-HOUSE, AND THE ONLY HOSPITAL FOR MANY MILES. FISHING WHEELS ARE USED IN THIS AREA OF THE YUKON RIVER (NEAR FORT YUKON) BECAUSE THE RIVER IS SO CLOUDED WITH SILT THAT FISH CANNOT SEE THE SCOOP. IN SEPTEMBER, ON THIS TRIP, THE WHEELS HAD STOPPED. (P275-276) IN OCTOBER, THE YUKON RIVER WAS HIGHER THAN IT HAD EVER BEEN AT THAT TIME OF YEAR. (P284) THE STEESE HIGHWAY LEADS FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE CITY AND THE BANKS OF THE YUKON, WHERE TONS OF PIPE LINE FOR THE CANOL PROJECT WERE UNLOADED FROM FREIGHTERS AND LOADED ONTO TRUCKS. (P254) REGARDING THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED TRIP BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND FORT YUKON ABOARD THE PELICAN: UPON REACHING FORT YUKON, THE AUTHOR FOUND NO ACCOMMODATIONS, AND A SHIP WAS NOT TO BE TAKEN OUT FOR THE NEXT 2 WEEKS. (P161) WHEN ON THE TANANA RIVER PASSING THE UPPER SALCHA RIVER, THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT CUT LUMBER FROM THIS AREA (SALCHA RIVER) IS SHIPPED BY TRAINS, PLANES, AND ALSO BY THE BOATS OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P268)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00529 A 936

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,ICE

ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1936, AUTHORS BAXTER AND WADSWORTH SET UP CAMP FOR THIS FORESTRY STUDY "ON THE N SHORE OF THE YUKON RIVER SEVERAL MILES ABOVE THE SETTLEMENT OF KOYUKUK". (P9) THEY SAY THE MEANDER BELT OF THE

LOWER YUKON IS A GOOD AREA FOR THE STUDY OF A HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOTH THE FOREST AND THE FOREST FUNGI "FOR HERE ONE CAN OBSERVE THE ZONATIONS IN THE FOREST FROM PIONEER STAGES TO THE CLIMAX AND WITHIN A RELATIVELY SMALL AREA. FURTHERMORE, SINCE THE FORESTS OF THE PARTICULAR AREA NEAR KOYUKUK HAVE BEEN UNTOUCHED BY AX OR FIRE, THEY ARE EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-SUITED FOR ECOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION." (P9) "IN THIS LOCALITY THE YUKON HAS FORMED RIDGELIKE DEPOSITS OF SANDY LOAM, REFERRED TO IN THIS PAPER AS 'BARS', ON THE INSIDE OF ITS BENDS. ABANDONED CHANNELS OF THE RIVER ARE BEING CONTINUALLY CREATED AS NEW BARS ARE FORMED MORE OR LESS PERIODICALLY. SOME OF THE CHANNELS ARE IN VARIOUS STAGES OF FILL WITH HYDROPHYTES; OTHER AREAS ARE OVERGROWN WITH FORESTS IN ZONAL ARRANGEMENT." (P9) PHOTO CAPTION-"PLATE 1-THE YUKON NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. DEFINITE BELTS OF FLOOD-PLAIN TREES EXTEND INLAND FROM THE LOW, WILLOW-SEDGE COMMUNITIES ALONG THE SHORES OF THE RECENTLY FORMED BARS TO THE SPRUCE AND BIRCH FORESTS LOCATED AT THE EXTREME RIGHT...." (FACING P9) PHOTO IS PROBABLY TAKEN FROM AIR; AREA IS VERY FLAT; ONE LARGE S-CURVE IS SHOWN, WITH ANOTHER RIVER ENTERING AT RIGHT; A NARROW CHANNEL RUNS BESIDE THE MAIN RIVER; TREES CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED. "THE AREA (OF THIS STUDY) CONSISTS LARGELY OF THAT PART OF THE YUKON RIVER SYSTEM BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER SW TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK." (P9) "THE CHANNELS SHIFT SO RAPIDLY ON THE YUKON THAT THE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS TRAVELLING FROM NENANA TO MARSHALL MUST RELOCATE THE DEEPEST CHANNEL ON EACH JOURNEY." (P10) "EARDLEY (REFERENCED TO P51, BIBLIOGRAPHY) CONCLUDED THAT THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE MEANDER BELT OF THE YUKON BETWEEN TANANA AND HOLY CROSS IS APPROXIMATELY 10 MILES. THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS ALONG THIS RIVER ARE IN PLACES OVER 100 FT THICK. HOWEVER, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, OUTCROPS ARE FOUND, INDICATING THAT THE DEPTH OF BEDROCK IS VARIABLE." (P10) "A LARGE PART OF THE EROSION ALONG THE YUKON OCCURS DURING THE SPRING. THE NATIVES, IN DESCRIBING THE BREAKUP, TELL OF HUGE BLOCKS OF ICE, 6 FT THICK AND ONE-FOURTH MI SQUARE, WHICH FLOAT DOWNSTREAM, AND, AT THE BENDS IN THE RIVER, EXERT GREAT FORCE ON THE BANKS, SOMETIMES BREAKING OFF ALL THE TREES AND REMOVING THE TOPSOIL FROM A LARGE AREA."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00529 B 936
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND

YUKON RIVER

ABST GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,ICE
 WHEN THESE BLOCKS BECOME JAMMED, THEY CAUSE GREAT FLOODS BY IMPOUNDING THE WATER BEHIND THEM. THESE FLOODS HAVE INUNDAED KOYUKUK, A SETTLEMENT 25 FT ABOVE THE SUMMER LEVEL OF THE RIVER. ACCORDING TO EARDLEY, CHAPMAN REPORTS THAT THE WATERS MAY RISE 40 FT IN A FEW HRS AND THEN, WHEN PRESSURE BREAKS THE JAM, THE RIVER WILL RESUME ITS NORMAL FLOOD LEVEL IN THE SAME SHORT TIME. SPRING FLOODS RESULT IN THE DEPOSITION OF LARGE AMOUNTS OF SILT OVER THE FLATS, IN MANY PLACES TO A DEPTH OF SEVERAL FEET." (P10) "THE ELEVATION OF THE REGION IS GENERALLY LOW AND AT KOYUKUK LESS THAN 1000 FT. THERE ARE A FEW SMALL MOUNTAIN RANGES, SUCH AS THE RAY AND KAIYUH, WITH ELEVATIONS TO 6000 FT." (P11) "THE FLATS ALONG THE INSIDES OF THE BENDS OF THE YUKON ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE FORMED ALONG ALL MEANDERING STREAMS. HERE THE RIVER IS SHALLOW ALONG THE INSIDE SHORE AND THEREFORE FLOWS MORE SLOWLY THAN ON THE OTHER SIDE. THE RESULT IS THAT THE OVERLOADED WATERS MUST DROP SOME OF THEIR SILT, A PROCESS WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LARGE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITION HERE. ON THE OTHER HAND, EROSION TAKES PLACE ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE, WHERE THE RIVER IS FLOWING MORE RAPIDLY. EARDLEY CONCLUDED THAT THE YUKON CHANNEL IS MEANDERING LATERALLY ON AN AVERAGE OF 75 FT A YEAR." (P11) THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF WAVE ACTION ON THE YUKON; THIS CONTRIBUTES TO THE FORMATION OF ISLANDS OF ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS. (P11) "A FEW LOW RIDGES WERE FOUND ON A LARGE ISLAND AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK. THE FLATS, HOWEVER, ALONG THE SHORE OF THIS ISLAND, CONSIST OF SILT SO FINE THAT CAPILLARY WATER KEEPS IT WET AND MUCKY, MAKING WALKING DIFFICULT." (P12) PROBABLY, "THE RIDGES WERE FORMED LARGELY BY ALLUVIAL DEPOSITION. THEY ALL RUN PARALLEL TO THE STREAM COURSE AND MIGHT EASILY HAVE BEEN THE OLDEST PARTS OF THE ISLAND, WITH CHANNELS ORIGINALLY BETWEEN THEM WHICH NOW APPEAR AS LOWER, WETTER SITES." (P12) "HOWEVER, THESE RIDGES MAY WELL BE ICE RAMPARTS..." (P13) AUTHOR'S MAP OF THE ISLANDS AND SLOUGHS IN AREA OF DISCUSSION IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. "THE SLOUGHS THAT SEPARATE THE BARS ARE ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE ISLAND. BAR A (SEE MAP) WAS PROBABLY ONCE A THIN TONGUE OF LAND LYING OFF THE NORTHEASTERN SHORE OF THE ISLAND, MUCH AS BAR D IS AT PRESENT. AS A RESULT OF CONTINUAL DEPOSITION BY THE RIVER, BAR A WAS BUILT UP TO ITS PRESENT SIZE. MANY OF THE BARS ARE SEPARATED BY SLOUGHS AND THEY MAY HAVE STARTED AS AREAS OF LAND SEPARATE FROM THE MAIN ISLAND..." (P13)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3883

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00529 C 936
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,ICE
 ABST "THE AGE OF THE TREES ON THE MOST RECENT BARS, THOSE NEAREST THE PRESENT SHORE, INDICATE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN
 FORMED WITHIN THE PAST 40 OR 50 YRS. THIS RAPID DEPOSITION IS LARGELY DUE TO TRANSFER OF THE MAIN FLOW OF
 WATER TO THE CHANNEL ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE ISLAND. THE OLDER MAPS SHOW BOTH CHANNELS OF EQUAL WIDTH.
 THIS ALONG DOES NOT MEAN THAT AN EQUAL FLOW OF WATER PASSED THROUGH BOTH CHANNELS. THE INDIANS AT THE
 SETTLEMENT OF KOYUKUK WELL REMEMBER THE TIME, WHEN MOST OF THE WATER FLOWED N OF THE ISLAND, AND, UNTIL
 RECENTLY, THE STEAMERS WENT TO THE N OF THE ISLAND RATHER THAN TO THE S, THEIR PRESENT ROUTE. WHEN THE YUKON
 CHANGED ITS MAIN CHANNEL, THE PEOPLE OF KOYUKUK WERE FORCED TO MOVE THEIR FISH WHEELS TO THE S SHORE IN ORDER
 TO ENCOUNTER THE MAIN RUN OF SALMON." (P13) "IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE RIVER CHANGED ITS MAIN
 COURSE HERE BECAUSE THE PROCESS WAS NOT THAT OF CUTTING OFF AN OXBOW. POSSIBLY THE DEPOSITS AT THE MOUTH OF
 THE KOYUKUK HAVE NARROWED THE N CHANNEL SUFFICIENTLY TO FORCE MOST OF THE WATER THROUGH THE MORE SOUTHERN
 ROUTE. THIS SEEMS LIKELY SINCE N OF THE YUKON BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK THERE ARE 2 CURVED SLOUGHS WHICH
 EVIDENTLY MARK THE FORMER POSITION OF THE DEEPEST PART OF THE NORTHERN CHANNEL OF THE YUKON." (P13-14) ALSO,
 EAKIN "CONSIDERS THE MELOZITNA DELTA THE CAUSE OF THE YUKON'S SHIFTING SOUTHWARD AT (RUBY)". (P14) "DUE TO
 THE COMPLETE EROSION OF 2 LARGE ISLANDS APPEARING IN THE N CHANNEL OF THE YUKON AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK,
 AS ILLUSTRATED ON EARLY MAPS, THE REMAINING RIVER WAS SO WIDE THAT THE SPEED OF THE CURRENT WAS REDUCED. AS A
 CONSEQUENCE, BARS WERE FORMED ON THE INSIDE OF THE CURVE (THE N SHORE OF THE LARGE ISLAND)." (P14) "...BARS C
 AND D WERE CREATED MORE RECENTLY. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE RIVER CANNOT MEANDER FARTHER NW BECAUSE OF THE LARGE
 BEDROCK OUTCROP IT HAS ENCOUNTERED." (P14) "THE FACT THAT THE RIVERS ARE CUTTING DOWNWARD MEANS THAT THE
 WATER TABLE UNDER THE BANKS IS CONSTANTLY LOWERED IN RELATION TO THE GROUND-SURFACE LEVEL. THE RESULT IS THAT
 THE SOIL OF ANY FLAT BECOMES DRIER AS THE RIVER MEANDERS AWAY FROM IT. THIS CHANGE HAS AN IMPORTANT BEARING
 ON FOREST SUCCESSION." (P14)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00529 D 936
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,ICE
 ABST "THE TIMBER MAY BE GROUPED INTO 3 BROAD TYPES BASED ON SITE: THE UPLAND, THE MUSKEG, AND THE ALLUVIAL FLAT
 FORESTS." (P17) "THE UPLAND TYPE IS COMPOSED OF WHITE SPRUCE, WHITE BIRCH, ASPEN, ALDER, AND DWARF BIRCH.
 ...AT BEST, THE TREES ARE SMALL, THE LARGEST DIAMETERS BEING BELOW 12 INS." THE HIGHEST ELEVATION AT WHICH
 FOREST GROWTH OCCURS IS 2500 FT. (P17) IN THE MUSKEG FORESTS: "THE FLOOR CONSISTS OF A THICK LAYER OF MOSS
 SUPPORTING A BOG ASSOCIATION WITH SEVERAL SPECIES OF ERICACEOUS PLANTS. THE DOMINANT TREE IS BLACK SPRUCE.
 TANARACK WAS ALSO SEEN IN THESE FORESTS AS FAR W AS RUBY." (P17) IN THE FORESTS OF THE ALLUVIAL FLATS: "THESE
 FORESTS CONTAIN WHITE SPRUCE, BALSAM POPLAR, WILLOWS, THE WHITE AND THE BLACK BIRCH, AND ALDER." (P17) "THE
 FOREST IN ZONE 5...IS 13 YRS OLD. IT CONSISTS MAINLY OF FELTLEAF WILLOW, WITH A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF WHITE
 BIRCH, POPLAR AND ALDER." (P25) "AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF ZONE 5, ALONG THE SLOUGH, THERE IS A RATHER STEEP
 BANK ABOUT 6 FT HIGH. THE WATER IN THE SLOUGH IS CLEAR AND THEREFORE CANNOT DEPOSIT SILT ALONG THE SHORES.
 CONSEQUENTLY THE SHORE LINE IS RELATIVELY STABLE AND OLDER TREES GROW DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE." (P26) "THE
 FOREST IN ZONE 2, THE NORTHERN PART OF BAR A, IS COMPOSED OF 3 TYPES: ALDER, ALDER HILLON, AND BALSAM
 POPLAR." (P28) BASED ON A 1-ACRE SURVEY OF ZONE 2B, THERE ARE 993 WILLOW TREES IN THIS ACRE. (P30) "TWO MIS
 BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, (THERE IS A) POINT WHERE THE RIVER HAS JUST REVERSED ITS MEANDER DIRECTION
 AND IS CUTTING INTO THE PREVIOUSLY DEPOSITED BANK ABOUT 8 FT HIGH. ON THIS BANK ARE A FEW FELTLEAF WILLOWS
 ABOUT 12 YRS OLD." (P36) THE LAND AT THIS POINT CONSISTS OF "A MARSH OF SEDGES AND STANDING WATER. THE
 DEPRESSION IN THE LAND HERE IS A FORMER RIVER CHANNEL, BUT THE LEVEL OF THE WATER IN THIS MARSH IS VERY MUCH

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3884

HIGHER THAN THAT OF THE PRESENT YUKON.* (P36)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00529 E 936
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,ICE
 ABST PASSING REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE PRESENCE OF ASTER AND GOLDENROD IN THIS AREA. (P41) "THERE ARE 3 GENERAL
 FOREST AREAS IN THE LOWER YUKON MEANDER BELT: THE UPLAND, THE MUSKEG, AND THE ALLUVIAL FLAT. THE
 ALLUVIAL-FLAT FORESTS ARE THE ONLY ONES OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. SPRUCE GROWS TO 36 INS IN DIAMETER AND
 BIRCH TO 24 INS." (P47)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00535 800902
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN FUR CO. BUILT FORTS AND FUR STATIONS AT ST MICHAEL,
 ANVIK, NULATO AND FORT YUKON. (P64) 1800-1820. STAMPEDEES TO FAIRBANKS WENT 600 MILES DOWN YUKON TO TANANA
 RIVER, FOLLOWING THE ICE JAMS (P152) 1902. STAMPEDEES USUALLY WENT BY BOAT OR DOGSLEDS. THE RUSSIANS BUILDING
 FORT YUKON IS WRONG. PHOTO: "ANVIK ON YUKON RIVER, DUCKS AND PTARMIGAN CURING ON RACKS (HEGG PHOTO 1900)." (P66)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00537 896905
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST AUTHOR BOARDED THE RIVER STEAMER "SUSIE" IN DAWSON, FOR NOME. SHE LEAVES DAWSON ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P82) "IN
 NOME I FOUND NO FURTHER NEWS OF SWIFTWATER NOR BERA AND WAITED THERE FOR 3 WEEKS." (P82)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00546 A 924
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 32
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,FISHING,CANNERY,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,VEGETATION,WATER
 GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDI NOTES THE YUKON R WHILE ON A BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION BY DOGSLED IN 1924. HOLY CROSS
 IS A CATHOLIC MISSION CONSISTING OF A TRADING POST AND WIRELESS WITH 150 NATIVES ESKIMO AND INDIAN (P.51).
 "THE TRAIL OUT OF HOLY CROSS DOWN THE RIVER WINDS IN AND OUT FOR 6 MI THROUGH VARIOUS SLOUGHS BEFORE IT
 REACHES THE RIVER" (P52). ON THE RIVER THERE WERE OFTEN WAVE-LIKE RIDGES OF SNOW MAKING TRAVELING HAZARDOUS
 AS IT IS EASY TO WALK OVER ONE OF THE CLIFFS AND DROP (P.52). THE RIVER HAD NUMEROUS WILLOW COVERED ISLANDS
 AND THUS MANY CHANNELS. (P.52) AT PIMIUT THESE CHANNELS WERE UNITED INTO A VAST PLAIN." THE SOUTH BANK THERE
 IS COMPARATIVELY LOW BUT THE NORTH SIDE IS BGERDEFED BY LOW MOUNTAINS MANY OF THEM WITH CLIFFS" (P.52) PIMIUT
 IS 15 FAMILIES IN LOG CABIN AND A STORE AND CHURCH. THE BANKS HERE WERE "FULLY 60 FT. HIGH." SCATTERED ALONG
 THE RIVER EVERY FIVE MI ARE SUMMER FISH VILLAGES. AUTHOR NOTES THAT FISHING HAS NOT BEEN AS GOOD HERE AS IN
 THE PAST BECAUSE OF WIDESPREAD USE OF FISH WHEELS ON THE RIVER AND A SALTERY NEAR THE MOUTH (P54). RUSSIAN
 MISSION AND MARSHALL ARE TWO MORE COMMUNITIES PASSED ON THE TRAIL (P.55-56). RUSSIAN MISSION HAS A SCHOOL AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3885

GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH. MARSHALL IS AN ABANDENED GOLD PLACER TOWN (P.56) ONLY A FEW PEOPLE LIVE THERE. THE BANKS OF THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE YUKON ARE LINED WITH WILLOW AND COTTONWOOD. ON THE NORTH BANK THERE ARE SPRUCE (P.60). PILOT STATION IS 45 MI FROM MARSHALL (P.59) AND CONSISTS OF 20 ESKIMO FAMILIES (P.61). IN 1924 ANDPEAFSKI CONSISTED OF TWO NATIVE CABINS. IT WAS ONCE A MAIN TRADING POST ON THE LOWER YUKON (P.62). MOUNTAIN VILLIAGE WAS COMPRISED OF A STORE, A SCHOOL HOUSE AND SEVERAL NATIVE LOG CABINS. (P.62). FROM MT VILLAGE THE PARTY HEADED OVER LAND TO SCAMNON BAY. ON THE RETURN TRIP, THEY WENT BY STEAMSHIP UP THE YUKON. 20 MI FROM ITS MOUTH, THE YUKON R IS DRINKABLE. (P.206). AT SOUTH MOUTH, 100'S OF BARRELS OF KING SALMON ARE SALTED EACH YEAR AND SHIPPED ON LARGE REFRIGERATOR SCOWS DOWN THE YUKON AFTER BREAK-UP (P.307). "THE ISLANDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON DELTA ARE FLAT, LARGELY WITH OUT VEGETATION, ALTHOUGH SMALL WILLOWS GROW ALONG THE STREAM MARGIN, QUITE DOWN TO THE SEA." THERE WAS A STRONG WIND BLOWING UPSTREAM AGAINST THE CURRENT, AND THIS MADE LARGE WAVES LIKE THOSE ON THE OCEAN. "THEY STOPPED AT ORIGLUK, A TRADING POST." THE WILLOW MARGIN ALONG THE THE MUD-CHARGED YUKON WAS NARROW" AT AT THIS POINT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER
REFN 00546 B 924
STOR 1603399

YUKON RIVER

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,FISHING,CANNERY,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION

ABST BEYOND ORIGLUK, THEY STOPPED AT FISH VILLAGE WHERE THE WILLOW WAS DENSE (P.308). THE COASTAL AREA WAS PRACTICALLY TREELESS BUT 100 MI UP RIVER, THE TREE GROWTH IS HEAVY (P.309). AT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, "THE BLUFFS TOWER ABOVE THE SURGING RIVERS" (310). SPRUCE TREES BEGIN TO APPEAR ON THE HILLS HERE (P.310) WILLOW TREES LINE THE RIVER. THE RIVER IS SMOOTH EXCEPT WHERE THERE ARE SUBMERGED SAND BARS. NEAR THE SHORE, EDDIES WERE FORMED AND THE CURRENT CUTS INTO THE BANKS. (P310). TRAVELING UPSTREAM, THE COTTONWOODS AND WILLOWS BECOME LARGE, "THE ABRUPT ERODED BANK OF THE WIDESPREAD RIVER IS GEOLOGICALLY THE ALLUVIAL ACCUMULATIONS OF AGES DEPOSITED LAYER UPON LAYER". (P311) OCCASIONALLY THERE IS LIAD DOWN DARK LAYERS OF BITUMINOUS PEAT. "THE HIGH WATERS DURING BREAKUP HAVE ERODED COUNTLESS POTHoles AND CRANNIES FOR WATER THRUSH (P.311). THE AUTHOR NOTES THE INDIANS LIVE ALMOST ENTIRELY ON FISH BUT THE SALMON RUNS GET SMALLER EVERY YEAR. THERE WERE FEW COMMERCIAL CANNERIES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON (P.312) ON JULY 7, 1924 THE U.S. STEAMER GENERAL JACOBS ARRIVED AT HOLY CROSS, THIS WAS ONE OF TWO BOATS THAT RAN BETWEEN NENANA AND HOLY CROSS (P.313). "THEY WERE BOTH STERN PROPELLERS OF THE RIVER TYPES AND EQUIPPED WITH THE MODERN COMFORTS OF TRAVEL." (P313). THE AUTHOR MAKES NOTE OF THE DOG-CAMPS ALONG THE RIVER WITH LARGE FISH WHEELS (P.314). ANVIK, KALTAG, NULATO AND KOYUKUK WERE VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON CONSISTING OF LOG CABINS AND HUTS AND DRYING SALMON ON RACKS IN EVERY VILLAGE. (P314) AT KOYUKUK, THE STEAM BOAT TOOK ON MINERS COMING FROM GOLD DIGGINGS. AUTHOR NOTES SANDBARS IN THE RIVER MAKING NAVIGATION DIFFICULT (P.314). HE ALSO MENTIONS THAT NO POWER BOATS WERE SEEN ON THE TRIP FROM THE BERING SEA TO TANANA.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER
REFN 00548 866936
STOR 1603399

YUKON RIVER

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP

ABST ONE ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE WAS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ST MICHAELS; FROM ST MICHAELS UP THE YUKON RIVER TO DAWSON. ST MICHAELS WAS THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE YUKON TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. (P92) IN 1899, THE YUKON BROKE UP ON MAY 23. (P141) ALTHOUGH THE AUTHDR DOESN'T NAME A TIME PERIOD, SHE NOTES: "FOR MANY YEARS LAKE LE BARGE HELD BACK EARLY SPRING NAVIGATION, THE ICE BREAKING UP MORE SLOWLY BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF CURRENT. A FEW YEARS AGO (PROBABLY PRE-1936) HERBERT WHEELER, ACTING ON THE THEORY THAT BLACK ABSORBS THE SUN RAYS, SPREAD A 40-FT STRIP OF FINELY GROUND LAMP BLACK UP AND DOWN THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE LAKE. THIS "LAMP BLACK TRAIL" PROVED A GREAT SUCCESS, AND IS REPEATED EACH YEAR, WITH THE RESULT THAT NAVIGATION OF THE YUKON IS NOW ONE MONTH EARLIER." (P144) ALTHOUGH THIS INFORMATION CONCERNS THE YUKON RIVER IN CANADA, IT MAY HAVE SOME EFFECT ON THE YUKON RIVER IN ALASKA.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3886

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00550 A 903

STOR 1603399

MOVT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,WATER
GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,AGRICULTURE,OBSTRUCTION

ABST AUTHOR BLOUNT ON HER TRAVELS OF ALASKA TOOK THE STEAMER YUKONIA OUT OF DAWSON DOWN THE YUKON. EAGLE CITY SHE NOTES IS 1,500 MI FROM THE RIVER MOUTH. IT LIES AT THE FOOT OF EAGLE MOUNTAIN (3,000 FT HIGH). THE ROADWAYS ARE ROUGH, A MIXTURE OF SAND, GRASS AND MUD. WILD FLOWERS ABOUND ALONG THE RIVER (P59) SOON AFTER EAGLE BEGIN THE FLATS A WIDE STRETCH OF SHALLOW WATERS EXTENDING FOR 600 MI AND SOMETIMES AS MUCH AS 60 MI IN WIDTH. THROUGH THIS SPREADING WASTE OF WATER, THE REAL COURSE OF THE RIVER IS SHOWN BY THE RAPID FLOW OF THE CURRENT, WHILE THE REST OF THE GREAT FLOOD IS SMOOTH LIKE GLASS. TOWARDS THE MOUTH, FREQUENT SOUNDINGS ARE TAKEN FOR THE BOTTOM IS CONTINUALLY SILTING, SO MUCH SO THAT THE STEAMER HAS TO CHANGE ITS COURSE THREE OR FOUR TIME DURING A SINGLE SEASON. A SKILFUL PILOT IS VERY NECESSARY, AS THE VESSEL HAS TO THROUGH THE INTRICACIES OF THE COURSE TO AVOID GETTING STUCK ON SHOALS. THE SHORE IS FRINGED BY COUNTLESS ISLANDS, SOME FLAT AND SANDY, AND COVERED WITH SAGE-COLOURED REEDS AND GRASS, WHILE ON OTHER, WHICH ARE SHAMPY, TANARAC BUSHES LIKE SPRUCE FIRS SHOW THEMSELVES SLIM AND POINTED AGAINST THE SKY. (P63) FLOWERS ABOUND (P63). AUTHOR NOTES CIRCLE CITY AND FT YUKON (P60) SHE NOTES THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF BEAVER (P63) AND SAYS THAT AFTER BEAVER, "THE FLATS--AT THIS POINT FROM 7-12 MI WIDE--WERE VERY DULL AND UNINTERESTING". (P63) SHE NOTES RAMPARTS AND THEN TANANA. (P63-64) AT TANANA THERE WERE THREE STEAMERS THE YUKONIA FROM DAWSON, ONE FOR TAKING PASSENGERS UP THE TANANA RIVER, AND THE WASHBURN TO GO TO ST MICHAELS. SHE TOOK THE WASHBURN TO NULATO, WHICH HAS A SCHOOL, STORE, ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION AND 300 INDIAN INHABITANTS. (P68) SHE NEXT STOPPED AT THE MISSION AT HOLY CROSS AND THERE TOOK A STEAMER ALICE TO ANDREAFSKI. "A GOOD DEAL OF CARGO WAS UNLOADED HERE, AND QUANTITIES--IT SEEMED LIKE TONS OF DRIED SALMON TO FEED THE DOGS IN THE WINTER. MOORED TO THE BANKS OF THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER IS A FLEET OF DERELICT YUKON RIVER STEAMERS--HERDS OF REINDEER. (P74)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00550 B 903

STOR 1603399

MOVT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,WATER
GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,AGRICULTURE,OBSTRUCTION

ABST AUTHOR NOTES OLD HAMILTON, AN INDIAN VILLAGE (P74) AND ST MICHAELS. (P75) ST MICHAELS IS A 3,275 MI RIVER ROUTE FROM SKAGWAY.(P78) THE INDIAN AND ESKIMO VILLAGES LIE AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF ST MICHAELS. SHE NOTES A KAZKAN (*BATHINA HOUSE) IN THE ESKIMO VILLAGE. (P82)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00553 A 890898

STOR 1603399

MOVT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER
GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,FREIGHT,TIDE,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,BREAKUP,MINING,WATER LEVEL

ABST MRS BOMPAS MEMOIRS REFER TO HER HUSBAND, BISHOP BOMPAS MAKING TWO VISITS TO FORT YUKON BETWEEN 1890-1891. (P121) ON JULY 4, 1892 SHE REFERS TO ST MICHAEL, "CONSISTING OF THE OFFICES AND BUILDINGS OF THE ALASKAN CO AND A FEW INDIAN TENTS AND HUTS SPREAD ABOUT HERE AND THERE." (P126) SHE WAS ENROUTE UP THE YUKON TO JOIN HER HUSBAND AT FORTY MILE. ON JULY 26, ABOARD THE ARCTIC SHE NOTES THE WATER ON THE YUKON WAS LOW, "AND OWING TO THIS WE MET OUR FIRST ACCIDENT, NAMELY, THE PILOT GOT US ON THE SAND-BANK, ON WHICH WE STUCK, IN SPIE OF ALL EFFORTS AND NEARLY EMPTYING THE BOAT OF ITS CARGO. WE WERE ON IT FOR FOURS DAYS, AND IT WAS ANXIOUS WORK, FOR THE ARCTIC IS NOT A STRONG BOAT AND CARRIED 200 TONS OF FREIGHT...AT ABOUT THREE O'CLOCK A M ON THE MORNING OF THE FIFTH DAY...A HIGH TIDE HAD COME IN AND DISLODGED THE STEAMER FROM THE SANDBAR." (P129) "THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3887

MOUNTAINS RISING ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER, SOMETIMES IN THE FAR DISTANCE AND THEN AGAIN QUITE NEAR, SOMETIMES ONLY ROCKS WITH BUT LITTLE VEGETATION." (P129) FORT YUKON IS 1,200 MI FROM ST MICHAEL. (P130) IN AUG. 1892 SHE ARRIVED AT FORTY MILE CREEK. ON MAY 12, 1893, SHE NOTES THE BREAKUP OF THE RIVER FROM FORTY MILE. (P140) IN SEPT 1897, MRS BOMPAS RECORDS ANOTHER JOURNEY UP THE YUKON ABOARD THE ALICE. ON SEPT 6, SHE WRITES, "THIS STEAMER CAN ACCOMMODATE ONLY FORTY AND WE HAVE NINETY ON BOARD." (P153) SHE NOTES THAT MINERS ABOARD "AMUSED THEMSELVES BY TAKING UP SMALL PANS FULL OF SAND OUT OF THE RIVER" AND PAN FOR GOLD. AT FORT YUKON SHE WAS INFORMED THAT WATER ON THE UPPER YUKON WAS LOW--ONLY 2 1/2 FT. AND OUR BOAT DRAWS FOUR FT...THERE IS A BAR OF SAND BETWEEN THIS AND CIRCLE CITY WHICH IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET OVER." (P154) THE ALICE STEAMED BACK T ST MICHAEL AND SHE WAS LEFT IN FT YUKON, "IT WAS STRANGE THAT DIRECTLY THE S. S ALICE LEFT THE WATER BEGAN TO RISE--IN ONE NIGHT IT ROSE 16". (P155) ANOTHER BOAT THE VICTORIA ARRIVED BUT REFUSED TO TAKE HER ABOARD, "AND THE VESSEL STEAMED OFF, SEEING MR H (HAWKSLEY) AND MYSELF ROWING UP TO HER AT FULL SPEED AND ONLY A FEW YARDS FROM HER." (P155)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00553 B 890890
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER
 GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,FREIGHT,TIDE,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,BREAKUP,MINING,WATER LEVEL
 ABST MRS BOMPAS NOTES IN 1898 THAT THE GOLD FINDS ON THE YUKON EXPLODED THE POPULATION. "THE U S GOVT IS SENDING SOLDIERS TO CIRCLE CITY." (P152) SUPPLIES WERE LOW BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT ABLE TO GET THEM UPRIVER DUE TO LOW WATER CONDITIONS THE PREVIOUS YEAR. (P158) MEN WERE STARVING AND CAME DOWN RIVER FROM DAWSON TO CIRCLE CITY AND FORT YUKON WHERE THEY HEARD SUPPLIES WERE MORE PLENTIFUL. (P158)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00563 A 897
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,MAP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,AGRICULTURE,MINING,LAND
 GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,ROUTE
 ABST WHILE THERE IS NO SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD GIVEN IN THIS BOOK, THE COPYRIGHT DATE INDICATES THE MATERIAL IN THE BOOK IS AROUND OR SHORTLY BEFORE 1897. THE AUTHOR CHARLES A BRAMBLE, HAS RECORDED INFORMATION RELATED TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN PROSPECTING FOR GOLD. HE DESCRIBES THE COUNTRY, THE ROUTES TO TRAVEL, CLIMATE AND WHERE AND HOW TO MINE GOLD. THERE WAS A CAMP LOCATED AT THE ALASKA - CANADIAN BOUNDARY ON THE YUKON RIVER FOR BOUNDARY SURVEYORS. FOR 100 MI AFTER CROSSING THE BOUNDARY, THE RIVER IS ONE BROAD STREAM WITH STEEP BANKS AND MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY. FOR THE NEXT 150 MI THE RIVER IS WIDER AND IS A NETWORK OF CHANNELS AND SMALL ISLANDS. (P26) JUST ABOVE FORT YUKON THE WIDTH IS 7 MI. THE CHANNEL SHIFTS HERE FROM YEAR TO YEAR AND POSES A HAZARD FOR THE NAVIGATOR IN THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND. FROM FORT YUKON THE RIVER IS WELL TRAVELED. FROM FORT SELKIRK TO THE MOUTH THE DISTANCE IS OVER 1,600 MI. THERE WERE FEW NATIVES BETWEEN FORTY-MILE CREEK AND NUKLUKAYET, SOME 800 MI OF RIVER. THE NATIVES USED RAFTS, BOATS AND BIRCH BARK CANOES. IN THE WINTER THEY TRAVELED THE RIVERS AND STREAMS WITH SLEDS TOWED BY DOGS, MEN OR WOMEN. (P27-28) MINING ALONG THE RIVER WAS NOT GOOD AT THAT TIME. (P28&39) MINERS WERE IN DEBT. STORE PRICES WERE HIGH. MERCHANDISE WAS CARRIED ON THE RIVER BY STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS. THE TWO PRINCIPAL STEAMERS WERE OWNED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO., ONE OF 200 TONS, THE OTHER 30 TON CAPACITY, CARRYING FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. THERE WERE THREE OTHER SMALL STEAMERS. TWO BELONGING TO THE RUSSIAN AND CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES RESPECTIVELY, AND ONE TO THE TRADER AT FORT SELKIRK. ALL SUPPLIES ARE RECEIVED AT ST MICHAEL. LIQUOR WAS OPENLY CARRIED ON THE RIVER AND HAD BEEN DETRIMENTAL TO THE NATIVES. (P28-30) A TRAVELER HAD TO ARRIVE IN ST MICHAEL BY AUG. 25 IN ORDER TO REACH THE MINE FIELDS BEFORE FREEZEUP, IF HE WANTED TO GO BY STEAMER. THERE WERE ABOUT 3 FLAT-BOTTOMED, STERN WHEEL BOATS ON THE YUKON AT THAT TIME. (P69) THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY RAN THREE STEAMERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SEATTLE, THEN TO ST MICHAEL, AND RIVER BOATS FROM ST MICHAEL TO CIRCLE CITY. (P70) A TICKET FROM SEATTLE TO CIRCLE CITY COST \$150 AND IT TOOK 15 DAYS TO MAKE THE

TRIP. 5000 TONS OF PROVISIONS WERE ON THE RIVER THAT YEAR. ANOTHER MODE OF TRAVEL FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE MINES WAS BY DOG-TEAM. THEY SOLD FOR \$150 PER HEAD, A GOOD TEAM, WORTH \$1,000. DOGS CAN CARRY FREIGHT 20-25 MI PER DAY. PRIVATE TRAVELING ON SLEDGES MOVED 50 MI/DAY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00563 B 897
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW WATER CRAFT,MAP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,AGRICULTURE,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,ROUTE
 ABST A VEHICLE USED FOR BOTH FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS WAS A COMBINATION CANOE AND SLED. (P155-56) DISTANCES WERE: TO ST MICHAEL 2,850 MI, TO CIRCLE CITY 4,350 MI, TO FORTY-MILE, 4,600 MI. (P71) THE GOLD BELT WAS 300 MI IN LENGTH IN ALASKA, RANGING FROM THE MOUTH OF THE FORTY-MILE ACROSS THE YUKON VALLEY TO "LOWER RAMPARTS". (P42) THE RICHEST DIGGINGS WERE AT THE HEAD OF THE STREAMS AS THE CURRENT CARRIED THE FINER PARTICLES DOWNSTREAM. (P44) MOST OF THE PROSPECTING WAS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON TO THE ALASKA - CANADIAN BOUNDARY. (P52) ALASKA INDIANS DID ALL THE PILOTING ON THE RIVER AND CARRIED WOOD TO FUEL STATIONS (P153). THEY WERE PAID \$3/DAY. BARLEY HAS BEEN RAISED AT FORT YUKON (P45) AND POTATOES ALONG THE YUKON. (P46) IN 1896, PEOPLE RUSHED FROM CIRCLE CITY TO BONANZA CREEK WHERE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED, LEAVING CIRCLE CITY EMPTY. (P55,54) THE MAP SHOWS SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS ON THE UPPER YUKON RIVER. DISTANCES ON THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL TO CIRCLE CITY. (P65): ST MICHAEL TO KUTLIK 100, KUTLIK TO ANDREAFSKY 125, ANDREAFSKY TO HOLY CROSS 125, HOLY CROSS TO KASEROFSKY 5, KASEROFSKY TO ANVIK 75, ANVIK TO NULATO 225, NULATO TO NAVIKAKET 145, NAVIKAKET TO TANANA 80, TANANA TO FORT YUKON 450, FORT YUKON TO CIRCLE CITY 80, CIRCLE CITY TO FORTY-MILE 240, A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS REPORT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00565 897899
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,FREEZEUP,COMMUNITY,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE
 ABST AUTHOR JOHN SHOY'S BOOK BASED ON MISSIONARY BREVIG'S RECORDS FROM 1894-1917 NOTES THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE UPPER YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN 1897. GREAT THROGS OF GOLD SEEKERS CAME TO ST MICHAELS AND WENT 2000 MI UP THE YUKON TO THE GOLD FIELDS. (P116) THE STRIKE WAS MADE LATE IN THE YEAR AND "THERE WAS NOT TIME ENOUGH FOR THE LARGER COMPANIES--AS THE A C COMPANY, THE N A T COMPANY, AND THE A E COMPANY, WHICH ALL HAD TRADING STATIONS ALONG THE YUKON--TO BRING IN EXTRA SUPPLIES BEFORE THE ROUTE BECAME ICE BLOCKED. IN THOSE PARTS THIS OCCURRED IN THE EARLY PART OF SEPTEMBER". (P117) BREVIG NOTES CATHOLIC MISSION WORK ALONG THE YUKON. (P223) FREIGHT RATES WERE 16¢/16 FROM ST MICHAELS TO PLACES ALONG THE YUKON IN 1897. (P298) TWICE EACH YEAR PROVISIONS WERE BROUGHT TO THE YUKON (P298) "M H KJELLMAN TOGETHER WITH THE OLDEST LAPP RECEIVED ORDERS TO GO TO ST MICHAELS, THERE, TOGETHER WITH DR S JACKSON, TO INVESTIGATE THE REGION OF THE UPPER YUKON WITH RESPECT TO FINDING PASTURAGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE FUTURE ESTABLISHMENT OF OTHER REINDEER STATIONS". (P116) NO DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF ST MICHAELS BUT IT IS FREQUENTLY MENTIONED AS A TRADING CENTER. (P119,130,124,141,160) LEIBES AND COMPANY OWNED AND OPERATED TRADING POSTS ALONG THE YUKON AND AT ST MICHAELS IN 1899. (P137)

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 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
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WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3889

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**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00566 956
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST "THERE NEED BE NO FEAR OF MONOTONOUS BEAUTY IN TRAVELING ALONG THE YUKON; FOR ITS SURFACE CHANGES EXPRESSION CONSTANTLY. SOMETIMES IT SMILES; PERHAPS IT SCOWLS; AGAIN IT HAS ANGRY LOOKS, THEN GENTLE WAYS. THE SWIFT CURRENT CARRIES ONE PAST PANORAMA AFTER PANORAMA OF CONTINUOUS DIGNIFIED GRANDEUR AND MAJESTIC VASTNESS. THE CHANNEL AT TIMES NARROWS TO DANGEROUS PASSAGES, AS IF WISHING TO SHUT OUT THE CURIOUS; LATER IT BROADENS AND WIDENS UNTIL ITS ARMS SEEM OPEN IN WELCOMING EMBRACE." (P149) "IT WAITS ONLY FOR GREAT DEPOSITS OF SILT TO BE TAKEN AWAY FROM ITS MOUTH BEFORE LARGE OCEAN GOING VESSELS CAN ENTER ITS WATERS." (P151)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00567 909
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE CHART OF ALASKA COAL, FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS SHOW THAT THE YUKON RIVER HAS DEPOSITS OF LIGNITE COAL. (P18) THIS IS FROM THE WORK OF ALFRED H BROOKS

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00571 909
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, FLOOD, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE

ABST "THE DISTRICT SOUTHWARD OF THE YUKON, PARTICULARLY ALONG THE SHORE AND RIVERS, WAS THE TRAPPING GROUND OF THE RUSSIAN--AMERICAN FUR COMPANY UNTIL THE U S PURCHASED ALASKA, BUT THEIR DISCOVERIES WERE RARELY PUBLISHED; HOWEVER THE REMAINS OF MISSIONS, TRADING STORE, AND BLOCK HOUSES MAY STILL BE SEEN ALONG THE YUKON TO FORT YUKON." (P74) "THE YUKON TO FORT SELKIRK, WAS THOROUGHLY EXPLORED AND MAPPED BY THE AGENTS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY." (P77) "ESQUIMAUX ARE FOUND ON THE YUKON TO NULATO." (P78) "THE YUKON, IN MANY PLACES, IS MORE THAN FIFTEEN MILES WIDE AND AT SPRING TIME IS A REAL OCEAN WITH NUMEROUS BAYS AND ISLANDS. IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD. IT'S TOTAL LENGTH FROM HEAD TO MOUTH IS 2,044 MILES, THE WHOLE OF WHICH WITH EVERY CREEK AND TRIBUTARY FORMS A SYSTEM OF COMMERCIAL HIGH WAYS FOR THE INTERIOR." (P89) "MUCH OF THE COUNTRY IS LOW, THE BANKS MUDDY, AND THE MUD IS WASHED ABOUT FORMING ISLANDS AND MUD BANKS AND CHANGING THE COURSE OF THE CHANNELS AND A LOT OF IT GOES TO FILL UP THE BERING SEA." (P89)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3890

REFN 00571 909
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, FLOOD, ROUTE, LAND, GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER
 BASIN, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE

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**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00575 A 888898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, TRAPPING, WATER CRAFT, WATER
 GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, ICE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, FLOOD, WATER
 LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN

ABST MINER BRUCE AFTER 10 YEARS OF TRAVEL IN ALASKA WRITES A BOOK ABOUT ALASKA--IT'S HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD
 FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY. HE WROTE THE BOOK IN 1898. PUBLISHED 1899. "IT IS NAVIGABLE BY 400-TON
 STERN-WHEEL BOATS DRAWING 4 OF WATER, FOR A DISTANCE OF 1850 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, OR TO THE MOUTH OF THE
 PELLY RIVER. AT THE JUNCTION OF THE PELLY RIVER, CANADA AND LEWIS RIVER IT HAS AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 3/4 OF A
 MILE. AT FT YUKON IT IS ABOUT 8 MILES WIDE. IT IS 3 MI. WIDE AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK. AT THE MOUTH OF THE
 KOSEREFSKI, IT IS 8-10 MILES WIDE." (P65) "THE YUKON IS VERY SHALLOW AT ITS MOUTH, 8 BEING THE GREATEST DEPTH
 FOUND." (P163) THE ICE PASSES OUT OF THE RIVER AND LEAVES IT FREE FOR NAVIGATION ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE."
 (P163) "THE ONLY STATION AT WHICH THE OCEAN STEAMERS, HAVING FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS FOR THE UPPER YUKON, LAND,
 IS ST MICHAELS." (P162) THIS HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL TRADING COST OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO AND THE
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**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00575 A 888898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, TRAPPING, WATER CRAFT, WATER
 GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, ICE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, FLOOD, WATER
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WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3891

OUTFITTING POST FO

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REFN 00575 B 888898

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,MINING,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,RIVER BASIN,ICE,TRAPPING

ABST ON DISCUSSING ROUTES FROM OUTSIDE TO THE GOLD--FIELDS OF THE YUKON, HE MENTIONS THAT THE ALL WATER ROUTE IS DIRECT FROM SEATTLE TO ST MICHAELS, 85 MILES FROM THE NORTH OF THE YUKON, VIA OCEAN STEAMERS, AND FROM ST MICHAELS UP THE RIVER BY LIGHT DRAFT VESSELS WHICH OPERATE THERE. IN DISCUSSING THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ALASKA, BRUCE WRITES OF THE ADVANTAGES OF HAVING A RAILROAD TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS FROM THE BERING SEA COAST. HE SAYS THAT A LARGE PART OF THE TIME AND DISTANCE OF THE YUKON COULD BE SAVED. "THE YUKON RIVER AT ITS MOUTH IS VERY SHALLOW, AND THE NAVIGATION OF THIS STREAM FOR THE FIRST 400-500 MI. IS ATTENDED WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY ON ACCOUNT OF ITS UNCERTAIN CHANNEL. THERE ARE NO MINES OR IMPORTANT BUSINESS PTS. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TO NULATO. IF THIS PORTION OF THE TRIP COULD BE DISPENSED WITH IT WOULD BE A GREAT SAVING OF EXPENSE." (P30) IN DISCUSSING THE MINERALS AND TIMBERS OF THE YUKON. HE MENTIONS THAT FROM FIVE FINGERS ALL THE WAY TO KOSEREFSKI MISSION, THE TIMBER GROWING ALONG THE BANKS IS WILLOW, ALDER AND SPRUCE. THE ISLANDS IN THE RIVER ARE GENERALLY WELL TIMBERED." (P53) IN GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE YUKON, BRUCE SAYS-THAT IT FLOWS INTO THE BERING SEA THROUGH SEVERAL DIFFERENT CHANNELS, THAT FARTHEST NORTH BEING 100 MI. DISTANT FROM ITS MOST SOUTHERN ARTERY. AUTHOR BRUCE DISCUSSES THE YUKON BEING USED AS A MAJOR ROUTE TO THE INTERIOR GOLD FIELDS. "MANY MINERS (SEVERAL HUNDRED) TOOK PASSAGE LATE IN THE SUMMER OF 1897 ON STEAMERS HEADED FOR DAWSON CITY, BUT THE WATERS BEING LOW, IT PROVED IMPOSSIBLE TO PASS THE BARS IN THE VICINITY OF FT YUKON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00575 B 888898

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,MINING,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,RIVER BASIN,ICE,TRAPPING

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KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,RIVER

CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, MISC. TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, ICE, TRAPPING

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 REFN 00575 0 888898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW

TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, FREIGHT, RIVER

CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, MISC. TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, ICE, TRAPPING

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 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
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 KEYW

TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY

ABST A R BURR IN THIS TRAVELOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. MAKING A LANDING AT THE LITTLE TOWNS ALONG THE YUKON IS AN INTERESTING AND CURIOUS PROCEEDING THE STEAMER APPARENTLY HEADS UP STREAM, AND THEN DRIFTS DOWN BACKWARD AND SHINGS INTO THE RIVER BANK WHICH MAY BE SEVERAL YARDS HIGH. THE GANG PLANK IS THROWN FROM THE BOAT TO THE BLUFF. ANOTHER NOVEL FEATURE OF THE TRIP IS TAKING ON WOOD OR "WOODING UP." (P32) NEXT TO P. 32 IS A PHOTO TITLED "WOODING UP" AND IT SHOWS A STEAMER TIED UP TO THE BANKS OF A RIVER PROBABLY THE YUKON RIVER FROM 15 TO 20 CORDS ARE TAKEN ON AT A LANDING. THE BOATS BETWEEN DANSON AND FAIRBANKS BURR ON AN AVERAGE ONE CORD AN HOUR. (P133) AT CIRCLE THE YUKON FLATS BEGIN AND THE RIVER IS A MAZE OF WATERWAYS. THESE FLATS EXTEND SOME 200 MI AND NAVIGATION ON THIS PART OF THE RIVER IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT OWING TO THE CONSTANT CHANGES IN THE CHANNEL BY REASON OF NEW BARS FORMING, BANKS ERODING, ISLANDS APPEARING AND DISAPPEARING. (P135) THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE SPRING SHEEPS AWAY THE RIVER BANKS AND HOUSES SUCH AS IS SEEN AT FORT YUKON WHERE ONE OF THE MISSION BUILDINGS WAS CARRIED AWAY.

(P138) AT RAMPART THE HILLS SLOPE UP AND THROUGH THEM RUNS A TRAIL TO HOT SPRINGS NEAR FAIRBANKS, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 70 MI. BY RIVER THE DISTANCE IS SEVERAL HUNDRED. THE YUKON RAMPARTS BEGIN HERE WITH STEEP BLUFFS IN PLACES THE TOWN OF TANANA COMES INTO VIEW WITH FORT GIBBON ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. (P140) THE BOAT SPEEDS DOWN RIVER AS THE CURRENT IS SWIFT AND RUBY IS ENCOUNTERED. AT TIMES THE BANKS RISE IN STEEP BLUFFS AND WOODED ISLANDS DOT THE WATERS. FURTHER DOWNRIVER ONE HAS DIFFICULTY FINDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHAGELUK (OR CHAGELUK) SLOUGH BECAUSE OF THE NUMEROUS ISLANDS WHICH BREAK UP THE RIVER INTO CHANNELS. (P190) HOLY CROSS IS A PROSPEROUS MISSION NEAR THE RIVER. AS THE RIVER NEARS THE SEA IT SPREADS THROUGH A LABYRINTH OF OUTLETS. DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00589 A 942

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,DIMENSION,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,FLOOD,VEGETATION,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ICE

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, ST. MICHAELS WAS LOCATED 80 MI. E. OF THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON ON S. SHORE OF NORTON SOUND. OCEAN VESSELS MUST LIGHTER THEIR CARGOES 4 MI. OFF SHORE. PORT IS FREE FIRST WK OF JUNE TO LAST WK OF OCT. (P.10) "THE YUKON VALLEY, BECAUSE OF ITS WIDTH AND GRADUAL GRADE, FURNISHES A NATURAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTE, GROUND OR WATER." (P.12) ON THE ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO TELLER, THE REPORT STATED THAT THE BEST CROSSING OF THE YUKON WAS AT RAMPART RAPIDS WHERE THERE WAS AN ISLAND 800 FT. LONG AND 400 FT. WIDE. THE ROUTE WOULD THEN FOLLOW THE RIGHT BANK TO MOUTH OF MISSION CREEK 6 MI. ABOVE VILLAGE OF TANANA, WHICH CREEK IT WOULD GO UP. (PP.12-13) THE ROUTE FOLLOWS LEFT BANK OF YUKON FROM MOUTH OF DICKEY CREEK FOR 2 MI. TILL IT REACHES THE ISLAND AT RAMPART RAPIDS. (P.13-14) AT THIS POINT, RIVER IS PASSING THROUGH A STEEP GORGE. (P.14) BEFORE BREAK-UP, ISLAND WAS VISIBLE, BUT DURING THE OPEN SEASON IT IS UNDERWATER. BUT IT IS BEDROCK. PROPOSE BUILDING BRIDGE THERE. (P.14) THEY MEASURED CHANNEL WIDTHS AT 3 ISLANDS BETWEEN TANANA VILLAGE AND THE RAPIDS DURING THE WINTER AT LOW WATER: SIX MILE ISLAND, 1975 FT; TWELVE MILE ISLAND, 2075 FT; SIXTEEN MILE ISLAND 1800 FT. (P.14) FROM RAPIDS, 7 MI. OF BANK ARE SOLID ROCK; THE NEXT 11 MILES ARE ROCKY. (P.14) FROM TANANA, THE RIGHT BANK HAS A SILT BENCH FROM 60 TO 125 FT. IN ELEVATION ABOVE NORMAL WATER LEVEL. ITS LENGTH IS 84 MI. (PP.14-15) IN THE NEXT 22 MI, FOOTHILLS COME DOWN AND THE ROUTE WAS PLACED 10' ABOVE THE HIGH WATER MARK OF 1937 WHICH WAS ASCERTAINED BY MEASURING THE ICE SCARS ON THE TREES. (P.15) THE BENCH STILL CONTINUES BETWEEN THE FOOTHILLS AND THE RIVER. BREAKUP STARTS IN MAY. (P.23) NEARLY ALL VILLAGES FROM TANANA DOWNSTREAM HAVE BEEN INUNDATED AT SOME TIME. (P.23) RIVER IS OPEN FOR NAVIGATION BY 3RD WEEK OF MAY. (P.23) STRAIGHT-GRAINED FAST GROWING TIMBER HAS BEEN FOUND ON YUKON AS FAR WEST AS TANANA VILLAGE. (P.27) ASSUMES A QUICK DROP OF TIMBERLINE AND TWISTED GRAIN IN WEST. (P.28) THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY WEST OF FAIRBANKS IS "UNDERLAIN BY RECENT SUPERFICIAL STREAM AND WIND DEPOSITS" OF SEDIMENTS. (P.29) THE RIVER FROM TANANA TO RAMPARTS IS NARROW AND PARTLY CONFINED BETWEEN ROCK OUTCROPS. (P.30) AT THE RAPIDS IN THE RAMPART REGION THE RIVER PASSES THROUGH "A GORGE WITH WALLS OF GRANITE (OR MONZONITE) RISING TO HEIGHTS OF 1,000 FT. OR MORE." (P.30) THE YUKON BORDERS THE NORTH LIMIT OF A GREAT PLAIN OF MUCK, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL BETWEEN TANANA AND RUBY. (P.30) BETWEEN TANANA AND RUBY A "NARROW SAND AND GRAVEL TERRACE BOUNDS THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER, EXCEPT BETWEEN THE TOZITNA AND GRANT CREEK." (P.30)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

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ABST FROM KUYUKUK TO KALTAG AND BEYOND THE RIVER "BEARS CLOSE AGAINST HILLS OF SANDSTONE, SHALE, AND SLATE ON ITS NORTHWEST BANK, WHILE THE BROAD SILT-GRAVEL PLAIN REFERRED TO ABOVE CONTINUES SOUTHWARD IN THE OPPOSITE SIDE. SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE INDICATED IN THE LOWER VALLEY OF TRIBUTARIES THAT ENTER FROM THE WEST." (P.32) THE RAPIDS WHICH THE ROUTE CROSSES IS LOCATED AT MILE 123 WITH AN ELEVATION OF 280 FT. (MAP B-4,P.28) THE ROUTE

FOLLOWS THE RIVER FROM MILE 123 TO MILE 154. THE ROUTE ELEVATION IS LEVEL FROM 420 TO 390 FT. APPARENTLY, THE RIVER IS ALSO LEVEL IN THIS AREA BUT ITS ELEVATION CAN NOT BE ASCERTAINED BECAUSE THE ROUTE FOLLOWED A BENCH 30 TO 60 ABOVE THE WATER. (MAP B-4) THE ROUTE AGAIN FOLLOWS THE RIVER FROM MILE 179 TO 264. THE ROUTE LEVEL IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN PREVIOUSLY AT 500 FT., THEN DIPPING BELOW 400 AND QUICKLY RISING TO 700 FT. (MAP B-4) THE TOWN OF TANANA HAS AN ELEVATION OF 300 FT. (MAP B-4, P. 28) THE TOWN OF BIRCHES HAS AN ELEVATION OF 420 FT. (MAP B-4, P. 28) THE TOWN OF MOOSE POINT HAS AN ELEVATION OF 380 FT., KOKRINE HAS 380 FT. ELEVATION, HOT SPRINGS HAS A 400 FT. ELEVATION. ALL 3 ARE TOWNS. (MAP B-5, P. 29) A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. AN ALTERNATIVE ROUTE BY J.L. MCPHERSON REJECTED THE IDEA OF A BRIDGE OVER THE YUKON. "TO A PIER-BRIDGE CROSSING OF THE YUKON THERE ARE SERIOUS OBJECTIONS. THE RUN OF ICE AT THE BREAKUP OF THE RIVER IN THE SPRING IS, I UNDERSTAND, GREATER THAN ON ANY BRIDGED RIVER." (P.D-1) "THE PIERS WOULD HAVE TO BE SUFFICIENTLY MASSIVE TO WITHSTAND AN ENORMOUS PRESSURE, AND IF PLACED CLOSE TOGETHER THEY WOULD CAUSE ICE JAMS THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF WHICH WOULD BE HARD TO ESTIMATE. SUCH A STRUCTURE WOULD HAVE TO BE A DRAW SPAN TO PERMIT THE PASSAGE OF STEAMERS, AND IN FEW PLACES ALONG THE YUKON, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE VICINITY OF THE RAPIDS, ARE THE CHANNELS PERMANENT." (P.D-1) "BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA THERE IS NO PLACE AT WHICH THE CHANNELS ARE PERMANENT AND BEDROCK IS UNDOUBTEDLY AT GREAT DEPTH." (P.D-1) "THE MOST FAVORABLE SITE FOR A SUSPENSION OR CANTILEVER BRIDGE IS AT THE RAPIDS. THE SPAN WOULD BE 1,250 FT., THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER AT LOW WATER. ON EITHER SIDE ADDITIONAL SPANS OF 100 FT. TO HIGH WATER WILL BE REQUIRED, AND A CLEARANCE OF 90 FT. SHOULD BE LEFT FOR THE PASSAGE OF STEAMERS...." (P.D-2) "FROM THE CROSSING OF THE YUKON TO THE MOUTH OF THE TOZI, 26 MILES WILL BE ALONG SLOPES OF FROM 5 TO 30. TWENTY-TWO MILES WILL BE OVER ROLLING BENCHES, AND TUNDRA AND MARSHY FLATS WHERE SHORT LENGTHS OF PILE TRESTLE WILL BE REQUIRED...." (P.D-2) FROM THE TOZITNA TO 8 MILES EAST OF MELOZITNA, THE ROUTE WOULD BE ALONG THE RIVER 27 MILES ON SLOPES 5 TO 25, 70 MILES ON ROLLING SLOPES, BENCHES AND FLATS. THE ROADBED WOULD BE 5 TO 25 FT. ABOVE HIGH WATER AND THE ECONOMICAL GRADELINE WOULD BE 50 TO 100 FT. ABOVE THE RIVER. (P.D-2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

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 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN

ABST IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA, 1948, PHOTO OF YUKON RIVER IS INCLUDED. CAPTION: "GALENA, PARALLELING THE COAST FOR 500 MIS, THE YUKON TURNS EASTWARD NEAR HERE." (P64) PHOTO IS TAKEN FROM AIR, SHOWS SHARP CURVE OF YUKON, WITH COMMUNITY ON INSIDE OF CURVE; A LARGE OPEN PIECE OF LAND APPEARS TO BE A LANDING FIELD; SURROUNDING AREA IS FLAT, MOUNTAINS FOR BACKGROUND. (P64)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00602 911916
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE

ABST THE CANADIAN DEPT. OF INTERIOR ISSUED A MINING BOOK "YUKON TERRITORY" IN 1916. THE STRETCH OF RIVER FROM DAWSON TO ST MICHAEL IS CALLED THE LOWER RIVER AND IS 1,601 MI. LONG. THE AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY RUNS STEAMERS ON THIS PORTION OF THE RIVER. FREIGHT FOR INTERIOR ALASKA IS ROUTED VIA ST MICHAEL TO THESE RIVER STEAMERS. THE RIVER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SERVICE SECTIONS, FAIRBANKS TO DAWSON (975 MI) GIVES WEEKLY SERVICE OR BETTER. THE OTHER IS TANANA TO ST MICHAEL (901 MI). (P191-92) SEVERAL STEAMERS ARE OIL-BURNERS. (P192) A GAUGING STATION WAS ESTABLISHED AT EAGLE IN MAY, 1911. THE BOOK PROVIDES A CHART ON DISCHARGE DATA FOR 1911, 1912 AND 1913. A MAXIMUM DISCHARGE WAS 253,000 SECOND-FEET ON MAY 22, 1911. (P192) SIDE STREAMS NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED WAS OPERATING FOR 6 YRS. ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON, MAINLY IN CANADA BUT ALSO IN ALASKA ON THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE. THIS COMPANY OWNED THE STEAMBOATS VIDETTE AND PAULINE AND TWO GAS BOATS WITH BARGES, "SPLAGUTUS" AND "HAZEL B." THEY WENT FROM DAWSON TO FORT YUKON AS DEMAND AROSE. (P200)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3896

REFN 00603 920930

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST IN A PAMPHLET, "YUKON: LAND OF THE KLONDIKE," THE CANADIAN DEPT. OF INTERIOR DESCRIBED A STEAMER VOYAGE FROM DAWSON DOWN TO THE TANANA WITH A STOP AT FORT YUKON. IT SUGGESTS THAT ONE TAKE A RIVER TRIP FROM THE YUKON UP THE PORCUPINE AT FORT YUKON. PUBLISHED 1930. (P34-35) THE AUTHOR, F H KITTG, IN 1920 WAITED 4 DAYS FOR A STEAMER AT FORT YUKON AND WENT UP RIVER TO DAWSON IN 4 DAYS. (P45-46)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00608 A 863923

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,AGRICULTURE,FISHING,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,LAND

ABST GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,PHOTO,FLOOD,HUNTING,TRAPPING,ICE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,MINING,ROUTE,OBSTRUCTION. AUTHOR CARPENTER MADE A TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. HE CAME DOWN THE YUKON FROM WHITEHORSE, UP THE TANANA TO FAIRBANKS, BACK DOWN THE TANANA AND DOWN THE LOWER PART OF THE YUKON TO ITS MOUTH. HE MENTIONS GARDENS ALONG THE YUKON WITH POTATOES OF 27 VARIETIES, LARGE CABBAGES, AND TURNIPS. (P3) (SEE TANANA SHEET) NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON HE SAW 100'S OF REINDEER. (P3) AUTHOR NOTES SALMON RUNNING UP THE YUKON. (P23) FISH MAY FIGHT THEIR WAY UP THE YUKON 2000 MI FROM ITS MOUTH. (P25) THERE ARE 100'S OF INDIAN FISHWHEELS ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS. (P26) AUTHOR NOTES LT ZAGOSKIN EXPLORING THE YUKON RIVER. (P38) AND EXPLORATION PARTIES FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO ON THE RIVER IN 1863. (P39) CARPENTER MENTIONS THAT THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM ARE FED BY ICE MASSES. (P93) COMING DOWN THE YUKON FROM DAWSON THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT AT THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY THE YUKON IS COMPARATIVELY NARROW. "ITS WIDTH VARIES ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF THE RIVER, VARIES FROM 1200-1300 FT. IT HAS TWO CHANNELS AT THAT POINT, ONE OF WHICH IS 600 FT WIDE AND 20 FT DEEP AND THE OTHER 400 FT WIDE AND 26 FT DEEP." (P117) "THE RIVER WIDENS AS IT LEAVES THE BOUNDARY"...AND WINDS FOR... "200 OR 300 MI UNTIL IT REACHES CIRCLE, WHERE THE GREAT INLAND SEA OF THE YUKON FLATS BEGINS." (P118) "HERE IN THE FLATS THE LAND IS LOW AND BUILT UP BY THE SILT OF THE RIVER." (P118) "...THE YUKON CORK SCREWS FOR 200 MI THROUGH THESE LOWLANDS IN A NETWORK OF SLOUGHS, GREAT INLAND LAKES, AND OX-BOWS MADE BY THE ISLANDS...AS FAR AS ONE CAN SEE IT IS FLAT." (P118) THE BANKS ARE LOW AND WOODED. HE MENTIONS THE HIGH STRATIFIED BLUFFS Banded WITH DIFFERENT COLORS. HE PARTICULARLY NOTES "THE CALICO BLUFF". (P116) OF WHICH THERE IS A PHOTO ON PAGE 92, CAPTION "THE STRATA OF THESE CLIFFS ARE BRILLIANTLY COLOURED RED,GOLD,WHITE, BROWN AND GREEN. IF IN EUROPE THEY WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BEAR A ROMANTIC NAME BUT TO TRAVELERS ALONG THE YUKON THEY ARE SIMPLY THE "CALICO BLUFFS". HE ALSO NOTES THE INDIAN FISH WHEELS AND CABINS ON ROUTE. (P117) AS THE "WATER HELTS THE PREHISTORIC ICE THAT BEGINS 2-3 FT UNDER THE MOSS AND MUCK COVERING; GREAT BLANKETS OF EARTH, STUDED WITH TREES, FALL DOWN INTO THE RIVER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00608 B 863923

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,AGRICULTURE,FISHING,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,LAND

ABST GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,PHOTO,FLOOD,HUNTING,TRAPPING,ICE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,MINING,ROUTE,OBSTRUCTION SANDBARS RISE IN SEASON, AND ISLANDS ARE CRETED OR SNEPT AWAY IN WITH THE FLOODS OF ONE SPRING. THERE ARE NO ROCKS ANYWHERE. THE BED OF THE RIVER IS SILT, WHICH GOES DOWN TO GREAT DEPTHS. THERE ARE MANY CHANNELS..." (P118) THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OVER THE BOUNDARY IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE WHICH HAS A LOG CHURCH THAT FLIES THE AMERICAN FLAG. NEARBY IS THE WIRELESS OF BOUNDARY. THE FIRST AMERICAN TOWN IS EAGLE. IT HAS ABOUT 100 LOG CABINS, MOST DESERTED. MANY CABINS HAVE GARDENS. THERE IS A TOWN PUMP. (P119-120) NEXT IS CIRCLE AND IS ALSO HALF DESERTED. THE POP IS 200-300. IT HAS A STORE AND RESTAURANT. (P121) MENTION IS MADE OF LARGE CARIBOU HERDS BETWEEN THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVER. HUNTERS FROM FORTY MILE, EAGLE, AND CIRCLE RELY ON IT FOR MEAT

SUPPLY. (P265) FT YUKON IS NEXT ON THE RIVER. ONCE IT WAS A MINING CENTER BUT NOW IS A FUR-TRADING POST. HUDSON BAY CO USED TO COME HERE TO BUY FURS AND NOW FURS COME DOWN THE PORCUPINE. (P122) FT YUKON IS A MAIL STATION. (P123) TANANA LIES ON THE RIGHT BANK 800 MI FROM CANADA AND 800 MI FROM THE BERING SEA. (P124) THE BUILDINGS OF TANANA ARE LOG AND FRAME STRETCHING FOR 1 MI ALONG THE BANK. AT THE LOWER END IS FORT GIBBON WHICH EXTENDS FOR 3 MI FURTHER AND HAS A RESERVATION OF 60 SQ MI. (P124) MENTION IS MADE OF CHICKENS BEING FREIGHTED DOWN THE YUKON AND OF A CHICKEN FARM NEAR CIRCLE. (P127) "BETTING ON THE ICE IS A REGULAR SPORT...WHEN IT WILL FORM, HOW DEEP IT WILL FREEZE AND WHEN IT WILL GO OUT IN SPRING... AT TIMES IT IS 5 FT THICK. IN AN ORDINARY SEASON THE ICE ON THE MAIN PART OF THE STREAM IS ONLY 2 1/2-3 FT DEEP. (P128)"NAVIGATION OPENS AT DAWSON BETWEEN THE 6TH AND 16TH OF MAY, AND IT USUALLY CLOSES ABOUT THE 25TH OF OCT...THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER BREAKS FIRST AND PUSHES ITS WAY DOWN THE STREAM, BREAKING THE ICE AS IT GOES. THE BOATS START IN BEHIND THE ICE AND MOVE ALONG AS FAST AS THEY CAN, AND SOMETIMES SMALL BOATS START IN THE ICE." (P129) AUTHOR MENTION RAMPART WHERE THE CABIN OF REX BEACH IS LOCATED AND AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION, POTATOES AND YELLOW FLOWERED ALFALFA WERE GROWN. (P150-151, 65)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00608 C 863923
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, FLOOD, HUNTING, TRAPPING, ICE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, MINING, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST ALSO GROWN WERE OATS BARLEY AND WHEAT. (P60) CATTLE MAY ALSO BE POTENTIALLY RAISED IN THE YUKON VALLEY. (P66) PAST TANANA GOING DOWN RIVER, HE PASSED AN INDIAN VILLAGE AND SEVERAL TOWNS WHICH WERE RIVER PORTS FOR GOLD MINES. (P178) 175 MI BELOW FT GIBBON IS RUBY WHERE THERE WAS A STAMPEDE WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT RUBY CREEK. IT CONSISTS OF LOG AND SHEET-IRON BUILDINGS AND SOME GARDENS. (P178) BELOW RUBY AND BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK IS NULATO. IT IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE; AN OLD TRADING POST. IT WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE RUSSIANS AND TAKEN OVER BY THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO. HE NOTES IN PARTICULAR THE CEMETARY. (P179) MAIL IS TAKEN FROM FAIRBANKS TO RUBY, IDITAROD, AND FT GIBBON BY DOGS. (P201) BELOW NULATO IS KALTAG "THE STARTING POINT FOR A WINTER TRAIL ACROSS TO UNALALIK (UNALAKLEET) WHICH SHORTENS THE WAY TO NONE BY 500 MI". (P180) IT IS 80-90 PORTAGE TO THE COAST WHILE BY RIVER IT WOULD BE 600 MI. "KALTAG IS A TRADING POST AND A GOV'T TELEGRAPH STATION. IT ALSO HAS A WIRELESS TOWER...ERECTED...TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION WITH THE IDITAROD GOLD FIELDS." (P180) THE GROUND WAS SPOTTED WITH STUNTED SPRUCE TREES AND BERRIES. (180) BETWEEN KALTAG AND HOLY CROSS MISSION IS ANVIK, AN INDIAN SETTLEMENT WITH A RUSSIAN CHURCH. FURTHER DOWN RIVER IS ANDREAFSKI, ESTABLISHED IN 1853. "ANDREAFSKI IS NOW A LITTLE TRADING STATION ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON WITH A GREAT OIL TANK AT WHICH THE STEAMERS STOP TO TAKE ON FUEL." (P181) TOWN IS ALMOST ALL ESKIMO. (P181) FROM ANDREAFSKI THE RIVER WIDENS UNTIL IT IS 3 MI FROM ONE BANK TO THE OTHER, THEN IT BRANCHES OUT INTO WIDE CHANNELS, EACH LEADING TO THE SEA. ITS MANY MOUTHS FORM A GREAT FAN LIKE DELTA ONE HUNDRED MI WIDE. IN FLOOD TIME THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS UNDER WATER. ISLANDS GROW UP IN A NIGHT AND NEW SANDBARS ARE SIGHTED EVERY VOYAGE. IN PLACES THE STREAM IS WIDE...CLOSE TO THE SHORE GROWS GRASS." (P182) EXCEPT AT THE MOUTH THERE ARE NO LIGHTS AND BECAUSE OF THE SANDBARS NAVIGATION IS DIFFICULT. "SOME OF THE CAPTAINS PUT UP THEIR OWN MARKS; ALL KEEP RECORDS OF EACH TRIP AND PASS THEM ON TO CAPTAINS FOLLOWING THEM. (P182)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00608 D 863923
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, FLOOD, HUNTING, TRAPPING, ICE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, MINING, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES TRADING POST OF ST MICHAEL AT THE MOUTH OF YUKON, (P143) AND THE ESKIMOS LIVING THERE. (P214) A PHOTO (P92) SHOWS FISHWHEELS ON THE YUKON, CAPTION: "FOR 100'S OF MILES THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS NO SIGNS OF HUMAN HABITATION ARE TO BE SEEN EXCEPT THE SHACK OF AN OCCASIONAL WOOD CHOPPER OR THE FISH-WHEELS SET IN THE STREAM." PHOTO (P140) WITH STEAKERS NEAR RUBY, CAPTION "THE POPULATION OF THE GREAT BASIN OF THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3890

LOWER YUKON IS NUMBERED ONLY BY 100'S. RUBY, THE PRINCIPAL TOWN, IS SUPPORTED MAINLY BY THE GOLD MINES ON RUBY CREEK, ONCE THE SCENE OF A STAMPEDE." AUTHOR NOTES THAT JUDGE WICKERSHAM WENT TO TANANA BY STEAMSHIP IN 1903 FROM FAIRBANKS. HE WENT UP THE KANTISHNA AND THEN ACROSS COUNTRY TO TRY TO ASCEND MT MCKINLEY. (P284)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00610 A 914
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,PHOTO,ECONOMY,WATER CRAFT

ABST AUTHORS CARRINGTON AND SNIFFEN MADE A TRIP DOWN THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVER AROUND 1914 (PUBLICATION DATE) IN A 18 FT OPEN BOAT (P3) WHICH COST \$241.50. (P22) THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO SURVEY HEALTH CONDITIONS IN NATIVE VILLAGES. EAGLE--"THIS VILLAGE IS 3 MI ABOVE THE TOWN. IT HAS A POPULATION OF 50...THEY LIVE IN SMALL CABINS..AND HARE AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH." (P6) CHARLIES VILLAGE--90 MI BELGW EAGLE. "WHEN THE ICE BROKE UP LAST SPRING THE RIVER ROSE HIGHER THAN AT ANY TIME ON RECORD AND OVER FLOWED THE BANKS. HUGE BOULDERS OF ICE WERE SWEPT IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS AND DID A GREAT AMOUNT OF DAMAGE. THE FLOOD COMPLETELY DESTROYED CHARLIE'S VILLAGE. WHERE 40 INDIANS MADE THEIR HOMES, AND THEY HAVE SINCE SCATTERED UP AND DOWN THE RIVER." (P6) CIRCLE--HAS A GOVERNMENT WIRELESS. "JUST BELOW IT IS THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF ABOUT 80." IT HAS A DAY SCHOOL, 3 SALOONS AND EPISCOPAL CHURCH. "THE SPRING FLOOD DID GREAT DAMAGE AT CIRCLE. IT OCCURRED JUST ONE MONTH PRIOR TO OUR VISIT (MAY). THE WATER ROSE 6 FT OR MORE ABOVE THE BANKS, AND FLOODED THE LOWER PART OF THE BUILDINGS THAT WERE NOT ON THE HIGHER GROUND." (P7) FORT YUKON--"THE INDIAN POPULATION IS 300, WITH 25 WHITES WHO CAN BE REGARDED AS PERMANENT RESIDENTS." IT HAS A DAY SCHOOL AND EPISCOPAL MISSION. (P7-8) "THE YUKON FLATS IS A SECTION OF THE RIVER ABOUT 300 MI LONG, AND IN SOME PLACES THE WATER SPREADS OUT OVER A WIDTH OF 10 MI OR MORE...THE CURRENT IS SWIFT,--A NORHAL FLOW OF 7 MI/HR--AND WHEN IT SPREADS OUT IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS, EACH BRANCH SEEMINGLY STRONG, IT IS SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW THE MAIN CHANNEL...OCCASIONALLY WE GOT ON A BAR." (P12) STEPHENS VILLAGE--"THERE ARE 140 INDIANS AT THAT POINT, LIVING IN THE USUAL TYPE OF CABINS." THERE WAS A SCHOOL BUT IT BURNED DOWN. (P13) RAHPART--ONCE A MINING CAMP, "NOW THERE ARE NOT MORE THAN 125 WHITE INHABITANTS THERE. THE INDIAN POPULATION IS 50." (P13) TANANA--HAS STORES, A FEW SMALL HOTELS AND 5 OR 6 SALOONS. BELOW IS FORT GIBBSON...THREE MI ABOVE IS THE INDIAN VILLAGE, WHERE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAS A STATION...THE HOSPITAL WAS TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE IN JAN 1914, BUT PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR REBUILDING IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE." (P15)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00610 B 914
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,PHOTO,ECONOMY

ABST "THERE ARE ABOUT 200 NATIVES. KOKRINES--"IS A VILLAGE OF ABOUT 140 INDIANS. THERE IS A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL-HOUSE." (P16) "RUBY WAS ONCE A THRIVING AND POPULAR MINING TOWN, BUT NOW THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT 200 WHITES LIVING IN IT." (P16) "YUKAKACAT, 24 MI BELOW RUBY, IS A SETTLEMENT OF 30 INDIANS." (P17) "LOUDEN--"WITH 25 CABINS AND A POPULATION OF 100 INDIANS. A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STATION IS LOCATED HERE." THERE IS A SCHOOL AND MISSION WORK BY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. (P17) PHOTO (P28) OF LOUDEN, CAPTION. "INDIAN VILLAGE ON YUKON RIVER--LOUDEN, AK." KORYUK--"THE INDIAN POPULATION IS 100. THERE ARE 5 WHITE MEN." THERE IS A SCHOOL HOUSE AND MISSION WORK BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. AN INDIAN SPENT \$500 FOR ONE LOAD OF WHISKEY...THERE IS ALSO A GOVT TELEGRAPH STATION." (P18) "NULATO HAS AN INDIAN POPULATION OF 300." THERE IS HOSPITAL SCHOOL AND ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION. THERE IS A WHITE POPULATION OF 25. INDIANS EARN A GOODLY SUM FROM THEIR WINTER'S TRAPPING...SOME OF THE INDIANS WILL SPEND AS MUCH AS \$500 OR \$600 ON ONE POTLATCH...THERE IS A GOVERNMENT WIRELESS AT NULATO WITH A DETAIL OF NINE SOLDIERS." (P19) "KALTAG IS A VILLAGE OF 100 INDIANS." (P19) ANVIK--"THERE IS A POPULATION OF 200. A MISSIONARY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, REV JOHN W CHAPHAN, HAS BEEN LOCATED AT THIS POINT FOR 27 YRS. (P19) HOLY CROSS--"THE VILLAGE AROUND THE MISSION CONTAINED 175 PEOPLE,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3899

HALF INDIANS AND HALF ESKIMOS...THE BOARDING SCHOOL HAS 120 CHILDREN." THERE IS A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION." (P20) THEY BOARDED THE WASHBURN STEAMER HERE AND WENT TO ST MICHAELS. "ST MICHAEL--IS A MILITARY RESERVATION AT WHICH IS STATIONED A DETACHMENT OF U.S. SOLDIERS AND THE TOWN IS UNDER MILITARY RULE." IT HAS A DAY SCHOOL. (P21) THEY BOARDED THE S S SENATOR HERE FOR NOME. PHOTO CAPTION "STEPHEN'S VILLAGE, ON YUKON RIVER, ALASKA."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00613 861899
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,EXPEDITION
 ABST JOHN EDWARDS CASWELL WROTE A HISTORY OF U S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS IN 1956. HE LIMITED THE STUDY TO GOVERNMENT EXPEDITIONS NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE. (P4) BUT REPORTS ON THE EXPEDITION OF ROBERT KENNICOTT FOR THE SMITHSONIAN ON THE YUKON DURING 1861. HE COLLECTED PLANT, ANIMAL AND MINERAL SPECIMENS AND PERSUADED THE HUDSON BAY CO. TRADERS AT FORT YUKON TO MAKE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. (P190-191) LUCIEN MCLUAIN TURNER WAS SENT TO ST MICHAEL BY THE U S SIGNAL SERVICE AS A METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER. HE COLLECTED BIRD SPECIMENS FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM. (P194) IN 1874. IN 1879, HIS REPLACEMENT EDWARD WILLIAM NELSON STUDIED THE BREEDING HABITS OF WATERFOWL AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P195) THE STONEY EXPEDITION ON THE KOBUK OF 1885, SENT ZANE IN WINTER ON RECONNAISSANCE TO ST MICHAEL VIA NULATO ON THE YUKON. (P200) THE U S G S SENT 3 MEN TO STUDY YUKON PLACER MINING IN 1896; IN 1898 4 PARTIES WENT. IN 1898-1899, ANDREW J STONE CROSSED THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS FROM THE MACKENZIE TO THE YUKON, "FOLLOWING IT WEST TO ST MICHAEL" BY SLEDGE. (P204)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00614 A 868901
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, ROUTE, FREIGHT, ECONDMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DISCHARGE, TRAPPING, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. A MAP OF THE EARLY MAIL ROUTES IS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT. (P16) THE YUKON STEAMERS OCCASIONALLY BROUGHT MAIL AND SUPPLIES FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE RIVER DURING THE FEW SUMMER MONTHS PRIOR TO 1895. (P13) HE DESCRIBED THE FROZEN YUKON. "IT FREEZES AT THE BOTTOM, AND THIS RISING TO THE SURFACE FILLS THE RIVER WITH A FLOATING MASS OF CRUSHING, SURGING BLOCKS OF ICE. AS THE CURRENT IS SWIFT AND STRONG, THIS BODY MOVES ALONG FOR MILES UNTIL A SHARP BEND ON ONE SIDE AND A PROJECTING POINT ON THE OTHER COMBINE TO FORM A NARROW CHANNEL, WHERE THE ICE JAMS. THE ON - RUSHING MASS DRIVEN AGAINST THIS, PILES UP IN WILD CONFUSION, HUGE CAKES AT TIMES BEING LIFTED TEN TO FIFTEEN FEET INTO THE AIR AND HELD AS IN A MIGHTY VISE. FOR MILES THE RIVER IS THUS PACKED, AND AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN VIEW, NOTHING IS TO BE SEEN BUT A GRIM ICE FIELD WEDGED BETWEEN STEEP BANKS LINED WITH DENSE SCRUBBY TREES. OVER THIS THE TRAVELER HAS TO MAKE HIS DEVIIOUS WAY." (P13-14) JIMMY JACKSON, A TLINGIT INDIAN, DELIVERED THE FIRST MAIL FROM JUNEAU TO DAWSON AND DOWN TO CIRCLE CITY IN 1895. (P14) AFTER THE KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH, THE TRAIL WAS WELL MARKED WITH FREQUENT SHELTERS. THE MAIL SLEDS CARRIED 500 TO 700 LBS OF LETTERS. (P14) BY 1900, THE RAILWAY CARRIED LETTERS FROM SKAGWAY TO WHITEHORSE, WHERE THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO STEAMER FOR THE DOWNSTREAM RUN. (P14) CIRCLE WAS THE ORIGINAL TERMINUS OF THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM JUNEAU. (P15) IN 1896, FIVE CARRIERS WERE APPOINTED FOR THE JUNEAU - CIRCLE ROUTE: P C RICHARDSON, F W HAYT, J W DEKARS, G P SPRUOL, AND JOHN BRAUER. (P15) THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CIRCLE TOOK ABOUT A MONTH; LENGTH 600 MI; COST \$600. (P15) CONTRACTS WERE MADE WITH 2 STEAMSHIP COS. FOR 2 TRIPS FROM SEATTLE TO ST MICHAEL AND 3 TRIPS FROM ST MICHAEL TO SEATTLE. AT ST MICHAEL THE MAIL WAS LOADED ON FLAT BOTTOM BOATS FOR THE TRIP UP THE YUKON TO CIRCLE. (P15) THE MAIL CONTRACTOR BEDDOC WROTE OF HIS ROUND TRIP JUNEAU - CIRCLE IN 1896. HE ARRIVED IN CIRCLE WITHOUT EVENT. "THE QUESTION NOW WAS TO GET THE RETURN MAIL TO JUNEAU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO START UP RIVER IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RAPID WATER; THE CURRENT AVERAGING EIGHT MILES PER HOUR FOR 500 MILES." (P16) BEDDOC'S SOLUTION WAS TO TAKE A STEAMER TO ST MICHAEL, WHERE HE TOOK A BOAT TO SEATTLE, THEN ANOTHER BACK TO JUNEAU, "AND SAVING THEREBY OVER A MONTH OF TIME IN DELIVERY OF THE RETURN MAIL." (P17) "AT THE END OF THIS MONTH (SEPT) THE NORTHERN END OF THE YUKON RIVER WILL FREEZE, AND ICE WILL GRADUALLY FORM

TO THE SOUTH, AND AS A WATERWAY WILL BECOME IMPASSABLE AND REMAIN SO TO MID-WINTER". (P17) THE MAIL ROUTES "SAN FRANCISCO AND YUKON" AND "SEATTLE AND YUKON" WENT TO ST MICHAEL, TRANSFERRED TO RIVERBOATS AND ON TO DAWSON. (P20) CONTRACTORS FOR THE YUKON VIA STEAMER WERE: 1) JUNE 30, 1897, SAN FRANCISCO VIA SEATTLE TO CIRCLE, PORTUS B WEARE (NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO).

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00614 B 868901

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, ROUTE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DISCHARGE, TRAPPING, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST FIVE TRIPS PER ANNUM. 2) SEATTLE TO CIRCLE, P. C. RICHARDSON, JUNE 30, 1898, TWO ROUND TRIPS A MONTH, JUNE, JULY, AND AUG. 1898 (OVERLAND TO CIRCLE, DOWN YUKON TO ST MICHAEL, BACK TO JUNEAU) 3) JUNE 30, 1899, SAN FRANCISCO TO DAWSON, LEAN SLOSS (ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO), 3 ROUND TRIPS, JUN. AND JULY 1899. 4) JUNE 30, 1899, SEATTLE TO DAWSON, NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO, 3 ROUND TRIPS JUN, JULY AND AUG. 1899. 5) JUNE 30, 1900, SAN FRANCISCO TO DAWSON, LEON SLOSS (ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO), 4 ROUND TRIPS JUN, JULY AND AUG. 1900 6) SEATTLE TO DAWSON, JUNE 30, 1900, NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO, 3 TRIPS A YEAR. (P71-73) THE LAST R. P. D. (WHERE A MAIL CLERK ACCOMPANIED THE LETTERS) WAS DISCONTINUED ON THE YUKON IN 1939. (P21) APPARENTLY, THERE WAS A FALSE FREEZE IN OCTOBER, 1897 WHICH ALLOWED A STEAMBOAT TO ARRIVE IN DAWSON. ITS POINT OF ORIGIN IS UNKNOWN BUT ITS NAME WAS ROSIE. (P23) CAPTAIN P. H. RAY AND LIEUT. RICHARDSON WERE SENT TO CIRCLE CITY AUG. 4, 1897 TO CHECK ON CONDITIONS AMONG MINERS. THEY WENT BY STEAMER FROM ST MICHAEL TO CIRCLE. (P23) FROM A DISPATCH BY R. A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR: "SINCE THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1897, ONLY 167 TONS OF PROVISIONS HAD REACHED DAWSON CITY BY RIVER AND THAT THE BOATS OF THE TWO NAVIGATION COMPANIES WITH 2,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR DAWSON WERE OBLIGED TO DISCHARGE THEIR CARGOS AT FORT YUKON, 400 MILES NORTH OF DAWSON CITY, DUE TO THE LOWNESS OF THE WATER BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS." (P23) PHOTO: FIGURE 29 "A WINTER MAIL RELAY STATION ON THE YUKON RIVER." (P26) WATER TRAFFIC STOPPED IN THE WINTER. "IN THE WINTER MONTHS THE MAIL CARRIER GENERALLY FOLLOWED THE ROUTE OF THE YUKON RIVER, ALTHOUGH THE TRAIL WOULD SOMETIMES CUT OFF BEHIND AN ISLAND OR BYPASS A WOODED PORTAGE. THE MAIL TRAIL WAS MARKED EVERY WINTER WITH STAKES OR BRANCHES BY THE MAIL CARRIER, WHERE IT CROSSED THE RIVER AND THUS KEPT WELL MARKED. THE MAILS LEAVING DAWSON COULD NOT EXCEED 400 LBS. THIS MEANT THAT NO NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES COULD BE OBTAINED AFTER THE YUKON RIVER CLOSED IN OCTOBER, UNTIL IT OPENED AGAIN IN JUNE." (P28) AFTER 1900, REGULAR WEEKLY TRIPS WERE MADE IN RELAY FROM DAWSON VIA EAGLE, CIRCLE, FORT YUKON, FORT GIBBON (WEARE) AND NONE. MAIL CABINS WERE ERRECTED ALONG THE ROUTE, EVERY 25 TO 30 MILES. (P28) DURING THE WINTER OF 1900, REINDEER CARRIED MAIL BETWEEN ST MICHAEL, EATON AND NULATO. "AT THE REQUEST OF N. V. HENDRICKS, SUBCONTRACTOR ON THE ROUTE BETWEEN WEARE AND ST MICHAEL, SUPERINTENDENT GAMBELL FURNISHED HIS MAIL CARRIERS WITH REINDEER, PACK SADDLES, AND SLED BETWEEN ST MICHAEL, EATON AND NULATO, A DISTANCE OF FROM 180 TO 200 MILES EACH WAY." (P31) IN A LETTER TO ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY BY CAPTAIN P. H. RAY FROM FORT YUKON ON DEC. 18, 1887, RAY DESCRIBES THE POSTAL SERVICE WHERE HE FOUND OVER 100 SACKS OF MAIL FOR CIRCLE CITY AND DAWSON AT FORT YUKON.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00614 C 868901

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, ROUTE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DISCHARGE, TRAPPING, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST HE PERSUADED THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER WEARE TO TAKE SOME, BUT THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER BELLA REFUSED. THE MAIL CONTRACTOR WAS FROZEN IN "SOMEWHERE ABOUT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER." (P39) THE ED S ORR STAGE LINE ORIGINALLY BEGAN FREIGHTING IN 1898-99 AT DAWSON AND SUPPLIED MINING CAMPS FROM DAWSON TO CIRCLE. (P43) CAVAGNOL BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE EARLY BEGINNINGS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO. IN 1892, CHICAGO BUSINESSMEN FORMED THE COMPANY. THEY WERE: JOHN CUDAHY, PORTUS B WEARE, J. L. FYFFE, C. A. WEARE AND J. J. HEALY OF CHILKAT. JOHN CUDAHY AND PORTUS B WEARE ARRIVED AT ST MICHAELS ON AUG. 2 ABOARD THE ALICE BLANCHARD

WHICH CARRIED WORKMEN AND MATERIALS FOR BUILDING A RIVERBOAT. THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO HAD FENCED IN A LARGE AREA AND DID NOT PERMIT THEM TO UNLOAD. THE CHICAGO GROUP STAKED THEIR OWN NEW CLAIM AND LAUNCHED THEIR RIVERBOAT PORTUS B. HEARE ON SEPT. 15. IT WAS 175 FT. LONG WITH 28 FT. BEAM AND A HOLD 4 FT. DEEP. UNLOADED IT DREW 16 INS., LOADED LESS THAN 4 FT. THEY LOADED THE CARGO DESTINED FOR THEIR MAIN TRADING STATION AT FORTYMILE. IT CONSISTED OF 300 TONS OF MERCHANDISE, A COMPLETE SAWMILL AND A MINING PUMP FOR A TOTAL OF 350 TONS. IT WAS LATE IN THE SEASON AND THEY ONLY MADE IT 500 MI. UPSTREAM BEFORE ICE WAS RUNNING TOO THICK. THEY WINTERED AT A SMALL INDIAN VILLAGE. (P46) THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS ATTRIBUTED TO PORTUS B. HEARE. "WE HAVE ORDERED ALL THE MATERIAL AND MACHINERY FOR A 800 TON LIGHT DRAFT STEAMBOAT, UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR, INCLUDING ELECTRIC LIGHTS. SHE IS TO BE BUILT AT ST MICHAEL ISLAND AND WILL BE NAMED THE JOHN CUDAHY, TO BE FITTED FOR PASSENGERS AS WELL AS FREIGHT. THE SHIPYARD IS AT FORT GET THERE." PARAGRAPH. "NOW IN THE INTEREST OF CORRECT AMERICAN NOMENCLATURE, PLEASE GET THE NAME OF THE FORT AT ST MICHAEL ISLAND JUST AS IT IS, FORT GET THERE. THIS IS NO ANTEDILUVIAN RUSSIAN NAME, BUT A REAL UNITED STATES NAME. WE GAVE IT THAT NAME FIVE YEARS AGO BECAUSE WE HAD SUCH A TIME GETTING THERE." PARAGRAPH. "WE ARE ALSO BUILDING A VERY LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER WHICH WILL RUN IN 18 INCHES OF WATER. SHE WILL BE CALLED THE KLONDIKE AND WILL BE EMPLOYED TO TOW BARGES DURING THE LOW WATER STAGE IN THE YUKON. WE HAVE BOUGHT AND WILL TAKE TO ST MICHAEL ISLAND, A VERY POWERFUL TUG, WHICH WILL BE EMPLOYED TO TOW BARGES FROM FORT GET THERE TO THE TOWN OF HEARE, 500 MILES UP THE YUKON." (P46-47) APPROXIMATELY 1907, EDGAR P. HUGHES WROTE THE CHAPTER ON THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. THE COMPANY MADE ST MICHAEL THE BASE FOR ITS FUR TRADE ON THE YUKON. THE FIRST STEAMER TO PLY THE WATERS OF THE YUKON WAS THE YUKON WHICH WAS SENT FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN 1868 ABOARD THE BRIG COMMODORE. IT CARRIED GOODS UPSTREAM AND BROUGHT THE SEASON'S CATCH OF FURS BACK TO ST MICHAEL. (P48)

**** NATN YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00614 D 868901
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

YUKON RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, ROUTE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DISCHARGE, TRAPPING, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST AVERAGE TIME OF A TRIP FROM ST MICHAEL TO DANSON AND RETURN WAS 22 DAYS. (P51) IN 1897, THE COMPANY HAD IN SERVICE THE OCEAN STEAMERS BERTHA AND EXCELSIOR AND THE RIVER STEAMERS ALICE, ARCTIC, MARGARET, BELLA AND YUKON. (P51) HE QUOTES FROM "THE KLONDIKE OFFICIAL GUIDE" OF 1898. "THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF CAPT. KENNEDY OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S STEAMER 'ALICE,' I AM ABLE TO GIVE HER DIMENSIONS AND THE LOG OF ONE OF HER TRIPS. DIMENSIONS OF STEAMER 'ALICE' "PARAGRAPH." LENGTH 165 FT; BEAM 32 FT; DEPTH 8 FT. SHE CAN CARRY ABOUT 500 TONS, BUT WHEN SO LOADED DRAWS TOO MUCH WATER FOR THE RIVER (ABOUT 5 1/2 FT) IN 1898 SHE MADE A TRIP FROM ST MICHAEL TO FORTYMILE AS FOLLOWS: "PARAGRAPH." ST MICHAELS TO MOUTH OF YUKON RIVER, 72 MILES, 9 HOURS, 40 MINUTES. "PARAGRAPH." MOUTH OF YUKON TO NULATO, 576 MILES, 81 HOURS, 30 MINUTES. "PARAGRAPH." NULATO TO MOUTH OF TANANA, 249 MILES, 36 HOURS, 30 MINUTES. "PARAGRAPH." TANANA TO FORT YUKON, 456 MILES, 60 HOURS, 25 MINUTES. "PARAGRAPH." FORT YUKON TO CIRCLE CITY, 88 MILES, 21 HOURS, 10 MINUTES. "PARAGRAPH." CIRCLE CITY TO FORTYMILE, 156 MILES, 47 HOURS, 40 MINUTES. "PARAGRAPH." THIS MAKES THE TOTAL RUNNING TIME TO FORTYMILE 255 HOURS AND 25 MINUTES, OR TEN DAYS, 15 HOURS, 25 MINUTES, THE DISTANCE BEING, 1,597 MILES. IN ADDITION SHE MUST HAVE LOST AT LEAST 5 TO 6 HOURS A DAY CUTTING WOOD AND LOADING IT. ALL TRIPS WERE MADE BY WOOD CUT BY THE CREW. "PARAGRAPH." IN THE SUMMER OF 1895 WATER REMAINED HIGH UNTIL WELL INTO SEPTEMBER; THE RESULT WAS THAT ONE OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, THE ARCTIC MADE FIVE PASSAGES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TO FORTYMILE. THIS WAS THE RECORD SEASON, IT HAS NEVER BEEN REPEATED SINCE." (P52) NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO. HAD THE OCEAN STEAMERS PORTLAND AND CLEVELAND AND THE RIVER STEAMERS P B HEARE, CUDAHY, HAMILTON, POWER AND KLONDIKE AROUND 1895. (P52) ALASKA COMMERCIAL HAD 4 NEW STEAMERS BUILT AT LOUISVILLE, KY. IN 1897, THE HANNA, SARAH, SUSIE AND LOUISE. (P52) THE COMPANY CARRIED MAIL AS A CONVENIENCE AND NOT UNDER CONTRACT. COMPANY AGENTS ALONG THE YUKON ACCEPTED MAIL, PLACED IT ON STEAMERS AND SENT IT TO DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS AT ST MICHAEL. (P53) THE MAIL CONTRACTS WERE AWARDED TO LEON SLOSS, AN OFFICIAL OF THE CO BEGINNING IN 1895. (P51) IN 1901, ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO MERGED WITH INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY AND ALASKA GOLDFIELDS, LTD. TO FORM NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO WHICH HANDLED MERCANTILE ACTIVITIES AND NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY TO HANDLE TRANSPORTATION. (P53) NORTHERN NAVIGATION WAS SOLD TO WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY. (P53) POST OFFICES ON THE YUKON ARM, KOSERIEFSKEY, KATLIK, HOLY CROSS, ANVIK, NULATO, KAYUKUK,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3902

NAVIKAKAT, WEARE, FORT GIBBON, TANANA, RAMPART, FORT YUKON, CIRCLE, EAGLE AND STARR. PRIOR TO 1901. MAP IS INCLUDED. (P86)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00614 E 868901
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PHOTO, MAP, TRAFF, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, ROUTE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DISCHARGE, TRAPPING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN APPENDIX E, A LIST OF TRADING POSTS OWNED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO APPEARS. THEY ARE: ANVIK, CIRCLE CITY, EAGLE CITY, FORT HAHLIN, FORT YUKON, HAMILTON, (DELTA), HOLY CROSS, KALTAG, KOKRINES, KUSILOFF, MARSHAL, NULATO, RAMPART, RED WING, RUBY, RUSSIAN MISSION, ST MICHAEL, TANANA, YUKON RIVER

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00622 914
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, AGRICULTURE
 ABST DESCRIBING POTENTIAL FARMING AREAS, CHUBBUCK NOTES: "A GREAT PLATEAU FORMS THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE YUKON RIVER... THERE ARE NO EXTENSIVE LEVEL PLAINS AND VERY LITTLE LEVEL LAND, THIS BEING LIMITED TO THE ALLUVIAL BOTTOM LANDS ALONG THE LARGER STREAMS, NOTABLY THE YUKON FLATS. (P3) "WHITE HORSE IS AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE YUKON, THE WHITE HORSE RAPIDS BEING A BAR TO FARTHER TRAVEL UPSTREAM... THE YUKON WITH ITS TRIBUTARIES, HAS NEARLY 4000 MIS. OF NAVIGABLE WATER... IT DRAINS AN AREA OF 200,000 SQUARE MIS." (P6) AUTHOR REFERS TO THE ST MICHAEL-TO-WHITE HORSE ROUTE VIA STEAMER ON YUKON. (P6) "LEVEL AREAS IN THE INTERIOR ARE FOR THE MOST PART LIMITED TO THE ALLUVIAL BOTTOMS ALONG THE STREAMS. THE MOST PRONOUNCED EXCEPTION TO THIS IS IN THE YUKON FLATS. ABOUT 200 MIS DOWNSTREAM FROM EAGLE THE RIVER PASSES INTO AN AREA 150 MIS LONG AND 50-75 MIS WIDE THAT IS QUITE LEVEL. THE RIVER BANKS ARE LOW AND THE STREAM DIVIDES INTO INNUMERABLE CHANNELS, THUS FORMING A MYRIAD OF ISLANDS. DENSE GROUNTHS OF SPRUCE AND POPLAR OCCUPY THE LAND, WITH OCCASIONAL GRASS MEADOWS." (P6) AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE IS LOCATED AT RAMPART ON THE YUKON. (P11) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00623 920960
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST CHURCH AND DURFEE DID GEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN THE FOSSIL CREEK AREA IN SUMMER 1960. DESCRIBING TRAVEL IN THE AREA, THEY NOTE: "FORTY YEARS AGO SUPPLIES WERE FREIGHTED OVER A WINTER TRAIL FROM OLNES NORTHWARD TO BEAVER ON THE YUKON RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF BEAVER CREEK. THIS TRAIL PASSED OVER THE DRAINAGE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS TO THE BIG BEND OF BEAVER CREEK... THE TRAIL HAS RECENTLY BEEN USED IN SUMMER TO REACH THE BIG BEND OF BEAVER CREEK BUT IS ACCESSIBLE ONLY TO TRACKED VEHICLES OR THOSE EQUIPPED TO TRAVERSE SWAMPS." (P3-4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00629 939
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST CLARK STATES THAT THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE "FOR OVER 2,000 MILES OR THROUGHOUT ITS ALASKAN COURSE DURING THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3903

OPEN SEASON FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.* (P11) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00631 896900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, ICE, FREEZEUP
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, H CLARK SAYS THAT THE YUKON IS ABOUT 150 MI WIDE AT ITS MOUTH. (P81) CLARK SAYS A SWEDISH MAN CAME DOWN YUKON IN 1900 ON ICE WITH A 45 POUND PACK AND CAME FROM DANSON TO NOME IN 29 DAYS, AVERAGING 47 MILES A DAY. (P111) SAYS 5,000 PEOPLE MADE THIS TRIP DURING GOLD RUSH. (P112) AVERAGE TIME ON TRAIL WAS 45 TO 60 DAYS. (P112) CLARK NOTES STAMPEDE FROM NOME TO KUSKOKWIM, VIA ST MICHAEL, AND A PARTY OF MEN WERE STRANDED 175 MI UP YUKON. HE IS NOT CLEAR ON THE ROUTE THEY PLANNED TO TAKE. (PP165-166) "LIKE ALL NORTHERN WATERS, THE YUKON FREEZES OVER AND THEN BREAKS UP SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE IT BECOMES SOLID FOR THE WINTER. THESE SEVERAL BREAK-UPS MAKE THE SURFACE ROUGH AND UNEVEN AND WHEN COVERED WITH SNOW, VERY DECEPTIVE AND OFTEN DANGEROUS." (P233) NOTES STORY OF A MAN NAMED HADLEY, WHO, IN THE MIDDLE OF DEC 1896, STARTED DOWN YUKON WITH LOADED SLED AND ONE DOG. HE FELL INTO A HOLE, BROKE HIS LEG, AND HIS DOG BROUGHT HIM BACK TO THE ROADHOUSE. (PP233-234)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00637 963
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, FREIGHT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, FISHING
 ABST "THERE WERE SEVERAL BOATS TIED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE YUKON, BUT NO BIG STEAMER, AS WE'D THOUGHT WE WOULD FIND. WE HAD INTENDED TO CATCH A STEAMER HERE AND GO ON TO FORT YUKON. WE LEARNED THAT THE BIG LINER THAT MADE REGULAR RUNS IN THE YUKON TO FT YUKON HAD BEEN WRECKED IN ICEBERGS, AND THAT IT WOULD BE SOMETIME BEFORE THEY WOULD HAVE ANOTHER BOAT ON THE WATER." (P133) "WE INQUIRED AND FOUND OUT WE COULD HIRE A RIVER MAN AND HIS SCOW FOR \$10.00 AN HOUR, AND HE WOULD TAKE US AS LONG AS 10 HRS. AT THIS COST. WE LOOKED AT THAT LITTLE 24' RIVERBOAT AND THEN AT THAT WHIRLING, ROLLING OCEAN OF RIVER SLIPPING BY, AS IF IT WERE SLIDING OFF GREASED MOUNTAINS ABOUT 20 MI WIDE AT THIS POINT, WITH SOME ISLANDS HERE AND THERE." (P33) "SOME MILES OUT, WE TURNED IN TO AN ISLAND TO SEE A FISH TRAP. INDIANS ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE ALLOWED TO FISH WITH FISH TRAPS." (P34)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST "KOTLIK, ON AN ISLAND IN THE DELTA OF THE YUKON, IS AN ESKIMO VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOTLIK RIVER. IT WAS ONCE AN IMPORTANT FUR-TRADING STATION. THIS IS TUNDRA COUNTRY OVERGROWN WITH A THICK CUSHION OF MOSS." (P211)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00643 945964
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, GENERAL
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S HAS WRITTEN HIS MASTER'S THESIS ON ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945-1964. THERE ARE NUMEROUS COAL DEPOSITS LOCATED ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN, TYPES FOUND THERE RANGE FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3904

HIGH-GRADE LIGNITES TO SUB BITUMINOUS. COAL MINING ACTIVITY HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE IN THE NATION RIVER AREA NEAR THE CANADIAN BORDER AND IN THE DREW MINE WHICH IS IN THE RAMPART AREA. (P17)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00643 945964
 STOR 1603399
 MOU1 N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, GENERAL
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S HAS WRITTEN HIS MASTER'S THESIS ON ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945-1964. THERE ARE NUMEROUS COAL DEPOSITS LOCATED ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN, TYPES FOUND THERE RANGE FROM HIGH-GRADE LIGNITES TO SUB BITUMINOUS. COAL MINING ACTIVITY HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE IN THE NATION RIVER AREA NEAR THE CANADIAN BORDER AND IN THE DREW MINE WHICH IS IN THE RAMPART AREA. (P17)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00643 945964
 STOR 1603399
 MOU1 N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, GENERAL
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S HAS WRITTEN HIS MASTER'S THESIS ON ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945-1964. THERE ARE NUMEROUS COAL DEPOSITS LOCATED ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN, TYPES FOUND THERE RANGE FROM HIGH-GRADE LIGNITES TO SUB BITUMINOUS. COAL MINING ACTIVITY HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE IN THE NATION RIVER AREA NEAR THE CANADIAN BORDER AND IN THE DREW MINE WHICH IS IN THE RAMPART AREA. (P17)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00648 897
 STOR 1603399
 MOU1 N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT, ICE, VEGETATION
 ABST L. A. COOLIDGE DESCRIBES THE YUKON COUNTRY FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOURCES AND PERSONAL OBSERVATION. THE DATES OF THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCES IN ALASKA ARE NOT STATED BUT THE PUBLICATION DATE, 18, 1897. ON THE YUKON RIVER MERCHANDISE IS CARRIED BY MEANS OF STERNWHEEL STEAMERS, THE 2 PRINCIPAL ONES BELONGING TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, ONE OF 200 TONS, THE OTHER OF 30 TONS CAPACITY, CARRYING FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. THERE ARE 3 OTHER SMALL STEAMERS, 2 BELONGING TO RUSSIAN AND CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES AND ONE TO THE TRADERS AT FORT SELKIRK. (P163) THE YUKON RIVER IS CLOSED BY ICE FROM NOV TO END OF MAY. (P164) FOR MANY MI ON THE LOWER RIVER THE BANKS ARE DEVOID OF TIMBER OTHER THAN SOME WILLOW AND ALDER BUSHES AND COTTONWOOD. THE FIRST SPRUCE TIMBER IS SEEN SOME 50 MI BELOW THE RUSSIAN MISSION, AT IKOMIUT, AND FROM THERE UP TO ITS HEAD THE RIVER IS MORE OR LESS BELTED WITH TIMBER; SPRUCE, FIR, HENLOCK, BIRCH, ALDER, AND COTTONWOOD. (P165)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00660 A 898
 STOR 1603399
 MOU1 N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, MINING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FORESTRY
 ABST "FORT YUKON IS JUST EAST OF THE BIG BEND OF THE YUKON R. THE POST OFFICE WAS OPENED JULY 12, 1898." (P.21) "AKULURAK WAS A YUKON DELTA VILLAGE. THE POST OFFICE WAS OPENED SEPT. 23, 1954 AND DISCONTINUED AUGUST 15, 1951 WHEN THE VILLAGE MOVED TO ANDREAFSKI." (P.26) "AGAKANUK IS ON THE MOUTH OF THE SOUTHERN BRANCH OF THE YUKON R. HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE PEOPLE THERE. POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 1, 1947." (P.26) "ALHALCOLH WAS A RIVER MINING TOWN. POST OFFICE OPENED ON DECEMBER 20, 1915. CLOSED JUNE 19, 1917." (P.26) "ANDREAFSKI IS A VILLAGE ON THE YUKON. HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3905

INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED NOV. 11, 1913." (P.27) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT ANIAK SUPPLIED SPRUCE TIMBER TO VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS UP AND DOWN SEVERAL RIVERS." IT IS SOLD TO RIVER BOAT CAPTAINS WHO, IN TURN, TRANSPORT IT UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FOR SALE, WHEREVER CONSTRUCTION IS IN PROGRESS." (P.27) "ANVIK IS ON THE YUKON. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 12, 1897." (P.27) "BEAVER IS A VILLAGE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 8, 1913 AND CLOSED JAN. 26, 1921." (P.28) "CIRCLE IS A MINING TOWN ON THE YUKON. GOLD MINING, LUMBERING, HUNTING, FISHING, & TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. CIRCLE WAS HOME TO SOME 15,000 MINERS BETWEEN 1895-1910. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 19, 1896." (P.34) "CIRCLE SPRINGS IS A RESORT AND HAS A POST OFFICE. POST OFFICE OPENED FEB. 7, 1906." (P.35)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00660 A 898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 21

KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, MINING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FORESTRY

ABST "FORT YUKON IS JUST EAST OF THE BIG BEND OF THE YUKON R. THE POST OFFICE WAS OPENED JULY 12, 1898." (P.21)

"AKULURAK WAS A YUKON DELTA VILLAGE. THE POST OFFICE WAS OPENED SEPT. 23, 1954 AND DISCONTINUED AUGUST 15,

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TO VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS UP AND DOWN SEVERAL RIVERS." IT IS SOLD TO RIVER BOAT CAPTAINS WHO, IN TURN,

TRANSPORT IT UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FOR SALE, WHEREVER CONSTRUCTION IS IN PROGRESS." (P.27) "ANVIK IS ON THE

YUKON. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 12, 1897." (P.27) "BEAVER IS A

VILLAGE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED

SEPT. 8, 1913 AND CLOSED JAN. 26, 1921." (P.28) "CIRCLE IS A MINING TOWN ON THE YUKON. GOLD MINING, LUMBERING,

HUNTING, FISHING, & TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. CIRCLE WAS HOME TO SOME 15,000 MINERS BETWEEN

1895-1910. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 19, 1896." (P.34) "CIRCLE SPRINGS IS A RESORT AND HAS A POST OFFICE. POST

OFFICE OPENED FEB. 7, 1906." (P.35)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00660 B 898

STOR 1608399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, CANNERY, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST "DEADWOOD WAS A MINING CAMP NEAR CIRCLE SPRINGS ON THE YUKON; POST OFFICE OPENED FEB. 7, 1906. THE NAME WAS

CHANGED TO CIRCLE SPRINGS ON OCT. 24, 1924." (P.37) "EAGLE IS A MINING TOWN ON THE YUKON. POST OFFICE OPENED

JUNE 24, 1898." (P.38) "HAMILTON IS A VILLAGE-TRAPPING AND HUNTING ARE THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE

OPENED JULY 10, 1924 AND IS STILL OPEN." (P.44) "HOLIKACHUK IS A VILLAGE ON THE YUKON. HUNTING, FISHING, AND

TRAPPING ARE THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. THE POST OFFICE WAS OPENED DEC. 21, 1941." (P.45) "HOLY CROSS IS A

VILLAGE ON THE LOWER YUKON. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE FORMED ON AUGUST 4,

1899 (AS KOSEREFSKY) AND NAME CHANGED TO HOLY CROSS ON JULY 22, 1912." (P.45) "KALTAG IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE,

TRAPPING AND HUNTING ARE MAJOR INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 8, 1903." (P.49) "KOKRINES IS A VILLAGE ON

THE YUKON. TRAPPING AND FISHING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED OCT. 31, 1912. CLOSED MAY 15, 1913." (P.51)

"KOYUKUK IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON R. AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK R. THE NAME MEANS LONG WINDING

RIVER. TRAPPING, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED JULY 12, 1898." (P.52) "KWIGUK IS A

VILLAGE ON AN ARM OF THE YUKON DELTA. A SALMON CANNERY, FISHING AND HUNTING PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT. POST OFFICE

OPENED SEPT. 25, 1920. CLOSED NOV. 11, 1930." (P.52) "LAW CREEK WAS A MINING TOWN SOUTH OF THE YUKON. POST

OFFICE OPENED. JUNE 9, 1911. CLOSED JUNE 30, 1931." (P.53) "LONG WAS A MINING TOWN SOUTH OF THE YUKON ON THE

ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION'S RUBY-POORMAN MINING ROAD. POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 8, 1913. CLOSED OCT 31, 1932."

(P54)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00660 B 898

STOR 1608399

MOU T N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, CANNERY, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST "DEADWOOD WAS A MINING CAMP NEAR CIRCLE SPRINGS ON THE YUKON. POST OFFICE OPENED FEB. 7, 1906. THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO CIRCLE SPRINGS ON OCT. 24, 1924." (P.37) "EAGLE IS A MINING TOWN ON THE YUKON. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 24, 1898." (P.38) "HAMILTON IS A VILLAGE-TRAPPING AND HUNTING ARE THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED JULY 10, 1924 AND IS STILL OPEN." (P.44) "HOLIKACHUK IS A VILLAGE ON THE YUKON. HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING ARE THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. THE POST OFFICE WAS OPENED DEC. 21, 1941." (P.45) "HOLY CROSS IS A VILLAGE ON THE LOWER YUKON. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE FORMED ON AUGUST 4, 1899 (AS KOSEREFSKY) AND NAME CHANGED TO HOLY CROSS ON JULY 22, 1912." (P.45) "KALTAG IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE. TRAPPING AND HUNTING ARE MAJOR INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 8, 1903." (P.49) "KOKRINES IS A VILLAGE ON THE YUKON. TRAPPING AND FISHING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED OCT. 31, 1912. CLOSED MAY 15, 1913." (P.51) "KOYUKUK IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON R. AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK R. THE NAME MEANS LONG WINDING RIVER. TRAPPING, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED JULY 12, 1898." (P.52) "KWIGUK IS A VILLAGE ON AN ARM OF THE YUKON DELTA. A SALMON CANNERY, FISHING AND HUNTING PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT. POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 25, 1920. CLOSED NOV. 11, 1930." (P.52) "LAW CREEK WAS A MINING TOWN SOUTH OF THE YUKON. POST OFFICE OPENED. JUNE 9, 1911. CLOSED JUNE 30, 1931." (P.53) "LONG WAS A MINING TOWN SOUTH OF THE YUKON ON THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION'S RUBY-POORMAN MINING ROAD. POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 8, 1913. CLOSED OCT 31, 1932." (P54)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00661 898899

STOR 1603399

MOU T N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ICE, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, OBSTRUCTION

ABST IN 1898 LULU ALICE CRAIG WENT TO DAWSON WITH HER BROTHER AND HIS FAMILY. THEY LEFT DAWSON ON STEAMER ARNOLD OF A E COMPANY ON JUNE 12, 1899. (P97) OVER 100 MEN AND 7 WOMEN WERE ON BOAT. (P99) "JUNE 12 WAS VERY EARLY TO LEAVE DAWSON AND OUR BOAT WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO LEAVE. THERE WAS QUITE A LOT OF ICE CLOSE TO THE BANK, ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER, THOUGH MOST OF THE RIVER WAS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ICE." (P99-100) PASSED EAGLE CITY, A SMALL SETTLEMENT OF "NATIVES AND WHITES." (P100) NOTES STOPPED OFTEN FOR WOOD, TOOK 250 CGRDS TO REACH ST MICHAEL. (P100) SAW HUGE PIECES OF ICE ALONG THE RIVER AND THEN ARRIVED AT CIRCLE CITY. (P100) SHE NOTES CIRCLE WAS LIKE REST OF SETTLEMENTS, JUST LARGER. THERE WERE TWO STORES NAT AND A C COMPANIES. (P100) BELOW CIRCLE WAS THE "PART OF THE RIVER MOST DREADED ON ACCOUNT OF THE SANDBARS. FOR THE NEXT 80 MI SO INTRICATE WAS THE WAY. THAT BOATS WERE VERY LIABLE TO GET ON THE BARS." (P101) "AN ENTIRELY NEW CHANNEL HAD BEEN CUT THIS LAST YEAR BY THE ICE." (P101) PASSED RAMPART, AND LATER "THE LARGEST INDIAN CAMP ON THE RIVER" OUTSIDE OF WEARE. (P101) AT "ST JAMES" A WOMAN ROWED ACROSS RIVER IN A BOAT. (P101) ST JAMES WAS PROBABLY AT TANANA. BELOW ST JAMES SHE SAID, "WE SOON CAME INTO THE FLATS OF THE YUKON, WHICH LASTED FOR 80 MI." (P102) (I DON'T KNOW IF THIS IS CORRECT.) ON JUNE 19 THEY WERE 12 MI FROM THE DELTA SHE SAID THEY HAD TO GO 60 TO 80 MI THROUGH THE DELTA TO THE MOUTH. (P103) SHE SAID THE DELTA WAS 40 TO 60 MILES WIDE, AND THAT RIVER ITSELF WAS 3 MI WIDE AT WIDEST. (P103) IN AFTERNOON THEY HIT A SANDBAR AT EBB TIDE. ANOTHER STEAMER "MARY GRAFF" TRIED TO PULL THEM OFF BUT THEY WERE AGROUND FOR HOURS. (P104) THEIR AVERAGE SPEED WAS 14 MPH, AND PART OF TIME IT WAS 18 MPH. (P104)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00675 952

STOR 1603399

MOU T N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3907

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY

ABST WHILE AUTHOR AND GUIDE SPENT A DAY ON KASHUNUK RIVER (JUNE 1952), THEIR PILOT FLEW TO MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, WHERE HE BOUGHT A 24-POUND KING SALMON FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND RETURNED TO CAMP THAT EVENING. (P288) IN JULY 1952, THE PARTY WAS IN FORT YUKON, IN THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S STORE EXAMINING ANIMAL SKINS. "BEAVER KITS HAD BEEN PAID FOR AT \$3.50 TO \$4 AND BEST MUSK-RATS AT \$1.22; SABLES FETCHED \$23 AND BEST MINK \$30." (P345) THROUGHOUT THE OTHER TRAVELS WITH THIS PILOT, TRANSPORTATION WAS IN A SINGLE-ENGINE PLANE EQUIPPED WITH EITHER SKIS OR PONTOONS SINCE THEY LANDED ON LAKES AND RIVERS. THIS MUST HAVE BEEN HOW THE PILOT LANDED AT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND FORT YUKON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00679 887

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST GEORGE H. DAWSON EXPLORED THE YUKON DISTRICT (NORTHWEST TERRITORIES) IN 1887. "THREE SHALL STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS ASCEND THE RIVER EACH YEAR AS FAR AS THE TRADING POST AT FORTY-MILE CREEK, BRINGING THE GREATER PART OF THE GOODS USED IN TRADE WITH THE INDIANS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE MINERS." (P256)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00689 879

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

ABST IN "EXPLORER'S WIFE," EMMA DELONG CITED A LETTER FROM HER HUSBAND AUG. 12, 1879, GEORGE DELONG, COMMANDER OF THE "JEANETTE" DOCKED AT ST MICHAEL WHILE GOING ON AN EXPLORATION OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN. HE MET THE SECOND BOAT OF THE EXPEDITION "LANNY Y HYDE" AND TOOK ON COAL, PROVISIONS, DOGS AND SLEDS. (P180) HE LEFT ST MICHAELS, AUG 22. (P186) DELONG WAS ICE BOUND IN THE ARCTIC FOR 1880 TO 1881. HE FINALLY LANDED AT SIBERIA WHERE HE AND HIS PARTY STARVED TO DEATH.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00691 968

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,MAP,FREIGHT,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY IS BROAD,FLAT,MARSHY AND DOTTED WITH LAKES WITH ELEVATIONS RANGING FROM ABOUT 300 FT IN THE WEST TO ABOUT 900 FT IN THE E ON THE AVERAGE THE MEANDERING YUKON FALLS ABOUT ONE FOOT PER MILE. (P9) FREIGHT BOUND FOR THE LOWER YUKON RIVER IS LIGHTERED AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND BARGED UP THE RIVER BY ALASKA RIVERS NAVIGATION. SHIPING SEASON ON THE YUKON IS BETWEEN MAY 15 AND SEPT 15 FOR ABOUT 100 DAYS. (P18) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. THREE MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00692 900949

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,MINING,TRAPPING

ABST "ALASKA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION WAS STARTED AT RANPART IN 1900; CROPS SIMILAR TO THOSE GROWN IN THE NORTHERN STATES THRIVED." (P79-80) "DR. GASSER (TEACHER OF AGRICULTURE AT UNIVERSITY) WENT TO RANPART IN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3908

1907. IT WAS THE MOST NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL STATION ON THE CONTINENT. HE EXPERIMENTED WITH NEW VARIETIES OF GRAIN OBTAINED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHERN WORLD, SPECIALIZING IN THOSE FROM SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND SIBERIA." (P80) "THE EXPERIMENT STATION WAS ABANDONED IN 1925." (P80) IN 1938, KITTY EVANS, NATIVE OF RANPART WROTE: "THERE ONCE WAS A GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT STATION ACROSS THE RIVER, BUT IT IS NOW UNINHABITED. THE ALFALFA AND HAY STILL GROW IN BIG SQUARES OF LAVENDER AND YELLOW, AND THESE, ADDED TO THE ROSE OF THE FIELDS OF FIREWEED AND GREEN TREES, MAKE A COLORFUL PICTURE. STRAWBERRIES STILL GROW ON THE FARM AND ARE PICKED BY THE PEOPLE." (P80) "THE CATHOLIC MISSION AT HOLY CROSS HAS A DAIRY AND TRUCK GARDEN, PROFITABLY CONDUCTED FOR YEARS. ...NO FEED IS IMPORTED." (P88) "IN GROUPS OF THOUSAND, THEY (CARIBOU) CROSS (THE YUKON) AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT, SWIMMING IN FRONT OF AN APPROACHING STEAMER, AND THERE IS NOTHING FOR THE BOAT CREW TO DO BUT BACKWATER AND WAIT." (P138) PHOTO PAGE 139 SHOWS HERD OF CARIBOU CROSSING YUKON NEAR WHITEHORSE. "THE ALASKA RAILROAD ALSO OPERATES STEAMERS...BETWEEN NENANA, THE RAILHEAD SITUATED ON THE TANANA R., AND MARSHALL ON THE LOWER YUKON, A DISTANCE OF 774 MIS. THE FLEET IS COMPOSED ON THE RIVER STEAMERS AND 9 BARGES. THESE SERVE THE MINING AND FUR INDUSTRIES AND THE NATIVE POPULATION AND TRADERS DURING THE NAVIGATION SEASON FROM ABOUT MAY 25 TO OCT. 1." (P245) "A GRAVEL BAR AT THE MOUTH (OF THE YUKON) PREVENTED COASTAL VESSELS FROM ENTERING YUKON WATERS, THE STEAMERS ON THE RIVER WERE SLOW, AND IT TOOK A LONG TIME TO GO THE 1600 MIS (TO DAWSON) AGAINST THE CURRENT." (P355) END DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00695 886904
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFF,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS A MISSIONARY IN THE NOME AREA IN 1902-04. HE RELATES STORY OF 2 PRIESTS WHO CAME FROM DAWSON ON WAY TO NULATO IN FALL 1886: THEY DECIDED TO "STAY AT YESSETLATO, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, UNTIL THE YUKON HAD FROZEN OVER." (P266) AUTHOR REFERS TO PRESENT (1904) JESUIT MISSIONS

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00706 932
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST "HARRY BLUNT,BUSH PILOT, LANDED ON "A STRETCH OF RIVER FREE FROM ICE," AT HOLY CROSS WITH A PLANE EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS. HE PICKED UP FATHER HUBBARD AND FLEW HIM TO CHIGNIK ISLAND. (P20) ROBERT DOUGLAS' "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAINS," PUBLISHED 1932.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00706 932
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST "HARRY BLUNT,BUSH PILOT, LANDED ON "A STRETCH OF RIVER FREE FROM ICE," AT HOLY CROSS WITH A PLANE EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS. HE PICKED UP FATHER HUBBARD AND FLEW HIM TO CHIGNIK ISLAND. (P20) ROBERT DOUGLAS' "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAINS," PUBLISHED 1932.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00726 A 917
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,FISHING,COMMUNITY,MINING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3909

ABST LOUIS H EISENLOHR AND RILEY WILSON TOOK A TRIP TO ALASKA IN 1917. THEY TOOK A STEAMER FROM SEATTLE TO SKAGWAY, TRAIN TO WHITEHORSE, AND ON TO DAWSON BY BOAT. THEY LEFT DAWSON BY STEAMER COMING DOWN THE YUKON TO ALASKA. BELOW EAGLE, "THE RIVER BROADENS" AND YOU CAN SEE A LOT OF GAME FROM THE STEAMER, LIKE MOOSE, BEAR, CARIBOU ETC. (P47) "FARTHER DOWN WE GO AND THE HILLS DISAPPEAR, AND WE ARE IN THE YUKON FLATS. IT WAS HERE WE SAW TRAVELLING IN AN ORIGINAL STYLE THE NATIVE SEATED COMEORTABLY IN HIS BOAT WITH HIS DOG TEAM PULLING HIM UP THE RIVER AND WALKING ALONG THE BANK AS DO OUR MULES ON THE CANAL BOATS." (P47-49) "ALL ALONG THE RIVER ARE GIANT FISHWHEELS PROPELLED BY THE WATER POWER FROM THE CURRENT OF THE RIVER, SLOWLY TURNING OVER AND OVER, THEIR BUCKETS CATCHING THE FISH THAT ARE SO UNFORTUNATE AS TO COME WITHIN THEIR GRASP, AND THEY IN TURN ARE DEPOSITED IN A TRAP ON THE OTHER SIDE"(P49) THEY SAID 1000 FISH PER DAY CAUGHT IN TRAPS AND DRIED FOR WINTER. (P49) PHOTO WITH 3 LOG CABINS AND SOME OUTBUILDINGS CAPTIONED: "NATIVE INDIAN HOMES, YUKON RIVER," (P26) PHOTO OF A FEW LOG BUILDINGS CAPTIONED: "INDIAN HOUSES, YUKON RIVER." THE RIVER AND A SMALL BOAT ARE VISIBLE IN LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER. (P30) PHOTO OF FRONT STREET OF TANANA ON RIVER BANK, WITH NUMEROUS SMALL BOATS ON BEACH IN FRONT OF CITY. PHOTO IS CAPTIONED: "TANANA, ALASKA." (P50) EISENLOHR SAYS TANANA IS "A CITY OF SOME IMPORTANCE, THRU IT BEING A TRANSFER POINT FOR THE FREIGHT UP THE RIVER FROM ST MICHAELS TO THE BUSY CITY OF FAIRBANKS, WHICH IS SITUATED ABOUT 250 MI UP TANANA RIVER." (P53) NOTES TANANA IS AT MOUTH OF TANANA RIVER, AT ITS JUNCTION WITH YUKON AFTER 3 DAYS AT TANANA, BOARDED STEAMER "SARAH," FOR LAST "HIKE" DOWN THE YUKON, 1100 MI TO ST MICHAELS. (P55) THEY PASSED TOWN OF RUBY, "WHERE 3 MILLION DOLLARS" IN GOLD WERE MINED LAST YEAR. (P55) ALSO TO HOLY CROSS, AT THE MOUTH OF IDITAROD RIVER, RUSSIAN MISSION, AND TO MOUTH OF YUKON. (P55) ST MICHAELS IS TERMINUS OF NAVIGATION FOR YUKON, AND WAS A 5 DAY JOURNEY FROM TANANA. (P55) PHOTO OF HOLY CROSS, WITH A GROUP OF PEOPLE IN FRONT OF TOWN IN WOODYARD, CAPTIONED: "HOLY CROSS, ALASKA." (P52)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00728 B 917
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,FISHING,COMMUNITY,MINING'
 ABST PHOTO OF RUSSIAN MISSION, WITH SMALL BOAT ON RIVER BANK, CAPTIONED: "RUSSIAN MISSION, ALASKA," (P52)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00728 A 897
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,ICE, COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL GIVE THE FOLLOWING REPORT ON THE YUKON. "FOR THE BETTER PART OF ITS DISTANCE THE RIVER IS SHALLOW AND ONLY NAVIGABLE TO LIGHT-DRAUGHT BOATS, UNDER FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED TONS BURDEN. THE STERN-WHEEL TYPE IS THE ONLY CRAFT USED ON THE RIVER, AND EVEN DURING THE HIGH WATER SEASON EXTREME CARE HAS TO BE USED IN THREADING THE CHANNELS." (P32) TRAFFIC ON THE RIVER IS MOSTLY CONTROLLED BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND THE NORTH AMERICAN TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. (P32) "THE FORMER COMPANY HAS TWO VESSELS, ONE OF A HUNDRED TONS AND THE OTHER OF THREE HUNDRED, THE LATTER HAS A FLEET OF SIX BOATS, THE 'NEARE,' THE 'CUDAHY,' THE 'HAMILTON,' THE 'HEALY,' THE 'POWER,' AND THE 'KLONDIKE.' ALL THESE STEAMERS CARRY BOTH FREIGHT AND PASSENGER." (P32-33) REPORTING FURTHER, ON RIVER CONDITIONS, THE AUTHORS SAY: "EXCEPT DURING 10 OR, AT THE MOST, 12 WEEKS DURING THE SUMMER THE YUKON IS ICE-BOUND FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE HEADWATER." (P33) THE RIVER OPENS ABOUT JUNE 1 AND TRAFFIC CEASES AROUND SEPTEMBER 1. (P33) CIRCLE CITY RECEIVES ITS FIRST BOAT TOWARD THE END OF JUNE AND ITS LAST BOAT LEAVES EARLY IN SEPT. IT IS ISOLATED THE REST OF THE TIME. IT IS POSSIBLE, OF COURSE, TO TRAVEL 1,300 MILES TO ST MICHAEL'S OVER THE FROZEN RIVER BUT THE TRAVELLER WOULD STILL HAVE NO CONNECTION TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. (P74-75) CIRCLE CITY WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT TOWN ON THE YUKON PRIOR TO THE KLONDIKE. IT WAS A BASE FOR HUNDREDS OF PROSPECTORS. CIRCLE IS A LOG TOWN. "THE BUILDING LOGS ARE RAFTED DOWN THE RIVER FROM SOME WOODED ISLANDS TWENTY MILES ABOVE." (P96-97) THE AUTHORS QUOTE THE FIRST MAN TO PROVIDE CIRCLE WITH MAIL SERVICE FROM JUNEAU. CONTRACTOR BEDDOE COMMENTED ON THE DIFFICULTIES OF MAIL DELIVERY,

NOTING THAT ON HIS WAY TO ST MICHAEL FROM CIRCLE, HE DISCOVERED THAT FOR A DISTANCE OF 150 MILES FROM CIRCLE, THE YUKON IS FIFTY MILES WIDE AND CONTAINS THOUSANDS OF ISLANDS, "VERY FEW OF WHICH APPEAR ON ANY MAP." (P120) THE AUTHORS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT STEAMERS THAT HAVE GONE UP THE RIVER "THIS SUMMER" (1897) WITH PROVISIONS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00728 A 897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,ICE, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY
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 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,ICE, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST J J HEALY--2 TRIPS, 450 TONS; "P B WEARE" 1 TRIP, 250 TONS; "BELLA" 2 TRIPS, 550 TONS; "MARGUERITE" 1 TRIP, 380 TONS; 2 BARGES 570 TONS; "C H HAMILTON, 1 TRIP 140 TONS. TOTAL: 2, 840 TONS. (P491) WITHOUT PROVIDING A DATE, THE AUTHORS REPORT THAT THE "ALICE" GROUNDDED NEAR FT YUKON. "SHE WAS GOING UP THE RIVER ON HER LAST TRIP TOWING A LARGE BARGE LADEN WITH EIGHTY TONS OF WHISKEY AND WINE, INCLUDING A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHAMPAGNE. "AS THE WATER WAS FALLING FAST, THE LIQUOR WAS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER VESSEL AND SHIPPED UP THE RIVER.(P493) THE "P B WEARE" WAS GROUNDDED ON A SANDBAR ON JULY 28TH (NO YEAR GIVEN--PROBABLY 1897) ABOUT 30 MILES BELOW CIRCLE. THE PASSENGERS WERE REMOVED BY THE STEAMER "J. J. HEALY". THE AUTHORS THEORIZED THAT THE "WEARE" WOULD PROBABLY BREAKUP IN THE SPRING. (P494) "THE YUKON THIS SUMMER WAS LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN, ON MANY OF THE BARS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER THERE WAS, AT LAST ACCOUNTS, BUT A SCANT THREE FEET OF WATER." (P495) SUPPLIES WERE PORTAGED FROM THE YUKON THROUGH CIRCLE TO DIGGINGS ON BIRCH CREEK; (NO DATE GIVEN) THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION WAS \$45 PER HUNDRED LBS. (P99)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3911

REFN 00726 B 897
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,ICE,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,LAND
 GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,MINING ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST J. J. HEALY: 2 TRIPS, 450 TONS; *P. B. WEARE* 1 TRIP, 250 TONS; *BELLA* 2 TRIPS, 550 TONS; *MARGUERITE 1 TRIP 380
 TONS; 2 BARGES 570 TONS; *C. H. HAMILTON, 1 TRIP 140 TONS. TOTAL: 2, 840 TONS. (P491) WITHOUT PROVIDING A DATE,
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 THE BARS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER THERE WAS, AT LAST ACCOUNTS, BUT A SCANT THREE FEET OF WATER.* (P495)
 SUPPLIES WERE PORTAGED FROM THE YUKON THROUGH CIRCLE TO DIGGINGS ON BIRCH CREEK, (NO DATE GIVEN) THE COST OF
 TRANSPORTATION WAS \$45. PER HUNDRED LBS. (P99)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00733 944954
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST W. C. EMERSON, IN DESCRIBING HIS 1954 AUTOMOBILE TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO ALASKA, REMARKS THAT THE ALASKA
 RAILROAD OPERATES RIVER STEAMERS ON THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVER CARRYING FREIGHT. FREIGHT WAS CARRIED FROM
 NENANA TO FT. YUKON AS WELL AS THE TOWN OF MARSHALL. (P63) EMERSON NOTES MEETING MR AND MRS MELVILLE OF FT
 YUKON AND RETELLS HOW 7 YRS. PRIOR THEY LOADED THEIR BELONGINGS INTO A BOAT AT CIRCLE AND PADDED DOWN THE
 YUKON RIVER TO FORT YUKON, WHERE THEY BUILT A HOTEL. THE TOWN IS LOCATED ON NORTH BANK OF RIVER WHERE
 PORCUPINE JOINS THE YUKON. (P107) AUTHOR ALSO MENTIONS A BOAT TRIP DOWN THE YUKON IN WHICH HE ACCOMPANIED C.
 SOLAMON OF FT. YUKON WHO DEMONSTRATED HOW TO REMOVE FISH FROM THE BASKET OF A FISH WHEEL. (P116) MENTION IS
 MADE OF MAIL SERVICE BY WAY OF BOAT IN SUMMER AND DOG TEAM IN WINTER AS BEING THE USUAL METHOD UNTIL ABOUT
 1944 WHEN MAIL ARRIVED BY AIR TO FT. YUKON, ONCE THE TRADING VILLAGE FOR THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVER
 TRAPPERS. (P109)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00767 866938
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,MINING,WATER CRAFT

ABST HARRY A FRANCK'S THE LURE OF ALASKA IS A NARRATIVE OF HIS TRAVELS IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY DURING
 THE SUMMER OF 1938. FRANCK CLAIMS THAT THE FIRST STEAMBOAT "ASCENDED" THE YUKON IN 1866. (P100) HE STOPPED IN
 EAGLE, VIA STEAMBOAT, AND CIRCLE, PROCLAIMING THE TOWNS OF THE YUKON RIVER "UNEXCITING". (P101) BEYOND CIRCLE
 CITY, FRANCK OBSERVES THAT IT MUST BE "HARD TO PICK THE RIGHT CHANNEL BETWEEN THE MANY MUD AND GRAVEL BARS."
 (P102) THE PILOT MUST BE VERY SKILLFUL. (P102) "THE RIVER IS CONSTANTLY UNDERMINING THE BANKS AND BIG BUSHES
 AND TREES ARE FOREVER FALLING INTO THE SHIFT, MUDDY, GLACIER - COLORED STREAM. NOT A SIGN OF MAN FOR
 THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES. (P102) FRANCK PASSED FT YUKON, NOTING THAT IT HAD SEVERAL BUILDINGS MORE IMPOSING
 THAN THOSE USUALLY ENCOUNTERED ON THE RIVER AND THAT IT SERVED AS A TRADING CENTER FOR THE AREA. (P103) THE
 YUKON IS ABOUT 20 MILES WIDE BETWEEN FT YUKON AND BEAVER, "LACED WITH MANY CHANNELS. IN GOLD-RUSH DAYS THEY
 HAD TO STATION MEN ALONG HERE TO PICK OUT THE NAVIGABLE ROUTE BETWEEN MYRIADS OF SHALL ISLANDS." (P105)
 YASUDA'S STORE AT BEAVER IS THE SUPPLY DEPOT FOR MINERS IN THE CHANDLER RIVER DISTRICT TO THE NORTH. (P105)
 FRANCK'S BOAT PASSED PURGATORY, DEFUNCT FT HAMLIN, AND RAMPART. (P108) FRANCK NOTES THAT THE "YUKON GORGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3912

ENDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA." (P109)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00771 915923

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT

ABST EDWIN M. FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, STATED THAT SURPLUS CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY AND RAIL EQUIPMENT FROM THE PANAMA CANAL WERE SHIPPED TO ALASKA FOR THE BUILDING OF THE RAILROAD. IT WAS SENT EITHER UP FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON OR THROUGH SKAGWAY AND DOWN THE YUKON TO THE TANANA RIVER. (P53) CONSTRUCTION WAS FROM 1915 TO 1923.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00788 A 940

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,MAP,DISCHARGE,RIVER

ABST GIDDINGS WENT ALONG THE YUKON RIVER IN 1940 TAKING TREE RING SAMPLES. HE WENT FROM CIRCLE CITY UP THE YUKON TO EAGLE AND BACK DOWN THE RIVER TO TANANA RIVER IN A TRADING BOAT. (P21) "THE YUKON IS CHARACTERIZED IN THE EAST BY ITS MOUNTAINOUS SURROUNDINGS AND THE STRIKING GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS THROUGH WHICH IT CUTS A CHANNEL. BELOW CIRCLE CITY THE RIVER SPREADS OUT OVER A VERY WIDE VALLEY; A REGION KNOWN AS THE YUKON FLATS...BELOW FORT YUKON...THE RIVER TURNS SOUTHWEST AND CONTINUES IN A BROAD FLAT VALLEY AS FAR AS THE RAMPARTS, WHERE IT CONFINES ITSELF TO A SWIFT, RELATIVELY NARROW CHANNEL. AT THE JUNCTION WITH THE TANANA THE RIVER AGAIN ENTERS A BROAD VALLEY. IT IS PROBABLY IN THE REGION OF THE YUKON FLATS AND SIMILAR SECTIONS OF THE LOWER RIVER THAT A GOOD PORTION OF THE BERING SEA AND ARCTIC OCEAN DRIFTWOOD ORIGINATES. FOR IN THESE AREAS THE UNDER CUTTING RIVER MARGINS IS MUCH GREATER THAN IN THE MORE STABLE CHANNELS." (P21-22) TREE SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT FORT YUKON, WHITE EYE, PURGATORY AND STEPHENS VILLAGE. THE TREES AT FORT YUKON GROW IN MUSKEG AND THOSE OF WHITE EYE IN SILTY SOIL. (P26) SITE NO 40, (P36) AT EAGLE SAMPLES TAKEN FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 600 FT WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE YOUNG, RAPID GROWTH, TALL, STRAIGHT, LOOSE FOLIAGE. OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YRS. SITE NO 41 AT NATION, (P37) WERE TAKEN AT RIVER MARGIN WITH MODERATE MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE DENSE. OLDEST TREES WERE 150 YRS. SITE NO 42 (P37) AT 20-MILE POINT, WERE TAKEN AT RIVER MARGIN, 550 FT WHERE THERE WAS A THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE DENSE, RECENTLY FLOODED. OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YRS. SITE NO 43 (P37) SAMPLES TAKEN AT WOODCHOPPER AT RIVER MARGIN AT 550 FT WITH GROUND COVER OF THICK MOSS. SPRUCE STANDS WERE DRAINED BANK, REMAINS OF CUTOVER STAND. OLDEST TREES WERE 150 YRS. SITE NO 44 (P37) AT FT YUKON AT RIVER MARGIN AT 500 FT WITH GROUND COVER OF MODERATE MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS CUTOVER FOREST, APPROACHING MUSKEG. OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YRS. SITE NO 45 (P37) AT WHITE EYE AT RIVER MARGIN AT 500 FT WITH SILTY SOIL GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN OLD TREES, WELL DRAINED SITE. OLDEST TREES WERE 250 YRS. SITE NO 46 (P37) AT BEAVER AT RIVER MARGIN OF 500 FT WITH GROUND COVER OF MODERATE MOSS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00788 B 940

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,MAP,DISCHARGE,RIVER

ABST SPRUCE STAND WAS ORIGINALLY DENSE BUT ONLY CUT LOGS WERE SAMPLED. OLDEST TREES WERE 250 YRS. SITE NO 47 (P37) AT RAT CAMP WERE FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 500 FT WITH SILTY SOIL GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN WITH ALDERS, LARGE FINE TREES. OLDEST TREES WERE 150 YRS. SITE NO 48 (P37) AT PURGATORY FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 500 FT WITH GROUND COVER OF THIN MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS DENSE BUT ONLY CUT LOGS WERE SAMPLED. OLDEST TREES WERE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3913

200 YRS. SITE NO. 49 (P37) WERE LOGS AT STEPHENS VILLAGE SAID TO HAVE COME FROM ROGERS CREEK. SITE NO 50 (P37) WERE VILLAGE LOGS AT TANANA, PROBABLY CUT ON HILLSIDE 2-5 MI FROM VILLAGE. ALL SITES ARE LOCATED ON MAP.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 00792 922
STOR 1603399
HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FISHING,BOAT-LAUNCHING SITE,AGRICULTURE,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,TIDE
ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO: "AT RAMPART THE U.S. REVENUE STEAMER, NUNIVAK." SHIP IS TIED TO SHORE; THERE IS NO DOCK; BEACH IS GENTLE SLOPE WITH GRAVEL; CHOPPED WOOD IS STACKED ON BEACH. (P198) ONE MEMBER OF PARTY MENTIONS FISH-WHEELS AT RAMPART. (P199) ALSO AT RAMPART: "THE STEAMER HAD DACKED AMIDSTREAM AND WAS SLOWLY MOVING TOWARD A SMALL WHARF ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE FROM RAMPART. CULTIVATED FIELDS STRETCHED ALONG THE RIVER SIDE AND BACKWARD OVER A GENTLE SLOPE TO WHERE A GROUP OF NEATLY PAINTED BUILDINGS BROKE THE HORIZON. THERE WAS SOME FREIGHT TO BE LANDED HERE." (P201) "THERE'S A FOX FARM AT RAMPART." (P206) CAPTION OF PHOTO: "AN ORE BARGE, FASTENED TO THE SIDE OF A YUKON STEAMER, ON ITS WAY FROM DAWSON TO ST. MICHAEL. THE SACKS CONTAIN GOLD ORE FROM THE KLONDIKE REGION; IN THE PENS AT THE FARTHER END OF THE BARGE SEVERAL HEAD OF CATTLE ARE BEING CARRIED." (P248) PHOTO IS CLOSE-UP OF BARGE, SO JUDGMENT OF SIZE IS DIFFICULT. "THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON FORMS A DELTA WITH SEVERAL CHANNELS THAT ARE ABOUT 75 MIS APART. THE APOON IS THE ONE USED BY THE STEAMERS TO ST MICHAEL; IT IS ONLY ABOUT 4 FT DEEP AT LOW TIDE." (P258) CAPTION OF PHOTO: "ON THE LOWER YUKON, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK." (P167) RIVER IS WIDE; ONE CANOE WITH ONE MAN IS ON WATER; SMOKE IS COMING FROM SOME BUILDINGS ON FAR BANK. PUBLICATION IS 1922.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 00806 903932
STOR 1603399
HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION,BUOY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION
ABST IN HIS RAMBLING NARRATIVE OF THE NORTH, JAN WELZL SAYS THAT HE AND HIS COMPANIONS CROSSED THE CHILKOOT PASS, FOLLOWED THE STANDARD ROUTE TO DAWSON, AND THEN TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON ON THEIR WAY BACK TO SIBERIA FROM SAN FRANCISCO. APPARENTLY, THE YEAR WAS BETWEEN 1903-1906. WELZL RECORDS THE DIFFICULTY HIS PARTY HAD WITH THE CHANNEL IN THE YUKON FLATS. "WE HAD TO RETURN AT LEAST TWENTY TIMES BEFORE WE FOUND THE RIGHT CHANNEL, WE WOULD SAIL ALONG A CHANNEL FOR ABOUT HALF A MILE, IT SEEMED ALL RIGHT AT THE START, BUT SUDDENLY THE WATER WAS SHALLOW AND THE BOTTOM OF THE BOAT WAS SCRAPING AGAINST THE STONES." (P170) "IT WAS NOT UNTIL EVENING THAT WE FOUND THE PROPER CHANNEL. IT WAS ON THE EXTREME RIGHT, SO THAT YOU COULD HARDLY HAVE GUESSED THAT THAT WAS THE WAY TO GO, BUT OF COURSE NOWADAYS (1932) IT IS EASY TO SAIL ALONG THE YUKON, BECAUSE THERE ARE SIGNS ON THE VARIOUS CHANNELS SHOWING WHICH ONE TO TAKE." (P170) "NEAR THE SETTLEMENT OF RAMPART, THE YUKON IS AGAIN RATHER TROUBLESOME, BECAUSE AT THIS POINT THERE ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF EDDIES WHICH MAY OVERTURN THE BOAT." (P172) OF THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON WELZL WRITES: "AT BELMONT THE RIVER IS MORE THAN SIX MILES WIDE, AND WE ARE TOLD THAT WHEN THERE ARE FLOODS, ITS WIDTH IS ACTUALLY MORE THAN TEN MILES. HERE IT IS DIVIDED INTO TWO CHANNELS. WE WENT ALONG THE RIGHT-HAND NORTHERN CHANNEL TO KOTLIK, WHERE THE OPEN SEA BEGINS. BUT YOU STILL SEEM TO BE SAILING ALONG THE RIVER, AND FOR MILES AND MILES THE RUDDY WATER OF THE YUKON AND ITS CURRENT STILL CONTINUES." (P176)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 00816 939
STOR 1603399
HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST LESTER HENDERSON, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA FOR 12 YEARS WRITES ABOUT THE HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3914

SCENIC FEATURES OF ALASKA. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. THE YUKON R IS NAVIGABLE FOR LARGE RIVER STEAMERS A DISTANCE OF 200 MI. AT ONE TIME MORE THAN A 100 REGISTERED STEAM VESSELS NAVIGATED THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P15) HE DECLINE IN COMMERCE FOLLOWING THE GOLD RUSH TOGETHER WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WHITEPASS AND YUKON RAILROAD AND ALASKA RAILROAD RESULTED IN A DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF RIVER BOATS. (P16)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00828 A 898901
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,ECONOMY,ROUTE
 ABST JUNE 16,1898, THE "GEORGE W WATSON", THE VESSEL WITH HEWITT AND HIS GROUP, REACHED ST MICHAEL AND WAS THE FIRST ONE FROM THE MAINLAND THAT YEAR.(P41) "DURING THE NEXT 2 DAYS WE HAD UNPACKED WHAT WAS NECESSARY, INCLUDING THE SECTIONS FOR THE "ILLINOIS" (TO TRAVEL ON YUKON) AND THE SHIPWAY FOR HER ASSEMBLING AND LAUNCHING. DURING THIS TIME OTHER CRAFT HAD ARRIVED. HUNDREDS WERE ARRIVING EVERY DAY."(P45) "THE "ILLINOIS" WAS 65 BY 25 FT, WITH 15 FT OF DECK SPACE IN FRONT. ABOVE THERE WERE 10 CABINS ON EACH SIDE, WITH DECK SPACE AND RAILING. BUILT IN LADDERS LED TO THE TOP, WHERE 2 ROWBOATS WERE FASTENED. IN FRONT OF THE CABINS WAS THE PILOT HOUSE, LOOKING DOWN ON THE LOWER DECK. BELOW WERE THE 2 ENGINES AND BOILER."(P52) JUST INSIDE THE SAFE CHANNEL, "WE WERE MAKING BUT 3 MPH."(P56) THE "ILLINOIS" GOT STUCK ON A SANDBAR NOT FAR FROM THE MOUTH AND WAS "OFF AND ON TO SANDBARS MUCH OF THE TIME" DUE TO CONSTANTLY BELOWING A GASKET IN THE ENGINE AND LOSING CONTROL.(P57) "TIME AFTER TIME HE (MIKE BLAINE) GOT US FREE. ONCE HE SENT CLAUD RODIN AND EDDIE BERG TO AN ISLAND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WIDE RIVER. THEY BURIED 3 LENGTHS OF FIREWOOD, TIED WITH THE ROPE, DEEP IN THE GROUND. UPON THAT FIXED POINT WE PULLED HER OFF, AND THE MEN RESCUED THE ROPE END."(P58) AUG 1, THEY REACHED HOLY CROSS MISSION. (P58) ALONG THE WAY, "ALWAYS THERE ARE THE FORESTS, DEEP AND DARK, WITH SPRUCE, ALDER, HEMLOCK, COTTONWOOD, AND SILVERY BIRCH, THE SPRUCE PREDOMINANT." (P61) WILDELOWERS, ROSES, POPPIES, ANEMONES, FIREWOOD (FIREWEED ?) BLUEBELLS, FORGET-ME-NOTS, LARKSPUR, LUPINS, LILIES, GERANIUMS, DAISIES. (P61-62) THEY RAN AGROUND ON ANOTHER SANDBAR DURING A HEAVY RAIN. WHEN RAIN STOPPED, WATER RECEDED, "AND BY DAYLIGHT WE WERE WALKING ALL AROUND THE BOAT IN THE SAND." THEY MANAGED TO RAISE THE BOAT AND MOVE IT OFF. (P62-63) "BY THIS TIME WE HAD DECIDED UPON THE KOYUKUK (FOR PROSPECTING). WE PASSED THE PALISADES, A CONGLOMERATE MASS OF SANDSTONE AND ROCK."(P64) "I THINK IT WAS ABOUT SEPT 20 (1900) THAT THE NAT AND T STEAMER "POWERS," AMID A SLIGHT FLURRY OF SNOW THAT HAS A FORETASTE OF WINTER, LANDED US AT FORT GIBBON, MIDWAY BETWEEN ST MICHAEL AND DAWSON, AND ABOUT A THOUSAND MILES EITHER WAY, IT SAT ON A HIGH BANK OF THE YUKON, 2 MIS BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER."(P161) "THE POST (FORT GIBBON) WAS A QUADRANGLE, SENDING ITS DEPTHS INWARD FROM THE RIVER."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00828 B 898901
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,ECONOMY,ROUTE
 ABST ROUGHLY, THAT WOULD INCLUDE A SPACE 1200 BY 600 FT, ALL CLEARED AND LEVELED, AND THE TUNDRA CONVERTED INTO SOLID GROUND. A DOZEN YARDS IN FRONT OF THE LINE BASED UPON THE RIVER RAN A NARROW ROAD THAT ENDED IN THE TOWN OF TANANA, A MILE TO THE N FACING THIS ROAD, AND EXACTLY IN THE CENTER, STOOD THE GUARDHOUSE." (P162) "THE WHITES AND NATIVES OF TANANA, THE TOWN, NUMBERED ABOUT A HUNDRED PEOPLE. TWO COMMERCIAL COMPANIES, THE A C COMPANY AND THE N A T AND T COMPANY, HAD TRADING STORES IN TANANA." (P162) "WE MET ALSO THE REVEREND MR. PREVOST, WHO CONDUCTED THE ST JAMES EPISCOPLA MISSION, 3 MIS TO THE N AND ON OUR SIDE OF THE RIVER."(P166) "THE YUKON HAD A WIDTH OF 2 MIS...OWING TO THE BIG INFLOW OF THE TANANA, THE MOUTH OF WHICH COULD BE SEEN FROM THE POST." (P167) FOR A CHRISTMAS PARTY, "THE FROZEN BEEF WAS ISSUED FROM THE WAREHOUSE BY THE CONTRACTOR TO THE COMPANIES, AT \$.12 A POUND. MOOSE AND CARIBOU MEAT WERE \$.40 IN TANANA."(P179) THIS WAS IN 1900. IN MARCH, 1901, HEWITT AND 140 SOLDIERS TRAVELLED FROM FORT GIBBON TO KOKFINE STATION, "ON THE YUKON, ABOUT 30 MIS S OF THE POST."(P183) "MEN WERE TO SUBSTITUTE FOR DOGS, IN PAIRS, DRAWING SLEDS WITH 150 LBS OF FREIGHT PER MAN. OWING TO THE ABSENCE OF THE INDIANS ON THE WINTER HUNT, NATIVE DOGS WERE UNATTAINABLE." (P183) "THE TRAIL WAS SLUSHY. SMALL STREAMS OF WATER RAN ALONG THE RIVER BANKS... ONE DAY, AFTER A BRIEF STOP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3915

AT A VILLAGE CALLED MOUSE TOWN, WE MUSHED 5 MORE MILES TO OUR DESTINATION - KOKRINE STATION." (P188) "THAT WAS ON THE 17TH DAY OF OUR JOURNEY. ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES OF ALASKA DISTANCES, ... WE HAD MADE 140 MILES, WITH 2 STOPOVER DAYS." (P188) DESCRIPTION OF KOKRINE STATION: "KOKRINE... LOCATED HIS TRADING POST ON THE HIGH WEST BANK OF THE YUKON, WITH A THOUSAND FT OF FRONTAGE, LONG BEFORE THE BIG GOLD STRIKES. IT WAS HALFWAY BETWEEN THE TANANA AND THE KOYUKUK RIVERS. IT WAS BUT 5 MILES BELOW THE NATIVE VILLAGE, HOUSTOWN, AND 2 MILES BELOW THE NOHATAC RIVER, SOMETIMES CALLED THE NOWAC... AT THE LOWER END OF HIS QUADRANGLE, WHICH EXTENDED INWARD FOR A HALF MILE, HE HAD BUILT A COMBINED STORE, DWELLING, AND WAREHOUSE, WHILE THE UPPER END CONTAINED SOME NATIVE CABINS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00828 C 898901
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, ROUTE
 ABST THE GOVERNMENT HAD ERECTED A 2-ROOM GALVANIZED IRON TELEGRAPH STATION, AT FRONT CENTER, BACK FROM THE BANK." (P189) NATIVE HUNTERS, RETURNING FROM HUNTING ON THE NOATAK RIVER, PERFORMED A "CANOE MARINELIKE FORMATION" FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NOATAK TO THEIR ARRIVAL AT KOKRINE STATION. THERE WERE A HUNDRED CANOES. (P95) IN 1901: "THE DETACHMENT WAS WORKING WITH THE NEW HOUSEBOAT BELOW KOKRINE WHEN I RETURNED... IT WAS AN ALL-PURPOSE CRAFT. IT WAS A FLAT-BOTTOMED BARGE WITH AN OVERLAPPING HOUSE, HAD A SPOON-SHAPED PROW, AND SAT HIGH IN THE WATER... WITHOUT MACHINERY, THE BOAT FLOATED WITH THE CURRENT, GUIDED BY 2 MEN WALKING ON SHORE WITH ROPES... THERE WERE 2 ROWBOATS. THERE WAS ALSO A LARGE HULL FOR STORAGE OF FOOD AND MATERIALS." (P207) THIS DETACHMENT, OF APPROXIMATELY 30 MEN, WAS CLEARING GROUND, SETTING POLES, AND STRINGING WIRE FOR THE TELEGRAPH LINE. WHILE WORKING ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE NEAR TANANA AT A CAMP NEAR OLD STATION, HEWITT AND ANOTHER MAN BROUGHT A WAGON ACROSS THE ICE. "WE WERE USING THE WAGON DRAWN BY MULES, TO RETURN TO THE NOZENA (PROBABLY "TOZITNA") CAMP. TO AVOID THIN ICE NEAR A CREEK MOUTH, WE DETOURED FAR OUT IN THE RIVER." (P175) THE MULES BROKE THROUGH SOME TOP ICE AND REFUSED TO GO ON SO HAD TO BE LED BY THE BRIDLE. (P176) AUTHOR, WIFE, AND GUIDE TOOK DOGSLED TRIP FROM TANANA TO BAKER CREEK TO RAMPART AND BACK, NEAR CHRISTMAS. FROM RAMPART: "IT WAS 75 MILES TO TANANA. BEN BAKER ADVISED AN EARLY RUN OF 12 MILES BY MOONLIGHT, A STOP FOR THE NIGHT AT A CABIN NOW UNOCCUPIED, WHERE THERE WAS EVERY FACILITY. WE COULD THEN RUN THROUGH THE FAMOUS SCENIC RAMPART CANYON BY DAYLIGHT." (P229) THEY LEFT RAMPART AT 9:00 PM AND MADE SUCH GOOD TIME THAT THEY MISSED THE CABIN WHERE THEY HAD PLANNED TO STOP. THEY WERE IN THE RAMPART CANYON. THE SWIFT CANYON CURRENT HAD FROZEN ROUGH AND BUMPY; THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER WAS "BUT A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS, WITH PERPENDICULAR MOUNTAINS A THOUSAND FT IN HEIGHT FOR WALLS... THE DOGS FOUND THE TRAIL BAD AND WERE CROSSING AND RE-CROSSING THE RIVER. THE MAILMEN HAD MADE THE CANYON THAT WAY." (P230) THE CANYON IS 15 MILES LONG. (P230) THIS WAS PROBABLY IN 1901.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00833 948
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST HERBERT H HILSCHER'S ALASKA NOW IS A PROMOTIONAL WORK DESIGNED TO TEACH AMERICANS WHAT ALASKA IS REALLY LIKE. HILSCHER CONTENDS THAT THE YUKON ONCE BOASTED A HUNDRED STERNWHEELERS FROM ST MICHAEL TO WHITEHORSE, BUT IT GRADUALLY LOSTS ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE RAILROAD AND AIRPLANE. ONLY SIX STEAMERS REMAIN. (P17) THE YUKON "SETS THE TEMPO" FOR THE INTERIOR, CREATING THE PATTERN OF HARD WORK IN THE SUMMER, WHEN IT IS OPEN, AND QUIETUDE IN THE WINTER WHEN IT IS CLOSED. (P35)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00833 948
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3916

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST HERBERT H HILSCHE'S ALASKA NOW IS A PROMOTIONAL WORK DESIGNED TO TEACH AMERICANS WHAT ALASKA IS REALLY LIKE. HILSCHE CONTENDS THAT THE YUKON ONCE BOASTED A HUNDRED STERNWHEELERS FROM ST MICHAEL TO WHITEHORSE, BUT IT GRADUALLY LOSTS ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE RAILROAD AND AIRPLANE. ONLY SIX STEAMERS REMAIN.(P17) THE YUKON "SETS THE TEMPO" FOR THE INTERIOR, CREATING THE PATTERN OF HARD WORK IN THE SUMMER, WHEN IT IS OPEN, AND QUIETUDE IN THE WINTER WHEN IT IS CLOSED. (P35)

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00842 895

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY

ABST WILLIAM HAMILTON IN APPENDIX A "THE ITINERARY FOR 1895", REPORTS ON 5 JULY HE REACHED ST MICHAEL. ST MICHAEL IS LOCATED ON THE 1ST GOOD SITE FOR A TRADING POST N OF THE YUKON DELTA, AND IS THE OUTLET FOR YUKON TRADE AND ALSO THE BASE FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COUNTRY BORDERING ON THE RIVER AND ITS MANY GOLD-BEARING TRIBUTARIES. DURING HIS VISIT, THERE WAS A PARTY OF MISSIONARIES WHO WERE WAITING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHALL, LIGHT-DRAFT, STERNWHEEL STEAMER TO TAKE THEM TO THEIR POSTS UP THE RIVER. "IT IS SAID THAT ONE OF THE MISSIONARIES WHO IS STATIONED 2,000 MILES, MORE OR LESS, UP THE RIVER, WHEN HE SAW HIS FREIGHT BILL OF \$125/TON FOR TRANSPORTATION FROM ST MICHAEL TO HIS STATION, ADDED A VERY EARNEST PETITION IN HIS PRAYER THAT FREIGHT MIGHT BE REDUCED." (P35)

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00843 896

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290S 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,AGRICULTURE

ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THE YUKON RIVER STEAMER "PORTUS B WEARE" IN THE HARBOR AT ST MICHAEL AND THE STEAMER "ARCTIC" COMING IN THERE ON JULY 21, 1896. (P24) THE FOLLOWING MISSIONS WERE NOTED TO BE IN EXISTENCE IN 1896: MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER, AT FT SELKIRK, AND AT FORTY-MILE CREEK; OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MISSIONS AT FT ADAMS AND ANVIK; ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS AT KOSORIFFSKY, NULATO AND CAPE VANCOUVER; RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH MISSIONS AT ST MICHAEL, IKOGHUTE, PAUL'S VILLAGE AND ST SERGIUS; AND MISSIONS OF THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH AT UNALAKLIK, GOLVIN BAY AND KOYUK. (P25-26) IN 1896, 50 REINDEER WERE DISTRIBUTED TO ST JAMES MISSION ON THE YUKON. (P53)

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00850 909901

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE

ABST THE MORAVIAN REINDEER HERD CROSSED THE YUKON RIVER IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ANDREAFSKI.(P10) WHILE ENROUTE FROM THE EATON REINDEER STATION TO BETHEL MISSION IN 1901, HENRY NOREN, WITH A HERD OF REINDEER, CAMPED ON THE YUKON RIVER, HALF A MILE BELOW PITKAS POINT. (P83) ON MARCH 20, THE PARTY CROSSED THE YUKON. (P83) A LETTER WRITTEN BY W P RICHARDSON TO DR FRANCIS GAMBELL IN NOVEMBER 1900 STATES THAT THE, "WAR DEPARTMENT HAS AT PRESENT, BETWEEN UNALAKLIK AND KALIAG ON THE YUKON RIVER, THREE CONSTRUCTION PARTIES AGGREGATING ABOUT 110 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ENGAGED IN THE WORK OF BUILDING A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THE POINTS NAMED. (P206)

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00851 901902

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3917

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO. TRAFF, AGRICULTURE

ABST A HERD OF REINDEER, RECEIVED FROM EATON IN DEC 1901, WAS PASTURED DURING THE WINTER AT NELENOROTALOTEN, ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON. (P15)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00852 900903

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAKE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, PAST USAGE

ABST REINDEER WERE HERDED FROM UNALAKLEET TO THE YUKON RIVER NEAR THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER. (P14) THEY CROSSED THE RIVER ON THE ICE AND FOUND THAT THE MOSS ON THE S SIDE WAS COVERED WITH SUCH A HEAVY LAYER OF SOLID ICE THAT THEY HAD TO RETURN TO THE N SIDE. (P14) IN THE FALL OF 1900, WORKERS WERE BUILDING A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN "UNALAKLAK" (UNALAKLEET) AND KALTAG ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P25) MENTION WAS MADE OF A RUSSIAN MISSION, IKOGHUTE, ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P27) WHILE TRAVELLING BY REINDEER SLED BETWEEN THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS THEY CROSSED A 15 MI WIDE LAKE. (P27) UNTIL THE COMPLETION OF THE "WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY" IN 1900, ST MICHAEL WAS THE PRINCIPAL OUTLET FOR YUKON RIVER TRADE AND THE ONLY STORE OF SUPPLIES FOR INTERIOR ALASKA. (P47) "SAND BARS AND SHALLOWS PLAY HAVOC WITH THE SCHEDULES OF THE YUKON RIVER STEAMERS." (P47) IT WAS MENTIONED THAT AFTER AUG 1, 1903 THERE WOULD NOT BE ANOTHER BOAT GOING UP THE YUKON RIVER "FOR SOMETIME". (P90) ON AUGUST 27, 1903 PASSAGE WAS MADE ON THE STEAMER "LEAH" FROM ST MICHAEL TO "ANDREAFSKI". (P93) (THIS IS APPARENTLY THE VILLAGE WHICH IS LOCATED ON THE YUKON AND IS LISTED IN ORTH AS "OLD ANDREAFESKY") ON AUG 27, 1903 IT WAS MENTIONED THAT THE YUKON WAS EXPECTED TO FREEZE UP IN APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK. (P94) THE REINDEER HERDERS WERE ALLOWED \$100 WORTH OF PROVISIONS FROM THE ANDREAFSKY STORE. THIS AMOUNT WOULD NOT HAVE KEPT THEM OVER A MONTH. (P94) SOME SUPPLIES WERE PURCHASED FROM THE STEAMER "LEAH" AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, 1 CAN OF MILK, \$1.25; 1 CAN OF EXTRACT OF BEEF, \$0.75; 1 CAN OF CHICKEN, \$0.50; 1 CAN SAUSAGE MEAT, \$0.50; 3 CANS OF HAMBURGER STEAK, \$1.50; SOME BOILED HAM \$0.50; AND 3 LBS OF CRACKERS, ALL OF WHICH TOTALED \$5.00. (P94-95) THERE WAS ALSO A MAN IN ANDREAFSKY THAT WAS WILLING TO SERVE AS A GUIDE FOR HIS FOOD PLUS \$1 PER DAY. (P95) NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY FREIGHTED PROVISIONS FROM ST MICHAEL TO ANDREAFSKY. (P95) IT WAS MENTIONED THAT THE SCHOONER "VIKING" WAS WORKING THE YUKON IN 1903. (P104)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00853 904

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST DR HAMILTON, ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1904 TRAVELLED FROM TANANA TO DAWSON ON THE "SARAH". THE "SARAH" ARRIVED AT CIRCLE CITY ON SEPT 5, 1904, WHICH IS NEARLY DESERTED DUE TO MINING STAMPEDES. (P27) PLATE 14 SHOWS FORT GIBBON BORDERING THE YUKON RIVER. SEVERAL STEANSHIPS ARE ON THE WATER. PLATE 20 SHOWS A STORE AND STEAMER LANDING AT RAMPART. A RAMP LEADS FROM THE SHORE TO A LARGE LOG NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. PLATE 27 IS A STEAMER ON THE YUKON. PLATE 31 SHOWS "WOODING UP" ON THE YUKON RIVER. MEN ARE TRANSPORTING LOGS FROM A ROCKY SHORE TO THE STEAMER VIA A GANG PLANK.

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00854 905

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING

ABST A PHOTO (AFTER P. 40, PLATE #7) SHOWS A PILE OF EELS CAUGHT THROUGH THE ICE ON THE YUKON RIVER AT IKOGHUTE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3918

(1905)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00861 914915
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN COMMENTING ON POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES ALONG THE YUKON THE AUTHORS OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION REPORT SAY: "THERE ARE...ALONG THE STRETCH OF RIVER BETWEEN TANANA AND LOUDEN-A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 165 MILES-ABOUT 200 NATIVES WHO ARE DIVIDED UP INTO NINE OR TEN DIFFERENT GROUPS. THE SAID GROUPS CONSIST OF THOSE AT OLD STATION, GRANT CREEK, MOUSE POINT, KOKRINES, WILLOW POINT, RUBY (NEAR), LEWIS LANDING..." (P24) DR J W REED, THE DOCTOR AT RUSSIAN MISSION REPORTS THAT HE VISITED ALL THE VILLAGES AND FISHING CAMPS, EXCEPT ONE, TO PROVIDE HIS SERVICES. (P37) "WHILE ON MY TRIP DOWN THE YUKON RIVER, ACCOMPANIED BY MR COCHRAN, WE VISITED THE AKULUZAK MISSION, RETURNED TO MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND WENT ABOUT 60 MILES OUT ON THE TUNDRA TO A PLACE WHERE WE WERE TOLD NO OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HAD EVER BEEN." (P38)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00897 878899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, PRINTED A CHART ON THE ANNUAL FREEZEUPS AT ST MICHAEL AND THE FIRST YUKON AND OCEAN GOING VESSEL ARRIVALS, FROM 1878 TO 1899. THE CHART IS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT. (P14) ALSO INFORMATION ON BREAKUP.

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00900 A 897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, RIVER, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, DIMENSION, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAKE, TIDE, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM NOTES THE "WEARE" AND THE "BELLA", WITH 125 AND 75 TONS OF FREIGHT RESPECTIVELY, HAD TO LIGHTEN THEIR CARGO TO GET THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS. (P342) IN 1897 THE RIVER CLOSED OCTOBER 22. (P342) DUNHAM INCLUDES AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRIP OF THE STEAMER "BELLA" IN LATE FALL OF '97 DOWN THE YUKON. THE HULL HAD BEEN ENCASED AT THE WATER LINE WITH AN 18 INCH STRIP OF STEEL TO PROTECT IT FROM THE ICE WHICH WAS "RUNNING IN THE RIVER SO THICK (ON OCTOBER 1) AND HEAVY THAT WHEN THE LARGER CAKES STRUCK THE BOAT THE GRINDING CRASH COULD BE HEARD ABOVE THE NOISE OF THE MACHINERY, AND THE FORCE OF THE IMPACT JARRED HER FROM STEM TO STERN." (P345) THE CURRENT WAS 5 MILES AN HOUR AND THE BELLA COULD NOT STEER IN IT. (P346) "THE BELLA IS A BOAT OF 150 TONS, BUILT FOR TOWING BARGES, AND HAS NO ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS." (P346) THERE WERE 130 PEOPLE ABOARD THE BELLA. THEY CROSSED INTO ALASKA ON OCT 10. THE ICE WAS RUNNING HEAVY AND WAS DANGEROUS. (P350) 65 MILES ABOVE CIRCLE CITY BOAT STUCK ON A SANDBAR IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER, WITH "200 YARDS OF SWIFT WATER FULL OF RUNNING ICE ON EITHER HAND." (P350-351) THEY WERE STRANDED ON THIS BAR FOR 49 HOURS. NOTES THAT NEAR WHERE THEY GOT STUCK THE RIVER IS 500 YARDS WIDE. (P351) THERE IS "A CHANNEL ON EITHER SHORE, WITH AN EXPANSE OF COMPARATIVELY SLACK WATER IN THE CENTER." (P351) HE TELLS THIS STORY... COMPLAINING ABOUT HOW THEIR INDIAN PILOT GOT THEM STUCK, SUPPOSEDLY. THEY SIGHTED A SCOW WITH 21 MEN ON BOARD, THAT MADE 240 MILES DOWNRIVER IN 52 HOURS, WHILE IT TOOK BELLA 13 DAYS TO MAKE THE 300 MILES FROM DAWSON TO CIRCLE.

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 00900 B 897

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3919

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,RIVER,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,DIMENSION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAKE,TIDE,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,ICE,VEGETATION,MAP,BREAKUP,ROUTE

ABST THEY REACHED CIRCLE ON OCT 13 AND LEARNED THAT "THE RIVER HAD CLOSED THIS SIDE OF FORT YUKON", SO "THE BELLA WENT INTO WINTER QUARTERS IN A SLOUGH JUST OFF THE UPPER END OF TOWN. (CIRCLE) WHILE MOST OF HER PASSENGERS PASSED ON TO FORT YUKON IN SMALL BOATS, A FEW REMAINING IN CIRCLE CITY FOR THE ICE TO FORM BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THAT POINT." (P352) FACING P. 357 THERE ARE 3 PHOTOS WHICH TOGETHER GIVE A PANORAMIC VIEW OF CIRCLE CITY FROM ACROSS THE YUKON RIVER. THERE ARE TWO SMALL STERNWHEELERS AND SEVERAL SMALLER RIVERBOATS FROZEN IN THE ICE ON THE RIVER. FACING P. 369 IS A PHOTO OF 2 MEN AND A DOGTEAM, PULLING A SLED LOADED WITH WOOD. THEY ARE PROBABLY ON THE RIVER BELOW BANK, IN FRONT OF CIRCLE. IT IS CAPTIONED "DOGTEAM, CIRCLE CITY, ALASKA." DUNHAM TELLS THE STORY OF A CIRCLE CITY FREIGHTER. NOTES PRICE FOR FREIGHTING FOR FORT YUKON TO DAWSON IN 1897 WAS \$2.00 PER POUND. FREIGHTER TOOK 9 HORSES DOWN THE YUKON ON A SCOW, BUT WHEN HE NEARED CIRCLE CITY HE FOUND THAT THE YUKON HAD CLOSED IN LATE OCTOBER. HE LEFT THE HORSES 65 MILES UPSTREAM FROM CIRCLE AND FREIGHTED FOOD TO THEM FROM CIRCLE WAITING UNTIL THE ICE WAS STRONG ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THE HORSES. IT COST THE PACKER \$250 TO HIRE THE DOGTEAM TO HAUL HIS HORSE FEED. (P390-391) AFTER BEING STUCK FOR 10 DAYS HE STARTED DOWN THE RIVER ICE WITH HIS HORSES, BUT THE ICE WAS SO THIN THEY OFTEN BROKE THROUGH INTO WATER. THREE OF HORSES DROWNED, BEFORE HE REACHED CIRCLE 2 WEEKS LATER. AFTER A REST HE STARTED WITH REMAINING HORSES TO MEDICINE LAKE, 60 MILES FROM CIRCLE, WHERE PACKER HAD CUT HAY IN 1896. HE GOT SOME OF THE HAY BUT 2 MORE HORSES DIED ENROUTE. THEN HE STARTED HAULING CORDWOOD AT CIRCLE FOR \$12 A CORD. (P391)

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00900 C 897

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,RIVER,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,DIMENSION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAKE,TIDE,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,ICE,VEGETATION,BREAKUP,ROUTE,MAP

ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE HAZARDS AND COSTS OF FREIGHTING, DUNHAM NOTES, THE BEST TEAM ENGAGED IN FREIGHTING BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND FORT YUKON, IN 1897, A DISTANCE OF 85 MILES, CONSISTS OF 8 DOGS, "FOR WHICH THE OWNER HAS BEEN OFFERED AND REFUSED \$4,000 CASH." (P391-392) ROUND TRIP CAN BE MADE IN 10 DAYS, WITH 1400 POUND LOAD, AT PREVAILING RATE OF 25 CENTS PER POUND, GROSS EARNINGS ARE \$350. EXPENSES ARE: WAGES OF TRAIL BREAKER \$100; COST OF DOG FEED \$80; SUBSISTENCE OF MEN AND OTHER COSTS \$50; TOTAL EXPENSES \$230. THE FREIGHTER NETS \$120 FOR 10 DAYS HARD LABOR. "A FIGURE THAT IS NOT ATTRACTIVE HERE." (P391-392) FACING P. 397 IS A PHOTO OF 3 STEAMERS FROZEN IN ICE AT CIRCLE CITY, STEAMERS ARE WEARE, BELLA VICTORIA, AND ST MICHAEL. IT IS CAPTIONED "STEAMERS IN WINTER QUARTERS, CIRCLE CITY, ALASKA." DUNHAM GIVES A MORE OR LESS STANDARD ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY OF NAVIGATION ON THE YUKON INCLUDES THE DATES CONSTRUCTED AND DIMENSION OF VARIOUS STERNWHEELERS. HE ALSO GIVES THE WAGES PAID BY STEAMBOAT COMPANIES, NOTES THE BOATS BURN 1 TO 2 CORDS PER HOUR, AND GIVES THE COSTS OF TICKETS AND FREIGHT RATES. (P399) HE SAYS ONLY 2,930 TONS OF FREIGHT WERE LANDED AT DAWSON IN 1897 AND SAYS THIS IS "A VERY POOR SHOWING, AND ONE THAT MUST BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE MISTAKE THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE PAST OF ATTEMPTING TO RUN THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIVER WITH BOATS THAT ARE TOO LARGE TO NAVIGATE SUCCESSFULLY THE PORTION OF THE STREAM BETWEEN FORT YUKON AND DAWSON. IT IS THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF EXPERIENCED STEAMBOAT MEN HERE THAT NO BETTER RESULTS CAN BE OBTAINED UNTIL THE COMPANIES INTRODUCE BOATS OF LIGHTER DRAFT FOR THE UPPER RIVER, USING THEIR LARGER BOATS TO TRANSPORT FREIGHT TO FORT YUKON, AND MAKING THAT PLACE THE DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR THE UPPER RIVER." (P400)

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 00900 D 897

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,RIVER,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,DIMENSION,ROUTE,WATER-LAND

CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAKE, TIDE, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, MAP

ABST DUNHAM SAYS THE IDEAL BOAT FOR THE LOWER YUKON WOULD BE: 220 FEET LONG; 36 TO 40 FT BEAM; 5 FEET DEPTH OF HULL, BUILT ON BROAD LINES WITH 2250 HORSEPOWER ENGINES. THIS COULD CARRY 800 TONS WITH 4 FEET OF DRAFT AND COULD MAKE 8 ROUND TRIPS A YEAR FROM ST MICHAEL TO FORT YUKON AND IN COOPERATION WITH 3 SMALLER BOATS OF 200 TONS EACH, LAND ALL FREIGHT NECESSARY IN DAWSON. (P400) DUNHAM QUOTES CAPT E D DIXON ABOUT NAVIGATING ON YUKON. "DURING LOW TIDE THERE IS FREQUENTLY LESS THAN 2 FEET OF WATER AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER (THE YUKON)." (P400) DIXON SAYS FROM IT'S MOUTH TO FORT ADAMS, A DISTANCE OF 1250 MILES, YUKON'S CURRENT IS SAME AS THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ALTON TO ST PAUL AND IS "VERY DEEP". FROM FORT ADAMS TO THE TANANA, 15 MILES, THE CURRENT IS 5 MILES PER HOUR. FROM THE TANANA TO RAMPART RAPIDS, 50 MILES, THE CURRENT IS 4.5 MPH. "THE WATER BEGINS TO GET SWIFT ABOUT 4 MIS BELOW THE RAPIDS AND THERE IS A 6 1/2 TO A 7 MILE CURRENT UNTIL YOU REACH A POINT 3 MILES ABOVE THE RAPIDS, WHICH ARE 2 MILES LONG. THERE IS PLENTY OF WATER ALONG THERE, FROM THERE TO FORT HAMILTON, AT THE HEAD OF THE RAMPARTS, THE CURRENT IS 4 MPH." (P401) DUNHAM QUOTES DIXON FURTHER ABOUT THE YUKON FLATS, WHO SAYS IN THE FLATS THE CURRENT RUNS OVER RIFFLES OFTEN AT 4 1/2 TO 6 MPH, FOR UP TO A MILE, BUT AFTER THE VARIOUS RIFFLES THERE IS SLOWER WATER AT 3 OR 4 MPH. "THERE IS A SUCCESSION OF THESE RIFFLES UNTIL YOU GET TO WHITE EYES, 70 MIS BELOW FORT YUKON. AT WHITE EYES IN HIGH WATER THE RIVER IS 8 OR 10 MIS WIDE, WITH MANY CHANNELS, BUT IN LOW WATER THERE IS ONLY ONE CHANNEL AND THE RIVER IS NOT OVER 2 OR 2.5 MIS WIDE. FROM THERE UP TO FORT YUKON THE CURRENT GRADUALLY INCREASES AND THE RIVER GETS SHALLOWER. I HAVE NEVER SEEN THE RIVER WITH LESS THAN 6 FEET OF WATER AT ANY POINT BELOW FORT YUKON."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00900 E 897

STOR 1603399

MQVI N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

ABST THE SHALLOWEST RIFFLE IS AT WHITE EYES, AND THE LOWEST WATER I EVER SAW THERE WAS 6 FEET, AND THAT WAS THE LOWEST WATER KNOWN THERE FOR YEARS. AT A MEDIUM STAGE OF WATER THERE IS SUFFICIENT DEPTH AT FORT YUKON. THE STEAMERS HAVE BEEN RUNNING IN THE WRONG CHANNEL. THE BED OF THE YUKON IS COMPOSED OF GRAVEL, SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE OHIO RIVER, AND THE CHANNEL NEVER CHANGES EXCEPT IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR FROM THE EFFECT OF ICE GORGES. WHEN THESE OCCUR AND GET A SUFFICIENT HEAD OF WATER TO MOVE THE GRAVEL IT SOMETIMES MAKES A CHANGE IN THE CHANNEL. THE CHANNELS DO NOT FILL UP FROM SEDIMENTARY WASH. THE YUKON IS NOT 1/2 AS MUDDY AS THE MISSISSIPPI. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI AT LOW WATER IS MUDDIER THAN THE YUKON AT HIGH WATER. FROM WHITE EYES TO FISH CAMP, 12 MILES ABOVE CIRCLE CITY, THE CURRENT AVERAGES ABOUT 5 1/2 MPH. IT RUNS SWIFTER THAN THAT ON RIFFLES OF COURSE. FROM FISH CAMP TO DAWSON WE HAVE A NARROW RIVER, AVERAGING ABOUT 1/2 MI IN WIDTH, WITH AN AVERAGE CURRENT OF 6 MPH. IN ORDINARY STAGES OF THE RIVER THERE IS FROM 6 TO 7 FT OF WATER ON THE HIGHEST BARS. THE YUKON IS AN IDEAL RIVER FOR NAVIGATION. THERE ARE NO ROCKS, NO BOULDERS, AND NO SNAGS TO HINDER NAVIGATION. ALL THE ROCKS IN THE RIVER ARE EASILY LOCATED BY THE BREAKS THE CURRENT THROWS OVER THEM, AND THEY ARE ALL NEAR SHORE...IT IS A VERY DEEP RIVER. THERE ARE PLACES WHERE YOU CAN NOT FIND BOTTOM WITH AN ORDINARY LINE. AT NULATO AND SOME WAYS ABOVE THE RUSSIAN MISSION THE RIVER IS QUITE NARROW, NOT OVER A MI AND A HALF WIDE AND VERY DEEP...THERE IS ALWAYS PLENTY OF WATER IN THE RIVER DURING THE WARM SEASON. A GREAT DRAWBACK IS THE EARLY FROST AT THE HEADWATERS. WHEN THE FROST COMES IT DIMINISHES THE VOLUME OF THE SMALL STREAMS AND STOPS THE SNOW WATER FROM COMING IN OUT OF THE SMALL GULCHES, AND THAT PRODUCES LOW WATER IN THE MAIN RIVER." (P400-401)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00900 F 897

STOR 1603399

MQVI N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, RIVER, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, DIMENSION, ROUTE, MAP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAKE, TIDE, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, VEGETATION, BREAKUP

ABST DUNHAM CONTINUES TO QUOTE CAPT DIXON. HE SAYS THE FUEL PROBLEM IS VERY BAD, ESPECIALLY ON LOWER RIVER. FOR FIRST 600 MILES RELY ON DRIFTWOOD. HE SAYS TIMBER ON ISLANDS USUALLY DESTROYED AND CARRIED AWAY BY ICE. EVENTUALLY HE SAYS, THEY'LL HAVE TO USE COAL, WHICH IS ABUNDANT ABOVE TANANA RIVER. (P402) DIXON GIVES

EXPENSES OF STEAMBOATS, AND SAYS IN 1897 RIVER OPENED ON MAY 17. ON MAY 26 "BELLA" LEFT FORT YUKON FOR DAWSON, WITH 1 BARGE AND 275 TONS, AND GIVES HER SCHEDULE FOR REST OF SEASON. IN OCT SHE TIED UP AT CIRCLE FOR WINTER. (P402-403) DUNHAM QUOTES H T WATKINS WHO WAS ON BOARD THE STEAMER "ST MICHAEL" ON ITS TRIP UP RIVER IN 1897, AND GIVES A STANDARD ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE ON THE YUKON. (P405-413) THEY REACHED CIRCLE CITY ON SEPT 28, 1897, AND ICE BEGAN RUNNING IN THE RIVER THAT NIGHT. (P411) ON OCTOBER 15 THE "ST MICHAEL" WAS BATTLING THE ICE BUT THE SHIP COULD NOT MAKE ANY PROGRESS AND WENT INTO STORAGE FOR THE WINTER. (P412) REGARDING WINTER TRANSPORT, DUNHAM NOTES "AS THERE ARE NO TRAILS EXCEPT FROM POINTS ON THE RIVER TO THE MINES, IT IS NECESSARY, IN ORDER TO REACH THE COAST TO TRAVEL OVER THE ICE ON THE RIVER. THE YUKON, LIKE ALL LONG RIVERS FLOWING NORTH, FREEZES FIRST AT THE MOUTH, AND THE MUSH ICE FROM THE HEADWATERS IS CAUGHT BY THE SOLID ICE TOWARD THE MOUTH AND PILED UP IN JAGGED RIDGES FROM 5-25 FEET IN HEIGHT. WHEN THE RIVER FINALLY CLOSES THESE RIDGES OCCUR EVERY MILE OR SO AND AT EVERY BEND, WHILE THE INTERVENING STRETCHES PRESENT AN INDESCRIBABLY ROUGH SURFACE, COMPOSED OF UP-EDGED ICE CAKES. IN ORDER TO TRAVEL ON THE ICE AT ALL ONE MUST WAIT UNTIL THE SNOW FALLS TO A SUFFICIENT DEPTH TO FILL UP THE ROUGH PLACES, AND THEN A TRAIL HAS TO BE BROKEN BY THE USE OF SNOWSHOES BEFORE THE DOGS CAN DRAW THE SLEDS." (P414) SAYS RIVER GENERALLY FREEZES OVER BY NOV 1, BUT THE TRAIL IS SELDOM IN GOOD CONDITION BEFORE CHRISTMAS. (P414)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00900 G 897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,RIVER,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,DIMENSION,ROUTE,MAP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAKE,TIDE,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,ICE,VEGETATION,BREAKUP

ABST DUNHAM INCLUDES A MAP IN HIS REPORT WHICH SUMMARIZES CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF ALASKA. HE NOTES ON TANANA RIVER, "PORTAGE TRAILS TO THE YUKON LITTLE USED." (P298) HE ALSO NOTES ON MAP, "DEPTH OF YUKON FROM KOYUKUK TO FORT YUKON RUNS FROM 25 TO 4 FT (VARIABLE) CHANNEL FILLED WITH ISLANDS." (P298) AT FORT YUKON HE NOTES, "RIVER HERE SAID TO BE 7 MILES WIDE." (P298) HE GIVES A CHART OF DISTANCES UP THE YUKON AND SAYS RIVER OPENS IN JUNE AND CLOSES IN SEPTEMBER. HE SAYS THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE FOR 1600 MILES BY RIVER STEAMERS.(P298) DUNHAM'S MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 00985 870890
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE

ABST GIDDINGS MAKES REFERENCE TO A TRADE ROUTE FROM KOBUK RIVER TO KOYUKUK RIVER TO LOWER YUKON AT ST MICHAEL AROUND 1870-1890. (P124) "BUNDLES OF RUSSIAN TOBACCO WERE SECURED AS A HIGHLY PRIZED ITEM OF TRADE FROM THE COASTAL PEOPLE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER (KOBUK), OR VIA THE ARDUDUS SLEDGE TRAIL THROUGH THE INTERIOR TO THE TRADING CENTER AT ST MICHAEL." (P141) GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01018 943944
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE AIRPLANE CRASH AND SURVIVAL OF LT CRANE IN WINTER 1943-44 IS INCLUDED IN ORON SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS". THE CRASH WAS ON DEC 21, 1943. CRANE SPENT 2 MOS IN A CABIN ON CHARLEY RIVER AND WALKED DOWNSTREAM A FEW DAYS UNTIL HE CAME UPON THE AMES CABIN. MR AMES TOOK HIS DOGSLED AND LED THE WAY TO WOODCHOPPER, 40 MIS AWAY, ON THE YUKON RIVER, WHILE CRANE FOLLOWED ON SNOW SHOES. THE TRIP TOOK 2 DAYS. (P2-3) THERE WAS A LANDING STRIP AT WOODCHOPPER FOR COMMERCIAL PLANES, AND ONE HAD BEEN EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS. "THE NIGHT AFTER HE (CRANE) ARRIVED, A PLANE PILOTED BY BOB RICE OF WIEN ALASKAN AIRLINES ARRIVED, AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3922

LT CRANE RETURNED TO THE FIELD AT FAIRBANKS." (P3) THE REPORT OF ANOTHER SEARCH IN A DIFFERENT INCIDENT MENTIONS THAT A CIVILIAN IN A SMALL PLANE "LANDED ON THE YUKON AT GALENA VILLAGE". (P60) THIS WAS LATE MARCH, NO YEAR GIVEN.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01032 948

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY

ABST "THE ALASKA RAILROAD OPERATES YUKON RIVER STEAMBOATS TO SUSTAIN THE MINING INDUSTRY AND VILLAGES ALONG THE RIVER. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1948 THE 1,028-TON RIVERBOAT NENANA AND THE 237-TON STERNWHEELER ALICE WERE IN SERVICE. THE SHIPS ARE BASED AT NENANA DURING THE WINTER, WHERE A HARINWAYS IS MAINTAINED ALONG THE TANANA RIVER, ALMOST 400 MILES FROM SALT WATER. THESE RIVERBOATS CARRY SUPPLIES AND A FEW PASSENGERS. THE NENANA TRAVELS FROM NENANA DOWN THE TANANA TO THE YUKON AND DOWN RIVER TO MARSHALL, A TRIP OF 774 MILES. THE ALICE MAKES THE 530-MILE ROUND TRIP UP RIVER TO FORT YUKON, AS FREQUENTLY AS SHIPPING DEMANDS DICTATE." (P70) P50 HAS A PHOTO OF UPPER YUKON COAL BEDS SEEN AS WIDE DARK BANDS IN THE BANK. PAGE 69 HAS A PHOTO OF RIVER STEAMERS OPERATED ON THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS, OPERATED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01074 900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST LIEUTENANT CANTWELL IN HIS "REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE U S REVENUE STEAMER "NUNIVAK" ON THE YUKON RIVER STATION, ALASKA, 1899-1901", NOTED BREAKUP ON THE YUKON RIVER ON MAY 16, 1900. (P56) FREEZEUP OCCURRED ON THE YUKON, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE DALL RIVER, OCT 19, 1900. (P78) THE FOLLOWING YEAR, 1901, BREAKUP ON THE YUKON OCCURRED OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE DALL RIVER ON MAY 27, 1901. (P96)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01074 A 899901

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 32 33 34 35

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

BASIN, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, PHOTO

ABST LIEUTENANT CANTWELL ON THE "NUNIVAK" IN 1899 NOTES THAT THE YUKON RIVER ABOVE ANDEAFSKI WAS GENERALLY WIDE AND FREE OF OBSTRUCTIONS. AFTER ANDEAFSKI HE NOTED THE CURRENT INCREASING TO ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES PER HOUR. (P38) HE DESCRIBED TIMBER ON THE YUKON AS LOW BRUSH IN THE DELTA, WILLOW THICKETS AND POPLAR OR COTTONWOOD ON THE LOWER RIVER, AND BIRCH, SPRUCE AND PINE FORESTS OF THE INTERIOR. (P39) CANTWELL NOTED THE RAMPART RAPIDS, AN AREA OF FAST, DEEP WATER BEGAN ABOUT 40 MILES ABOVE TANANA. (P43) AT THE LOWER END OF THE RAPIDS A HIGH BAR LIES IN MIDSTREAM AND IS A DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION. THE CURRENT AT THAT POINT IS 8-9 MILES PER HOUR AND THE CHANNEL IS LESS THAN 100 YARDS WIDE. AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE LOWER GORGE OF THE RAMPARTS THE RIVER EXPANDS TO AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF A MILE. (P43) A PHOTOGRAPH ON THE PAGE FACING (P44) SHOWS THE "PIONEER COAL MINE, 35 MILES ABOVE RAMPART ON THE YUKON RIVER." IT SHOWS A SMALL BOAT ON THE RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND. A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE YUKON BEGINNING TO FREEZE OVER APPEARS FACING. (P50) CANTWELL NOTED THAT ICE ON THE YUKON BROKE ON MAY 16, 1900. A PHOTO SHOWING SEVERAL TYPES OF BOATS USED ON THE YUKON BY MINERS IN 1900 APPEARS FACING. (60) ANOTHER PHOTO FACING (P61) SHOWS A PROSPECTOR'S SCOW WITH HORSES FLOATING DOWN THE YUKON. A PHOTO FACING (P62) SHOWS RAMPART RAPIDS ON THE YUKON. FACING (P63) IS A PHOTO OF THE "NUNIVAK" TAKING ON COAL AT THE PIONEER COAL MINE ON THE YUKON RIVER. A PHOTO FACING (P67) SHOWS A STRETCH OF YUKON RIVER BEACH. A PHOTO FACING (P68) SHOWS A SUMMER FISHING VILLAGE ON THE YUKON WITH SEVERAL BOATS VISIBLE. A PHOTO FACING (P70) SHOWS A NATIVE TENT ON THE YUKON RIVER. A PHOTO FACING (P72) SHOWS THE YUKON IN THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3923

VICINITY OF THE RAMPARTS. CANTWELL NOTED FREEZE UP OCCURRED ON THE YUKON, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE DALL RIVER ON OCT 19, 1900. (P78) A PHOTO FACING (P95) SHOWS BREAK UP ON THE YUKON RIVER WITH THE TOWN OF FORTY MILE IN THE BACKGROUND. A PHOTO FACING (P96) SHOWS ICE ON THE YUKON AT BREAKUP IN 1901. ANOTHER PHOTO FACING (P97) SHOWS ICE ON THE YUKON RIVER. A PHOTO FACING (P100) SHOWS A "SUMMER ENCAMPMENT OF NATIVES ON THE YUKON RIVER AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISHING SEASON". SEVERAL BOATS ARE VISIBLE. A PHOTO FACING (P101) SHOWS TWO BOATS ON THE YUKON AND THE EFFECTS OF EROSION ON THE SHORE. A PHOTO FACING (P113) SHOWS ANDREAFSKI ON THE YUKON RIVER. CANTWELL DESCRIBED THE YUKON RIVER THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY, THAT IS, 1,000 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH. HE DESCRIBED APOON MOUTH AND THE SURROUNDING AREA AS FLAT, MONOTONOUS TUNDRA AND THE CHANNEL OBSTRUCTED BY SAND AND SILT FLATS. 33 MI ABOVE APOON MOUTH THE RIVER WIDENS TO NEARLY A MILE AT KWIKPAK MOUTH WHERE NAVIGATION IS TEDIOUS UNTIL THE HEAD OF THE DELTA IS REACHED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01074 B 899901
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 32 33 34 35
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, PHOTO
 ABST ANDREAFSKI IS THE FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT OF NOTE AND IS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE YUKON AND ANDREAFSKI RIVERS, 120 MI ABOVE THE YUKON'S MOUTH. (P113) ABOVE ANDREAFSKI THE YUKON CARRIES 5-10 FATHOMS OF WATER FOR 1,000 MI UPSTREAM OR JUST ABOVE DALL RIVER. CANTWELL NOTED THE CURRENT AT HIGH WATER WAS 8-9 MI PER HOUR. (P114) A PHOTO FACING (P114) SHOWS A "CHARACTERISTIC VIEW OF THE YUKON ABOVE THE DELTA REGION AND BEFORE THE WOODED SECTION IS REACHED". A PHOTO FACING (P115) SHOWS THE SHORE LINE OF THE YUKON. SEDIMENTARY MATTER IS TO THE WATER BY WEIGHT AS 1 TO 1,600 DURING THE FIRST PART OF THE SUMMER. (P115) A PHOTO FACING (P117) IS A VIEW OF THE WOODED SECTION OF THE YUKON RIVER. A PHOTO FACING (P118) SHOWS A WOODED SECTION ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. A PHOTO FACING (P119) SHOWS A BOAT ALONG THE SHORE WITH A STAND OF POPLAR ON THE SHORE. A PHOTO FACING (P121) SHOWS WOODED YUKON RIVER SHORES. A PHOTO FACING (P126) SHOWS A LARGE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT PACKET EMPLOYED IN TRAFFIC ON THE YUKON RIVER. THE PHOTO FACING (P128) SHOWS THE BOV VIEW OF A LARGE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT PACKET USED ON THE YUKON RIVER. THE PHOTO FACING (P130) SHOWS A YUKON RIVER STEAMER TOWING THREE BARGES. THE PHOTO FACING (P133) SHOWS A WOOD YARD ON THE YUKON WHERE PASSING STEAMERS ARE SUPPLIED WITH WOOD. A PHOTO FACING (P135) IS A SCENE OF MEN CARRYING WOOD FROM THE SHORE TO STEAMERS ON THE YUKON RIVER. CANTWELL MADE A BRIEF ESTIMATE OF FREIGHT CARRIED FROM ST MICHAEL TO POINTS ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES AND THE INFORMATION IS ATTACHED TO THIS FORM IN XEROX. CANTWELL NOTED THE TRIP UPSTREAM FROM ST MICHAEL TO DAWSON TOOK 15-20 DAYS IN GOOD SUMMER CONDITIONS. (P136) A PHOTO FACING (P194), AT THE TOP OF THE PAGES, SHOWS TWO MINERS IN A BOAT JUST AFTER BREAKUP.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01088 972
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION
 ABST FOR HIS MASTER'S THESIS RUSSELL J VIZINA EVALUATED THE WATER QUALITY IN ALASKAN CAMPGROUNDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1972. AN ANALYSIS OF THE YUKON RIVER AT RUBY HAD A DISSOLVED-SOLIDS CONTENT OF 103 MG/L AND A HARDNESS OF 96 MG/L. THE YUKON RIVER IS HEAVILY LOADED WITH SEDIMENTS IN THE SUMMER WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF ABOUT 400 MG/L. THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE RANGE IS 44 F TO 50 F. (P19) A CAMPGROUND IS LOCATED AT CIRCLE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01090 A 896900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER

LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, DIMENSION

ABST DOG MUSHER AND MINER ARTHUR WALDEN RECALLS HIS 1896 TRIP DOWN THE YUKON FROM CANADA TO CIRCLE. ON THE ALASKAN SIDE OF THE BORDER THE RIVER "WAS SMOOTH AND SAFE EXCEPT FOR WHAT WERE CALLED SNEEPERS"... (P24) WALDEN MENTIONS THAT THE BIRCH CREEK MINERS RELAYED THEIR STUFF FROM THE YUKON. (P26) ELSEWHERE WALDEN RECALLS "WHEN I FIRST WENT OUT IN 1960 THERE WERE ONLY THREE RIVER STREAMS. THEY ALL BURNED WOOD CUT ON THE RIVER, AND THE UPSTREAM TRIP OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES WAS SO SLOW THAT THEY COULD NOT MAKE MORE THAN TWO TRIPS EACH YEAR." (P28-29) WALDEN AND HIS PARTNER MOVED INTO CIRCLE CITY AND BUILT A CABIN IN PREPARATION FOR THE WINTER OF 1896-1897. HE MAKES SO RATHER DETAILED COMMENTS ON THE FREEZE UP, CONCLUDING, "THE FINAL CLOSING OF THE RIVER IS ALMOST AS SPECTACULAR AS THE BREAK-UP IN THE SPRING." (P29) WALDEN BECAME A "DOG PUNCHER" DURING THAT WINTER OF 96-97. "WHILE EVERYBODY IN THIS SECTION HAD DRIVEN DOGS MORE OR LESS, THERE WERE ONLY FIVE OF US WHO MADE THIS OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS. FREIGHT WAS LEFT AT CIRCLE CITY BY THE RIVER STEAMBOATS, AND FROM THERE IT WAS TAKEN OUT TO THE BIRCH CREEK MINES ON SLEDS. IN SUMMER ONLY THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITIES TO KEEP THE MINES GOING WERE CARRIED OUT, AND THE PRICE WAS FORTY CENTS A POUND." THERE WERE TWO ROADHOUSES ON THIS LINE. (P32) THE TRIP FOR CIRCLE TO THE MINES TOOK THREE DAYS ON THE WAY OUT AND TWO DAYS ON THE WAY BACK. IT TOOK ONE DAY TO COLLECT A LOAD - THE ROUND TRIP THUS TOOK SIX DAYS. (P33) FOOD WAS SCARCE IN CIRCLE CITY DURING THE WINTER OF 1896-1897. "THE BOAT INTENDED FOR CIRCLE CITY HAD STUCK IN THE ICE EIGHTY MILES BELOW, AT FORT YUKON. THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE WERE FREIGHTED UP ON SLEDS FROM FORT YUKON AND THEN OUT TO THE MINES. THIS WAS DONE IN THE FALL, AS SOON AS IT WAS POSSIBLE TO USE SLEDS. IT WAS A DISAGREEABLE TRIP, AS THE RIVER WAS OPEN IN A GREAT MANY PLACES, AND SEVERAL TEAMS BROKE THROUGH THE ICE AND THE LOADS WERE LOST." (P33)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01090 8 896900

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREEZEUP,BREAK UP,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER

LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, DIMENSION

ABST IN DECEMBER OF 1896, A FELLOW IN CIRCLE ASKED WALDEN TO DRIVE A WOMAN TO FORTY MILE, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES UP RIVER. THE TRIP WAS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SECRECY. "I WAS A GREEN DRIVER, AND HAD EXPECTED TO GET MORE OR LESS HELP FROM MY PASSENGER. THE TRAIL WAS ABSOLUTELY UNBROKEN, NO ONE HAVING BEEN SO FAR UP-RIVER THAT YEAR. AS THERE WAS NO HELP FOR IT, MY PASSENGER GOT ON, SAT ON TOP OF THE LOAD, AND WE STARTED..." (P63) WALDEN GOT LOST ON A SLOUGH AND DISCOVERED THAT BY 9 AM, AFTER SIX HOURS OF TRAVELLING, HE HAD MADE ONLY 6 MILES, BUT HE CORRECTED HIS ERRORS, AND AFTER JOINING ANOTHER TEAM ON THE RIVER, HE REACHED FORTY-MILE WITHOUT INCIDENT IN 14 DAYS. (P64-65) WALDEN DESCRIBES HIS TRIP BACK FROM DAWSON TO CIRCLE IN JANUARY, 1897, WHEN HE BROUGHT THE NEWS OF THE STRIKE TO ALASKA. "WHEN I WAS ABOUT A HUNDRED MILES FROM CIRCLE CITY, I WAS OVERTAKEN BY HUGHIE DAY, THE FIRST UNITED STATES MAIL CARRIER WITH THE FIRST OFFICIAL MAIL EVER CARRIED INTO CIRCLE CITY." (P75) WALDEN SAYS THAT HE MADE 3 ROUND TRIPS FROM CIRCLE TO DAWSON, OFTEN PASSING MEN ON FOOT TWICE. (P79) BREAK UP WAS SPECTACULAR ON THE YUKON. "THE RIVER THEN FURNED ITSELF INTO NARROW LANES OF RUSHING WATER BETWEEN ICE-CANYONS... TRAVELLING TOO SOON BY BOAT AFTER THE BREAK-UP WAS DANGEROUS, AS IN SOME OF THE ICE-CANYONS JAMS HAD FORMED WHICH WERE CUT OUT FROM UNDERNEATH, FORMING A BRIDGE. IF A BOAT GOT SUCKED UNDER, IT WAS SMASHED TO PIECES. ALSO HUGE BLOCKS OF ICE KEPT DROPPING OFF THE SIDE WALLS, THE WASH FROM WHICH WOULD SWAMP A BOAT, EVEN IF THE ICE ITSELF DIDN'T STRIKE IT. A FEW DAYS AFTER THE BREAK-UP OF THE YUKON IN 1900, I WAS OBLIGED TO TRAVEL A HUNDRED MILES THROUGH THESE ICE-CANYONS BEFORE I COULD MAKE A LANDING." (P83) WALDEN GIVES SOME DETAILS OF TRAVEL UP AND DOWN YUKON IN THE SUMMER OF 1897. THESE WERE MANY STEAMERS. "SOME OF THESE STEAMERS, THE OLD BELLA AMONG THEM, WERE ABLE TO PUSH BARGES UP IN FRONT OF THEM."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01090 C 896900

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER

LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, DIMENSION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3925

ABST A BARGE WAS NEVER TOWED, AS SHORT CUTS WERE OFTEN TAKEN ACROSS SAND BARS AND IT WAS APT TO GET STUCK. A DRAFT OF FOUR FEET WAS ABOUT THE LIMIT FOR ALL CRAFT THAT HAD TO GET ACROSS THE SHALLOW YUKON FLATS." (P86) WALDEN WENT TO WORK ON THE BOAT AROUND DAWSON. LATE IN THE FALL OF '97, HE WAS ORDERED TO GO TO FT YUKON FOR ADDITIONAL FOOD. THE TRIP DOWN - WITH 26 MEN - WAS UNEVENTFUL. "ARRIVING AT FORT YUKON, WE MADE A RECORD LOADING AND STARTING (SIC) UP THE RIVER, BUT AFTER ABOUT TWENTY MILES WE STUCK ON A SANDBAR, AS THE WATER HAD GONE DOWN STILL MORE. WE TRIED EVERY SCHEME POSSIBLE, SUCH AS WORKING THE BOAT OVER WITH "SHEER LEGS"; RUNNING A CABLE FROM A POINT ON AN ISLAND BACK ONTO THE CAPSTAN, TURNING AND TRYING TO BACK UP WITH THE WHEEL AHEAD TO FAN THE CHANNEL, WHICH TENDS TO DRAG WATER DOWN UNDER THE BOAT AND LIFT IT UP. BUT ALL TO NO AVAIL." (P93) THE WATER WAS STEADILY FALLING, SO THEY CACHED THEIR SUPPLIES AND RETURNED TO FT YUKON. (P94) LATER, THE LEADER OF WALDEN'S CREW ATTEMPTED TO RETURN TO DAWSON BUT MADE IT ONLY AFTER MANY DIFFICULTIES ON THE RIVER. (P95-97) WALDEN HIMSELF STARTED BACK AND JOINED HIS LEADER, AFTER A MISERABLE TRIP, NEAR CIRCLE 07 PART OF THE TRIP, HE SAYS: "WE WERE AT THE END OF THE YUKON FLATS, WHERE THE RIVER IS TREMENDOUSLY WIDE AND IS BLOCKED BY THOUSANDS OF LONG NARROW ISLANDS. BETWEEN THESE THE STREAM IS FROM A FEW FEET TO A HALF MILE WIDE, AND THE CURRENT IS VERY SWIFT. THE ISLANDS WERE HEAVILY WOODED FOR THIS COUNTRY. WE TRACKED UP THE WHOLE WAY FROM ISLAND TO ISLAND; THAT IS, WE PULLED UP ON ONE ISLAND AND TOWED ALONG UNTIL WE GOT TO THE END OF IT, AND THEN GOT IN AND ROWED MADLY ACROSS THE STREAM, DRIFTING FAST, UNTIL WE HIT ANOTHER ISLAND ABOUT MIDWAY, AND REPEATED THE PROCESS." (P95) EVENTUALLY, THE WATER ROSE AND THE P.B WEIR REACHED CIRCLE AND TOOK THEM TO DAWSON. (P98-104) IN 1900, WALDEN AND A PARTNER LEFT DAWSON FOR NOME IN A 23 FOOT BOAT. THEIR TRIP DOWN RIVER WAS FOR THE MOST PART UNEVENTFUL. WALDEN DID NOTE A BOAT WRECK, HOWEVER, AT SOME BAD RIFFLES, THE WORST HE EVER SAW. (P227)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01090 D 896900
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER

ABST WALDEN HIMSELF WAS CAMPED BECAUSE OF THE WIND. "WHEN THERE IS A VERY STRONG WIND BLOWING AGAINST THE CURRENT, IT IS SOMETIMES IMPOSSIBLE TO FLOAT DOWNSTREAM AS THE SURFACE OF THE WATER ACTUALLY FLOWS UPHILL THE WORST PLACES ARE AROUND THE ENDS OF POINTS, WHERE THE WAVES RACE UP LIKE A RAPID." (P227) LATER, HE SAYS, "NOT FAR BELOW KALTAG WE PASSED THE RUSSIAN MISSION. JUST ABOVE THIS IS THE LARGEST EDDY I EVER SAW ON THE YUKON. THE EDDY IS MADE BY THE CURRENT SWEEPING AROUND A HIGH DARK CLIFF THAT EXTENDS OUT INTO THE RIVER." (P228) NEAR THE MOUTH "THE RIVER IS AFFECTED BY THE TIDE TO A DISTANCE OF ONLY TWENTY-ODD MILES FROM THE SEA. AT THE MOUTH THE TIDE RUNS ONLY ABOUT A FOOT TO EIGHTEEN INCHES. THE DELTA OF THE RIVER IS VERY WIDE AND THESE ARE INNUMERABLE CHANNELS. A KIND OF HUD FLAT, EXPOSED TO LOW WATER, EXTENDS FOR A GREAT MANY MILES INTO BEHRING SEA." (P229-230) "BY HUGGING THE RIGHT BANK WE STRUCK THE APLDON CHANNEL, WHICH LEADS EVENTUALLY INTO THE STRIP OF WATER BETWEEN THE ISLAND OF ST MICHAEL AND THE MAINLAND, AND IS CALLED THE CANAL. THIS STRETCH OF WATER IS VERY CROOKED AND NARROWS IN SOME PLACES TO A WIDTH OF TWENTY-FIVE FEET. THE DEPTH IS AMPLE." (P231)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01098 874900
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST WHARTON GIVES THE HISTORY OF EAGLE IN HIS ACCOUNT OF THE ALASKA AND KLONDIKE STAMPEDES. A TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1874 BY MOSES MERCIER. THE PRESENT TOWN OF EAGLE WAS PLATTED IN 1898. "DESPITE THE FLUCTUATIONS IN PERMANENT POPULATION OF THE TOWN, BY THE TURN OF THE CENTURY EAGLE WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT AMERICAN TOWN ON THE YUKON RIVER. "IT WAS THE PORT OF ENTRY FOR CANADA AND SERVED A MULTITUDE OF SURROUNDING CREEKS. (P131-134)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3926

REFN 01101 A 866867

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, FREIGHT
 ABST WHYMPER, AS A MEMBER OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY SURVEY CREW SETS OUT FROM UNALAKLEET TO EXPLORE THE YUKON COUNTRY. HIS PARTY OF 9 REACHED THE YUKON RIVER ON NOVEMBER 14. THE ROUTE WAS OVER LAND FROM THE UNALAKLEET RIVER DRAINAGE. PATCHES OF OPEN WATER RUNNING AT THE RATE OF 3 KNOTS PER HOUR WERE SEEN. SINCE THE RIVER WINDS CONSIDERABLY THEIR COURSE WAS OFTEN FROM ONE POINT OF LAND TO ANOTHER (P.167). SOME OBSTRUCTIONS FROM MASSES OF ICE PILED WILDLY AND IRREGULARLY MADE TRAVEL HARD AT TIMES BUT IT WAS STILL INMEASURABLY EASIER THAN ON THE LAND PORTAGE. MANY CLIFFS ABUTTED ON THE RIVER AND ISLANDS OF GREEN FOREST STUDED IT IN ALL DIRECTIONS (P.167). NULATO ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER IS LOCATED ON COMPARATIVELY OPEN LAND, BOUNDED ON THE SW BY THE NULATO RIVER-WHOSE MOUTH IS AT LEAST 70 YD IN WIDTH. ICE NINE FEET THICK WAS SEEN BUT GENERALLY IT AVERAGED 5 FT. INDIANS FISHED WITH FISH TRAPS THROUGH HOLES IN THE ICE (SKETCH ON P.172). THE PARTY STAYED AT NULATO FOR THE WINTER AND MADE MANY EXCURSIONS ON THE FROZEN RIVER FOR RECREATION, HAVING WATER, CHECKING FISH TRAPS AND SNARES. THE RIVER AT NULATO IS 1 1/4 MI FROM BANK TO BANK AND 1000 YD TO THE ISLAND OPPOSITE THE STATION. (P.172). BREAKUP BEGAN ON MAY 19 WITH ICE COMING DOWN IN A STEADY FLOW AT THE RATE OF 5-6 KNOTS PER HOUR CAUSING THE RIVER TO RISE SOME 14 FT ABOVE ITS WINTER LEVEL. BY MAY 24 THE RIVER BEGAN TO CLEAR (P.195) WHYMPER'S GROUP BEGAN THEIR ASCENT OF THE RIVER ON MAY 26 IN A SKIN "BAIDARRE" WHICH CARRIED 5 PERSONS AND GEAR (OVER 250 LBS). AT THE SAME TIME A RUSSIAN PARTY OF 8 DEPARTED IN A LARGER SKIN BOAT WITH RUDDER, MAST AND SAIL: IT CARRIED OVER 2 TONS OF GOODS AND PROVISIONS (P.195). ABOUT A MILE ABOVE NULATO, STEEP CLIFFS ABUT ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER, SHOWING A SANDSTONE FORMATION WITH SHALE INTERMINGLED AND WITH NUMEROUS PLANTS AND FERNS GROWING AT THEIR BASE (P.196) PAGES 196-198 DESCRIBE THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BECAUSE OF ICE AND TREES IN THE RIVER. INDIANS IN THE AREA USED CANDES OF WILLOW AND BIRCH WITH A COVERING OF BIRCH BARK. THESE VARIED IN LENGTH 8 TO 16 FT SINGLE PADDLES OR POLES WERE USED (P.199). THE WHYMPER PARTY ENCOUNTERED A "LAGOON" ON THE RIVER ABOUT 8 MILES LONG AND 5 WIDE, RUNNING IN A EASTERLY DIRECTION WITH SEVERAL LARGE ISLANDS IN IT. AT ITS TERMINATION THE RIVER AGAIN NARROWED AND SAND STONE BLUFFS AND CRAGS OF CONGLOMERATE BORDERED THE LAGOON (P.201) THIS IS AN UNDETERMINABLE DISTANCE ABOVE THE FISHING VILLAGE OF SACHETELONTJIN. BY JUNE 6 THE WATER LEVEL HAD FALLEN SEVERAL FEET SO THAT THE INDIANS ACCOMPANYING THE PARTY HAD TO TRACK THE BOAT UPSTREAM. AGAIN A LAGOON WAS ENCOUNTERED RUNNING IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION 25 MI WITH HIGH BLUFFS ON THE EAST SIDE AND FULL OF ISLANDS. ONE ISLAND WAS 15 MI IN LENGTH. THE MOUTHS OF NUMEROUS RIVERS EMPTYING INTO THE YUKON ARE MENTIONED AS PLACES OF CAMPING, TEA DRINKING OR JUST NOTED: MELOZITNA, NOWITNA, (P.202)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01101 B 866867

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, FREIGHT
 ABST TOZITNA (P.209). ABOVE NUCLUKAYETTE THE PARTY ENCOUNTERED THE "RAPIDS" WHERE THE RIVER IS COMPARATIVELY NARROW AND SUBMERGED ROCKS OBSTRUCT TRAVEL. AN ESPECIALLY GOOD PASSAGE WAS FOUND ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CHANNEL. THE CURRENT WAS JUDGED TO BE 7 KNOTS. AMONG THE "RAMPARTS" THE BOAT HAD TO BE TRACED CONSTANTLY FROM THE BEACH. FORT YUKON WAS REACHED AFTER 26 DAYS OF ACTUAL TRAVEL. THE ERECTION ENCOUNTERED HAD BEGUN IN 1864 SINCE THE BANK UPON WHICH THE OLDER FORT WAS BUILT WAS UNDERMINED BY THE STRONG CURRENT. THE RIVER NEAR FORT YUKON HAD NO LESS THAN 5 DISTINCT CHANNELS AND INTERVENING ISLANDS PREVENTED SEEING FROM BANK TO BANK. (P.221). THE PARTY DEPARTED FORT YUKON ON JULY 8 AND REACHED NULATO IN 5 DAYS 20 HOURS SINCE THE CURRENT TOOK THEM AT THE RATE OF 100 MILES A DAY (P.231-233). FROM NULATO DOWNWARDS THEY TRAVELLED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THE WEST SIDE AND THAT TIME OF YEAR THE CURRENT WAS MORE SLUGGISH YET AVERAGED 3 KNOTS AN HOUR. AN INDIAN FROM FORT ANDREAVSKI SHOWED THEM THE OPENING TO THE "APHOON" OR NORTHERN MOUTH OF THE YUKON. THE COURSE FOLLOWED WAS APPROXIMATELY N.N.W TO THE SEA BUT OTHER MOUTHS TREND MUCH TO THE W AND S.W. UPON ENTERING THIS MOUTH ON JULY 23 IT WAS SOUND TO BE MORE NARROW AND MORE HEAVILY VEGETATED BY WILLOWS AND LARGE TREES ON ITS BANKS. IT HAD A TIDE. THE REST OF THE NARRATIVE INVOLVES OCEAN TRAVEL.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3927

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01102 897900
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,LAND-WATER CRAFT
 ABST WIDEMANN RECOUNTS TRAVEL UP YUKON ON THE ELIZA ANDERSON EXPEDITION GOLD RUSH. ESKIMO PILOTS USED IN THE DELTA AREA. TUNDRA, MUDDY BANKS. (P63) W K MERWIN-STEAMER-DREW 4 FT. AND PUSHED A SCOW. (P64-65) SAND BAR-BENSON'S BAR-RECEIVED NAME WHEN CRIS KEENAN TESTED A CHEECHAHO'S MINING EXPERTISE WITH BRASS NUGGETS. (P65-71) SANDBAR LOCATED OFFSHORE FROM ESKIMO VILLAGE OF NUNABISLOGARTH, 100 MILES FROM MOUTH. (P71) BOAT WOULD FREEZE BEFORE MORNING IF LEFT ON SANDBAR AND BE CARRIED OUT TO SEA WITH BREAKUP. DECIDED TO GO TO ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. LOWER YUKON WINTERING QUARTERS WHERE ITS ALICE ALREADY TIED UP AT ANNOCK. (P71-72) AFTER ICE CLEARED, NEW CHANNELS CUT AFTER EVERY BREAKUP IN THE DELTA. NEEDED TO USE NATIVE PILOTS. (P71-72) FREEZEUP AT NUNABISLOGARTH OCT. 15. (P72) JUNE-ICE IS MUSHY, BUT NO SIGN OF BREAKUP. JULY 6-WATER APPEARED ON TOP OF ICE, JULY 8-WATER IS 4 FT. DEEP-JULY 9 BREAKUP. (P144-48) W K MERWIN LANDS AT ANDREAFSKI FOR WOOD. (P153) USED RIVER AS DOG-SLED TRAIL FROM NORTON SOUND TO PASTOLIK. (P156) WOOD STOPS AT KAKAHUT, IKOGMUT. THEN TREE-BELT WHICH IS STUNTED UNTIL THE TANANA DISTRICT. (P158-59) COMMUNITIES OF ANVIK, KALTAG, HAMILTON LANDING, NULATO AND TANANA, RAMPART RAPIDS BY MANOOK. (1897) (P159-163) YUKON FLATS-INDIANS MARKED THE CHANNEL WITH STAKES, TIN CANS AND OLD BOTTLES. (P164) FORT YUKON-CIRCLE CITY; (P164-65) EAGLE CITY. (P171) DOWNRIVER IN THE JOHN J HEALY IS QUICK. IT IS ALSO A COMPANY STEAMER THAT USES THE WOOD PILES-STOPPED AT SOME NEW PLACES-WOODCHOPPER CREEK, LEFT THE FLATS JUST BELOW STEVENS-TANANA MOUTH LOCATED NEAR NUKLUKAYET. IKOGMUT IS RUSSIAN MISSION. (P244-247)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01123 898901
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP,FREIGHT
 ABST IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, HALL YOUNG RECOUNTS HIS TRAVELS ON THE YUKON. DURING THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1898, HE TOOK A STEAMBOAT FROM DAWSON TO EAGLE. "THIS WAS A NEW AND THRIVING LITTLE TOWN" (P38) YOUNG CONTINUED ON THE CIRCLE, FT. YUKON, AND RAMPART. OF RAMPART HE WRITES, "HERE LARGE NUMBERS OF GOLD SEEKERS, DESPERATELY STRIVING TO REACH DAWSON, IN THE FALL OF '97 HAD BEEN BLOCKADED BY THE ICE AND FORCED TO SPEND THE WINTER THERE. A NUMBER OF STEAMBOATS LADEN WITH PASSENGERS AND GOODS FOR THE KLONDIKE WERE TIED UP IN THAT VICINITY. BOATS WERE COMING DOWN THE RIVER, AND THEIR CREWS WERE STAMPEDING IN ALL DIRECTIONS HUNTING FOR GOLD. "RAMPART APPEARED PROSPEROUS. (P381-382) YOUNG TRAVELED BACK UP THE RIVER TO DAWSON AND THENCE TO SKAGWAY AFTER VISITING RAMPART (P383) IN 1899 YOUNG RETURNED TO EAGLE VIA THE YUKON EAGLE WAS "A BOOMING LITTLE TOWN." (P387) HEARING OF THE STRIKE AT NOME, THE PARSON CONTINUED DOWN THE RIVER TO ST. MICHAEL, WHERE HE SECURED PASSAGE TO NOME. (P387-388) IN 1901, YOUNG AGAIN RETURNED TO ALASKA, FLOATING FROM EAGLE TO RAMPART. (P404)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01143 892897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THIS BOOK CONTAINS SEVERAL BRIEF ACCOUNTS OF CHARLOTTE BONIPAS'S TRIPS ON THE YUKON RIVER BETWEEN ST MICHAEL AND FORTY MILE CREEK WHERE HER HUSBAND WAS A BISHOP. ON JULY 26,1892 THE ARCTIC GOT STUCK ON A SANDBAR IN AN UNSPECIFIED AREA OF THE YUKON DELTA. THE BOAT WAS ON IT FOR 4 DAYS UNTIL A HIGH TIDE DISLOGGED THE STEAMER AND ITS 200 TONS OF FREIGHT FROM THE SANDBAR. (P128) ON AUG 4 THEY REACHED THE FORTY MILE CREEK.ON ANOTHER TRIP, SEPT 6,1897 MRS BONIPAS BOARDED THE ALICE IN ST MICHAEL. THE BOAT WAS UNCOMFORTABLY CROWDED WITH 90 PEOPLE ON BOARD AND ONLY 40 ACCOMODATIONS. REPORTS OF LOW WATER 2 1/2FT IN SOME AREAS CAUSED CONCERN SINCE

THE ALICE DRAWS 4 FT. THE BOAT WAS LODGED ON A SANDBAR ON SEPT 14 CLOSE TO CIRCLE CITY FOR 2 DAYS. THE ALICE GAVE UP ALL ATTEMPTS AT PROCEEDING AND UNLOADED PASSENGERS AT FORT YUKON. SOON AFTER THE BOATS DEPARTURE THE RIVER ROSE 16 INCHES IN ONE NIGHT. BONIPAS HAD TO WINTER AT FORT YUKON AS NO OTHER MEANS OF TRAVEL UP THE YUKON TO THE FORTY MILE WAS AVAILABLE. (P155)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01145 A 926928

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,SPRING,ICE,BREAKUP,FISHING,FREEZEUP,AGRICULTURE

ABST AUTHORS WERE STATIONED AT PILOT STATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND HAD OCCASION TO TRAVEL TO MARSHALL AND RUSSIAN MISSION. THEY TRAVELLED FROM ST MICHAEL TO PILOT STATION BY PADDLE-WHEELER. IT TOOK SEVERAL DAYS BETWEEN ST MICHAEL AND THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. "THE TRIP UP THE YUKON BEGINS AFTER SOME MILES OF OPEN SEA. THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER SPREADS DARK AND SHALLOW, AND BOATS MUST WATCH FOR THE CHANNEL." (P113) BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND PILOT STATION, THE RIVER BANKS ROSE HIGH OR LEVELLED OUT INTO FLATLANDS. WHEN THE WIND STIRRED UP THE SHIFT CURRENT, ALL BOATS MADE FOR SHELTERED COVES. (P113) THE RIVER WAS HEAVY WITH SILT. THE PILOT WARNED, "IF YOU FALL IN, YOU'RE DONE FOR. THE SILT DRAGS YOU TO THE BOTTOM." (P113) THEY ARRIVED AT PILOT STATION ON JULY 23, 1926. A FEW DAYS LATER THEY HEADED UP RIVER IN SEARCH OF A NURSE. THEY TRAVELLED IN A FLAT-BOTTOMED SCOW WITH AN ESKIMO AS PILOT. HIGH BANKS ROSE ABOVE THE RIVER. WILLOWS AND COTTONWOOD WERE ABUNDANT. THE GROUP REACHED MARSHALL, 40 MILES AWAY, IN THE AFTERNOON. THERE WERE WHITE TRADERS, SQUAM MEN, AND A TRADING POST. (P115) FROM MARSHALL TO RUSSIAN RIVER VIA THE YUKON WAS A 2-3 DAY DANGEROUS TRIP, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ANYONE WHO DIDN'T KNOW THE RIVER BUT AUTHORS AND PILOT WENT ON IN THEIR FLAT-BOTTOMED SCOW. THEY PASSED A SPOT WHERE THE RIVER NARROWED, CREATING DANGEROUS RAPIDS. (P116) THAT PROBABLY HAPPENED THE FIRST DAY. BACK AT MARSHALL, AUTHORS INQUIRED ABOUT THE OVERLAND TRIP TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND ITS HOSPITAL. AN OLD TRADER SAID THEY'D NEVER MAKE IT. "THEN PONDS ARE BOGS THIS SUMMER (1926), AND THE BOATS CAN'T CROSS THEM." (P117-118) AUTHORS HAD BEEN TOLD IN PILOT STATION THAT A TRIP TO THE HOSPITAL ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER MEANT A JOURNEY MANY MILES UP THE YUKON RIVER AND THEN A HIKE OVERLAND TO THE KUSKOKWIM, CARRYING A SKIN BOAT TO CROSS THE SLOUGHS AND PONDS. (P113) THEIR HOUSE IN PILOT STATION WAS SEPARATED FROM THE REST OF THE VILLAGE BY A FOOTBRIDGE. ANOTHER PART OF THE VILLAGE WAS BELOW THAT, "CLOSE TO THE RIVER'S EDDY." (P120) IN LATE AUG. 1926, AUTHORS AND THEIR BABY WENT TO MARSHALL, 40 MILES AWAY, TO SEE A DENTIST. THEY TOOK THEIR OWN BOAT WITH MOTOR, PROBABLY THE FLAT-BOTTOMED SCOW. ON THE WAY: "STEEP CLIFFS ROSE AND DISAPPEARED, BOMED BRANCHES, SNAGS, GNARLED TREES AND THE TUNDRA APPEARED ON EITHER BANK." (P130) THE WIND BLEW, TURNING THE WAVES INTO WHITECAPS. (P130) RETURNING FROM MARSHALL, THEY HURRIED TO GET MAIL OUT AS THIS WOULD PROBABLY BE THEIR LAST CHANCE TO SEND MAIL BEFORE THE FREEZE. (P131)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01145 B 926928

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREEZEUP,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,SPRING,ICE,BREAKUP,FISHING,AGRICULTURE

ABST THE VILLAGERS GO ACROSS THE RIVER AND UP A SLOUGH TO THEIR REINDEER CAMP EVERY YEAR. (P121) ALTHOUGH NOT FOR CERTAIN, THIS SLOUGH MAY BE KASHNUK SLOUGH. THE TRIP WAS MADE IN THE FALL, FOR THE WINTER'S SUPPLY OF MEAT. THEY WENT ONCE IN ABOUT AUGUST AND AGAIN IN LATE FALL. (P121;P134) IN 1927, A WEEK AFTER THE MEN RETURNED, THE RIVER FROZE. (P137) WATER WAS CARRIED FROM A SPRING ABOVE THE HOUSE. (P135) IN DEC: "WITH THE CREEK FROZEN, JOHN CARRIED WATER FROM THE YUKON, EACH DAY CUTTING THROUGH NEW ICE DOWN TO THE WATER LEVEL. IN MIDWINTER THE ICE MIGHT BE 30 OR 40 INCHES THICK." (P145) THE VILLAGERS MAYBE HAD A SEPARATE WATER HOLE: "OR THEY TALKED AT THE WATER HOLE, KEPT FREE OF ICE." (P140) WINTER FISHING GROUNDS WERE NEAR THE OPPOSITE SHORE OF THE "GREAT RIVER." (P138) AUTHORS SANK FISH TRAPS UNDER THE ICE. (P140) AT CHRISTMAS, THEY CHECKED THE TRAPS. (THERE IS NO INDICATION REGARDING FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO THE TRAPS) THEY TRAVELLED BY DOGSLED ON THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3929

MAIN TRAIL ON THE RIVER, THEN VEERED TO THE LEFT TOWARD THE WILLOW STAKES MARKING THE UNDERWATER FENCE OF THE FISH TRAP. THEY HAD 10 SALMON IN THE TRAP. (P149) THEY ALSO SET TRAPS FOR RABBIT AND PTARMIGAN AND SAID THAT THEY "HEAD UPRIVER" FOR THE FISHTRAPS AND THE SNARES. (P150-151) EELS CAME FROM DOWNRIVER IN NOVEMBER, AND THE NATIVES CAUGHT AS MANY AS THEY COULD. THERE WERE SO MANY EELS THAT THE RIVER ROSE, MAKING WATER "CREEP AROUND THE EDGES OF THE ICE." (P141) THE VILLAGERS BROKE HOLES IN THE ICE NOT FAR FROM THE BANK, AND USED NETS TO SCOOP OUT EELS. (P141) "THE CROWD MOVED UPRIVER, FOLLOWING THE FLOOD OF EELS." (P142) "THE NATIVES THINK THAT WHEN THE MUD FREEZES AT THE SHALLOW MOUTH OF THE RIVER, THE EELS ARE FORCED INTO THE OPEN WATER IN TIME FOR THE HARVEST." (P142) IN FEB., AUTHORS AND THEIR BABY TOOK DOGSLED TO MARSHALL. "THE TRAIL LEFT THE MAIN RIVER AND CUT OVER A HIGH RIDGE... THEN THE TRAIL SPANNED WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN A SMALL LAKE AND ONCE MORE CUT INTO THE MAIN RIVER." (P157) ACCORDING TO USGS 1:63,360 MAPS, THE WINTER TRAIL BETWEEN PILOT STATION AND MARSHALL LEFT THE MAIN RIVER IN 2 DIFFERENT LOCATIONS. THE TRIP TOOK FROM MORNING UNTIL LATE AFTERNOON TO REACH MARSHALL. (P157) SOMETIME IN PROBABLY APRIL, AUTHOR'S HUSBAND NOTED, "LOOKS AS IF THE ICE WERE BUCKLING A BIT THROUGH THE MIDDLE. THE RIVER MUST BE COMING UP PRETTY FAST." (P164) THE MAIL CAME BY DOGSLED. (P164)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01145 C 926928

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, ROUTE, SPRING, ICE, BREAKUP, FISHING, AGRICULTURE

ABST STILL PROBABLY APRIL: "THE WATER ROSE DEEPER ALONG THE FROZEN BANKS. BIGGER STREAMS, AWAKENING NOW, SENT WATER SPILLING INTO THE CURRENT. THE RIVER ICE HEAVED AND BUCKLED. DOG TEAMS MOVED CAUTIOUSLY OVER THE HONEY COMB OF ICE." (P165) IN MAY: "THE RIVER ICE WAS COVERED WITH A FILM OF WATER." (P166) IN LATE MAY/EARLY JUNE: "DANGER THREATENED THE VILLAGERS IN THE LOWLAND AS THE RIVER ROSE. JOHN ORGANIZED A SEARCH PARTY TO MAKE SURE EVERYONE HAD FLED TO HIGHER GROUND. TWO DAYS LATER, THE WHOLE EARTH CONVULSED, CRUMBLING THE RIVERBANKS, AS THE MASS OF ICE STARTED ITS VIOLENT JOURNEY TO THE SEA. TREES QUIVERED AND WERE WRENCHED FROM THE FROZEN EARTH. THE ICE JAMMED, AND THE RIVER ROSE ABOVE THE BANKS, COMING CLOSE TO THE STEPS LEADING TO OUR YARD." (P167) "THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE VILLAGE MEN TOOK TURNS ON WATCH, BUT BY MORNING THE ICE PACK STILL FLOWED TOWARD THE SEA. GRADUALLY THE ICE THINNED. LATER CAME LOGS AND TREES FROM UPRIVER. THE MEN JUMPED INTO KAYAKS TO CATCH THE BEST OF IT, FOR WOOD WAS ALWAYS SCARCE." (P168)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01146 866901

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST DOCUMENT IS A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON ALASKA, WRITTEN BY ALERED H BROOKS, LATE HEAD OF THE USGS IN ALASKA. HE DESCRIBE THE YUKON AS BEING THE LARGEST STREAM WITHIN ALASKA, HAVING A LENGTH OF ABOUT 2300 MILES, "OF WHICH ABOUT 2,000 MILES ARE NAVIGABLE." (P.18) THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF THE YUKON AT ITS MOUTH IS ABOUT 500,000 CUBIC FEET PER SEC. (P.19) R KENNICOTT, A WELL-KNOWN NATURALIST, HEADED AN AMERICAN EXPLORATION PARTY UP THE YUKON, BY THE UNALAKLEET RIVER PORTAGE, BUT HE DIED ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON NEAR NULATO BEFORE COMPLETING HIS GOAL. HOWEVER, OTHERS IN HIS PARTY, F E KETCHUM, AND M LABERGE, ASCENDED THE RIVER BY BOAT TO FT YUKON, 1866. (P.243) SEVERAL YEARS LATER IN 1869, CAPT. CHARLES RAYMOND OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASCENDED THE YUKON TO THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE. (P.273) THE YUKON HAD ALSO BEEN TRAVERSED BY THE USE OF A SMALL STEAMER OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. THE STEAMER CARRIED SUPPLIES TO THE POST ALONG THE RIVER FOR THE PROSPECTORS WHO SOUGHT ALASKA'S GOLD. (P.314) ANOTHER SMALL STEAMER, THE NEW RACKET, OWNED BY E L SCHIEFFLIN, MADE ITS WAY, IN 1882, UP THE YUKON ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. (P.327) STEAMERS WERE FIRST USED TO SHIP THE GOLD DISCOVERED ON THE KLONDIKE DURING 1897. (P.342) BY 1898 AND 1899 BETWEEN 75-100 STEAM-DRIVEN VESSELS WERE USED ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. IN 1900 FIVE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES WERE OPERATING 33 RIVERBOATS ON THE ALASKAN YUKON. AND IN 1901 35 BOATS WERE RECORDED TO HAVE CARRIED 25,000 TONS OF FREIGHT UP THE YUKON. THIS WAS AT A TIME WHEN THE WHITE PASS AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3930

YUKON RAILROAD HAD GREATLY REDUCED THE TRAFFIC ON THE LOWER RIVER, BY ESTABLISHING A THROUGH FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SKAGWAY. (P:420)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01157 883914

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAF

ABST AUTHOR BROOKS DISCUSSES THE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE CENTRAL PLATEAU REGION. "IT IS A BROAD ROLLING UPLAND, BROKEN BY WIDE, FLAT, GRASS AND TIMBERED VALLEY FLOORS. HERE THE INTERSTREAM AREAS ARE FLAT WITH A MESA--LIKE FORM. THIS ENTIRE AREA IS DRAINED BY TWO MAJOR RIVERS. ONE IS THE YUKON RIVER." (P2) IN DISCUSSING THE RANGES OF ALASKA, MENTION IS MADE OF A SMALL CRATER NEAR THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY. "THE EJECTA OF THIS LITTLE CRATER HAD BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS FOR THEY ARE FOUND AS A STRATUM UNDERNEATH THE SOIL IN THE UPPER YUKON BASIN OVER AN AREA OF 30,000 SQ MI." (P5)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01151 920

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION

ABST THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF C CAMERON'S TRIP TO ALASKA. SHE BOARDS THE STEAMER YUKON IN DAWSON. (P144) THE STEAMER STOPS AT EAGLE FOR WOOD, UNLOADING PASSENGERS. AT CIRCLE THERE IS NEITHER PILE NOR DOCK, SO THAT A PLANK IS PUT ACROSS TO THE HUDBANK. (P148) THE YUKON FLATS ARE SOME 200 MI IN EXTENT AND THERE ARE MANY TREACHEROUS SPOTS--ISLANDS AND BANKS--THEREFORE THE BOAT PROCEEDS SLOWLY. THE SHORES ARE DISTANT AND TREES, LOGS AND ALL SORTS OF WOODEN WRECKAGE FLOAT DOWN STREAM. (P149) AT FORT YUKON THE HOSPITAL IS BUILT ALMOST TOO NEAR THE HUDBANK OF THE YUKON FOR SAFETY. (P152) PAST RAMPART THE YUKON SHOOTS THROUGH THE RAMPART HIGH WALLS OF ROCKS, CANYONS ENCLOSING GLACIAL WATERFALLS, AND HIGHBLUES TRIMMED WITH SPRUCE. (P153) ONCE AGAIN IN TANANA AFTER A TRIP TO FAIRBANKS THE AUTHOR AWAITS THE ARRIVAL OF S S SEATTLE NO 3. THERE IS A RAIN STORM AND THE WATER IS RISING ALMOST TO THE LEVEL. THE SEATTLE NO 3 ARRIVES AND AFTER HAVING HER BOILERS INSPECTED SHE DEPARTS FOR ST MICHAEL WITH SOME 20 MEN AND THE WRITER. AT RUBY THE STEAMER TAKES ON A CARGO OF WOOD--17,000 FT OF LUMBER. (P204) THE SEATTLE NO 3 IS AN OLD STEAMER BUILT FOR THE TRANSIT OF MINERS IN THE STAMPEDE DAYS. (P207) THE YUKON DELTA IS 100 MI WIDE AND OF ALL FLAT AND MARSH LAND. DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01155 861897

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, DIMENSION

ABST CHASE GIVES A RATHER GENERAL HISTORY OF ALASKA IN THIS DOCUMENT. SOME TIME AFTER 1861, AFTER THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH STARTED, "SOME OF THE PROSPECTORS LEFT IN THE CASSIAR FINALLY MOVED ON FURTHER NORTH UNTIL THEY REACHED THE YUKON COUNTRY, PROSPECTING ON DOWN THE RIVER UNTIL THEY FINALLY REACHED THE CIRCLE CITY DISTRICT, WHERE THE FIRST MINING CAMP IN ALASKA WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE EARLY EIGHTIES." (P14) IN DAWSON, JUST BEFORE FREEZEUP IN 1897, THERE WAS A PANIC ABOUT A POSSIBLE FOOD SHORTAGE FOR THE COMING WINTER. MANY PEOPLE LEFT, SOME HEADING DOWN THE RIVER FOR CIRCLE "WHERE IT WAS REPORTED FOOD WAS AVAILABLE. THE REASON FOR THE FOOD SHORTAGE IN DAWSON WAS THAT THE LAST BOATS TO ARRIVE FROM DOWN RIVER WERE LOADED WITH WHISKEY, BEER, AND WINES, AND HAD LEFT THE FOOD SUPPLIES IN THE WAREHOUSES AT ST MICHAEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY." (P15) THE TRAIL FROM SKAGWAY LED TO LAKE BENNETT (IN CANADA), "AT THE HEAD OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION." (P17) THERE ARE "A LIMITED NUMBER" OF HOOSE IN THE LOWER YUKON AREA. (P31) THE YUKON RIVER IS "APPROXIMATELY 2,000 MIS LONG, NAVIGABLE FOR MORE THAN 1,200 MIS." (P65) PHOTO (P187) SHOWS "STEAMBOAT ON YUKON RIVER, PASSING RUBY ON WAY TO DAWSON." (P187) SHALL HUTS ARE RIGHT ON WATERS EDGE; THERE MAY BE SMALL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3931

DOCKS. "MAY BACK IN 1872 OR 1873, A SMALL PARTY OF PROSPECTORS..CAME OVER THE OLD HUDSON BAY ROUTE FROM THE MACKENZIE RIVER COUNTRY TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT THENCE TO THE YUKON RIVER COUNTRY VIA THE "BACK DOOR". (P35-36)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01177 923924
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY

ABST KLENGENBERG AND 2 SONS WERE TRAVELLING FROM AKLAVIK IN CANADA TO SEWARD AND ON TO SEATTLE, SOMETIME AROUND 1923-24. THEY TRAVELLED ON FOOT. THEY GOT TO FORT YUKON ON NEW YEAR'S EVE. "HUNDREDS OF INDIANS HAD GATHERED FROM HUNDREDS OF MILES AROUND FOR A POTLATCH - AND IT WAS AN UNUSUALLY LAVISH ONE." (P340) FROM FORT YUKON THEY "MADE FAST THE DOWN TO CIRCLE." THEY WERE TRAVELLING IN WINTER, PULLING TOBOGGANS FULL OF FURS. ON THIS SAME TRIP, THEY SAY: "GOOD TRAILS, AND COMFORTABLE ROAD HOUSES EVERY NIGHT, MADE TRAVELLING A PLEASURE..." (P342) FROM CIRCLE THEY WENT TO CHATANIKA AND ON TO FAIRBANKS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01187 922923
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY

ABST OLAUS AND ADOLPH MURIE TRAVELLED WITH 2 SLEDS AND SEVEN DOGS ON A RECONNAISSANCE OF NORTHERN ALASKA DURING THE WINTER OF 1922-1923 TO DETERMINE THE MIGRATIONS OF THE CARIBOU. FROM TANANA THEY TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO KOKRINES AND THEN BACK TO TANANA. AFTER TRAVELLING IN THE ALATNA RIVER VALLEY AND CUTTING ACROSS COUNTRY TO WISEMAN, THE CHANDALAR RIVER, AND TO BEAVER THEY FOLLOWED THE YUKON TO FORT YUKON, THEN CIRCLE AND BACK TO FAIRBANKS. (P7)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01208 790938
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW PAST USAGE,AGRICULTURE,UNSPECIFIED_TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,TRAFFIC,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA, A J BARRON DESCRIBES AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF IT. HE NOTES THAT MISSIONS FIRST INTRODUCED AGRICULTURE TO NATIVES, ONE PLACE WAS HOLY CROSS. (P29) PROFESSOR GEORGESON AND MR ISAAC JONES TRAVELED THE YUKON RIVER FROM DAWSON IN 1901 TO DETERMINE AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE POSSIBILITIES. RAMPART AND ET YUKON WERE SELECTED FOR EXPERIMENTS. GRAIN MATURED AT RAMPART AS FROSTS DO NOT OCCUR THERE UNTIL LATE AUGUST.(P56-57) POTATOES WERE GROWN IN 1905. (P60) SUGAR BEETS WERE ALSO GROWN SUCCESSFULLY AT RAMPART. (P107) IN 1904, NEARLY ALL GRAINS MATURED AT RAMPART. ACCORDING TO GEORGESON'S REPORT IN 1901, GRASS AND TUNDRA ARE THE PREVAILING TYPES OF VEGETATION NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. (P82) THIS VALLEY HAS POTENTIAL AGRICULTURE LANDS BUT HAS NOT BEEN DEVELOPED BECAUSE OF REMOTENESS OR LACK OF MAIN TRAVEL ROUTE. (P82) MOST OF THE WHITE PEOPLE LIVE IN THE MIDDLE SECTION OF THE YUKON DRAINAGE AREA. THE LOWER YUKON CONSISTS OF SWAMPS AND FLATLANDS. (P82) FROM CIRCLE TO FORT HAMLIN, 200 MI, THE YUKON FLOWS THROUGH FLATLANDS, CALLED "YUKON FLATS." THERE ARE 30,000 SQ MI OF THIS LAND. THERE ARE NO HILLS OR MOUNTAINS NEAR THE RIVER. IT WAS PROBABLY ONCE A LARGE LAKE. IT IS COVERED WITH SPRUCE AND OTHER CONIFERS. (P82-83) FIELDS WOULD NOT BE HARD TO CLEAR AND THIS BOTTOMLAND WOULD BE SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE. (P83) AT EAGLE, FORT YUKON AND RAMPART THE GROUND WAS OCCUPIED WITH NATIVE GRASSES, WHICH WOULD BE GOOD FOR LIVE STOCK. WHEREVER THE MOSS HAS BEEN BURNED, THERE ARE MEADOWS. SMALL MEADOWS FORMED WHERE BOATS STOPPED TO TAKE ON WOOD. (P77) HOLY CROSS HAD 21 DAIRY CATTLE IN 1929. (P109) CIRCLE HAD 5 HOMESTEADS IN 1905. (P58)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3932

REFN 01212 926946
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONDMY, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ARTHUR FULLERTON AND HIS WIFE NANCY IN 1927 LEFT TANANA AND THEIR MISSION BY STEAMER ON THE YUKON UPSTREAM TO WHITEHORSE. THEY WERE GOING OUTSIDE FOR A FURLOUGH. (P38-39) PHOTO: "INDIAN BOATS ON THE YUKON AT TANANA." (P46-47) SEVERAL BOATS LOOK VERY MODERN, PAINTED WHITE WITH CANVAS ROOFS ON A WOOD FRAME. LOOK LIKE SIGHTSEEING BOATS. OTHERS ARE UNPAINTED WITH NO TOPS, BUT ALL LOOK LIKE THEY WERE MADE OF SAWED WOOD. IN 1929, THE FULLERTONS MOVED TO THE MISSION AT EAGLE. (P52-54) ARTHUR FULLERTON WENT HUNTING CARIBOU IN THE FALL BY DRIVING A TRUCK 15 MILES OUT OF EAGLE. (P56) ARTHUR VISITED INDIAN VILLAGES 50 MILES DOWNSTREAM AND 50 MILES UPSTREAM FROM TANANA MISSION. (P64) EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM NANCY FULLERTON DIAIRY SHOWED A NUMBER OF WINTER VISITORS COMING TO THE MISSION BY DOGSLED. FEB 6, 1926, A DR VENTERS VISITED SICK NATIVES, "LEAVING NEXT MORNING FOR NENANA, WITH BASIL ANBOXHY DRIVING 9 DOGS." (P83) MARCH 1. "LARRY THE FILM MAN FROM FOX CAME UP WITH A LONG STRING OF DOGS, 1200 MORE." (P84) MARCH 3. "DR SMITH OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CAME IN, ENGAGED CLARK OF THE MAIL AT \$15.00 PER DAY TO TAKE HIM DOWN RIVER. SANDY SMITH ALSO CAME IN WITH PATHE'S OUTFIT ON WAY TO FT BARRON. MIKE NICOLI WAS ENGAGED BY THE SANDY SMITH OUTFIT AT \$15.00 PER DAY. THIS OUTFIT BOUGHT WHISKEY JACK'S DOGS AND SLEDS FOR \$600.00. WHOLE OUTFIT HAD 5 SLEDS AND ABOUT 10 DOGS TO EACH SLED." (P85) MAR 5, "PATHE'S OUTFIT GETTING READY TO GO UP THE KOYUKUK." (P85) MAR 9, "JOHNSON FROM THE KOYUKUK JUST BACK FROM FAIRBANKS WHERE HE WATCHED THE WORK ON SOME OF THE MACHINES FOR THE POLAR EXPEDITION THE DETROIT OUTFIT." (P86) ON JUNE 9, 1927, NANCY AND ARTHUR LEFT ON A STEAMER TRIP UP THE YUKON. "CHIEF ENGINEER MATTHEWS ENGAGED OUR ATTENTION... HE MISSED THE RAPIDS... 1ST STOP JORDAN'S PLACE BELOW RAPIDS... RANPART AT 6 P.M." (P93-94) JUNE 11. "STOPPED OFF AT FISH CAMP AND STEVENS VILLAGE." (P94) JUNE 12. "TOOK ON CORDWOOD AND SOON AETER CAME TO BEAVER ABOUT 6:30 A.M... LEAVING BEAVER AND MEANDERING ALONG THROUGH THE FLATS... FINALLY ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON... LEFT ABOUT 2 A.M MONDAY ARRIVED CIRCLE NEAR MIDNIGHT." (P94-95) "NEXT STOP WAS NATION, MORNING OF JUNE 14TH... JUNE 15. NEXT STOP SHEEP CREEK AT MILLER'S PLACE, WHERE HE TOOK ON WOOD. THE BOAT BURNS ONE CORD PER HOUR... CALICO BLUFFS HE PASSED AFTER LUNCH. SHORTLY AFTERWARD HE REACHED EAGLE BLUFF... EAGLE IS A LOVELY TOWN, CLEAN AND ORDERLY." (P95) THEY STAYED AT EAGLE FOR 17 YEARS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01216 943
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE

ABST IN 1943 HENRY VERNON POOR WAS SENT TO ALASKA AS A "WAR ARTIST" AND THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF HIS SUMMER IN ALASKA. ON JUNE 22 POOR ARRIVED AT GALENA BY AIRPLANE WHERE AN ARMY POST WAS BEING BUILT. THE INDIAN VILLAGE WAS A DOZEN OR SO LOG CABINS ALONG A HIGH BANK OVER THE RIVER. STANLEY NICOLS, PROPRIETOR OF THE STORE, OFFERED TO TAKE POOR UP THE YUKON RIVER TO AN INDIAN FISH CAMP. THEY SET OUT IN NICOLS LONG, NARROW, FLAT BOTTOHED RIVERBOAT, 25 TO 30 FT LONG AND AT THE WIDEST 3 FT DEEP. THEY WENT ALONG THE NORTHERN BANK, WHICH ROSE SOME 25 FT OVER THEM. THE FISH CAMP WAS LOCATED IN A GRASSY CLEARING SLOPING UP FROM A SAND BAR ON A BIG CURVE AROUND WHICH THE CURRENT RACEOD. THERE WERE NO FISH SO THEY HEADED UP A SLOUGH UNTIL THEY CAME TO AN UNNAMED SWIFT WATER STREAM EMPTING INTO THE SLOUGH WHERE THEY TURNED AND RAN UP IT PERHAPS HALF A MILE, "WHERE IT CAME IN LITTLE SHALLOW RAPIDS OVER GOLDEN BROWN PEBBLES, AND THAT WAS THE END OF NAVIGABLE WATER." (P101) THEIR RETURN TO GALENA WAS UNEVENTFUL. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHERE THAT SLOUGH IS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01364 898
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FORESTRY, FREIGHT

ABST ANGELO HEILPERN'S GUIDEBOOK TO THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKA CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT STEAMER TRAFFIC ON THE YUKON. HEILPERN CONFINES HIMSELF PRIMARILY TO DAWSON SERVICE. UP TO SEPT 20, 1898, THIRTY-EIGHT STEAMERS HAD MADE FIFTY-FOUR TRIPS TO DAWSON FROM ST MICHAELS. (P153-154) HEILPERN SAYS THE STEAMER JOHN CUDAHY, OPERATED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY, HOLDS THE RECORD FOR SPEED. IT TRAVELLED FROM ST MICHAEL'S TO DAWSON IN 11 1/2 DA. (P154) THE "YUKONER" ACTUALLY TURNED IN THE BEST RUNNING TIME--8 DAYS, BUT THE CREW SPENT 5 ADDITIONAL DAYS CUTTING WOOD. (P155) COMMENTING ON NAVIGATION ON THE ALASKAN PART OF THE YUKON, HEILPERN SAYS "DETENTIONS ON THE LOWER RIVER ARE NUMEROUS, AND THE NAVIGATION IS ANYTHING BUT CERTAIN. TO BE STALLED BY BARS IS A COMMON OCCURRENCE AND HARDLY ANY OF THE CRAFT GOING UP HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM THIS EXPERIENCE. TO DRAW OVER FOUR FEET OF WATER IS INVITING DETENTION, AND A DRAUGHT OF THREE FEET IS ALL THAT CAN EASILY BE MANAGED OVER SOME PARTS OF THE RIVER'S COURSE, AS IN THE "FLATS". A SINGLE-MASTED STEAMER OF OCEANIC CONSTRUCTION, THE ARGO, WITH TWIN SCREENS AND DRAWING SIX FEET OF WATER, HAS SUCCEEDED IN FOLLOWING UP THE RIVER AS FAR AS RAMPART CITY, SOMEWHAT OVER SEVEN HUNDRED MILES. WITH THIS EXCEPTION, ALL THE LARGER CRAFT ARE STERN WHEELERS...." (P162-163)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01376 898

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TIDE

ABST ALICE PALMER HENDERSON'S BOOK "THE RAINBOW'S END: ALASKA" WAS PUBLISHED IN 1898 SHE TRAVELED UP THE YUKON IN THE HEALY, "THE BEST BOAT ON THE RIVER AT THAT TIME" AT AN UNDETERMINED POINT UP RIVER THE "HEALY WAS TIED UP TO WOOD AND TO WAIT FOR MORNING LIGHT, AS THE RIVER WAS UNPRECEDENTLY LOW AND THE SANDBARS DANGEROUS" P96 THE HAMILTON WAS THE FIRST STEAMER TO HAVE A SEARCHLIGHT AND IT SCARED THE INDIANS. THE HEALY WAS A LARGE BOAT WITH COMMODIOUS STATEROOMS FINISHED IN NATURAL FIR, A LARGE DINING SALON AND FIRST-CLASS COOK. ONE EVENING THEY BECAME STUCK ON A SANDBAR AND LAY THERE 24 HRS UNTIL THEY FLOATED OFF AT HIGH TIDE. (P101) THE HEALY WAS A STERNWHEELER WITH A SMALL UNCOVERED FRONT DECK.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 A 926930

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, RIVER

CHANNEL, ROUTE, VEGETATION, RIVER, FISHING, TRAPPING, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL

ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1926 SUMMER WENT BY BOAT DOWN TANANA RIVER TO TANANA VILLAGE AND THEN DOWN RIVER ON THE YUKON. AT TANANA, RIGHT BANK OF YUKON IS 20 FT HIGH. (P18) "THE EPISCOPALIAN MISSION ABOVE TANANA IS BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON AN ELEVATED FLAT OF THE RIGHT YUKON BANK, FACING THE NUKLUKHAYET ISLAND, AN OLD TRADING AND MEETING SPOT OF THE KUCHIN TRIBES, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TANANA WITH THE YUKON." (P19) ABOUT 400 INDIANS WERE AT THE MISSION AT THAT TIME. (P20) JUNE 20, HRDLICKA MET TWO MEN AT BREAKFAST IN TANANA. "ONE IS A FORMER STORE CLERK, ETC. AND NOW AN "OPTICIAN", PEDDLING EYEGASSES ALONG THE RIVER; THE OTHER AND OLDER WAS A PROSPECTOR, MINER, AND BLACKSMITH AND IS NOW AN ITINERANT "JEWELER" AND A REPUTED "HOOTCH" PEDDLER." (P23) HRDLICKA MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO GO DOWN RIVER IN THE MINER'S SCOW RATHER THAN THE OPTICIAN'S GREEN CANOE. A LONG NARROW MOTOR BOAT PULLS THE SCOW. (P24) THE MINER AGREED TO STOP AT EVERY WHITE MAN'S SETTLEMENT FROM TANANA TO RUBY. STOPPED AT BURCHELL WHICH WAS 20 MILES FROM TANANA ON THE "5 MILE SLOUGH OR CHANNEL". (P26) "THERE ARE 15 TO 40 FT HIGH LOESS OR SILT BLUFFS HERE WITH A FLAT TOP, WHICH LATTER WAS, IT IS SAID, FROM FAR BACK ONE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT SITES OF THE INDIANS OF THESE REGIONS". (P26) FROM THIS INDIAN SITE A STILL TRACEABLE TRAIL LED TO "THE UPPER KOYUKUK REGION". (P26) AFTER BURCHELL'S, NEAR 10 PM, "ON LEFT A LONG--SEVERAL MILES--HOSTLY WOODDED BUT HERE AND THERE DERUDED PALISADE-LIKE BLUFF, 200-400 FT HIGH--THE "BONE-YARD". (P27) JUNE 21, "4 PM KOKRINES, ON A HIGH BANK, A NATIVE VILLAGE, SMALL CEMETERY." (P28) BETWEEN KOKRINES AND RUBY, "RIVER NOW COLLECTIVELY MILES WIDE, WITH MANY "SLOUGHS", AND MANY LOW FLAT FORESTED LOVELY ISLANDS. MOUNTAINS TO RIGHT HIGHER, TRACES OF SNOW...LITTLE NATIVE FISHING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3934

CAMPS A MILE OR TWO APART ON RIGHT BANK". (P29) "A FEW MILES ABOVE RUBY CONDITIONS CHANGE FOR A SPELL. MOUNTAINOUS ROCKY BLUFFS ON THE LEFT NOW; FLATS, WITH MOUNTAIN RIDGES BEYOND, ON THE RIGHT SIDE." (P29) RUBY "LIES ON THE LEFT BANK, PARTLY ON A FLAT, PARTLY ON THE RISING SLOPE OF A BASIN AMONG HIGH ELEVATIONS". (P29) RUBY HAS A LARGE DOG FARM. (P29) HE CONTINUED DOWNSTREAM IN THE SCOM WITH THE MINER WHOSE NAME WAS PEAKE. THEY LEFT RUBY AT 11 PM JUNE 23. AT 1 AM, JUNE 24, THEY ARRIVE AT THE CABIN OF DUTCHMAN HEYER'S, A FISHERMAN AND TRAPPER. (P32) "MEYER'S WAS 18 MILES DOWN FROM RUBY, RIGHT BANK." (P34) "HILLS ON RIGHT ALONG WHICH WE NOW PASS HERE AND THERE MORE OR LESS FORESTED BUT OFTEN JUST BUSHY AND GRASSY. RISE TO ABOUT 700 FT AND THE SLOPES ARE SELDOM STEEP." (P34) NEXT STOP WAS WHISKEY CREEK WHERE A WHITE MAN KEPT A DOG CAMP. (P34) GALENA: "A SMALL NATIVE VILLAGE ON A FLAT PROMONTORY, RIGHT SIDE. ABOUT 10 INDIAN DWELLINGS, BUT INHABITANTS NOW MOSTLY IN FISHING CAMPS." (P36)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 B 926930

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, RIVER

CHANNEL, ROUTE, VEGETATION, RIVER, FISHING, TRAPPING, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL

ABST "6:45 PM SUDDENLY, AFTER A TURN, WE ARE CONFRONTED WITH A STEEP ROCKY PROMONTORY, ABOUT 500 FT HIGH OF STRATIFIED OLD MUD ROCKS... *BISHOP ROCK OR MOUNTAIN*." (P36) A SMALL NATIVE VILLAGE LAY ON A FLAT JUST BEYOND THE ROCK. (P36) "TOWARDS NIGHT REACH KOYUKUK VILLAGE." (P38) "ABOUT 3 MI BELOW KOYUKUK AND ITS FLATS THE HIGH BLUFFS WITH STEEP, SHAVED-OFF-LIKE BARREN SLOPES RECOMMENCE." (P38) "10:45 AM FINE GREAT WOODED HILLS, 400 TO 800 FT HIGH, ALL ALONG THE RIGHT BANK NOW, WITH LARGE V-SHAPED VALLEYS BETWEEN THEM." (P39) ARRIVED AT NULATO. (P40) ON JUNE 25, HE LEFT NULATO WITH AN INDIAN IN A MOTOR BOAT AND ARRIVED IN KALTAG, 40 MI DOWNSTREAM ON JUNE 26, 1 PM. (P41-42) AT KALTAG, HRDLICKA CAUGHT A STEAMER, AGAIN THE JACOBS-FOR ANVIK AND HOLY CROSS. (P44) ARRIVED AT ANVIK JUNE 27, ABOUT 5 AM. ON JUNE 29, HE RECORDED, "ALL ADULTS FISHING NOW, THE FISH RUNNING MUCH SINCE A DAY OR TWO." (P50) HARRY LAWRENCE, THE TRADER AT ANVIK TOOK HRDLICKA TO SOME OLD SITES AND THEN ON TO HOLY CROSS. WAS IN HOLY CROSS JULY 1. (P53) JIM WALKER WAS THE LOCAL TRADER AT HOLY CROSS. (P55) HE CONTINUED TO PAINUTE WITH THE PAINUTE TRADER, HOLMBERG, 25 MI DOWNSTREAM. IT TOOK 4 HRS TO COVER IT JULY 3 BY MOTOR BOAT. (P56-59) NO FISHING CAMPS BETWEEN THE TWO TOWNS. ON 1 1/2 HR ON RIVER, "BIG HILLS NOW RIGHT BEFORE US ON THE RIGHT, AND BEHIND THE FIRST A FISH CAMP. RIVER NARROWS SOMEWHAT AND BENDS." (P59) THEY SEE MORE FISH CAMPS. ON JULY 4TH, HRDLICKA AND HOLMBERG START FOR RUSSIAN MISSION AT 1:30 PM. "H (THE TRADER) CARRIES SUGAR AND TEA FOR NATIVE CAMPS. IS ALONE, AND CANNOT DO MUCH BUSINESS--BUT "THERE'S MONEY IN FURS". (P60-61) HRDLICKA STATED ABOUT THE NATIVES, "MORE GREGARIOUSNESS NOTICEABLE--UPRIVER MOSTLY INDIVIDUAL CAMPS OR AT MOST 2 OR 3 FAMILIES. EVERY FAVORABLE FLAT OR LOW SADDLE BETWEEN THE HILLS ON THE RIGHT AND FACING THE RIVER (OR A SLOUGH) IS HERE UTILIZED BY THE ESKIMO, BUT SUCH PLACES ARE SCARCE, SO THAT THE WHOLE POPULATION IS SMALL." (P61) 13 MILES BELOW PAINUTE WAS AN OLD SITE OF A NATIVE VILLAGE, BUT THE RIVER IS CUTTING INTO THE BANK AND WASHING AWAY THE ARTIFACTS. (P62) ON JULY 4TH, STAYED OVERNIGHT AT TUCKER'S. THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA CAME BY ON A BOAT FROM BUREAU OF FISHERIES AT 1:30 AM JULY 5TH. (P63) THE GOVERNOR TOLD HRDLICKA THAT THE "MATANUSKA" WHICH WAS TO TAKE HRDLICKA FROM MISSION TO ST. MICHAEL HAD BROKEN DOWN, BUT THAT THE "AGNES", WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 4, WOULD BE SENT IN ITS PLACE. (P63) 1 1/2 MI DOWN FROM TUCKER'S WAS "DOG FISH" VILLAGE, ONCE POPULOUS BUT THE 1900 INFLUENZA KILLED MOST. IN 1926, ONLY 3 OR 4 FAMILIES. (P63) JULY 5TH, STAYED OVERNIGHT AT GURTHER'S, SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE MISSION. THIS WAS A FISH CAMP AND AN OLD BURIAL SITE. (P64) JULY 6TH, ARRIVED AT RUSSIAN MISSION AND MET THE TRADER CHRIS BETSCH. (P65) GURTHER TOOK HRDLICKA ON A SHORT EXCURSION BY BOAT TO "THE SLOUGH OF THE 32 KAZIMS", 10 MI DOWN RIVER FROM RUSSIAN MISSION. (P66)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 C 926930

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,RIVER
CHANNEL,ROUTE,VEGETATION,RIVER,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,WATER
LEVEL

ABST THE "32-KAZIN SLOUGH" WAS ABOUT 6 MI LONG. (P67) JULY 8, LEFT RUSSIAN MISSION 6 AM ON "AGNES" WHICH WILL TAKE HIM TO MARSHALL AND OLD HAMILTON. (P67) "AT 3 PM REACHED MARSHALL, A CHEERFUL-LOOKING LITTLE MINING TOWN ON A HIGH BANK." (P69) SOON AFTER MARSHALL, HE LEFT HILLS AND ENTERED VAST FLATS. (P69) JULY 9, AT 1 PM STOPPED AT "MOUNTAIN VILLAGE". (P70) JULY 10, AT 9:45 AM MET THE "MATANUSKA" GOING UPSTREAM. "THE VAST GRAY RIVER, THOUGH THIS IS ONLY ONE OF ITS 'MOUTHS', IS NOW ABOUT 3 MI BROAD, AND THE COUNTRY IS ALL LOW, ALLUVIAL, RECENT." (P70-71) AT NOON, PASSED "FISH VILLAGE" WITH 12 HUTS. NEW HAMILTON WAS A NATIVE VILLAGE. OLD HAMILTON HAD A NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO STORE, SCHOOL AND THE REST NATIVES. (P71) HRDLICKA TOOK A TUG, OWNED BY FRANK P WILLIAMS, FROM OLD HAMILTON TO ST MICHAEL. (P72) BEFORE HE LEFT HE VISITED THE GRAVEYARD "BELONGING TO THE NOW ABANDONED VILLAGE OF KOTLIK". (P73) IN 1929, HRDLICKA MADE A SECOND EXPEDITION DOWN THE YUKON VIA SKAGWAY AND DAWSON AND ACCOMPANIED BY J HAYL. THEY STOPPED AT EAGLE BRIEFLY, "LITTLE MORE THAN A NAME NOW" AND STAYED SOME TIME AT FORT YUKON WITH THE MISSIONARIES DR AND MRS G BURKE. (P158-159) ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON JUNE 6 AND LEFT JUNE 17. (P163) THEIR NEXT STOP WAS BEAVER. (P165) PASSED "WHITE EYE" WHICH WAS 2 CABINS FOR SUMMER FISHING. OWNER WAS COMING UP FOR THE SEASON SOON. ARRIVED AT BEAVER NEAR MIDNIGHT. (P166) NATIVES AT BEAVER ARE UNDER LEADERSHIP OF THE JAPANESE TRADER YASUDA. (P166) HRDLICKA LEFT BEAVER JUNE 20 AT 7 AM WITH JIM PITKA, AN ESKIMO WHO WAS TOWING HRDLICKA'S CANOE. "PASS FEW CAMPS. GO THROUGH 'WHIRLPOOL SLOUGH'--NOT MUCH WHIRLPOOL THERE TODAY, JUST A WHIRL OF WATERS. AT 11:40 ARRIVE AT 'JIM FERRIS' PLACE" AND STOP FOR LUNCH. FERRIS MEETS US. TRAPPER, FISHER, A JACK-OF-ALL TRADES....ABOUT 4 REACH 'PURGATORY', THE HOME OF THE YANOT BROTHERS." (P167) THE YANOT BROTHERS HAD LONG AGO MADE MAPS OF THE RIVER. (P169) ON JUNE 21, "ARRIVE AT STEVEN'S VILLAGE--A SMALL ROW OF NATIVE CABINS ON HIGH BANK". (P170) A TRADER WAS LOCATED THERE. JUNE 22, 12:10 AM ARRIVED AT RAMPART, A VILLAGE OF ABOUT 100 PEOPLE, 34 WHITE. (P170) JUNE 23, LEFT AT 1:30 PM. JIM PITKA IS STILL TRANSPORTING THEM. "ENTER THE NARROWS--RAMPARTS--AND PROCEED UNTIL WE REACH THE FEARED RAPIDS, A NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN HIGH HILLS, WITH STEEP DECLINE AND SWIRLING SWIFT WATER." (P171) JORDAN'S CABIN WAS LOCATED JUST BELOW THE NARROWS. HE WAS WHITE AND RAN A DOG-BEACH--"A BEACH WHERE A BEVY OF SLED DOGS ARE CHAINED AND BOARDED OVER THE SUMMER". (P172) ARRIVE THAT NIGHT AT TANANA MISSION. (P174) A POTLATCH WAS GOING ON. LEFT JUNE 27 AT 7:30. (P174) A LITTLE RANCH, RUN BY 2 SOURDOUGHS, LOCATED BETWEEN TANANA MISSION AND TANANA. (P174)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 D 926930
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,RIVER
CHANNEL,ROUTE,VEGETATION,RIVER,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,WATER
LEVEL

ABST "ACROSS THE RIVER AND A LITTLE FARTHER DOWN AT "OLD MISSION"; A SWEDISH TRAPPER AND FISHERMAN RAN A FISH WHEEL. (P175) SWANSON'S PLACE, 3 MI ACROSS THE RIVER IS 18 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM TANANA. (P176) "THE ICE THIS SPRING HAD PILED OVER 30 FT HIGH ALONG SOME PARTS OF THE BANKS (BELOW SWANSON'S PLACE), ONE CAN FOLLOW ITS MARKS ON BARKED OR BROKEN TREES." (P176) "7 PM CROSS TO INDIAN CAMP OF 'MAGGIE', BANK HERE ABOUT 15 FT HIGH. (P176) "3 MI TO OLD MC VEYS." "START FOR 'KALENOS"--REACH 8:30, TWO TENTS, AND A CABIN OF INDIANS, AND PETE COLOMB'S "ROADHOUSE". (P176) JUNE 28 "VISIT MINUK, AN OLD INDIAN, AND 'DICKIE', A FAR-GONE "SOURDOUGH",...THE LATTER TELLS THE ICE DURING THE BREAKUP THIS YEAR PILED UP TO 100 FT. IN HEIGHT IN FRONT OF HIS CABIN--FEARED THE CABIN WOULD BE SWEEP AWAY. THE ICE TOOK HIS 2 FISH WHEELS; WAS AS HIGH IN PLACES AS THE TOPS OF THE SPRUCES." (P177) CONTINUED TO RUBY AND THE BONEYARD OF FROZEN MUD BLUFFS. (P178) "10:30--VISIT 'CRONAN', OPPOSITE END OF BONEYARD." (P178) "ICE AT CRONAN'S ROSE 38 FT HIGH FOR SOME HOURS." (P179) "PASSING FROM NOW ON THROUGH THE MAIN REGION OF THE "SOURDOUGHS"--DERELICTS MOSTLY FROM THE TIME OF THE KLONDIKE RUSH." (P179) "BIRCHES" WAS A "DEAD CAMP". HUDSON HAD TRIED TO RAISE FOX THERE. (P179) BOB YOUNG'S WAS 4 MI BELOW BIRCHES. (P179) ANOTHER NAME FOR BIRCHES IS BURCHELS. OVERNIGHTED AT BOB SMITH'S. (P180) JUNE 29, LEFT AT 8:20 AND ARRIVED AT KOKRINES 9:30. HAS A STORE BUT THE NATIVES ARE AWAY AT CAMPS. (P180) 11:30 REACHED "ROBERTS" PLACE. (P180) 3 PM REACHED HAAG'S DOG FARM. THREE-FOURTHS MI DOWNSTREAM "KANGAROO BROWN". ACROSS RIVER TO "RED"

ALLEN. "DRYING FISH" 1/2 MI. DOWN FROM ALLEN IS "DAGO KID", A FAMILY. (P182-183) "4:45--RUBY, ONE OF THE OLD GOLD-RUSH TOWNS, AND WITH SOME GOLD EVEN NOW IN ITS OWN NEIGHBORHOOD... WATER FRONT HAD BURNED DOWN IN WINTER." (P183) LEFT RUBY NEXT DAY JUNE 30. STOPPED ON RIGHT BANK, 3 MI. DOWN STREAM. "ALFORD, OLD MAN, DOGS, PLENTY OF MOSQUITOES." (P184) 4 MI FURTHER, INDIAN CAMP AT WHICH A PABLO PITKA, BROTHER OF MINUK TOLD HIM THE NAME OF ALFORD PLACE, HIS CAMP AND WELL'S PLACE, ACROSS FROM HIS CAMP. (P185) "KNOXES" PLACE, LEFT BANK, 8 MI FROM RUBY. (P185) ON ALL THESE STOPS HRDLICKA IS LOOKING FOR BURIAL SITES, OLD VILLAGE SITES AND MEASURING THE HEADS OF FULL-BLOODED INDIANS. ALSO IS SEEKING RELICS. "12:45 3 MI FROM KNOXES, RIGHT BANK, AN INDIAN CAMP." (P185) "OPPOSITE, 4 MI FROM KNOXES, LEFT BANK, FIND A CANADIAN AND A SWISS FRENCHMAN." (P186) "2 PM--RIGHT BANK--JOHN MEYER--OLD FRIEND." (P186) 1 MI DOWN, SAME BANK, INDIAN CAMP. (P187) "4:30 APPROACH. 'DROLLET'S'." OVERNIGHTED. (P187) JULY 2, LEFT DROLLET'S 8 AM, 9:15 INDIAN CAMP AT "BIG BLUFF" 4 MI ABOVE "OLD LOUDEN". (P187) "OLD LOUDEN, A FORMER NATIVE VILLAGE, NOW ONLY A CABIN-STORE, 3 OR 4 LITTLE HUTS, AND ON RIGHT BANK 2 SMALL CAMPS OF INDIANS." (P187) "A CAMP AT A MOUTH OF A SLOUGH, OPPOSITE 'BIG WILLIAM'S' CAMP AND 'MERRY WIDOW BEND'." (P187-188)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 E 926930

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,RIVER

CHANNEL,ROUTE,VEGETATION,RIVER,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL

ABST "6 MI TO GALENA, ABOUT 3 MI DOWN, RIGHT BANK, AT BEAVER CREEK, AN OLD SMALL SITE, ONE CABIN THERE, BUT EMPTY." (P188) "GALENA, 2 PM A ROW OF ABOUT A DOZEN CABINS SOME DISTANCE BACK ON THE HIGH RIGHT BANK. ONLY 3 FAMILIES THERE NOW, REST FISHING." (P188) HEADED FOR FISH CAMP JUST BELOW BISHOP'S ROCK, 16 MI DOWN FROM GALENA. (P188-189) JULY 3--VISITED 3 INDIAN CAMPS, 2 ON LEFT AND 1 ON RIGHT BANK. ARRIVED AT KOYUKUK AT 10:30 AM. VILLAGE HAS 2 STORES, VANETTIS' AND EVANSES'. JULY 4, "VISIT 6 INDIAN CAMPS ALONG RIVER, AND THEN NULATO. JULY 6, THE STEAMER JACOBS GOING UP RIVER ARRIVED AT NULATO AT 9 PM. (P196) JULY 7, LEFT NULATO BY CANOE AT 8:30 AM. 12:30 REACHED 12-MILE POINT ABOVE KALTAG, WHERE 3 GRAVES FOUND. (P196-197) WENT ON TO KALTAG, STOPPING AT CAMPS ALONG THE WAY. (P197) HRDLICKA BOUGHT A STONE AX. "CAME FROM THE KAIUK SLOUGH OLD VILLAGE. NUMEROUS WORKED STONES SAID TO BE THERE WHEN WATER IS LOW...IT IS SAID THE INDIANS USED TO LIVE THERE FOR FEAR OF THE ESKIMO--IT IS ONLY 60 MILES ACROSS LAND FROM KALTAG TO NORTON SOUND. VERY PROBABLE. PHOTOGRAPHED A GROUP OF KALTAG YOUNG MEN AT THEIR WOODPILE--WOOD FOR RIVER STEAMER." (P198) JULY 8, VISITED CAMPS ALONG RIVER, "THOUGH THERE ARE NOT MANY". (P199) "AT 12 REACH CAMP OF 'CHIEF MASKA'--22 MILES DOWN FROM KALTAG." (P200) THE CHIEF GIVES HIM A GUIDE FOR KAIUK SLOUGH. HE MADE THE JOURNEY DOWN THE SLOUGH AND BACK JULY 8. JULY 9, "PASS THE IMPRESSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL '25-MILE BLUFF'." (P203) JUST PAST BLUFFS, STOPPED AT ALEXIS', INDIAN, RIGHT BANK. (P203) "THEN 3 OLD CABINS, ABANDONED LONG SINCE, AND ABOUT 6 MILES BELOW ALEXIS', RIGHT BANK, OPPOSITE A LITTLE ISLAND AND FACED AS WELL AS BOUNDED BY SLOUGHS, AN OLD SITE WITH REMAINS OF SEVERAL WOODEN STRUCTURES." (P203) GUESSED THAT THE GRAVES WERE NOT MORE THAN 30 YRS OLD. (P203) LUNCH BELOW "50-MILE BLUFF". (P203) "LONG, WIDE, FORSAKEN STRETCHES OF RIVER, NOT A SOUL HEREABOUTS. SOME SUPERSTITION ABOUT THESE STRETCHES, BUT THERE ARE MARKS OF SPARSE OLD HABITATIONS." (P203) "4:45 REACH 'JIM WOODS'. AN OLD MAN AND OLD-TIMER, ALL ALONE. A FISH WHEEL, A FISH RACK..." (P204) "IN 3/4'S HR ARRIVE AT 'BLACKBURN'S'. A WOOD CAMP. TWO FAMILIES, 2 WHITE MEN, LEWIS MILLER AND WM THURMONT." (P204) STAYED OVERNIGHT. JULY 10, LEFT 6:45 AM. "8:10 STOP AT A CAMP, INDIANS FROM HOLIKACHAKAT." (P205) "8:25 ARRIVE AT ST JOSEPH. A FLAT ON RIGHT BANK, A CLEARING, REMAINS OF A FEW LOG STRUCTURES, ALSO A FEW DEPRESSIONS." (P205) FOUND GRAVES 200 YDS UPSTREAM FROM ST JOSEPH'S. (P205) "10:30. 'CHIEF'S CAMP', ALL FROM HOLIKACHAKAT." (P205) "AT 12, STOP AT LARGE NATIVE FISH CAMP, ON DOWN-RIVER TIP OF A LOW WOODED ISLAND, BELOW SHAGLUK SLOUGH." (P206) "FOR LUNCH STOP AT AN OLD SITE AND ONE CABIN NEAR THE 'RAPIDS', 30 MILES ABOVE ANVIK." (P206)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 F 926930

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3937

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,VEGETATION,RIVER,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL

ABST AT ONE TIME IT WAS A LARGE FORMER CAMP OF SHAGLUKS. (P206) "3:15 PM. FISH CAMP OF GURTLER (SON) AND ROBINSON." (P206) "3:45. GREYLING RIVER,BEEN HERE IN '26. ON TOP OF KNOLL ABOVE THE SITE FIND ADDITIONAL OLDER (RUSSIAN CROSS) SIC BURIALS." (P207) "7:30. PASSING A HIGH OLD LOESS BANK, 50 FT." (P207) AT 7:45 STOP AT 'VENTS' FISH CAMP." (P207) "START AGAIN AT 8:30 PM. 14 MILES TO GO (TO ANVIK)." (P208) ARRIVED AT 10 PM AND STAYED WITH THE MISSIONARY, DR. CHAPMAN. JULY 13, ON WAY TO SHAGELUK SLOUGH, STOPPED AT BANASILA, AN OLD SITE 18 MILES DOWN FROM ANVIK. (P208-209) AT ANVIK, THE TRADER LAWRENCE TOOK J HALEY AND HRDLICKA DOWNRIVER VIA HIS HOUSEBOAT. JULY 14, DUG AT BONASILA AND WENT ON TO GHOST CREEK. VISITED JIM WALKER THEN AT 9 PM, REACHED HOLY CROSS. (P209-211) JULY 15, LEFT FOR THE INNOKO RIVER. (P211) "AFTER COMING OUT OF SHAGELUK SLOUGH ON JULY 17, "STOP IN MOUTH OF A CREEK NEAR AN OLD SITE ABOUT 32 MILES ABOVE ANVIK. I NAME THE STREAM THE "REFUGE CREEK." (P217) JULY 18, AT 10 AM, START BACK FOR ANVIK. (P218) ARRIVED AT ANVIK, SAID GOOD-BYES TO LAWRENCE AND HIS HOUSEBOAT AND ONCE AGAIN STARTED OUT IN THEIR CANOE JULY 19. AT 1:35 PM, AT GHOST CREEK. JULY 21, VISITED 2 SITES: 1 IS 5 MI ABOVE HOLY CROSS; THE OTHER INSIDE THE LITTLE ST MICHAEL'S SLOUGH. (P220) VISITED THE OLD "KOZHEREVSKY" SITE, 4 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF INNOKO RIVER. (P221-222) "THE INDIAN PART OF THE RIVER ENDS AND THAT OF THE ESKIMO BEGINS BETWEEN HOLY CROSS AND PAINUTE." (P222) JULY 22 LEAVE FOR "JACK'S" CAMP, WHO IS AN ESKIMO. (P223) WHERE THERE IS AN INDIAN BURIAL SITE: "LEAVE 3:15. VISIT SEVERAL SMALL SITES AND CAMPS, ALSO A LARGE CAMP OF THE HOLY CROSS PEOPLE." (P224) "AROUND A BLUFF COME TO ESKIMO SETTLEMENT NESQUANA. FISH CAMP-SEVERAL FAMILIES FROM PAINUTE." (P224) "ENTER SMALL SLOUGH IN LEFT BANK-BARELY PASS THROUGH. SEE REMAINS OF OLDER PAINUTE--MOST HAS ALREADY BEEN WASHED DOWN THE RIVER." (P225) "LEARN LATER THAT THERE HAD BEEN A STILL OLDER VILLAGE OF SAME NAME ON THE PAINUTE SLOUGH, AND THERE HAS ALSO BEEN A PAINUTE FROM THE LATER RUSSIAN TIMES UNTIL ABOUT 1912 ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MAIN RIVER OPPOSITE THE LITTLE SLOUGH WE NOW PASS THROUGH. THUS THERE HAVE BEEN IN THIS VICINITY FOUR VILLAGES, INCLUDING THE PRESENT, OF THE SAME APPELLATION, THE SITES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND NOW BLOCKED FROM THE RIVER BY SILTING-UP SLOUGHS, THE THIRD BEING CUT AWAY, AND THE FOURTH IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION DURING FLOODS." (P225) JULY 24, LEFT PAINUTE FOR DOWN RIVER. FIRST STOP IS THE SITE AT "VASKA'S" CAMP, 2 MI FROM PAINUTE. NEXT IS "WILLIAM'S" WITH A FISH WHEEL. BOTH PEOPLE ARE ESKIMOS. (P229) "CRISS-CROSS THE RIVER FROM SITE TO SITE, CAMP TO CAMP. AT 12:30 REACH SITE AT "12-MILE-POINT", BUT WATER TOO HIGH, CULTURE BEACH COVERED AND UNDER SILT. MUD, TREACHEROUS MUD LIKE QUICKSAND..." (P231-232).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 G 926930

STOR 1603399

MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,VEGETATION,RIVER,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL

ABST 3:30 HE REACHED TUCKER'S CABIN. TUCKER HAD DIED SINCE 1926 AND THE PLACE WAS EAST GOING TO RUIN. (P232) OLD SITE IS THERE AT TUCKERS. NEXT STOP, "DOG VILLAGE", THEN EXPLORE A SITE 3/4 MI DOWN FROM VILLAGE. THE SITE WAS TREELESS BUT THE SOIL WAS VERY RICH AND THICK GRASS AND SOIL. (P233) REACHED RUSSIAN MISSION AT 7 PM. (P233) LEFT RUSSIAN MISSION JULY 26 AT 1 PM, THEIR CANOE TOWED BY THE TRADER BETSCH. (P233) STOPPED AT TOCKLIK VILLAGE, 21 MI BELOW MISSION, ON RIGHT BANK. (P234) 6 PM ARRIVED AT DHAGAMUTE VILLAGE WHICH HAS A STORE. (P234) JULY 29, LEFT AT 8:20 AROUND 10 AM, COME TO A VILLAGE AND STAYED FOR LUNCH. THEN ON TO INGREHAK VILLAGE. (P234-235) FOUND AN OLD SITE OF THE VILLAGE WELL INLAND. THEN TOOK A SLOUGH TO MARSHALL, WHERE THEY ARRIVED AT 6 PM. (P235) BETSCH, THE TRADER, HAD STORES AT RUSSIAN MISSION, DHAGAMUTE AND MARSHALL. (P233-235) JULY 31, RETURNED TO INGREHAK, WHERE PEARL OLIVER SHOWED HRDLICKA AN EVEN OLDER SITE ON SLOPE ABOVE THE PREVIOUS ONE. (P236) AUG 1, LEFT AT 9:45 FROM MARSHALL AND ARRIVED AT TUKCHUK VILLAGE AT 11 AM. "ALL FLATS NOW ON BOTH SIDES, NO HILLS EVEN VISIBLE; AND NO TREES ANY MORE OR EVEN SUBSTANTIAL BRUSH--JUST TUNDRA." (P238) COULD NOT FIND THE RUSSIAN "RAZBOINIKI" VILLAGE BUT FOUND "OLD PILOT VILLAGE." (P238) "SEE OUR DESTINATION, PILOT STATION, NEAR SIXTY MILES FROM MARSHALL, BETWEEN THE FIRST HILLS OF THE COAST RANGE THAT HERE REACHES THE

RIVER." (P238) "RUN AROUND A MUD-BAR AND INTO AN ENCLOSED QUIET TONGUE OF WATER-WATSON'S 'HARBOR.'" AT PILOT STATION. (P239) AT PILOT STATION, HE STAYED WITH THE WHITE MAN WATSON AND MET THE FISHERIES BOAT, THE "COOT", UNDER COMMAND OF MR. TOWNSEND. (P240) AUG. 3 WAS AN EXCURSION DOWN A SLOUGH. (P242) AUG. 4, HRDLICKA BOARDED THE "COOT", FOR REST OF JOURNEY. WENT BACK TO MARSHALL IN ORDER TO SEND CANOE BACK TO FORT YUKON. OVERNIGHTED IN CENTRE SLOUGH. (P243) AUG. 7 BACK AT PILOT STATION. (P245) AT 5:30 THE "COOT" LEFT FOR ANDREIEVSKY WHICH IT REACHED AT 8 PM. (P246) AUG. 8, WENT ON TO MOUNTAIN VILLAGE WHERE HOHYER, AN OLD GERMAN ENGRAVER AND THEN TRADER LIVED. (P246) CONTINUED ON TO LOWER "DOGEISH VILLAGE". (P247) AUG. 9, LEFT AT 11:15 AND ARRIVED AT NEW HAMILTON AT 2:00 PM. ARRIVED AT OLD HAMILTON AT 8:40 PM. (P248) AUG. 10, TOOK A CANOE TO EXPLORE "THE 'SOUTH PASS', ONE OF THE MOUTHS OF THE DELTA...IT IS A LARGE RIVER IN ITSELF, WITH ITS OWN SLOUGH, THE WHOLE BELONGING TO THE MAZE OF THE DELTA." (P248) HRDLICKA AND HIS COMPANION J. HOLY THEN CAUGHT AN N.C. BOAT FROM OLD HAMILTON TO MARSHALL WHERE THEY LEARNED THAT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT BOATS HAD BROKEN DOWN. THE N.C. TOOK THEM TO HOLY CROSS, "WHERE WE WERE DELIVERED TO A HALF ROTTEN OLD FREIGHT STEAMER, THE ST JOSEPH". (P252) THIS BOAT TOOK THEM TO TANANA VILLAGE. (P252) THEY WENT OUT BY WAY OF NENANA AND TRAIN TO SEWARD. (P252) IN HRDLICKA'S 1930 TRIP TO KUSKOKWIM, HE TOOK THE "COOT" DOWN THE TANANA TO TANANA VILLAGE MAY 20. "WATER IN YUKON NOW VERY HIGH AND FULL OF DRIFTWOOD." (P265-266)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01378 H 926930

STOR 1603399

MOU 1623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, RIVER

CHANNEL, ROUTE, VEGETATION, RIVER, FISHING, TRAPPING, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL

ABST AFTER REPAIRING THE TILLER AT TANANA, THE "COOT" CONTINUED DOWN RIVER MAY 22. AT 3:40 PM. AT 6 PM STOPPED AT "BIG ALBERT'S" INDIAN CAMP. (P266) MAY 23. "9 AM RUBY. WATER FRONT THAT BURNED LAST YEAR, DEVASTATED BY A FLOOD A WEEK AGO. ICE-ONLY JUST GONE OUT-JANKED SOMEWHERE BELOW AND WATERS BACKED UP, BRIDGE OVER CREEK COLLAPSED...ICE CHUNKS STILL ON THE BANK HERE AND THERE...DEPART AT 3. ICE STILL PILED UP ON LOWLANDS BELOW RUBY...AS WE GET FARTHER DOWNSTREAM ICE, DRIFTWOOD, COLD INCREASING." (P267) "STOP AT 'BEN DERRICK'S' FOR A BIT OF MAIL. BARELY GET THROUGH BLOCKS OF ICE. A SICKLY, OLD MAN, WEATHER-BEATEN, HANGY-LIKE, LIKE THE OLD DOGS HERE, HAS BEEN SLED CARRYING MAIL HERE IN WINTER MANY YEARS." (P268) "9 PM--ICE FLOATING THICK ALONG RIGHT SHORE, A FEW MILES ABOVE BISHOP'S ROCK." (P268) MAY 24 STOPPED AT NULATO AND KALTAG. "AT 4 PM PASS HASKA'S AND ALEXEI'S CAMP--FIRST ALMOST INUNDATED, SECOND EVERYTHING SWEPT AWAY EXCEPT ONE SMALL CACHE. MUST HAVE BEEN A FRIGHTFUL 'BREAKUP' THIS YEAR IN SOME PLACES." (P269) FURTHER DOWN, "MUCH ICE AGAIN, POURING OUT FROM SOME SLOUGH WHERE IT MUST HAVE JUST BROKEN". (P269-270) IN THE BLACKBURN RANGE, "PASS ON RIGHT THE GREAT 'EAGLE SLIDE'-CRASH INTO THE RIVER OF THE FACE OF A HIGH ROCK BLUFF". (P270) MAY 25, AFTER WAITING FOR ICE TO BREAK FOR 2 DAYS, "--FIND YESTERDAY'S ICE BEYOND AN ISLAND PILING UP AND BLOCKING EVERYTHING FAR AHEAD". (P270) "WATER IN RIVER 20 FT HIGHER THAN AVERAGE, CURRENTS SWIFTER AND MORE DANGEROUS." (P271) "3-5 PM. ICE STREAM WITH MUCH SPINE-CHILLING CRUNCHING HAS EASED AND PASSED ON WITH THE EIGHT-MILE OR OVER CURRENT...". (P271) MAY 26, THE "TERN", A BOAT WITH TRADERS HAD BEEN FOLLOWING THE "COOT" FROM NENANA AND FINALLY CAUGHT UP WITH THEM. THIS IS A BOAT FILLED WITH SALESMEN BRINGING WARES TO TRADERS ON THE RIVER. (P271) MAY 27, PASS ANVIK AND OVERNIGHT AT GHOST CREEK. (P271) 12 MIDNIGHT, HEARD THE WHISTLE OF THE GOVERNMENT SHIP JACOBS ON FIRST TRIP OF SEASON, GOING DOWNSTREAM. (P273) MAY 29, LEFT GHOST CREEK AT 8:20. 11:15 TOUCHED PATHUTE, 1:30 PM NO ONE AT TUCKER'S OR DOG VILLAGE, 3 PM RUSSIAN MISSION OVERNIGHTED. (P273) MAY 30, "START AT 6:30 FOR YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE". (P273) "7:15 AM. ENTER 'IOLVOKSAK'-THE PORTAGE SLOUGH." (P273) FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF PORTAGE SEE TALBIKSOK RIVER. SUN JULY 20, HRDLICKA AFTER RETURNING TO RUSSIAN MISSION VIA THE PORTAGE, CAUGHT A STEAMER WHICH FIRST WENT DOWN TO MARSHALL AND THEN UP TO NENANA. (P339-340) IN HRDLICKA'S 1926 TRIP, HE SPENT JULY 1 AND 2 AT GHOST CREEK VILLAGE. "GHOST CREEK WAS NAMED SO BECAUSE OF MANY BURIALS HERE ABOUT THE CREEK. THE RIVER WAS CUTTING INTO THE BANK THERE AND EXPOSING OLD INDIAN GRAVES." (P55) HRDLICKA LEFT OLD HAMILTON ABOARD A TUG AND JOURNEYED UP THE COAST TO ST MICHAEL, STAYING OVER 2 DAYS AT A REINDEER CAMP. (P77-79) HE DESCRIBED ST MICHAELS AS A DYING TOWN. "WITH THE GOLD RUSH OVER AND THE SUBSEQUENT BUILDING OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD FROM SEWARD TO THE TANANA, MEN AND BUSINESS HAVE DEPARTED." (P80) FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, SEE GENERAL SHEET.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3939

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01383 937
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,MAP,PHOTO
 ABST WILL HUDSON, A PHOTOGRAPHER AND NEWSREEL CAMERAMAN, CAPTAIN LOUIS LANE OF THE SCHOONER "POLAR BEAR" AND TWO OTHER MEN MUSHED OUT FROM "POLAR BEAR", WHICH WAS FROZEN IN ARCTIC OFF CANADA, ACROSS ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS TO YUKON VALLEY ONE NOVEMBER. AFTER 29 DAYS ON THE TRAIL, THEY REACHED FORT YUKON ON NOVEMBER 19. (P288) AN HOUR BEFORE THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE THEY CAME TO A FLAT OVERLOOKING THE YUKON RIVER WHICH WAS "FROZEN SOLID." (P289) AFTER A FEW DAYS RECUPERATING AT FORT YUKON THEY DECIDED TO MUSH 90 MI UP RIVER TO CIRCLE CITY, WITH ONE TOBOGGAN, AND 5 DOGS, IN THREE DAYS. (P298) BLACK JACK ROADHOUSE WAS 33 MI UP RIVER. THE "TRAIL LED DOWN ON TO THE ICY RIVER", AND IT WAS "AS SMOOTH AS A RACE TRACK." (P300) THEY FOLLOWED MAIL CARRIER BY ONE HOUR, LATER PASSED HIM. (P300) REACHED BLACK JACK'S ROADHOUSE, 33 MI, IN 6 HRS AND 45 MINUTES. (P300) "TRAVELLING THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS WAS PLAY COMPARED WITH THE COUNTRY HE HAD BEEN TRAVELLING THROUGH FOR THE LAST MONTH. THE GREAT OVERFLOWS ON THE YUKON ARE AT TIMES A SERIOUS MENACE. WE MUST HAVE BEEN IN LUCK, AS USUAL, AS WE ONLY SAW TWO OVERFLOWS AND THEY WERE VERY SMALL ONES." (P301) COMPARED WITH ARCTIC, THE YUKON HAS POPULOUS, WITH TRAPPING CABINS. (P301) 22 MI ABOVE BLACK JACK'S WAS THE NEXT ROADHOUSE STAYED THERE ONE NIGHT. COVERED LAST 35 MI TO CIRCLE IN 7 HOURS AND 15 MIN. THEY WERE GLAD TO SEE THE BIG RADIO TOWER IN CIRCLE. (P302) FACING P 302 IS PHOTO OF HALY'S ROADHOUSE, AT FORT YUKON. CAPTIONED: "I SPOTTED THE SIGN THAT CARRIED THE MAGIC WORDS: 'HALY'S ROADHOUSE', NO SIGN EVER GAVE ME SUCH A THRILL." THEY STAYED THERE WHILE IN FORT YUKON THERE WERE ABOUT 100 OCCUPIED CABINS IN CIRCLE. (P303) JOURNEY WAS ABOUT OVER. FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS THE TRIP WOULD BE A "NICE, COMFORTABLE, AND INTERESTING SLEIGH RIDE." (P305) WENT WITH MAIL CARRIER ON HIS RUN TO FAIRBANKS. HE HAD FIVE DOUBLE ENDERS LOADED WITH PASSENGERS AND MAIL. (P306) REACHED FAIRBANKS AFTER 7 DAYS ON TRAIL. (P307) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01390 933
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT
 ABST ISOBEL W HUTCHISON, COMMISSIONED IN 1933 BY THE KEN GARDENS AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TO COLLECT BOTANICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, TRAVELLED THROUGH CANADA AND ALASKA RECORDING HER OBSERVATIONS. IN BOOKING RIVERBOATPASSAGE FROM DAWSON INTO ALASKA, SHE NOTED THAT OWING TO THE UNCERTAINTY OF RIVER TRANSPORT ON THE LOWER YUKON SHE COULD ONLY BOOK PASSAGE TO THE TOWN OF TANANA. (P.24) SHE ALSO NOTED THE BOAT STOPPING AT THE SETTLEMENT OF EAGLE AND THE EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE HAULING OF AN AUTOMOBILE OFF THE BOAT. (P.62) SPRUCE AND POPLAR TREES ARE OBSERVED ALONG THE SHORE OF THE CALM WATER OF THE YUKON NEAR FT YUKON. (P.65) ON PASSING THE TOWN OF PURGATORY A STORY WAS TOLD OF A MURDER COMMITTED THERE. HOWEVER WHEN THE MARSHALL OF TANANA HIRED A LAUNCH, WENT DOWN RIVER AND DISCOVERED THE GRAVE SITE, THE BODY OF "WHISKEY JACK" A CACHE ROBBING BIRD WAS UNCOVERED. (P.67) HAVING ARRIVED A HEAD OF THE BOAT THAT WOULD CARRY HER FROM THE TOWN OF TANANA TO THE TOWN OF MARSHALL I W HUTCHISON DECIDED TO CONTINUE HER BOAT TRIP TO NENANA AND FROM THERE FLY ON TO NOME.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01428 905
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER BASIN,ECONOMY,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST TAKING A STEAMER DOWN THE YUKON FROM DAWSON, TOURIST KEELER NOTES: "FROM DAWSON TO THE MOUTH, THERE IS A FALL OF ONLY A FOOT A MILE. THE CURRENT IS ABOUT 5 MPH, AND OUR 'SARAH' ONLY MADE ABOUT 15 MIS IN THE SAME TIME." (P79) FROM THE TELEGRAPH STATION AT FORT GIBBON: "I WAS PRESENT WHEN A GENTLEMAN SENT A 10-WORD MESSAGE TO

NONE, FOR WHICH THE PRICE WAS \$1.40. IN EXCHANGE FOR A TWO DOLLAR BILL HE RECEIVED 50 CENTS, THE OPERATOR TELLING HIM THAT QUARTERS WERE THE SMALLEST COINS IN CIRCULATION." (P84) AT "ANDREOFSKI", THE PARTY SAW "A MAMMOTH OIL TANK" OF STANDARD OIL CO. (P95) "ACCORDING TO OUR GUIDE BOOK, (THE YUKON) REACHES BEHRING SEA THROUGH 40 MOUTHS." (P96) KEELER MADE THIS TOURIST TRIP IN 1905.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01429 924926

STOR 1603399

MOVI N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT

ABST CHARLES J. KEIN, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT IN 1924 OTTO GEIST BECAME A MECHANIC FOR THE KOYUKUK MINER, HARPER WORKMAN. THEY WENT DOWN THE TANANA AND THEN THE YUKON ON A 30 FOOT ENGINE-DRIVEN BOAT. (P48-49) THEY STOPPED AT DOG HEAVEN WHERE 2 MAIL DRIVERS LIVED. WITH THEIR FISHWHEEL THEY CARED FOR 100 DOGS BELONGING TO THEMSELVES AND THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, WHICH HAD THE CONTRACT FOR HAULING WINTER MAIL. (P50) THEY WENT DOWN A SLOUGH TO SAVE MILES. (P50) THEY CONTINUED TO KOYUKUK VILLAGE. THEY WENT ON TO NULATO WHERE THE STEAMER "TEDDY H" WAS LOADING SUMMER SUPPLIES FOR SHIPMENT UP THE KOYUKUK. (P51-52) THEN THEY WENT BACK TO THE KOYUKUK AND UP IT. (P52) OTTO RETURNED UP THE YUKON TO NENANA ABOARD A STEAMER OWNED BY A MINING ENGINEER IN FALL OF 1925. (P82) OTTO WORKED AS WAITER AND RIVER GUIDE ABOARD THE ALASKA RAILROAD RIVERBOAT, THE "JACOBS" IN THE SUMMER OF 1926. (P87) AFTER A FIGHT ABOARD THE JACOBS, OTTO TRANSFERRED TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEER'S BOAT, THE MAJANUSKA, AT TANANA VILLAGE. AS THE PILOT, HE WENT TO ST MICHAELS. (P89-90)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01431 833898

STOR 1603399

MOVI N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,ROUTE,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP

ABST DE BONNEVILLE KEIN, JOURNALIST, 1898, STATED THAT THE YUKON IN U S TERRITORY WAS 1,260 MILES LONG AND DRAINED 600,000 SQ MILES. (P111) HE TOOK AN IMAGINARY TRIP DOWN IT. FIRST STOP IN U S TERRITORY WAS BELLE ISLAND. EAGLE HAD NOT YET MADE ITS APPEARANCE. (P115) 17 MILES BELOW MOUTH OF TANANA WAS THE VILLAGE OF YUKLUKYET, FOLLOWED BY THE PALISADES, WHICH WAS THE STARTING POINT FOR SEVERAL TRAILS. (P117) THEY THEN PASSED THE TRADING POST NOHIKAKAT, AND AFTER PASSING NULATO, CAME TO ANVIK WHICH HAD A U S WEATHER STATION. (P117) KUSILVAK WAS THE POINT WHERE THE RIVER BEGAN TO SPLIT INTO ITS DELTA. (P117) FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEADWATERS, THE YUKON WAS NAVIGABLE FOR BOATS WITH AT LEAST A 3 AND ONE HALF DRAW. (P118) THESE FLAT BOTTOCKED RIVER BOATS CAN CARRY 500 TONS, ALTHOUGH THE RIVER IS TOO SHALLOW FOR OCEAN SHIPS WHICH UNLOAD AT ST MICHAEL. (P118-119) THE CLOSED SEASON IS 8 MOS AND THE OPEN SEASON RAN FROM JUNE 1 TO SEPT 15. (P119) KIVICHPAK WAS AN EARLIER NAME FOR THE YUKON. (P121) RUSSIANS BUILT ST MICHAEL IN 1833 AND BEGAN EXPANDING UP RIVER TO NULATO (1837, 1841, 1859) AND NANIKAKAT, THEIR FARTHEREST POINT (1843). (P121)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01434 910

STOR 1603399

MOVI N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,AGRICULTURE

ABST IN HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE FORESTS OF ALASKA, 1910, KELLOGG INCLUDES A PHOTO WITH THE CAPTION: "TYPICAL FOREST ON THE YUKON FLATS ABOUT 20 MI BELOW FT YUKON ON THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. TIMBER CHIEFLY WHITE SPRUCE, 2 TO 8 INS IN DIAMETER AND UP TO 50 FT IN HEIGHT; SOME BALSAM POPLAR AND LARGE WILLOW." (PLATE IV, FIG 2; BETWEEN P 12 AND P13) ONLY ONE RIVER BANK IS VISIBLE; TREES GROW TO WATER'S EDGE, ON GRAVELLY BANK ABOUT 2-3 FT HIGH. ANOTHER PHOTO CAPTION: "VIEW ACROSS YUKON VALLEY TO TOWN OF RAMPART AND HILLS BEYOND, FROM U S AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. TIMBER MOSTLY CLEARED AND CUT. BLACK SPRUCE AT THE EDGE OF RIVER, WITH OCCASIONAL VETERAN WHITE SPRUCE." (UNMARKED PLATE, FIG 1, BETWEEN P16 AND P17) KELLOGG NOTES THAT RIVER STEAMERS USE WOOD CUT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3941

AROUND THE FAIRBANKS AREA, "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF 3 LARGE BOATS ON THE YUKON WHICH BURN OIL". (P21)

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01435 900901

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP

ABST IN JED JORDAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NOME SALOONKEEPER, BY DEC. 13, 1900, THEY HAD HEARD THAT MAC GULLIVER, HOLBROOK AND THEIR PARTY, TRAVELING BY DOG SLED TO A JACK BURKE'S CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM FROM NOME, HAD MADE IT TO MISSION ON THE YUKON. THE NEWS WAS BROUGHT TO NOME BY DR. BEEBE, A MEMBER OF THE GROUP WHO HAD TURNED BACK AT MISSION. (P.216) DR. BEEBE, GULLIVER, HOLBROOK, ALBRIGHT AND MILLER WENT TO ST. MICHAEL AND BOUGHT A LEAKY STEAMBOAT FOR \$1300 AND HIRED A CAPTAIN TO TAKE THEM UP THE YUKON TO MISSION. THEY TRIED IN OCT., BUT THE ICE WAS ALREADY FORMING SO THEY WENT BACK TO ST. MICHAEL. (P.240) ON NOV. 7, THEY LEFT FOR MISSION BY DOG SLED, BUT THE SNOW MELTED SO THEY RETURNED TO ST. MICHAEL. (PP.241-242) THEY TRIED A 4TH TIME, GOT TO MISSION AND ON DEC. 17 STARTED ACROSS THE PORTAGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P.242) THEY RETURNED BY PORTAGING TO THE YUKON AND REACHED HOLY CROSS MISSION. THEY ALSO TOOK THE ANVIK PORTAGE TO ST. MICHAEL (PP.246-249)

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01442 899903

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,DISCHARGE,ICE,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER

ABST IN ANNA KIRK'S "PIONEER LIFE" THERE WAS A SAWMILL LOCATED ON A CREEK AT EAGLE IN 1899. (P10) LUMBER, GREEN AND UNPLANED, WAS \$100 PER 1000 FT. (P10) FREIGHT FROM THE STEAMER TO THE CABINS AT EAGLE WAS CARRIED BY THE "ONE" HORSE AND WAGON FOR \$5 PER HOUR OR BY DOGS PULLING WAGONS. (PP10-12) IN THE FALL OF 1899 "WHEN THE RIVER CLOSED, THE SWIFT CURRENT HAD CAUSED A JAM AT EAGLE..." (P49) IN MAY THE RIVER BEGAN TO BREAK UP THE JAM. BY THE THIRD DAY THE CHANNEL WAS OPEN AND IN LESS THAN A WEEK, CLEARED OF ICE BUT BOTH BANKS STILL HAD CAKES OF ICE ON THEM, SOME 8 FT THICK. (P49) IN JUNE, STEAMBOATS CAME DOWNRIVER AND IN JULY STEAMBOATS FROM ST MICHAEL ARRIVED. (P49) IN 1899, 4 TRADING COMPANIES KEPT WAREHOUSES AT EAGLE. (P53) 1 MI UPSTREAM WAS THE U S WEATHER BUREAU STATION. (P53) DR M E KOONCE WAS THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER AT RAMPARTS IN 1903. (P78)

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01445 A 869954

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAPPING,MINING,FISHING,TIDE,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,OBSTRUCTION,LAND-WATER CRAFT,CANNERY,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE,DIMENSION,RECREATION,PHOTO,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER

ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO DESCRIBED ITS BEGINNING ACTIVITIES ON THE YUKON. THE ESKIMO NAME FOR THE YUKON WAS KVICHPAK; THE INDIAN NAME WAS YOOKONAH. (P88) ONLY THE APOON AND THE SOUTHERN MOUTH WERE NAVIGABLE. (P88) THE COMPANY SHIPPED A SMALL RIVER STEAMER, THE YUKON, TO ST MICHAELS. IT WAS 50 FT LONG WITH A 12 FT BEAM. (P89) WHEN ON APRIL 6,1869, IT LEFT ST MICHAELS FOR ITS FIRST VOYAGE, ITS CAPTAIN WAS BENJAMIN HALL. IT HAD ON BOARD CAPT CHARLES RAYMOND, WHO WAS TO ASCERTAIN THAT FORT YUKON WAS IN U S TERRITORY AND THAT HUDSON'S BAY WOULD HAVE TO MOVE. ALSO ON BOARD WERE FERDINAND WESTDAHL (CHIEF TRADER), LEWIS PARROTT (SHAREHOLDER), AND 4 FUR TRADERS WHO WOULD RUN TRADING POSTS-MICHAEL LA BARGE, ROBERT BIRD, JOHN GODFREY AND A FORMER HUDSONS BAY MAN, MOSES MERCIER. (P89) CAPT BELL TOOK A FULL DAY TO PASS INTO THE MOUTH AND MADE THE 600 MILES TO NULATO IN 16 DAYS. (P89) "AT THE MOUTH (APOON), THE SOFT, SHIFTING BOTTOM TOOK A SHALLOW DRAFT AND DURING LOW TIDE, THERE WAS OFTEN LESS THAN 2 FEET OF WATER." (P91) "NINE INDEPENDENT TRADERS RECEIVED GOODS FROM ST MICHAEL AND TURNED IN FURS.... L N (JACK) MC QUESTERN, AL MAYO, A BELKOFF,

DENIS BELKOPF, A KANOFF, G KOKORINE, A HARPER, A FREDERICKS AND JOE LA DUE." (P92) PROSPECTORS WENT THROUGH ST MICHAEL AND UP RIVER TO THE GOLD FIELDS FROM 1885 ON. (P92) IN 1892, ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO (PARENT COMPANY OF NORTHERN COMMERCIAL) MET COMPETITION FROM JOHN J HEALY AND HIS NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO. (PP92-93) IN THE FALL, WHEN THE RIVER RAN LOW, IT WAS A FORECAST FOR FREEZEUP AND STEAMERS WOULD TRY TO WINTER AT ANDREAESKI OR ST MICHAEL. (P98) THE COMPANY SPACED OUT ITS WOODCUTTERS AND PAID THEM \$7 PER CORD. (P99) E D DIXON WAS A COMPANY CAPTAIN AND MASTER OF THE BELLA DURING THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE. HE DIED IN 1902 ABOARD THE BOAT LEAH AS IT WAS UNLOADING AT CIRCLE CITY. (PP99-100) "UPSTREAM FREIGHT RATES IN THE FIRST GOLD YEARS WERE CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF 53 CENTS PER TON PER RUNNING HOUR. MINIMUM RATE FROM ST MICHAEL TO CIRCLE WAS \$100 THE TON; TO FORTYHILE, \$128; TO DAWSON, \$136. . . . DOWNSTREAM WAS ABOUT HALF THE TIME OF UPSTREAM TRAVEL AND THE RATE WAS 55 CENTS PER TON PER RUNNING HOUR. MINIMUM FREIGHT CHARGE FROM DAWSON TO ST MICHAEL WAS \$65, AND FROM CIRCLE CITY, \$53." (P101) PASSENGER RATE FROM SELKIRK WAS \$60, WITH OTHER STOPS ADJUSTED PROPORTIONATELY. (P101) ONE PAID 1/3 PASSENGER RATE PER DOG AND FULL PASSENGER RATES FOR LIVESTOCK. (P101)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01445 B 869954

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;WATER CRAFT;COMMUNITY;FREIGHT;RIVER CHANNEL;WATER GEOLOGY;TRAPPING;MINING;AGRICULTURE;FISHING;TIDE;FREEZEUP;BREAKUP;OBSTRUCTION;LAND-WATER CRAFT;CANNERY;ROUTE;DIMENSION;RECREATION;PHOTO;LAND TRANSPORT;RIVER

ABST SALARIES FOR BOAT PERSONNAL WERE: CAPTAIN-\$2500 PER YEAR; PURSER-\$100/MO; PILOTS AND MATES-\$100/MO; ENGINEERS-\$120/MO; FIREMEN-\$2.00/DAY; CARPENTERS-\$100/MO; COOKS \$50 TO \$75/MO; CABIN BOYS-\$30/MO; WATCHMEN-\$75/MO; DECK HANDS-\$2/DAY; ROUSTABOUTS \$1.50 TO \$2/DAY. THESE ABOVE PRICES WERE CURRENT BETWEEN 1890 AND 1900. (PP101-102) THE BELLA WAS 185 TONS, BUILT IN ST MICHAEL AND MADE IT TO DAWSON FROM ST MICHAELS IN 20 DAYS. (PP102-103) "ALICE" WAS 160 FT AND 120 TONS. (P103) "ARCTIC" LEFT THE RIVER IN 1889. SHE WAS 125 FT LONG WITH 35 FT BEAM AND HER CAPT WAS W B MOORE. SHE WAS WRECKED. (P103) THE ARCTIC WAS THE FIRST STEAMER TO REACH KLONDIKE ON SEPT, 1896, EVEN THOUGH SHE HAD BEEN TEMPORARILY ICED-IN AT FORTYHILE. (P103) GOING DOWNSTREAM, SHE WAS ICED IN AT CIRCLE, AND DESTROYED IN 1897 BREAKUP. (P104) THE COMPANY PUTS ITS MACHINERY ON A FREIGHT BARGE AND CHRISTENED IT THE MARGARET. (P104) THE SUSIE, HANNAH AND SARAH WENT INTO SERVICE IN 1898. (P104) THESE BOATS PUSHED FREIGHT BARGES LOADED WITH COMPANY OR OTHER BUSINESSES' GOODS, BUT NOT INDIVIDUAL SHIPMENTS. (P104) THE SADIE, 1899 TO 1903, TOWED BARGES FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE MOUTH BECAUSE SHE HAD TOO DEEP A DRAFT TO GET OVER THE BAR AT THE MOUTH. (P106) "CITY OF PARIS" ALSO WAS A STEAMER. (P104) THE TANANA, WITH CAPT JAMES T GRAY, SERVICED THE RIVER FROM 1904 TO 1914 WHEN SHE WAS SOLD. (P107) 2 "KOYUKUK'S" AND THE WASHBURN (1907) WERE ALSO STEAMERS IN SERVICE. (P107) THE PRESENT HEAD OF NORTHERN COMMERCIAL, VOLNEY RICHMOND, SPENT A DISMAL 1900 WINTER AROUND RAMPART, FINDING NO GOLD. HE WENT ON A 500 MILE DOG SLED TRIP WITH CAPT DIXON FROM RAMPARTS TO ST MICHAEL. (P108) IN 1900, FREIGHT LIGHTERED TO ST MICHAEL WAS 25,401.59 TONS; 6,000 FOR NOME AND 4,000 T FOR YUKON COMPANY TRADERS. (P110) WHEN ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMBINED WITH ALASKA EXPLORATION TO FORM NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO IN 1901, THE ALASKA EXPLORATION ADDED THEIR STEAKERS THE ARNOLD, THE LINDA, THE LEON, THE MARY F GRAFF AND THE F K GUSTIN IN SERVICE SINCE 1898 TO THE FLEET. (P111) IN 1903 STEAMERS CONVERTED TO OIL; AND OIL STATIONS WERE SET UP AT ANDREAESKI, KALTAG, TANANA AND CIRCLE. (P112) WHEN NORTHERN NAVIGATION SOLD OUT TO WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE IN 1914, IT HANDED OVER 42 STEAMERS AND 54 BARGES. (P115) THE ALASKA RAILROAD TOOK AWAY ST MICHAEL'S BUSINESS. STILL IN 1954, 3 OCEAN VESSELS TO NOME STOP AT ST MICHAELS, AND NORTHER COMMERCIAL MAINTAINED A SMALL FLEET TO CARRY GOODS UP THE LOWER YUKON AS FAR AS HAMILTON. (P116) THESE STEAMERS ALSO CARRY MAIL, FREIGHT AND SERVICE THE KWIGUK SALMON CANNERY. (P116) THE FLEET IS: 5 GAS LAUNCHES, 4 DIESEL TUGS, 2 OCEAN-GOING BARGES AND 5 FLAT-TOP BARGES, INCLUDING THE MOTOR TUG "ENSEE" 83 T, THE SCOWS "HOELSCHER" AND "COTTON" AND THE GAS LAUNCHES "AGULLEIT" AND "ROOSEVELT". (P116) IN 1954, GEORGE BUTLER HEADED THE LOWER YUKON DIVISION OF STORES WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HAMILTON AND SUBSTATIONS AT ST MICHAEL, KOTLIK, KWIGUK, AKULURAK, AND BLACK RIVER. (PP142-143)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01445 C 869954

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3943

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER
GEOLOGY,TRAPPING,MINING,FISHING,TIDE,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,OBSTRUCTION,LAND-WATER
CRAFT,CANNERY,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE-DIMENSION,RECREATION,PHOTO,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE N C OWNS THE CANNERY AT KWIGUK IN 1954, BUT THE ENTIRE CATCH FOR THE AREA IS LIMITED TO 50,000 SALMON. (P146) WESTERN FUR AND TRADING CO ENTERED INTO A PRICE WAR WITH ALASKA COMMERCIAL ON THE YUKON. BOTH PAID VERY HIGH PRICES UNTIL A C BOUGHT OUT WESTERN FUR IN 1861. (P149) IN 1874, ARTHUR HARPER, LEROY NAPOLEON MCQUESTERN, FREDRICK HART AND GEORGE FINCH JOINED A C AS INDEPENDENT TRADERS. THESE 5 MEN TRAVELED TO FORT YUKON IN 1873. HARPER, FINCH AND HART WENT UP THE YUKON. (P150) THEY WERE PROSPECTING. ALL 5 MEN SPENT THE WINTER AT FORT YUKON WHERE MOSES MERCIER PERSUADED THEM TO JOIN A C AS A MEANS OF GRUBSTAKING THEIR PROSPECTING. (PP150-151) THEY WENT DOWN RIVER TO ST. MICHAEL IN THE "YUKON" AFTER THE 1874 BREAKUP AND TOOK A SEASON'S TRADE GOODS. THEY RECEIVED A REGULAR STIPEND FROM A C FOR 2 YRS. IN 1882, THEY WERE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS. (P151) IN 1874, HARPER TRADED FOR ONE YEAR IN THE KOYUKUK AREA OF THE YUKON. (P151) HARPER PLANTED LARGE GARDENS AT EVERY POST HE WORKED, IE NUKLUKYEY. (P153) HAYO PREFERRED FUR TRADING TO PROSPECTING. HE OPENED RAMPART IN 1894 WHEN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK BROUGHT IN GOLD. (P153) IN 1899, HE SOLD HIS INTEREST IN RAMPART STORE AND OPENED UP A SAWMILL AT MIKE HESS CREEK. 6 YRS LATER, HE MOVED THE SAWMILL TO RAMPART, RAN HIS HOTEL FLORENCE AND FADED OUT OF COMPANY RECORDS. (P153) IN 1875, MCQUESTERN, HAYO AND HARPER RETREATED FROM RELIANCE IN THE FACE OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES AND SPENT THE WINTER AT FORT YUKON. (P154) N C HAD A STORE AT CIRCLE FROM 1887 TO 1951, WHEN IT SOLD TO IVAR PETERSON. (P187) MCQUESTERN ARRIVED IN 1888 AND FOUNDED CIRCLE WHERE THERE WERE GOOD PORTAGES TO SEVERAL STREAMS. (P187) IN 1893, AFTER THE BIRCH CREEK BONANZA CAME IN, MCQUESTERN MOVED HIS STORE FROM FISH CAMP TO CIRCLE'S PRESENT LOCATION 12 MILES DOWNSTREAM. (P188) CIRCLE WAS ON THE YUKON FLATS WHICH HAD SHALLOW WATER AND WIDENED TO 20 MILES BELOW CIRCLE. (P188) BY 1895, NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING SET UP A STORE AT CIRCLE. (P189) MCQUESTERN OUTFITTED MINERS, GRUBSTAKED THEM, FUR TRADED WITH NATIVES AND HIS SAFE WAS THE LOCAL BANK. HOWARD TURNER BECAME HIS BOOKKEEPER. (PP189-190) NOV 1, 1895, THEY FORNED A MINERS' ASSOC FOR JUSTICE AND WELFARE. MEMBERSHIP FEES WERE 1 OUNCE OF GOLD. THEY STARTED A LIBRARY WITH SOME OF THE FRIENDS. MCQUESTERN KEPT THE FUNDS IN HIS SAFE. (P190) THE N C COMPANY HANDBOOK OF 1897 SAID THAT 2,000 PEOPLE LIVED AT CIRCLE WITH 4 MILES OF CABINS ALONG THE RIVER. (P193) THERE IS A PHOTOSTAT OF A PRICE LIST AT CIRCLE STORE IN 1897. (P194) MANY CLAIMS IN THE AREA PAID \$40 PER DAY AND WERE NUMEROUS. (P194)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01445 D 869954

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER
GEOLOGY,TRAPPING,MINING,FISHING,TIDE,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,OBSTRUCTION,LAND-WATER
CRAFT,CANNERY,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE-DIMENSION,RECREATION,PHOTO,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST BY 1896, ALASKA COMMERCIAL BOUGHT MAJORITY PARTNERSHIP IN MCQUESTERN'S STORES AT CIRCLE AND FORTYMILE, AND MCQUESTERN REMAINED CIRCLE MANAGER. (P194) AT CIRCLE, A C BUILT 2 CORRUGATED STEEL WAREHOUSES, ANNA FULCOHER WAS THE FIRST GOVERNMENT TEACHER, THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH BUILT A HOSPITAL, NATIVE SCHOOL AND CHURCH, THE REPORTER OF THE CHICAGO DAILY RECORD, OWEN MARIUS, WAS PERMANENTLY STATIONED THERE, MRS ADAMS WAS THE DRESSMAKER. (P195) \$1.5 MILLION IN GOLD WENT OUT OF CIRCLE IN 1896. (P195) MCQUESTERN DELIVERED TO THE CREEKS. (P195) CIRCLE BECAME ALMOST A GHOST TOWN AFTER THE KLONDIKE DISCOVERY. 300 CIRCLE MEN WENT UP THE FROZEN YUKON BY SLED IN 1896. (P196) BY 1897, ONLY 30 CUSTOMERS IN TOWN AND 150 ON THE CREEKS AT CIRCLE. (P197) DUE TO SHORTAGE OF PROVISIONS IN 1897, STRAGGLERS WERE SENT TO FORT YUKON WHICH HAD THE MOST SUPPLIES. UPRIEVER FROM CIRCLE, MINERS WERE HIRED TO CUT WOOD AT \$5 A CORD UNTIL THEY REPAYED A C FOR SUPPLIES ADVANCED. (P201) CIRCLE ALWAYS DEPENDED ON MINING FOR ITS RAISON D'ETRE. GOLD MINING, EVEN WHEN MECHANIZED IN THE 1920'S AND 1930'S, WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TO KEEP THE CIRCLE STORE PROFITABLE. AFTER THE DRY SUMMER OF 1950, THE COMPANY SOLD THE STORE IN 1951 TO IVAR PETERSON, THE RAMPART STORE OWNER. (PP203-205) N C AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, PARTICULARLY DURING THE GOLD STAMPEDES HAD STORES AT HAMILTON, ANDREAFSKI, MARSHALL, HOLY CROSS, RED

WING, ANVIK, KALTAG, NULATO, RUBY, HOT SPRINGS, KOKRINES, TANANA, RAMPART, FORT HANLIN, FORT YUKON, CIRCLE AND EAGLE. (P254) N C HAD A TRADING STATION ON BELLE ISLE BEFORE MINERS, ESCAPING FROM CANADIAN TAXATION, SETTLED ON THE PLACE AND RENAMED IT EAGLE IN 1897. (PP254-255) MOSES MERCIER SET UP THE BELLE ISLE POST IN 1874. (P255) THIS FUR POST WAS MANAGED BY ARTHUR HARPER AND MCQUESTERN AND WAS OPENED AND CLOSED NUMERUS TIMES BETWEEN 1881 AND 1896. (P256) ALASKA EXPLORATION CO. AND NORTH AMERICA T AND T SOON HAD STORES IN EAGLE. (P257) BY 1899, EAGLE HAD A POPULATION OF 700 AND FORT EGBERT. (P257) IN 1901, J H CROOK WAS MANAGER OF THE N C STORE AT EAGLE AND ORI LOMAX HIS CLERK. (P258) EAGLE REMAINED ACTIVE AS A TRANSFER POINT ON THE WINTER MAIL ROUTE BY DOG TEAM ALONG THE RIVER. (P259) THE U S COURT WAS TRANSFERRED FROM EAGLE IN 1904 TO FAIRBANKS. (P259) N C CLOSED THE STORE IN 1920. (P261) BUT IN 1922, IT REOPENED BY PURCHASING A GENERAL STORE OWNED BY 4 MINERS: FROELICH, KUMHER, OTT AND SCHEEL. ED BIEDERMAN ALSO RAN A STORE AT EAGLE AFTER HE STOPPED HIS MAIL ROUTE. (P261)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01445 E 869954

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAPPING, MINING, FISHING, TIDE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, OBSTRUCTION, LAND-WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, AGRICULTURE, ROUTE, DIMENSION, RECREATION, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST: IN 1950, N C BOUGHT ED BIEDERMAN'S STORE AND WAS STILL IN BUSINESS IN 1954. (P261) HORACE BIEDERMAN IS THE STORE HANGER IN 1954. (P262) THERE IS AN AIRPORT WITH WIEN ALASKA AIRLINES FURNISHING WEEKLY SERVICE. (P262) LATELY, NOT MUCH FUR, NOT MUCH FISH, 1 MINING COMPANY. (P262) THERE IS A NEW ALL-WEATHER ROAD TO EAGLE IN 1952. (P262) IN 1869, FORT YUKON TRADING POST WAS TAKEN OVER BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL AND MOSES MERCIER WAS ITS MANAGER. (P263) THE POST HAD BEEN FLOODED OUT IN 1864 AND WAS REBUILT ON HIGHER GROUND. (P264) THE ENGLISH TRADE WAS 10,000 FURS PER YEAR AND 18 BEAVER BOUGHT 1 GUN. (P264) APPARENTLY, MOSES MERCIER MAINTAINED THE SAME VOLUME. FORT YUKON WAS A GOOD MIDWAY STOPPING PLACE AND WAS ALWAYS WELL PROVISIONED. (P265) ITS BUSINESS WAS FURS. NORTH AMERICA T AND T BUILT A STORE AT FORT YUKON IN 1896. (P265) FORT YUKON WAS ALSO ON OVERLAND PORTAGES AND SLED ROUTES FROM WISEMAN-BETTLES TO FAIRBANKS AND FROM BELL RIVER DOWN THE PORCUPINE. (P266) IN 1923, N C BOUGHT T H BERMANN'S STORE AND MOVED INTO IT. IN 1929, BILL RODMAN WAS APPOINTED MANAGER AT FORT YUKON. (P267) IN 1929, N C BOUGHT OUT HORTON AND MOORE; FRED DE MERS MOVED TO BEAVER. JAMES CARROLL RETIRED WHICH LEFT ONLY THE N C AND H E CARTER STORES AT FORT YUKON. (P267) THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAS A MISSION AND HOSPITAL AT FORT YUKON. (P268) IN 1953, N C BOUGHT 40,000 BELTS AT FORT YUKON. (P270) IN 1948 N C BOUGHT H E CARTER'S STORE AND MOVED INTO IT. (P270) THE MANAGER IN 1954 WAS HARRY CHEEK. (P270) THE N C FORT YUKON STORE FILLS ORDERS BY BUSH PLANE AND WIEN RUNS AN ARCTIC AIR TOURS OUT OF FAIRBANKS. IN 1953, 1500 TOURISTS VISITED FORT YUKON VIA WIEN. (P272) THERE ARE SCHEDULED PLANES 6 DAYS A WEEK. (P272) N C HAS A COLD STORAGE PLANT AT FORT YUKON BUT THE FISH AND FURS HAVE BEEN POOR IN THE 1950'S. (PP272-273) TANANA, OR NUKLUKYET, HAD LONG BEEN A RENDEVOYOUS POINT FOR FURS AND TRADING AMONG INTERIOR INDIANS IN JULY BEFORE THE WHITE MAN CAME. (P273) IN 1874 AL HAYO AND ARTHUR KENSLEY SET UP A POST AT NUKLUKYET, WHICH THEY NAMED FORT ADAMS. THIS FORT ADAMS BECAME TANANA VILLAGE. (P274) ARTHUR HARPER WAS AGENT IN 1882 WHEN EDWARD SCHIEFFELIN, A MINER FROM ARIZONA, DOCKED HIS STEAMER "NEW RACKET" AT FORT ADAMS. (P274) THE SCHIEFFELIN PARTY STAYED THERE ONE YEAR AND WENT UP THE TANANA AND YUKON BY DOG SLED IN THE WINTER PANNING FOR GOLD. (PP274-275) PHOTO: A WINTER SCENE OF THE N C STORE AT TANANA WITH A MAIL DOG TEAM AND 2 SLEDS HITCHED IN TANDEM.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01445 F 869954

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAPPING, MINING, FISHING, TIDE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, OBSTRUCTION, LAND-WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, AGRICULTURE, ROUTE, DIMENSION, RECREATION, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST CAPTION: "THE COMPANY'S WINTER MAIL TEAM ARRIVES IN FRONT OF THE TANANA STORE IN 1910. THE CITY THRIVED AS

THE PRESS CLAIMED FORT GIBBON'S WIRELESS "SECOND TO NONE". JOE KEHOE FARMED 2 MILES FROM TOWN ON THE WINTER TRAIL TO THE KOYUKUK...." (P274) PHOTO: "THE STEAMER 'NEW RACKET', SHOWN AT ST MICHAEL BEFORE THE GOLD RUSH, WAS TAKEN UP TO THE YUKON RIVER BY ED SCHIEFFELIN, WEALTHY ARIZONA MINER WHO PROSPECTED OUT OF TANANA." (P275) THE "NEW RACKET" WAS SOLD TO HARPER, MCQUESTERN AND HAYD. (P276) HARPER HAD A GARDEN AT FORT ADAMS AND FED LIEUT FREDERICK SCHWATKA 6 1/2 LB TURNIPS IN 1883. (P276) HARPER GAVE SCHWATKA A 12-TON "BARKA", "A SHALL DECKED SCHOONER WITH A FLYING JIB SAIL, TO COMPLETE THE TRIP DOWN TO ST MICHAEL." (P276) ANDREW FREDERICKSEN WAS THE NEXT MANAGER AND IN 1885 HE ENTERTAINED LIEUT HENRY T ALLEN AND HIS PARTY SERGEANT CADY ROBERTSON, PRIVATE FRED W FICKETT AND 2 PROSPECTORS PETER JOHNSON AND JOHN BREMNER. (PP276-277) NORTH AMERICA T AND T SET UP STORE AT TANANA IN 1897 BUT NAMED ITS LOCATION WEARE. (P277) TANANA WAS THE END OF NAVIGATION FOR STEAMERS DRAWING 5 FT OR MORE. (P278) IN 1899, FORT GIBBON WAS ESTABLISHED 3 MI BELOW TANANA. (P278) THE TOWER HOUSE AND GRAND HOTEL WERE THE ELEGANT LODGINGS FOR PROSPECTORS GOING TO FAIRBANKS IN 1902. (P278) ITS ECONOMY WAS FURS AND TRANSFER POINT. (P278) TANANA WAS THE CENTER FOR DOG SALMON DUE TO LACK OF RAIN, AMPLE WOOD, AND A PERPETUAL WIND FOR DRYING FISH. (PP278-279) THE N. C. CO DID A WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN DRIED SALMON FOR UPRIVER BRANCH STORES. (P278) IN 1912, GUGGENHEIM INTERESTS SENT A GOLD DREDGE ABOARD THE "SUSIE" DOWNRIVER FROM DAWSON TO IDITAROD. (P280) A J CAMPBELL EARNED 320 ACRES AT EDGE OF TANANA IN 1913. (P281) "THE (N C) COMPANY MADE A CASH CONTRIBUTION OF \$1,000 TO IMPROVE THE TRAIL FROM TANANA TO THE MORAN CREEK DIGGINGS." (P281) SINCE 1920, 50 OF THE 300 N. C. CUSTOMERS ARE WHITE. "NORTHERN COMMERCIAL MANAGER RONALD HUMPHRIES HAS PRIMARILY A FUR STATION, SPECIALIZING IN OUTFITS FOR TRAPPERS WHO COVER THEIR LINES BY BOAT, SNOWSHOE AND DOG TEAM." (P281) THE AIRFIELD AT TANANA SUPPLIES INDIAN RIVER CUSTOMERS. (P283) THE STORE ALSO STILL PROVIDES WOODCUTTERS WITH SAWS, ETC. (P283) RUBY BEGAN BOONING AS A GOLD TOWN IN 1909, BUT GOOD COLORS WERE ONLY FOUND IN 1911, THE YEAR VOLNEY RICHMOND FOUNDED AN N. C. STORE AT RUBY. (P284) C F RHIND WAS THE FIRST MANAGER. (P284)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01445 G 869954

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAPPING, MINING, FISHING, TIDE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, OBSTRUCTION, LAND-WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, AGRICULTURE, ROUTE, DIMENSION, RECREATION, PHOTO, LAND, TRANSPORT

ABST APPARENTLY, A LOT OF FREIGHTING TRAILS EXISTED IN THE AREA TO SERVICE MINES BECAUSE THE TRAIL TO LONG CREEK WAS EXTENDED 30 MILES TO POORMAN. (P287) THE RECORDING OFFICE AT RUBY LISTED "500 GOLD BEARING CREEKS AND 2500 MILES OF PLACER-BEARING GROUND." (P287) IN 1914, \$750,000 OF GOLD WAS SENT OUT OF RUBY. (P288) THE TOWN HAD A POPULATION OF 800. (P288) BERT MCGEE WAS ONLY ONE OF MANY FREIGHTERS AT RUBY. (P289) T A PARSONS WAS A C MANAGER IN 1921. (P290) N C SOLD TO T J DEVANE IN 1931 AND HE AGAIN SOLD TO N C IN 1939. (P290) BY 1940, FREIGHT TO RUBY CAME VIA RAILROAD TO NENANA AND THEN BY WATER. ALBERT VERHONICK FREIGHTED SUPPLIES FROM RUBY TO THE MINES AT LONG CREEK AND POORMAN IN LATE 1930'S BY MEANS OF DODGE TRUCKS AND CATERPILLARS. (P291) RUBY HAD AN AIRFIELD. (P291) CHARLES CARLO WAS N C MANAGER AT RUBY IN 1954. (P291) SHIPPING RATES TO RUBY IN 1954 WERE 34.25 PER 100 LBS PLUS 3% TRANSPORT TAX ON CARLOADS OF GROCERIES. (P292) MRS MAYNE WIGG RAN THE RUBY ROADHOUSE IN 1954. (P292) U S MAILS WERE CARRIED BY CONTRACT FROM DAWSON TO ST MICHAEL FROM 1901 TO 1932 WHEN AIRPLANES TOOK OVER. (P300) JACK MCQUESTERN AT CIRCLE WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL YUKON RIVER POSTMASTER IN 1896. (P300) IN 1900 MAIL DELIVERY WAS AWARDED TO INDEPENDENT CARRIERS RESPONSIBLE FOR A PORTION OF THE ROUTE. IN 1901, N C WAS AWARDED THE CONTRACT FOR THE ENTIRE ROUTE. (P301) JULES MARION WAS THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE TANANA TO DAWSON ROUTE AND CLAUDE CORBUSIER FOR TANANA TO ST MICHAEL. (P302) FAMOUS MAIL CARRIERS WERE BEN DOWNING, HENRY ROBSON, BILLY BURKE, FRANK HILLIGAN, CHARLIE KOENIG, BOB BUCHAN, CHARLIE O'HALLIOAN, CHARLIE SHADE, FRED CLARK, JOHNNY PALM, PAUL SCHULTZ, JOE MINARD AND ED BIEDERMAN. (PP302-303) "AT FIRST, WHEN LOADS WERE SMALL, AN AVERAGE 7-DOG TEAM WAS DRIVEN AT TANDEM. LATER AS MAIL SACKS SWELLED FOR NEW GOLD CITIES, THERE WERE 17 TO 25 DOGS IN A MAIL STRING, OFTEN PULLING TWO TO FOUR SLEDS LASHED TOGETHER." (P303) 25 MILES WAS THE USUALLY DAILY DISTANCE AND OVERNIGHT STOPS BUILT BY N C EVERY 25 MILES APART. (P303) WINTER MAIL BEGAN NOV 1 AND ENDED IN EARLY MAY. (P304) THERE WAS A MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE FROM TANANA VILLAGE BY PORTAGE TO THE KOYUKUK. (P305) ALSO THE SAME SERVICE FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE. (P305)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3946

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01458 897

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,OBSTRUCTION,BREAKUP

ABST IN HIS PAMPHLET, "KLONDIKE NUGGETS", JOE LADUE TELLS ABOUT THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TO THOSE INTERESTED IN GOING TO THE KLONDIKE. HE SAYS YUKON AT ITS MOUTH IS 60 MILES WIDE. (P12) BECAUSE OF THOUSANDS OF CHANNELS, "ONLY NATIVES WHO ARE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE RIVER ARE ENTRUSTED WITH THE PILOTING OF BOATS UP THE STREAM DURING THE SEASON OF LOW WATER. EVEN AT THE SEASON OF HIGH WATER IT IS STILL SO SHALLOW AS NOT TO BE NAVIGABLE ANYWHERE BY SEAGOING VESSELS, BUT ONLY BY FLAIBDITONED BOATS WITH A CARRYING CAPACITY OF 400 TO 500 TONS. THE DRAFT OF STEAMERS ON THE YUKON SHOULD NOT EXCEED 3 1/2 FT." (P12) LADUE SAYS RIVERS START TO BREAKUP ABOUT MAY 1, AND YUKON IS CLEAR OF ICE BY MAY 15. (P9) HIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1897. DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01470 A 897898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,WATER

LEVEL,FREEZEUP,OBSTRUCTION

ABST IN SUMMER 1897, JACKSON WAS COMMISSIONED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO TRAVEL TO THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE YUKON RIVER TO SURVEY THE AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES (AND)... TO SEE WHETHER MOSS GREW THERE IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES TO SUPPORT REINDEER. KJELMANN, OF THE TELLER REINDEER STATION, WENT WITH HIM ON THE YUKON RIVER INSPECTION." (P135) "THE 2 MEN WENT TO ST MICHAEL... TO BOARD THE FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMER "PORTUS B HEARE"... WHEN THE "HEARE" CAME DOWN RIVER TO ST MICHAEL, IT WAS CARRYING A HALF-MILLION-DOLLAR GOLD CARGO..." (P135-136) THE "HEARE" STARTED BACK UP THE YUKON A FEW DAYS LATER. "IT TOOK 20 DAYS TO COVER THE 1600 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TO THE HEADWATERS." (P136) DURING WINTER OF 1897-1898, MANY MINERS TRYING TO REACH THE KLONDIKE WERE STRANDED ALONG THE YUKON, AND INSUFFICIENT SUPPLIES REACHED DAWSON. CAPTAIN P H RAY, OF THE U. S. ARMY, TRAVELLED UP RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL TO INVESTIGATE. "OF THE 845 MEN WHO HAD LANDED AT ST MICHAEL, SEVERAL HUNDRED WERE STRANDED ALONG THE YUKON RIVER ABOUT 40 HAD REACHED THE GOLD FIELDS... ALTHOUGH HE HIMSELF WENT ON TO CIRCLE CITY, RAY STATIONED HIS AIDE, LIEUTENANT W. P. RICHARDSON, AT FORT YUKON TO PROTECT THE FOOD STORED THERE IN WAREHOUSE BELONGING TO THE RIVER COMPANIES. RAY REPORTED TO WASHINGTON THAT THE COMPANIES HAD NOT SHIPPED SUFFICIENT FOOD TO THE INTERIOR. LESS THAN 2000 TONS HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO POINTS ABOVE FORT YUKON. 500 TONS OF PROVISIONS AND LIQUOR HAD BEEN LEFT AT THE FORT WHEN LOW WATER PREVENTED THE STEAMERS FROM MOVING UP RIVER." (P140) AT CIRCLE CITY, MINERS WERE FORCIBLY TAKING SUPPLIES FROM A WAREHOUSE. THEY TOLD RAY THAT ONLY 30 TONS OF PROVISIONS HAD BEEN BROUGHT BY THE BOAT THAT RAY CAME ON. (P140) MINERS TRIED TO GET TO FORT YUKON BY TAKING OVER A RIVER STEAMER, BUT RAY STOPPED THAT BY SUPPLYING MINERS, WHO WANTED TO GO, WITH SHALLO BOATS AND PROVISIONS. ICE HAD FROZEN THE STEAMER TO THE LANDING, BUT MEN HAD BEEN ABLE TO FREE IT BEFORE RAY STEPPED IN. "BY AFTERNOON 60 MEN HAD STARTED ON THE 15-HOUR TRIP DOWN RIVER." (P142) "ALTHOUGH THE COMPANY AGENTS CLAIMED THERE WERE ABOUT 1000 TONS OF SUPPLIES DOWN RIVER, HE (RAY) KNEW THE AMOUNT WAS CLOSER TO 300 TONS." (P142) "LATE THAT AFTERNOON RAY LEFT CIRCLE CITY BY BOAT WITH A SMALL GROUP OF MEN, HOPING TO REACH THE FORT BY MORNING. ABOUT 8:30 AT NIGHT, WHILE THE PARTY WAS HAVING DIFFICULTY GETTING THROUGH THE THICKENING RIVER ICE, THEY WERE STARTLED BY A DISTANT ROAR. AN INDIAN WHO HAD JOINED THEM SAID THAT IT WAS THE SOUND OF A GREAT ICE MASS PUSHING ITS WAY THROUGH THE RIVER GORGE A MILE UPSTREAM.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01470 B 897898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,WATER

LEVEL, FREEZEUP, OBSTRUCTION

ABST SOON HUGE SLABS OF ICE WERE BLOCKING EVERY EFFORT RAY MADE TO GET HIS BOAT TO SHORE." (P143) TWO OARS WERE BROKEN BY THE ICE, SO THE BOAT FLOWED WITH NO CONTROL. "ABOUT MIDNIGHT, THE BOAT WAS HURLED OUT OF THE WATER ONTO AN ICE JAM...THEY DISCOVERED AT DAWN THAT THEY WERE STRANDED ON A FLOE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER, WITH NO WAY OF REACHING EITHER BANK. THERE WAS A SMALL ISLAND ABOUT 400 YDS AWAY; BEYOND THAT, IT WAS A QUARTER OF A MILE THROUGH ICE-CLOGGED WATER TO THE SHORE. THE OTHER SHORE WAS ABOUT A HALF MILE AWAY WITH NO POSSIBILITY OF REACHING IT." (P144) "WHEN IT GOT LIGHTER AND THEY WERE ABLE TO GET A BETTER LOOK UP RIVER, THE PARTY SPOTTED SEVERAL BOATS, ABANDONED ALONG A THREE-QUARTER MILE STRETCH OF THE RIVER. BUT THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF THE MINERS WHO HAD LEFT CIRCLE CITY." (P144) RAY AND HIS PARTY WALKED ACROSS THE ICE TO THE ISLAND, KNOWING IT WAS THEIR ONLY CHANCE TO BE SAVED. THEY WERE ABLE TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF SOME MINERS ON SHORE WHO ROWED OUT TO BRING THEM IN. THESE MINERS SAID OTHERS WERE STRANDED "UP AND DOWN THE RIVER BELOW THE CAMPSITES, WHICH WAS 65 MILES ABOVE FORT YUKON AND ABOUT 25 MILES BELOW CIRCLE CITY. A CHECK OF THE SHORE LINE THE FOLLOWING DAY DISCLOSED ABOUT 150 MINERS, MOST OF THEM WITHOUT FOOD OR CLOTHING. ONLY 2 WERE RESCUED FROM MIDSTREAM BEFORE A WARM SPELL BROKE UP THE ICE." (P145) RAY SENT AN INDIAN AND A WHITE PROSPECTOR DOWN THE RIVER TO FORT YUKON FOR HELP. "THE WHITE MAN CAME BACK TO CAMP LATE AT NIGHT IN A STATE OF EXHAUSTION. THE ICE IN THE RIVER HAD RAISED THE WATER IN THE SLOUGHS, FORCING HIM AND HIS COMPANION TO MAKE LONG DETOURS THROUGH THE KNEE-DEEP SNOW IN THE FOREST...THE INDIAN GOT TO RICHARDSON WITH RAY'S MESSAGE, BUT IT TOOK HIM 3 1/2 DAYS. AND HE WAS HALF DEAD FROM EXPOSURE AND LACK OF FOOD. RICHARDSON DISPATCHED 2 DOG TEAMS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES EARLY THE NEXT MORNING IN CHARGE OF 2 WHITE MEN AND ANOTHER INDIAN. THE WHITE MEN REACHED RAY'S CAMP 5 DAYS LATER WITH ONLY A PART OF THE SUPPLIES, EXPLAINING TO THE CAPTAIN THAT THEY HAD GIVEN HALF TO HUNGRY MINERS THEY MET ON THE TRAIL AND LEFT MOST OF THE REMAINDER WITH THE INDIAN TO DISTRIBUTE TO OTHER STRAGGLERS ON THEIR WAY TO FORT YUKON. IT SEEMED DOUBTFUL THAT ALL OF THE MINERS WOULD REACH THE SETTLEMENT, BUT THEY DID...ONE GROUP APPEARED ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM THE FORT AND WERE FERRIED ACROSS." (P145-146) AFTER ANOTHER RELIEF GROUP FROM FORT YUKON, ALL THE STRAGGLERS REACHED THE FORT BY OCT 14, A WEEK OR SO AFTER THE FIRST RELIEF PARTY." (P148)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01470 C 897898

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, OBSTRUCTION

ABST DISCUSSING MAIL SERVICE: "THE REGULAR MAIL CONTRACTOR FOR THE INTERIOR MADE DELIVERY TO CIRCLE CITY ONLY ONCE DURING 1897. NOT ONE SACK OF MAIL LEFT THE SETTLEMENT IN EITHER DIRECTION THROUGHOUT THE SAME YEAR NOR WERE THERE PLANS FOR SENDING MAIL WEST TO CIRCLE CITY DURING THE WINTER." (P152) "SHORTLY AFTER HIS RETURN TO FORT YUKON, RAY DISCOVERED THAT 100 BAGS OF MAIL HAD BEEN DROPPED ON THE LANDING AND LEFT THERE. HE INDUCED THE MASTER OF THE "WEARE" TO TAKE SOME, BUT THE CAPTAIN OF THE "BELLA" REFUSED TO TOUCH A SINGLE LETTER." (P152)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01474 897

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, AGRICULTURE

ABST IN JOHN WILLIAM LEONARD'S "THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE KLONDIKE", 1897, A SECTION DESCRIBED THE FUR TRADE BELOW TANANA VILLAGE ON THE YUKON RIVER. SKINS AND PRICES ARE DECIDED "BY THE STANDARD PRICE OF "RED FOX OR MARTEN-CALLED ONE SKIN-ABOUT \$1.25. A PRIME BEAVER WOULD BE "TWO SKINS"; BLACK BEAR, "FOUR SKINS"; LYNX, "ONE SKIN"...FIVE YARDS DRILLING, OR 1 LB TEA, OR 1 LB POWDER; OR 1/2 LB POWDER WITH 1 BOX CAPS AND 1 LB SHOT, ARE GIVEN FOR ONE SKIN; 50 LBS FLOUR, FOUR SKINS; 5 LBS SUGAR, ONE SKIN, ETC." (P77) FROM HAMILTON'S LANDING UPSTREAM THE RIVER HAS AMPLE TIMBER. (P78) SPRUCE IS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE BUT FULL OF KNOTS AND BLEMISHES AND MAKES POOR LUMBER. (P78) POTATOES HAVE BEEN GROWN ALL ALONG THE RIVER AND BARLEY AT FORT YUKON. (P79) HE GENERALLY MENTIONED BOAT TRIPS ON THE RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3948

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01485 910966

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, AIR CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND
GEOLOGY, LAKE, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FLOOD

ABST IN LOYENS ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION OF 1966 THE PRESENCE OF FISH WHEELS WAS FIRST NOTED ON THE YUKON IN 1910. (P152) "WHEN THE HIEN ALASKA AIRLINES MAIL PLANE WHICH TRANSPORTS PASSENGERS AND MAIL TO NULATO, CIRCLES THE VILLAGE BEFORE LANDING ON TOP OF NULATO HILL, ONE IS STRUCK BY THE GRANDEUR OF THE SILTY YUKON RIVER LAZILY AND PLACIDLY WINDING ITS WAY TO THE SEA. . . . THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER IS LINED WITH ROCKY CLIFFS SOME 400 FT HIGH, RIGHT UP TO THE VILLAGE OF NULATO. THEN A BREAK OF TWO MILES IN THESE HILLS PROVIDES THE FLAT PLATEAU ON WHICH NULATO IS BUILT. THE RIVER AT NULATO FLOWS IN A NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION AND IS DIVIDED BY A MILE LONG ISLAND. BELOW NULATO ONE GAZES ACROSS THE KAIYUH FLATS TO THE DISTANT KAIYUH HILLS. INNUMERABLE LAKES AND TWISTING SLOUGHS DISSECT THIS REGION SO THAT THE NULATO INDIANS SIMPLY CALL IT "THE LAKES" . . . SCATTERED CLUSTERS OF SMALL, STUNTED SPRUCE DOT THE AREA BEHIND NULATO, WHILE LARGER, TALLER SPRUCE, WILLOWS AND COTTONWOOD TREES COVER THE AREA TOWARDS THE NULATO RIVER. ACROSS THE RIVER, THE UBIGUITOUS WILLOW DOMINATES THE RIVER BANKS." (P203) "NULATO LIES ALONG THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER, BETWEEN NULATO HILL AND MUKLUK CREEK." (P203) NULATO HAS A MISSION COMPLEX, PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC, LIBRARY, NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, OLD SCHOOL BUILDING, VILLAGE POWER PLANT, COMMUNITY HALL, 20 ELEVATED CACHES, WOMEN'S CLUB AND 54 BUILDINGS OF WHICH 44 ARE INHABITED. (PP204-205) NULATO POPULATION FROM 1955-1965 WAS: 1955, 248; 1956, 262; 1957, 262; 1958, 255; 1959, 200; 1960, 276; 1961, 268; 1962, 275; 1963, 283; 1964, 308; AND 1965, 325. (P207) OUTBOARD MOTORS COST \$462.00 FOR 18 HP AND \$287.00 FOR 10 HP. (P217) NULATO HAS A COOPERATIVE STORE. (P223) IN THE 1964-1965 TRAPPING SEASON 231 MINK, 382 MARTEN, 24 OTTER, 186 BEAVER, 6 MUSKRAT WERE TAKEN. (P222) AUTHOR NOTES POSSIBILITY OF MOVING NULATO TO A NEW SITE BECAUSE OF FLOOD CONDITIONS AT THE PRESENT SITE. A MAJOR FLOOD OCCURRED IN 1963. (P266)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01492 A 898899

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, BREAKUP, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAND
GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST ON HIS WAY TO THE KLONDIKE IN 1898, JERENTAH LYNCH SAW RIVERBOATS FOR YUKON RIVER BEING CONSTRUCTED AT DUTCH HARBOR. "SEVERAL RIVER STEAMBOATS FOR THE YUKON WERE IN PROCESS OF BUILDING AT THE ISLAND. THEY WERE CONSTRUCTED TO DRAW BUT 4 FEET OF WATER, FULLY EQUIPPED AND LOADED, WITH AMPLE SPACE FOR 150 PASSENGERS AND 200 TONS FREIGHT." (P2) PHOTO FACING TITLE PAGE, SHOWING TWO STEAMERS CAPTIONED "SUNSET ON THE YUKON." NOTES THERE ARE "SEVERAL NAVIGABLE MOUTHS OF THE YUKON." FIRST STEAMER ARRIVED AT ST MICHAEL'S ON JULY 68 THE "LEAH." (7-8) TWO DAYS LATER "LEAH" STARTED BACK UP RIVER TO DAWSON, WITH LYNCH ON BOARD. "LEAH" PUSHED LARGE FLAT BARGE IN FRONT THAT WAS 175 BY 75 FEET, SUPPOSEDLY 300 PASSENGERS WERE ON BOAT AND BARGE. (P8) BOAT AND BARGE DREW LESS THAN 4 FT OF WATER. (P9) ONE MOUTH OF YUKON WAS "2 OR 3 MILES WIDE, AND A WHOLE FOREST OF TREES SEEMED TO SLIDE WITH ITS CREAMY CURRENT." (P10) "WE MADE GOOD HEADWAY, AND SOON PASSED A SMALL RIVER COMING IN FROM THE NORTH, UP WHICH, 2 OR 3 MILES FROM ITS ENTRANCE INTO THE YUKON, WERE LOCATED THE WINTER QUARTERS OF THE RIVER STEAMERS. THE ICE IN THE YUKON GIVES WAY EARLIER IN THE SPRING ON THE UPPER AND LOWER RANGES THAN AT ST MICHAEL'S, SO THAT BOATS STATIONED IN THIS LITTLE STREAM CAN GET AWAY FOR THE KLONDIKE SEVERAL WEEKS SOONER THAN IF THEY WINTERED AT ST MICHAEL'S. FACING P. 10 PHOTO OF MEN ON STEAMER "NORA" WITH A PLANK ON RIVER BANK, CAPTION: "A STEAMER ON THE YUKON". NOTES WOODCUTTERS CHARGE \$8.00 A CORD, STEAMER BURNS 1 CORD AN HOUR, AVERAGES 4 MILES PER HOUR, AGAINST 5 MILES AN HOUR CURRENT. (P11) NOTES INDIAN FISH TRAPS IN RIVER. ESPECIALLY AT HOLY CROSS, WHERE RUN LASTS 6 WEEKS. (P13) VERY FEW WILD ANIMALS ON LOWER YUKON AND NO GRAIN IS GROWN. (P13-14) NOTES THAT "LEAH" PASSED SEVERAL SMALL BOATS COMING DOWN THE YUKON. (P17) ONE DAY COUNTED 111 BOATS CARRYING 500 MEN. (P18)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3949

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01492 8 898899
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830E 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,BREAKUP,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,FISHING,COMMUNITY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,MAP
 ABST "LEAH" STOPPED AT RAMPART. LYNCH SAYS THAT FOR 200 MILES IN THE RAMPARTS THE BANKS ARE STEEP HILLS, THE RIVER
 IS HALF-A-MILE WIDE, AND YUKON IS "DEEP ENOUGH TO FLAT AN OCEAN LINER." (P22) THERE WAS LITTLE TIMBER ON
 GRANITE BANKS IN RAMPARTS, AND PROGRESS WAS SLOWER.(P22-23) GIVES STANDARD ACCOUNT OF YUKON FLATS, WITH
 CONSTANTLY CHANGING CHANNEL. (P24) SAYS INDIAN PILOTS SEE WHERE ICE IS THICKEST IN WINTER, TO FIND DEEPEST
 CHANNEL. OFTEN WATER WAS 3 FEET DEEP AND BOATS DRAUGHT 4 FEET, BUT MUD WAS SOFT AND THEY PUSHED THROUGH.
 (P24) LEAH FINALLY REACHED DAWSON, 21 DAYS OUT OF ST. MICHAEL. (P25) CAPTAIN TOLD LYNCH IN 1899 THAT THEY MADE
 TRIP FROM ST MICHAELS IN 16 DAYS. (P167) REASONS WERE THEY BURNED MORE WOOD AND SUPPOSEDLY HIRED EXPERIENCED
 MISSISSIPPI RIVER PILOTS. (P168) LYNCH SAYS ON YUKON BELOW DAWSON THERE ARE "NO RAPIDS OR OBSTRUCTIONS FOR
 HUNDREDS OF MILES." (P229) NOTES POLICE CANOE WENT DOWNRIVER IN 1900. (P229) THERE'S A LARGE ISLAND IN FRONT
 OF CIRCLE SAYS TWO CHANNELS TO TAKE. (P234) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD, LISTS VARIOUS COMMUNITIES ALONG
 YUKON INCLUDING "SHANANS VILLAGE" ABOVE FT HABILIN AND "SENATI CAMP" BELOW FT YUKON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01504 930
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS ARE STATED BY ROBERT MARSHALL IN HISBOOK "ARCTIC VILLAGE." ABOUT
 1,000 PEOPLE BOAT THIS RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK, FROM DAWSON IN 1898. (P31) NOTE OF A STEAMBOAT TRAVELING THIS
 RIVER UP TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK. (P.117)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01512 920922
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,CANNERY,FISHING,FREEZEUP,FREIGHT,RECREATION,ICE,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,WATER
 GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,ROUTE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER CRAFT
 ABST MICHAEL MASON, IN "ARCTIC FOREST", 1924, STATED THAT THE CANNERY AT ST MICHAEL'S HAD SO REDUCED THE SALMON
 RUN IN THE YUKON THAT THE NATIVES OF THE MIDDLE YUKON WERE FACED WITH STARVATION. HUDSON STUCK PERSUADED
 SOMEONE TO CONFINE THE CANNERY'S OPERATIONS TO A RESTRICTED PERIOD. (P156-157) SEPT 10,1920, MASON AND HIS
 INDIAN PARTNER ESIAS WENT 120 MI UP RIVER BY BOAT FROM FORT YUKON WHERE THE CARIBOU WERE CROSSING WITH THE
 INTENT OF HUNTING THEM AND RAFTING THEM TO FORT YUKON BEFORE FREEZEUP IN EARLY OCT.THEY ALSO HUNTED MOOSE.
 (P171) RETURNING TO FORT YUKON WITH THEIR RAFT OF CARIBOU AND MOOSE, THEY WERE ICED IN ON HALFWAY ISLAND IN
 THE YUKON FLATS IN EARLY OCT. (P181) THEY HUNTED MOOSE IN THE AREA WALKING OVER FROZEN LAKES. THEY WALKED TO
 FORT YUKON. (P184) CURLY WELLS, THE MAIL CARRIER, HAD A CABIN ON THE HALFWAY ISLAND. (P181) NOV 3,1922 HARRY
 ANTHONY AND MASON LEFT FORT YUKON BY DOGSLED WITH MAIL FOR CIRCLE, 80 MI AWAY. THE YUKON FLATS WHICH THEY
 TRAVELED ON WAS ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS BECAUSE IT WAS SHALLOW AND FROZE TO THE BOTTOM. WATER FROM UPSTREAM
 CAUSED NUMEROUS OVERFLOWS. (P223) FREEZEUP IN 1922 WAS LATE, ICE THIN AND THE RIVER OPEN IN MANY PLACES ALONG
 THE CHANNEL. (P224) THERE ARE PHOTOS OF 20 MILE CABIN (P224) AND 30 MI CABIN (P232) WITH DOGSLEDS IN FRONT OF
 THESE MAIL CABINS. THERE WAS A BAD OVERFLOW BELOW WHISKEY ISLAND. (P232) 10 MI FROM CURLY WELLS' CABIN WAS
 BOHMER'S CABIN WHERE THEY OVERNIGHTED. (P232) THE OVERFLOW WAS FROZEN OVER BUT WHEN THEY CROSSED IT THE ICE
 GAVE WAY AND THEY WERE IN 4 FT OF WATER. (P232) THE RETURN TRIP WAS COLDER. THE MAIN CHANNEL WAS OPEN AT
 HALFWAY ISLAND BUT IN 24 HRS FROZE OVER. MASON AND ANTHONY WENT 22 MI ON THE CHANNEL FROM HALFWAY ISLAND TO 8
 MI ABOVE FORT YUKON WHERE THEY THEN TOOK AN INDIAN TRAIL ON THE BANK. (P236-241)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3950

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01522 933
STOR 1603399
MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,FISHING,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST MCKENNAN AND A NATIVE WENT TO FORT YUKON FROM THE CHANDALAR IN A SMALL POWERBOAT IN AUG 1933 WHILE ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION. (P10) HE STOPPED AT THE FISHING CAMP OF PAUL SOLOMON ON THE YUKON RIVER. HE NOTES A MISSION AND HOSPITAL AT FORT YUKON. HE CONTINUED UP RIVER TO CIRCLE WHERE HE STAYED UNTIL HE FLEW TO FAIRBANKS AND JUNEAU AT THE END OF AUGUST. THE TOTAL POPULATION OF CHANDALAR KUTCHIN ON THE YUKON WAS 737 YUKON RIVER (BETWEEN CHANDALAR RIVER AND FORT YUKON) 12; FORT YUKON, 44; AND CIRCLE, 17. "NATIVE TRADITION HAS IT THAT THE DIHAI KUTCHIN ORIGINALLY CAME DOWN THE TANANA RIVER, WHENCE THEY MADE THEIR WAY DOWN THE YUKON RIVER AS FAR AS NULATO AND THENCE UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER." (P24) THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN ADULT MALES "MAKE THE LONG, SLEDGE JOURNEY TO FORT YUKON TO TRADE FURS AND PARTICIPATE IN THE HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES THERE." (CHRISTMAS) (P51, 56) TRADING CENTERED HERE. (P25) ONE CLAN IS SAID TO HAVE COME "DIRECTLY UP THE YUKON RIVER FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE KOYUKON." (P61) THE MEN TRAVELED TO FORT YUKON BY TOBOGGAN AND DOG TEAM AT CHRISTMAS. "AFTER DISPOSING OF THEIR FURS THEY LOAD THEIR TOBAGGONS WITH A YEAR'S SUPPLIES OF GOODS AND SET OFF ON THE 150-200 MI RETURN JOURNEY TO THEIR WINTER CAMPS." (P25)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01524 A 903904
STOR 1603399
MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,BOUY,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN
 ABST J S MCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE TO ALASKA, REPORTS THAT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1904 TWO OR THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE LEFT DAWSON AND THE KLONDIKE FOR FAIRBANKS. (P44) OF EAGLE MCLAIN WRITES: "EAGLE...IS A TOWN WITH A FUTURE, WITH A POPULATION OF 250 IT IS OF INTEREST BECAUSE OF THE LOCATION THERE OF THE MOST NORTHERN CUSTOMS HOUSE BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE MOST NORTHERN MILITARY POST." (P78) BEN DOWNING, A FORMER MINER, CARRIED THE MAIL ON THE NEARLY 200 MILE ROUTE FROM DAWSON TO NOME. HE ENJOYED THIS TOUGH WINTER TASK AND HUSHED 40 MILES A DAY OR MORE. (P88) PHOTO: CAPTION, "OLD HUDSON BAY TRADING POST, FORT YUKON." THE RIVER IS SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND WITH THE TRADING POST SURROUNDED BY A BLOCKADE IN THE BACKGROUND. "WE LEFT EAGLE SATURDAY AT NOON. THE RIVER HERE MAINTAINS ABOUT THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS HEREOFORER NOTED; IT GROWS WIDER AND CARRIES A LARGER VOLUME OF WATER, BUT IS CONFINED WITHIN REASONABLE LIMITS FOR THE NEXT HUNDRED MILES...A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW CIRCLE CITY THE RIVER BEGINS TO SPREAD OUT AND AT THE WIDEST POINT IT IS PROBABLY TWENTY MILES IN WIDTH...THE CHANNEL SHIFTS CONTINUALLY, AND WHILE IT MAY BE IN ONE PLACE AT ONE TIME, A MONTH LATER OR NEXT YEAR IT MAY BE MILES AWAY. THERE ARE NO BUOYS OR BEACONS AND THE PILOTS, WHO ARE OFTEN INDIANS, READ THE WATER AND TELL BY ITS APPEARANCE WHERE TO GO, ALTHOUGH THE BOILING, MUDDY FLOOD LOOKS ABOUT THE SAME EVERYWHERE TO INEXPERIENCED EYES." (P96) "THE NEXT MORNING AFTER LEAVING CIRCLE WE WERE CALLED EARLY THAT WE MIGHT ALL SEE A LARGE, HANDSOME RIVER STEAMER LYING ON A SANDBAR AT ONE SIDE OF THE CHANNEL. ON HER PILOT HOUSE WE READ THE NAME SARAH. WE LEARNED THAT SHE HAD BEEN ON THE SANDBAR FOR THREE DAYS ALREADY AND HER SITUATION INDICATED THAT IT WOULD PROBABLY BE AS MANY MORE BEFORE SHE COULD ESCAPE, AND IT WAS." (P96)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01524 B 903904
STOR 1603399
MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,BOUY,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE SENATORS PASSED FT GIBBON AFTER A BRIEF BUT FESTIVE STOP AT RAHPART THEY PASSED NULATO, TOO. "THE LOWER

YUKON POSSESSES LESS OF INTEREST, SCENICALLY, THAN THE UPPER STRETCHES OF THAT GREAT RIVER.....THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANDSCAPE ARE LOWER MOUNTAIN AND HILL ELEVATIONS, SMALLER TIMBER...." (P117) THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE CONTINUED DOWN THE YUKON, STOPPING FOR RECEPTIONS IN MOST COMMUNITIES. (P118-125) MCLAIN REPORTS THAT IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED 3/4 OF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS WERE SHIPPED FROM DAWSON TO THE DEALERS IN INTERIOR ALASKA. (P307) "THE STAMPEDE TO THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT HAS ALSO BROUGHT THE LARGEST VOLUME OF BUSINESS TO THE FLEET OF BOATS ON THE LOWER YUKON SINCE THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE IN 1898. THE EARNINGS OF THESE RIVER BOATS, AND CHIEFLY FROM THE TANANA BUSINESS, IS ESTIMATED AT FROM \$500,000 TO \$750,000 FOR THE SEASON OF 1904. THE FARE FROM DAWSON TO FAIRBANKS WAS \$40 SECOND CLASS, \$70 FIRST CLASS, AND THE FREIGHT RATE, \$70 A TON....FROM ST MICHAEL TO FAIRBANKS, THE FREIGHT RATES ARE \$90 A TON." (P308)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01530 A 898

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FISHING,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,OBSTRUCTION,LAKE,RIVER,DISCHARGE

ABST THE MEDILL BROTHERS AND SEVERAL PARTNERS, WENT OUTSIDE FROM DAWSON IN 1898, DOWN THE YUKON TO ST MICHAEL. THEY GIVE A RATHER TYPICAL ACCOUNT OF THEIR FROLICKING ADVENTURES ON THE YUKON. (P144-171) THEY PASSED A FEW STEAMERS AND OTHER BOATS ONE OLD MAN TOLD THEM A SOLUTION TO THEIR TROUBLES WITH HEAD WINDS WHICH WERE HOLDING THEM UP. HE SAID FILL A SACK WITH ROCKS, TIE IT TO THE PROW WITH ROPES, AND ATTACH BRANCHES TO IT. THIS THEY DID AND IT HELPED STOP WIND DRAG. (P149) MEDILL SAYS AT NULATO THEY SAW THE INDIANS FISHING AND DESCRIBES A FISH DRYING STAND. THE INDIANS SUPPOSEDLY FISH WITH NETS. (P151) THE NETS ARE USED BY MEN IN CANOES. (PP151-152) THE SUNDAY NIGHT AFTER LEAVING NULATO, THEY PUSHED OFF DOWN RIVER, AND NOTED THE RIVER WAS NOW WIDER AND CURRENT VERY CALM, SO, "WE TOOK TO ROWING FOR THE FIRST TIME." (P153) ON TUESDAY THEY REACHED ANVIK, ON THIS PART OF THE RIVER BIRCH BARK CANOES WERE USED, AND WILD FOWL WERE PLENTIFUL. (P154) THEY CONTINUED DOWN RIVER, SAILING WITH GOOD WIND BEHIND THEM. (P158) AT HOLY CROSS MISSION A PRIEST TOLD THEM TO BE SURE "TO KEEP TO THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE RIVER WHEN WE APPROACHED THE DELTA, AS WE WOULD GET LOST IN ANY OTHER THAN THE RIGHT HAND CHANNEL OR DELTA." (P158) HE SAID THE DELTA WAS ABOUT 36 MILES WIDE. "THE WIND AND WAVES GOT SO BAD AS WE RAN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREAM, WE DECIDED TO RUN INTO THE LEFT HAND SHORE TILL THE WIND ABATED. THE RIVER HERE WE THOUGHT TO BE 5 TO 6 MILES WIDE, OR EVEN MORE, ONE SOLID CURRENT." (P158) "WE TIED UP AT THE LEFT SHORE TILL AFTER SUPPER."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01530 B 898

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FISHING,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,OBSTRUCTION,LAKE,RIVER,DISCHARGE

ABST THEN THE WIND HAVING GONE DOWN SOME, WE DECIDED TO CROSS TO THE RIGHT SIDE, SO WE SHOULDN'T MISS THE RIGHT HAND CHANNEL. THE WAVES WERE STILL HIGH, AND WE WOULD HAVE TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO GET IN THE TROUGH OF THE WAVES, OR WE MIGHT BE CAPSIZED. WE PLANNED TO ROW DIAGONALLY UP STREAM, THAT IS, DIAGONAL WITH THE WAVES. THE CURRENT AND WIND WOULD CARRY US DOWN; BUT WE SHOULD KEEP THE BOAT ANGLING THE WAVES TO MID-STREAM, THEN ON TOP OF A WAVE, WHEEL AND HEAD DIAGONALLY TO THE OTHER SHORE." (P159) FOUR OF THEM ROWED, ONE AT THE SWEEP, AND BOB MEDILL ON THE SAIL. (P159) THEY RAN INTO A BIG STREAM OFF ON THE RIGHT, WHICH THEY THOUGHT WAS THE RIGHT CHANNEL. HOWEVER, IT MEANDERED INTO LAKES AND SWAMPS, GETTING SMALLER ALL THE TIME, AND FINALLY RAN INTO A LOG JAM THAT COMPLETELY BLOCKED THEIR WAY. THEIR BOAT DREW ONLY 5 OR 6 INCHES OF WATER AND THEY SET OUT ROWING OVER THE SWAMPS AND CONNECTING LAKES, TO GET BACK TO THE MAIN STREAM. THEY FINALLY REACHED THE MAIN STREAM AND CONTINUED ON TO ST MICHAELS, THROUGH THE DELTA.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01538 920935

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1486410 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3952

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT

ABST IN " SOURDOUGH SKY", A WINTER PHOTO OF AN ENGINE-COVERED PLANE STATES, "WHILE ON AN OVERNIGHT STOP AT A YUKON RIVER VILLAGE DURING A MAIL RUN IN -30 DEGREE WEATHER, PILOT OSCAR WINCHELL COVERED THE ENGINE AS PROTECTIONS AGAINST THE ELEMENTS." THERE IS A DOG SLED BUT IT IS NOT CLEAR IF THE PLANE LANDED ON THEE RIVER OR LAND. ABOUT 1935. (P61) WITH CAPT ST CLAIR STREETT IN COMMAND THE ARMY 1920 SENT 4 BIPLANES FLYING FROM NEW YORK TO NOHE. THEY LANDED ON A SANDBAR AT RUBY DURING ONE OF THEIR STOPS. (P112)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01564 932932

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT

ABST KLONDY NELSON DUFRRESNE ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND FRANK ON THE ALASKAN GAME COMMISSION'S BOAT BEAVER DOWN THE YUKON. 500 MI. FROM MOUTH INDIAN VILLAGES DISAPPEARED. NEXT 100 MI. NO HUMAN SETTLEMENT. ANVIK WAS THE FIRST ESKIMO VILLAGE. CURRENT SLACKED. WATER LEVEL ROSE AND FELL WITH THE TIDE. SPRUCES ENDED. ONLY SEDGE AND GIANT RYE. (P139)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01599 972

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST IN HIS ESSAY "THE ESKIMO (YUK) OF WESTERN ALASKA", WENDELL OSWALT SAYS "EMMANAK (EMANGAK) IS LOCATED ALONG THE CENTRAL CHANNEL OF THE YUKON RIVER IN THE DELTA REGION AND HAS A PERMANENT POPULATION OF ABOUT 425 PERSONS... THE SETTLEMENT HAS EXISTED AS A WINTER VILLAGE FOR AS LONG AS ANYONE IS ABLE TO RECALL, BUT THE POPULATION WAS SMALL UNTIL THE RECENT PAST; WITHIN THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS MOST OF THE CURRENT RESIDENTS HAVE MOVED THERE FROM THE NEARBY COMMUNITY OF KWIGUK, WHICH HAS ERODED INTO THE RIVER TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT ONLY TWO BUILDINGS REMAIN STANDING... THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY STORE OPENED IN 1935 AND CONTINUES TO FUNCTION... IN 1967 THE LOCALLY OWNED YUKON DELTA FISHING MARKETING COOPERATIVE BEGAN TO FUNCTION. THE SHORE PLANT WAS BUILT IN 1969 AND IN 1970 A SOPHISTICATED FREEZING BARGE WAS OBTAINED." (P80) EXTENSIVE FISHING IS DONE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR; EXCEPT IN THE DEAD OF WINTER. (P80) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01612 904

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST IN 1908, SARA ELIZABETH PATCHELL, A NURSE WHO LIVED IN DAWSON CITY FOR 4 YEARS CAME DOWN YUKON ON STEAMER HANNA, FOR FAIRBANKS. SHE LEFT DAWSON AUGUST 1, 1908, AND ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS ON AUGUST 9. (P156-167)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01624 887915

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST JOSEPH PIET WROTE AN ACCOUNT OF CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN ALASKA. HE STATED THAT AFTER BISHOP SEGHER'S DEATH AT VISSETLTON, FATHER RAGAN BEGAN MISSION WORK AT NUKLOROYET; FATHER ROBAUT WENT TO ANVIK AND FATHER TOSI TO NULATO. (P11) 1887. FATHER ROBAUT VISITED AN INDIAN VILLAGE 30 MI. S. OF ANVIK. (P12) THEY GOT LOGS FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3953

BANGIL, BUILT A RAFT OF WOOD AND FLOATED IT TO HOLY CROSS WHERE THEY BUILT A CHURCH. THEY DID IT A SECOND TIME TO BUILD A HOUSE. (P12) THEY QUICKLY PLANTED A GARDEN. (P12) THIS NAME OF THE MISSION, HOLY CROSS, REPLACED THE OLD RUSSIAN NAME OF THE NATIVE VILLAGE WHICH WAS KOSEREFSKY. (P12) IN 1892, FATHER TRECA AND BAINUM EXPLORED THE AREA BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM AND CUT A TRAIL, WHICH IS NOW NAMED "BAINUM'S PASS." (P13) IN 1899, NUNS OPENED A MISSION AT NULATO AND IN 1901 WAS ESTABLISHED AT EAGLE CITY AND IN 1905 MISSIONS WERE ESTABLISHED AT TANANA VILLAGE AND KALTAG. (P18) A MISSION WAS TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED AT KOKRINES IN 1911. (P18-19) IN 1913 A CHURCH WAS BUILT AT RUBY AND IN 1915 A MISSION WITH NATIVE SCHOOL WAS FOUNDED AT PILOT STATION. (P19)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01625 947

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY

ABST MARIETTE S PILGRIM HAS A PHOTO CAPTIONED, "RIVER BOAT AT RUBY ON THE YUKON RIVER." THE PHOTO SHOWS A STERNWHEELER AND BARGE PULLED UP TO THE BANK. (P204) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01641 00002 A 924955

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, PHOTO, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PRESS RELEASE DATED JUNE 5, 1924, ANNOUNCING NEW RIVER MAIL SERVICE FROM NENANA TO FORT YUKON. SERVICE STARTED IN MAY AND BESIDES THE MAIL THEY TRANSPORTED 16 1/2 TONS OF FREIGHT AND ONE PASSENGER, ON THE FIRST TRIP. THEY WOULD GROSS \$2,000 FROM FIRST TRIP AND NOW MAIL WILL REACH FT YUKON SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE RIVER OPENS AT DAWSON. THE GASOLINE LAUNCH USED TO HAUL THE MAIL REQUIRES 3 MEN TO OPERATE IT. (P541) IN AN ADVERTISING BLURB FOR TOURISTS, IT NOTES, "IN CONNECTION WITH ITS TRAIN SERVICE THE ALASKA RAILROAD OPERATES A RIVER STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN NENANA AND HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 725 MILES. TWO STEAMERS ARE OPERATED, SAILING WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT. THE STEAMERS CONNECT AT HOLY CROSS WITH SMALL BOATS OPERATING TO ST MICHAEL, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER, WHERE CONNECTIONS ARE MADE FOR HOME AND TO THE IDITAROD GOLD MINING DISTRICT IN THE KUSKOKWIM COUNTRY." (P543) PRINCE NOTES THE "YUKON CIRCLE TOUR" A PORTION OF WHICH WAS ON THE YUKON. TOURISTS WENT FROM NENANA TO DAWSON BY STEAMER. (P571) PRINCE SAYS IN 1936, THE AMERICAN-YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY "OPERATED ONE RIVER STEAMER BETWEEN NENANA AND DAWSON DURING THE SEASON, ARRIVING AT NENANA EVERY SECOND WEEK." (P609) PRINCE SAYS IN 1937 TRAIN SERVICE WAS SET PARTLY BY "THE BIMONTHLY ARRIVAL OF RIVER STEAMERS AT NENANA FROM DAWSON ON THE UPPER YUKON RIVER, AND FROM MARSHALL ON THE LOWER YUKON RIVER." (P612) PRINCE ALSO NOTES IN 1937, "A ROUND TRIP WAS MADE EVERY TWO WEEKS BETWEEN NENANA AND MARSHALL BY THE RIVER STEAMER "NENANA" FROM ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER. THE SMALLER STEAMER "ALICE" MADE SHORT TRIPS FROM NENANA HANDLING OVERFLOW TONNAGE." (P612)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01641 00002 B 924955

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, PHOTO, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST IN 1938 PRINCE SAYS THERE WAS ONLY ONE NEW MINING OUTFIT IN YUKON AREA, THE KAIYUH MINING COMPANY AT NULATO, BUT THERE WAS A CHANCE OF A NEW OUTFIT ON KOYUKUK. "THE DEMAND FOR FUEL OIL FOR THESE OPERATIONS INCREASED RIVERBOAT TRAFFIC." (P621) PHOTO OF "NENANA" AND LOADED BARGE IN A RIVER CAPTIONED: "A UNIQUE PHASE OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD'S OPERATIONS WAS THE OPERATION OF THE STERNWHEEL RIVERBOAT "NENANA" ON THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS. FREIGHT FROM THE RAILROAD WAS DELIVERED TO OTHERWISE INACCESSIBLE RIVER VILLAGE BY RIVER BARGE, AS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3954

SHOWN ABOVE." (P776) PHOTO OF A MAN IN A MOTORBOAT RUNNING IN FRONT OF THE "NENANA" CAPTIONED: "PILOT NORHAN BROWN SOUNDING ON THE YUKON RIVER AHEAD OF THE RIVER STEAMER "NENANA"." (P776) ON MARCH 1, 1955, THE ARR GAVE A 20 YEAR CONTRACT TO YUTANAN BARGE LINES TO OPERATE RIVERBOATS ON THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS. THE HEADQUARTERS REMAINED AT NENANA BUT THIS WAS THE END OF MORE THAN 2 DECADES OF ARR RIVERBOAT SERVICE FROM NENANA. (P844) PHOTO: "THE MS "YUKON", SHOWN ABOVE, AND THE MS "TANANA", DIESEL TUGS, WERE SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR THE ARR FOR OPERATION ON THE YUKON RIVER. THESE BOATS AND BARGES WERE TAKEN OVER BY THE YUTANA BARGE LINES." (P846)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01664 899900

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY

ABST THIS IS EMILY CRAIG ROMIG'S "THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF A PIONEER WOMAN IN ALASKA". ON JUNE 11 SHE AND HER HUSBAND, REACHED FORT YUKON. ON JUNE 13 A STEA

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01665 899900

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY

ABST EMILY C ROMIG, WIFE OF A PROSPECTOR, RECOUNTS IN THE BOOK, A PIONEER WOMAN IN ALASKA, HER TRIP ABOARD THE STEAMER LOTTA TALBOT, IN WHICH SHE TRAVELLED FROM DAWSON TO ST. MICHAEL ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. THIS TRIP BEGAN MAY 28, 1900 WITH THE STEAMER PASSING THE TOWNS OF EAGLE CITY, CIRCLE CITY, FT YUKON, NULATO, ANVIK AND RUSSIAN MISSION. MRS. ROMIG NOTES THE STEAMER SHE WAS ABOARD ASSISTING THE STEAMER ARGO OFF OF A SAND BAR NEAR RUSSIAN MISSION, JUNE 3. (P112-115) THE STEAMER LOTTA TALBOT WAS GROUND ON SAND BAR, JUNE 5. AUTHOR NOTES ON JUNE 4, HAVING HEARD THAT "THE ICE WENT OUT OF THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON THE DAY BEFORE." (P116) JUNE 10 THE TALBOT ARRIVED AT ST MICHAEL AND PLANS WERE MADE TO CONTINUE THE JOURNEY TO NOME. (P117) THE YEAR BEFORE THE AUTHOR OBSERVED A STEAMER LOADED WITH SUPPLIES FOR DAWSON CITY ARRIVED AT FT YUKON JUNE 12. (P100) ON JUNE 13, 1899 ANOTHER STEAMER CAME INTO FT YUKON CARRYING A LOAD OF WHISKY ON ROUTE TO DAWSON. PASSAGE TO DAWSON FROM FT YUKON, WAS \$60. (P101) SEVERAL STEAMERS ARE NOTED TO HAVE ARRIVED AT THE FORT DURING LATE JUNE AND EARLY JULY INCLUDING THE STEAMERS ROBERT KERR, SARAH, REDOUBT, LOTTIE TALBOT, AND THE VICTORIA. (P102-103) ON AUG. 21 MR CRAIG AND HIS WIFE BOOKED PASSAGE ON THE VICTORIA. SHE NOTES PASSING THE STEAMER THE YUKONER AND THE EVANS. THEIR STEAMER STOPPED AT CIRCLE CITY AND EAGLE CITY AND FINALLY REACHED DAWSON WHERE THEY DISEMBARKED. (P105-107)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01674 925

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATERCRAFT

ABST ARCHIE SATTERFIELD IN THIS HISTORY OF ALASKAN BUSH PILOTS IN SE ALASKA DESCRIBES HOW SHELDON SIMMONS AND A FRIEND TOOK OFF IN A 14 FT ROWBOAT FROM WHITEHORSE DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO NOME. "THEY MADE THE 2,100 MI TRIP IN 28 DAYS, SHOT ALL THE RAPIDS AND HAD A GREAT TIME." (P51) PUBLICATION DATE IS 1969

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01688 893

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3955

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT

ABST MINERS AND FREIGHT EXCHANGE FROM SHIPS TO LIGHT DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS AT ST. MICHAELS SINCE NO NAVIGABLE SHIP CHANNEL HAS BEEN FOUND INTO THE YUKON. THERE ARE 1370 MI. OF NAVIGATION BETWEEN ST. MICHAELS AND FORTY MILE CREEK, AT THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE. (P149)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01707 949

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,ICE,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY

ABST IN HIS STUDY OF FT YUKON, SHIMKIN QUOTES A PAMPHLET BY E MELVILLE (FT YUKON, ALASKA) DESCRIBING THE FLOOD OF 1949. "THAT YEAR, THE THAW BEGAN ON MAY 8....BY MAY 10, THE SNOW AND ICE WERE RAPIDLY MELTING. ON MAY 14, THE ICE BEGAN BREAKING IN THE SIDE CHANNELS, AND PEOPLE BEGAN EVACUATING FORT YUKON. BY MAY 16, THE ICE WAS RUNNING RAPIDLY; THE WATER LEVEL ROSE ABOUT 5 FT. ON MAY 17, THE ICE JAMMED A MI AND A HALF UPSTREAM FROM FT YUKON, SINCE THE MAIN CHANNEL HAD NOT YET BROKEN. THE WATER ROSE SOME 8 FT MORE, LAPPING THE VILLAGE STREETS. BY 1:30 PM ON THE 18TH THE WATER HAD RISEN ANOTHER FT OR SO, AND THEN BEGAN TO RECEDE. AT 10 PM RAIN BEGAN TO POUR. CONSEQUENTLY, BY 10 PM ON THE 19TH 5 FT OF WATER COVERED THE MAIN STREET. THAT DAY THE AIR FORCE BOMBED THE RIVER JAM, WHICH RESULTED IN A SLIGHT DROP IN THE ICE LEVEL. BETWEEN 2 AND 6 AM ON THE 20TH, THE FLOOD REACHED ITS MAXIMUM, 7 FT 4 IN IN THE STREET, OR A RISE OF ABOUT 20 FT IN 5 DA. THE WATER RECEDED RAPIDLY; BY 10 PM ON MAY 21, THE STREET WAS CLEAR AGAIN." (P18-19)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01724 914

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 32 33 34

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST THE INDIANS OF THE YUKON AND TANANA VALLEYS, ALASKA: M. K. SNIFFEN AND T. S. CARRINGTON, INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOC. 1914. INDIAN CAMPS WERE VISITED BY BOAT ALONG THE YUKON RIVER FROM EAGLE TO HOLY CROSS. (P3) IN THE SUMMER OF 1914 SNIFFEN AND CARRINGTON ACCOMPANIED A DEPUTY DOWNSTREAM FROM FORT YUKON FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AN ARREST. THE TWO HAD TO WAIT FIVE DAYS FOR A FORT YUKON-BOUND STEAMER. (P11)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01731 A 893960

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,ROUTE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,MINING,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER LEVEL

ABST FACING THE TITLE PAGE OF THIS WORK IS A PHOTO OF A MAN STANDING ON THE BANK OF THE YUKON WITH 3 DOGS CAPTIONED "WAITING FOR THE BREAKUP OF THE ICE ON THE YUKON RIVER-RAMPART CITY, 1899" SOME OF EARLY GOLD SEEKERS WENT FROM SKAGWAY ACROSS COAST MOUNTAINS TO YUKON. OTHERS TOOK THE "ALL WATER ROUTE" AND WENT ON STEAMERS TO ST MICHAEL, "LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER IN NORTON SOUND ON BERING SEA. MANY STERNWHEEL RIVER BOATS WERE TOWED THERE TO TAKE THESE PASSENGERS 1,700 MIS. UP THE YUKON RIVER TO DAWSON CITY. ONLY A FEW ARRIVED THERE BEFORE THE YUKON FROZE FOR THE WINTER. BOATS LOADED WITH THEIR PASSENGERS HAD TO SEEK SHELTERS IN SLOUGHS OR OTHER PROTECTED PLACES TO ESCAPE BEING CRUSHED BY THE BREAKUP OF THE ICE TO COME IN THE SPRING. THEY WERE SCATTERED ALONG THE RIVER FOR A 1000 MI BETWEEN THE JUNCTION OF THE TANANA FORK OF THE YUKON AND DAWSON CITY, DOOMED TO SPEND THE DARK WINTER WHERE THEY WERE UNTIL THE RIVER WAS CLEAR OF ICE IN MAY OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR." (PP11-111) IN 1899 STARR AND HIS NEW PARTNER CHARLES OSBORNE GOT A JOB IN SKAGWAY HAULING MAIL TO DAWSON AND TOWNS ON YUKON AS FAR AS TANANA. "BELOW FORTY MILE THE ICE WAS SMOOTHER AND THE TRAIL LESS WELL DEFINED. HE TOOK TURNS DRIVING THE SLED, THE OTHER TRAVELING AHEAD OF THE DOGS. BUNKHOUSES WERE SELDOM AVAILABLE AND WE HAD TO RESORT LARGELY TO MAKING OUR OWN CAMPS IN WHICH TO GET OUR

NIGHTS SHELTER." (P47) "THE NEXT POST OFFICE WE ARRIVED AT WAS CIRCLE CITY, ESTABLISHED IN 1893, 170 MILES BELOW FORTY MILE. THE NEWS OF THE KLONDIKE STRIKE DID NOT REACH CIRCLE UNTIL JANUARY, 1897, WHEN A STAMPEDE OVER THE ICE TO DAWSON CLEANED OUT THE TOWN." (P47) NOTES THAT CIRCLE WAS FOUNDED BY JACK MCQUESTEN IN 1893, "WHOSE MEN HAD FOUND GOLD AT THE HEADWATERS OF BIRCH CREEK." (P47) "CIRCLE CITY IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTHERN RIM OF A HUGE BASIN OVER 200 MILES LONG FROM EAST TO WEST AND A 100 MILES WIDE AT ITS CENTER. IT APPEARS TO HAVE HELD A LAKE OF THAT SIZE BEFORE THE YUKON, ENTERING ON ITS SOUTHERN SIDE, WORE DOWN THE CHANNEL OF ITS OUTLET THROUGH THE RANGE OF THE RAY MOUNTAINS AT ITS WESTERN END. THIS BASIN IS KNOWN AS THE YUKON FLATS. THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH IT, WIDE AND SLUGGISH, WITH MANY CHANNELS AND HUNDREDS OF ISLANDS, FOLLOWING ITS USUAL NORTHWESTERLY COURSE TO THE CENTER OF THE BASIN.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01731 B 893960

STOR 1603393

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL

ABST HERE IT CROSSES THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AT FORT YUKON AND THEN CHANGES ITS COURSE TO A SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION." (P48) "FOLLOWING THE RIVER DOWN ITS MONOTONOUS 180 MILES OVER THE FLATS REQUIRED CARE. THE MAN LEADING THE WAY AHEAD OF THE DOGS MUST CAREFULLY PICK HIS WAY FROM POINT TO POINT, DODGING ISLANDS AND TRYING TO FOLLOW THE MAIN CHANNEL. WE MADE FORT YUKON IN 2 DAYS FROM CIRCLE." (P48) STARR NOTES FORT YUKON WAS ESTABLISHED BY HUDSON'S BAY CO. IN 1847, AT JUNCTION WITH PORCUPINE RIVER. (P48-49) HBC ABANDONED FORT YUKON IN 1869 AND IT WAS LATER TAKEN OVER BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. (P49) STARR FOUND MANY INDIANS AT TRADING POST, "WE WERE NOW WELL INTO APRIL. THE DAYS WERE GETTING LONG AND WARM WITH ALTERNATING THAWING AND FREEZING OF THE ICE ON THE RIVER. SINCE THIS CONDITION REQUIRED PROTECTION FOR THE DOGS FEET WE BOUGHT SOME DOG MOCCASINS AT THE TRADING POST WITH LEATHER PADS AND CANVAS TOPS WHICH WERE BOUND TO THEIR LEGS BY LACES WOUND AROUND AND TIED. OUR MUKLUKS PROTECTED US FROM BOTH SHARP ICE AND WATER." (P49) THE NEXT POST OFFICE WAS AT RAMPART CITY "250 MILES DOWN THE WINDING RIVER BELOW FORT YUKON. WE HAD TO MAKE OUR OWN CAMP EACH NIGHT AS THERE WERE NO BUNK HOUSES." (P49) THEY ARRIVED AT RAMPART ON APRIL 22 AND "FOUND IT TO BE QUITE A TOWN." (P49) BEYOND NORTHERN TRADING CO, THEY CAME TO 2 STORY POST OFFICE. THERE HAD BEEN NO MAIL IN 6 MONTHS, WHEN LAST MAIL FROM ST MICHAEL HAD ARRIVED. (P50) ONE OF MEN WHO HAD BEEN CAUGHT BY FREEZEUP NEAR RAMPART IN FALL OF 1898 WAS WYATT EARP, WHO SET UP A SALOON HERE. THERE WERE 2 BOATS THAT FROZE IN NEAR RAMPART. ACROSS THE RIVER FROM RAMPART WAS THE STERNWHEELER, "MONARCH," WHICH WAS "OVERTAKEN BY THE FREEZEUP IN 1898 WHILE ON ITS WAY TO DAWSON...WAITING FOR THE SPRING BREAKUP OF THE ICE. THE CAPTAIN HAD NEVER BEEN ON THE YUKON BEFORE AND WAS WORRIED OVER LACK OF A PILOT.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01731 C 893960

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL

ABST FLEISHMAN (A FRIEND OF STARR'S) SUGGESTED THAT AS WE HAD COME DOWN OVER THE ICE AT THE TIME OF LOW WATER WE SHOULD KNOW THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE RIVER OVER THE TROUBLESOME YUKON FLATS, WITH ITS MANY ISLANDS AND CHANNELS. THE CAPTAIN SEEMED GLAD TO ENGAGE OUR SERVICES AND AGREED TO PAY US AS PILOTS." (P51) BUT FIRST THEY HAD TO COMPLETE THEIR RUN TO TANANA. "AS THE DAYS WERE LONG AND THE ICE SMOOTH AND THE DOGS IN FINE CONDITION, WE STARTED AT 3 AM WITH THE INTENTION OF MAKING TANANA IN A DAYS RUN. AT ABOUT 4 PM WE CAME TO A SMALL STEAMER FROZEN IN THE ICE IN MIDSTREAM AND DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION. THE MEN ABOARD WERE EVIDENTLY WAITING FOR THE FIRST SIGNS OF BREAKUP BEFORE EVACUATING." (P51) THEY HAD DINNER THERE AND ARRIVED AT TANANA, "OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THAT FORK OF THE YUKON," BEFORE MIDNIGHT. (P51) THEY HAD BEEN TRAVELLING 19 HOURS AND COVERED ABOUT 80 MILES. (P51) "TANANA PROVED TO BE ONLY A TRADING POST WITH A FEW INHABITANTS," SO THEY RETURNED TO RAMPART TO WAIT FOR BREAKUP. (P52) BREAKUP CAME "ABOUT WHEN EXPECTED." (P52) "AS THE MELTING SNOW

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3957

POURS STREAMS OF WATER INTO ALL THE RIVER'S BRANCHES, THE VOLUME OF WATER IN THE MAIN YUKON BUILDS UP IN VOLUME UNDER THE ICE AND LIFTS THE CENTER HIGHER AND HIGHER UNTIL IT BREAKS AWAY FROM ITS BANKS. SUDDENLY THE WHOLE MASS OF THICK ICE BEGINS TO CRACK WITH A ROARING SOUND AND STARTS TO MOVE DOWN THE RIVER IN HUGE SLABS-CHURNING, WHIRLING, HEAVING, AND GRINDING INTO SMALLER AND SMALLER CHUNKS." (PP52-53) AFTER ICE CLEARED THEY CROSSED THE RIVER TO THE "MONARCH" AND MOVED INTO THEIR CABINS. A FEW DAYS AFTER STARTING UP RIVER THEY PASSED THE STEAMER "RIDEOUT" ANOTHER BOAT WHICH HAD WINTERED NEAR RAMPART." (P53) THE RIDEOUT WAS TAKING ON WOOD AT WOODCHOPPERS CAMP. STARR HAD SEEN IT YEARS BEFORE. THE RIDEOUT "WAS ONE OF THE FLEET OF STERNWHEEL STEAMBOATS WHICH HAD LONG DONE SERVICE ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND ITS TRIBUTARY RIVERS DURING THE WHEAT GROWING ERA FROM 1875 TO 1895." (P53) THE MONARCH AND RIDEOUT RACED EACH OTHER TO DAWSON. "ON ONE OCCASION WE PASSED THE "RIDEOUT" AND, UPON ROUNDING A POINT OUT OF HER SIGHT, CAME TO A LONG HORSE-SHOE BEND IN THE RIVER WHERE A CUT-OFF CHANNEL CROSSED THE NECK OF THE BEND SHORTENING THE DISTANCE MANY MILES.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01731 D 893960

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL

ABST AS WE HAD COME DOWN THIS CUTOFF ON THE ICE WE FELT SURE IT WAS SAFE TO NAVIGATE IN HIGH WATER AND THUS STEAL A MARCH ON THE "RIDEOUT." (P53-54) THEY WENT IN CUTOFF WITHOUT CAPTAIN'S PERMISSION, BECAUSE HE WAS SLEEPING. AS THEY APPROCHED THE MAIN CHANNEL HOWEVER, THE "WATER SHOALED, AND AS STERNWHEELERS ACT IN SHOAL WATER, THE STERN OF THE BOAT BEGAN TO MAKE JUMPS." (P54) THE CAPTAIN WOKE UP YELLING, BUT LUCKILY THEY "CROSSED THE SHOAL WATER INTO THE MAIN CHANNEL." (P54) LATER THAT YEAR STARR WAS AT DAWSON AND HE SAYS, "THE BOATS ARRIVING FROM ST MICHAEL CONFIRMED THE NEWS OF THE GOLD STRIKE AT NOME." (P58) IN A FOOTNOTE TO HIS BOOK, STARR WROTE IN 1960, "THE DAYS OF GOLD NOW APPEAR TO HAVE PASSED. THE TOWNS OF DAWSON, FORTYMILE, CIRCLE CITY, RAMPART CITY ALONG THE YUKON, HAVE ALMOST VANISHED. THE STERNWHEEL STEAMERS HAVE VANISHED FROM THE FAR REACHES OF THE RIVER." (P67)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01736 907

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY

ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON MAKES AN URGENT TRIP FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO EAGLE CITY, ALASKA VIA WATER TO RELAY ON IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO THE WORLD ABOUT THE FATE OF A LOST EXPEDITION ON ARCTIC SEA ICE. "FROM FT YUKON TO EAGLE CITY, THE ONLY WAY OF COVERING THE 200 MILES WAS BY RIVER STEAMER. WHEN THE STEAMER HANNA ARRIVED, SHE WAS SO HEAVILY LOADED THAT SHORTLY AFTER WE SET OUT, SHE HAD TO PULL UP ALONG SIDE THE RIVER BANK TO UNLOAD SOME OF HER CARGO BEFORE PASSING THRU A SHALLOW STRETCH. SOME OF THE PASSENGERS WORKED WITH THE CREW FOR 12 HRS UNLOADING SIX HUNDRED TONS OF OATS. WE DID NOT REACH EAGLE CITY UNTIL SEPTEMBER 7." (P97-98)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01748 A 862916

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST ARCHDEACON HUDSON STUCK STATES THAT THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONARIES FOLLOWED THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ON THE UPPER YUKON. IN 1861, REV. WILLIAM KIRBY MADE THE FIRST VISIT, AND THE FOLLOWING YEAR ROBERT MCDONALD, "WHO TRAVELLED FAR AND WIDE UPON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES," BEGAN HIS WORK. (P2) THE FIRST MISSIONARIES IN THE INTERIOR WERE DEPENDENT UPON THE "LOWER YUKON ROUTE" FOR TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR SUPPLIES. BY 1886, "A SMALL STERN-WHEEL, WOOD-BURNING STEAMBOAT WAS ALREADY PLYING THE YUKON FOR SOME FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES, MAKING

ONE ROUND TRIP IN A SEASON, TO CARRY THE MINER'S SUPPLIES." (P20) MR PREVOST OF TANANA HAD HIS OWN "MISSIONARY STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOAT" NORTHERN LIGHT TO PROVISION HIMSELF. (P44-45) (STUCK SAYS THIS STEAMBOAT WAS USED FOR NINE YEARS, NO DATES ARE GIVEN BUT INTERNAL EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THE YEARS WERE 1894-1903). STUCK NOTES THE RAPID GROWTH OF CIRCLE CITY ON THE YUKON AFTER GOLD WAS STRUCK AND THE WAY IT DREW PEOPLE INTO THE INTERIOR. (P46) BISHOP ROHE AND MR PREVOST WISHED TO BUILD A MISSION ON THE YUKON NEAR FORT ADAMS, BUT THEY MOVED UP RIVER FROM THE FORT AND BUILT WHAT BECAME TANANA. "A SHOAL HAD FORMED IN FRONT OF FT ADAMS WHICH GREW WITH EACH SEASON, SO THAT IT WAS CONTINUALLY MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT FOR STEAMBOATS TO LAND." (P62) TANANA GREW, FORT ADAMS PERISHED, AFTER PREVOST MOVED IN 1900. STUCK OBSERVES THAT WHEN MISSION AT ANVIK WAS STARTED (1886), EVEN AS LATE AS MR PREVOST'S FIRST MISSION AT FT ADAMS (1891) THERE WAS ONLY ONE ROUND-TRIP STEAMBOAT PER YR, BUT IN 1896, THIRTY STEAM DRIVEN CRAFT - "LARGE AND SMALL" - WENT UP THE YUKON. (P70) STUCK SAYS THAT EAGLE HAD A RAPID GROWTH AND AN EQUALLY RAPID DECLINE. (P28) TWO HUNDRED WHITE GOLD SEEKERS WERE STRANDED IN FT YUKON IN THE WINTER OF 1897-1898 "FROM STEAMBOATS UNABLE TO REACH DAWSON." (P79) DURING THE WINTER AND SPRING OF 1899-1900, A RUSH TOOK PLACE FROM THE INTERIOR TO NOME. "NEVER BEFORE OR SINCE WAS SUCH A TRAIL DOWN THE YUKON."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01748 B 862916

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH ROUTE, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST FROM DAWSON TO KALTAG (AT WHICH POINT A PORTAGE OF NINETY MILES IS MADE DIRECT TO NORTON SOUND) ROADHOUSES SPRANG UP ALL ALONG THE BANKS AT INTERVALS OF TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE MILES. LATE IN THE SPRING MEN EVEN MADE THE WHOLE JOURNEY ON BICYCLE, SO HARD-BEATEN WAS THE SNOW." (P82-83) IN 1916, THE CURRENT OF THE YUKON CHANGED ITS COURSE AT FT YUKON AND THREATENED TO DESTROY THE HOSPITAL. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FEET OF BANK WAS CUT AWAY. TWO YEARS LATER THE CURRENT CHANGED AGAIN AND THE CUTTING CEASED. (P165)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01749 905911

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, ICE, RIVER, ROUTE
 ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON, TRAVELLED BY DOGTEAM FROM CIRCLE CITY TO FORT YUKON ON THE YUKON RIVER IN DEC 1905. STUCK WITH AN INEXPERIENCED BOY AS A GUIDE GOT INTO TROUBLE IN MINUS 65 DEGREES TEMP AND FELL THROUGH THE ICE. SINCE THEY COULD NOT FIND THE MAIL CABIN THEY WALKED BACK TO CIRCLE CITY. AFTER RECOVERING HE AGAIN SET OUT WITH A MAN GUIDING AND IN 3 DAYS REACHED FORT YUKON. WITH 3 MEN, 2 TOBOGGANS AND 7 DOGS STUCK SET OUT FOR COLDFOOT FOLLOWING THE YUKON RIVER UNTIL PAST THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER THEN CROSS COUNTRY TO THE CHANDALAR RIVER. (P26) IN MARCH 1906 STUCK TRAVELLED FROM NOME TO FAIRBANKS BY WAY OF THE UNALAKLIK RIVER AND THE UNALAKLIK-YUKON PORTAGE. THEY REACHED THE YUKON RIVER AT KALTAG. THE GOING ON THE YUKON RIVER WAS TOUGH SINCE THERE WAS NO TRAIL TO FOLLOW AND STORMY AND WINDY WEATHER PREVAILED. THEY MADE BETTER TIME WHEN THE MAIL-MAN'S TRAIL WAS FOLLOWED: 18 TO 30 MILES PER DAY. UPON REACHING TANANA THEIR ROUTE FOLLOWED THE TANANA RIVER. IN 1910 STUCK TRAVELLED BY DOGTEAM FROM TANANA TO RAMPART, A DISTANCE OF 75 MI. THE WIND THROUGH THE LOWER RAMPARTS MADE TRAVEL VERY DIFFICULT. (P219) HE THEN UTILIZED THE PORTAGE TRAIL FROM RAMPART TO THE HOT SPRINGS ON THE TANANA RIVER. (P224) IN 1910 STUCK TRAVELLED FROM TANANA CROSSING TO FORTYHILE BY DOGTEAM. THEN HE PROCEEDED DOWN THE YUKON BACK INTO THE U.S. SERVICES WERE HELD AT EAGLE THEN HE CONTINUED BY RIVER AND PORTAGE TO NATION ROADHOUSE. STOPS WERE MADE AT COAL CREEK AND WOODCHOPPER CREEK. IN ONE AND A HALF DAYS FROM WOODCHOPPER ROADHOUSE CIRCLE WAS REACHED. (P290) THE 75 TO 80 MILES THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS TO FORT YUKON WAS THE MOST DANGEROUS STRETCH OF RIVER SINCE IT WAS BEGINNING TO BREAKUP. (P291) IN MARCH 1911 STUCK TRAVELLED FROM IDITAROD CITY TO DISHKAKET AND THENCE ON THE LEWIS CUT OFF TO THE YUKON. THEY CROSSED THE YUKON RIVER TO LEWIS' ROADHOUSE. NOW MOST OF THE TRAVELLING WAS ON THE SURFACE OF THE YUKON 450 MI TO FORT YUKON FROM STEPHEN'S VILLAGE TO FORT YUKON TRAVEL HAD TO BE DONE AT NIGHT SINCE THE APRIL WEATHER MADE THE SNOW TOO SOFT. THEY ARRIVED IN FORT YUKON ON APRIL 23RD AND 17 DAYS LATER THE ICE WENT OUT AND THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3959

YUKON FLOWED FROM BANK TO BANK. (P347)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01750 A 842917
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290W 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER
 CHANNEL,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,ROUTE,TIDE,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DREDGING,LAND
 TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,PHOTO,FREIGHT,MINING,FISHING,RIVER BASIN
 ABST OF SAFETY ON THE YUKON, STUCK WRITES: "I DO NOT THINK THERE CAN BE A RIVER IN THE WORLD, USED AS MUCH AS THIS
 IS, THAT HAS ANY BETTER RECORD FOR THE SAFETY OF ITS STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC." (P29) "IN THE WINTER, THE WHOLE
 YUKON FLOWS BENEATH ITS CRUST OF ICE AS CLEAR AS CRYSTAL, BUT THE VERY FLOOD THAT CARRIES OUT THE ICE BRINGS
 DOWN THE SILT AND MUD AND THE ASH, AND FOR WEEKS AT A TIME THE WATER IS UNDRINKABLE WITHOUT FILTERING OR
 SETTLING. (P40-41) STUCK DESCRIBES EAGLE AS "PLEASANTLY SITUATED" AND NOTES THAT IT HAS A CUSTOMS
 HOUSE,COURT, CHURCH, AND STORES. (P73) THE YUKON CARRIES A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF DRIFTWOOD. "AT ANY HIGH LEVEL
 OF WATER THE VISITOR WILL FIND THE RIVER BURDENED AND ITS NAVIGATION HINDERED BY FOREST DEBRIS IN IMMENSE
 QUANTITIES..SOMETIME THE DRIFTWOOD IS SO THICK THAT STEAMBOATS ARE UNABLE TO PROCEED AND MUST TIE UP TO THE
 BANK UNTIL THE WATER SUBSIDES AND THE HINDRANCE ABATES." (P78) STUCK OBSERVES THAT YUKON WINTER TRAVEL HAS
 UNDERGONE "GRADUAL DECAY." (P82) CIRCLE UNDERWENT TREMENDOUS GROWTH JUST PRIOR TO THE TURN OF THE CENTURY,
 BUT NOW IT HAS A WHITE POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 25 WHITES, WITH PERHAPS 10 TIMES AS MANY ON THE VARIOUS
 CREEKS". SOME OF THEM FIFTY MILES AWAY, AND DRAWING THEIR SUPPLIES FROM THE TOWN." (P89) EROSION OF THE RIVER
 BANKS IS THE MOST STRIKING FEATURE OF THE YUKON FLATS. "SOMETIMES ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO TWO HUNDRED FEET
 WILL BE REMOVED AT ONE PLACE IN A SEASON. MOREOVER, THE SPEED OF THE RIVER SCOOPS OUT ITS BED AND SHIFTS
 GREAT BODIES OF SAND AND GRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE." (P92) STUCK CONTINUES: "THE STEAMBOAT CHANNEL IS THUS
 CONTINUALLY CHANGING; FOR OF THE NUMEROUS CHANNELS THERE IS ALWAYS ONE THAT CARRIES THE DEPTH AND VOLUME OF
 WATER, AND THIS ONE IS THE STEAMBOAT CHANNEL. IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS THE STEAMBOAT CHANNEL MAY CHANGE, MAY PILE
 UP A NEW BAR, MAY FORSAKE A BANK THAT IT HAS BEEN CUTTING AND THROW ITS WATER UPON THE OTHER SIDE, MAY
 ABANDON ONE BRANCH OF THE RIVER ALTOGETHER AND POUR ITSELF INTO ANOTHER." (P92) SUCH IN THE CONDITION OF THE
 RIVER BETWEEN FT YUKON AND CIRCLE, AND THUS IT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN A PILOT TO SERVE THIS AREA. (P92)
 STUCK CALLS THE LANDSCAPE OF THE FLATS "DREARY" AND WITHOUT SALIENT LANDMARKS. (P93)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01750 B 842917
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S029N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER
 CHANNEL,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,ROUTE,TIDE,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DREDGING,LAND
 TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,PHOTO,FREIGHT,MINING,FISHING,RIVER BASIN
 ABST STUCK CALLS FT YUKON "SQUALID; IT HAS A CHURCH, HOSPITAL AND TWO OR THREE STORES. (P96) IN 1869, THE FIRST
 STEAMBOAT TRAVELLED UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL TO FT YUKON. (P100) "THE NAVIGATION SEASON OF 1897 CAME TO A
 CLOSE WITH MANY STEAMBOATS FAR SHORT OF THEIR DESTINATION. BOATS OF A DRAUGHT TOO GREAT FOR THE SHALLOW
 WATERS OF THE FLATS "THEY TIDE UP AT FT. YUKON AND 350 MEN SPENT THE WINTER THERE. (P103) STUCK NOTES THAT FT
 YUKON IS NOT ONLY THE LARGEST VILLAGE ON THE YUKON BUT THE HEALTHIEST, WITH THE BIRTH RATE FAR HIGHER THAN
 THE DEATH RATE. (P105) ONE OF THE MAJOR DRAWBACKS OF FT YUKON IS RIVER EROSION. IN 1916 MORE THAN 100 FEET OF
 THE BANKS WERE CUT AWAY AND BUILDINGS HAD TO BE MOVED. (P106) FT YUKON IS A "METROPOLIS AND TRADING POINT"
 FOR SETTLEMENTS ON THE PORCUPINE, THE BIG AND LITTLE BLACK RIVERS, BIRCH CREEK, AND CHRISTIAN RIVER. (P108)
 BEAVER LIES 80 MILES BELOW FT YUKON. IT OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE CHANDALAR RIVER,
 DISCOVERIES NOW ABANDONED. (P1917-) IT STILL MAINTAINS A STORE AND A FEW CUSTOMERS. (P109-110)RAHPART HAS
 20-30 WHITE RESIDENTS, AGAINST A THOUSAND IN ITS HEYDAY AS A MINING CAMP. (P134) THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
 STATION ACROSS THE RIVER IS, IN CONTRAST, WELL-KEPT AND DIVERSIFIED.(P134) FORTY MILES OR SO BELOW RAHPART
 THE RAPIDS OF THE RAHPARTS ARE REACHED."...THE CHANNEL IS CONSTRICTED BY ROCKS AND PRESSES AGAINST THE SOUTH

BANK, AND THE GREAT VOLUME OF WATER PASSING THROUGH A NARROW COMPASS WITH CONSIDERABLE GRADE GIVES A VERY SWIFT, SHIRLING CURRENT, THOUGH IT PRESENTS NO GREAT DIFFICULTY TO THE RIVER STEAMBOATS UNLESS THEY HAVE A HEAVY TON OF BARGES. THIS IS THE POINT WHICH THE RUSSIAN NAVAL LIEUTENANT ZAGOSKIN IS GENERALLY CREDITED WITH REACHING ON HIS VOYAGE UP THE YUKON IN 1842, REPORTING THE RIVER NOT NAVIGABLE ANY FARTHER." (P136) STUCK CALLS TANANA "THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACE, IN A GENERAL WAY, ON THE AMERICAN YUKON," PARTLY BECAUSE OF FT GIBBON AND PARTLY BECAUSE IT IS SITUATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE YUKON AND TANANA. (P139)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 01750 C 842917

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,ROUTE,TIDE,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DREDGING,LAND TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,PHOTO,FREIGHT,MINING,FISHING,RIVER BASIN

ABST STUCK SAYS THAT THE MILITARY GARRISON AT TANANA AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE TELEGRAPH LINES BY THE SIGNAL CORPS COST \$350,000 A YEAR. (P148) PASSING THE MOUTH OF THE NOMI (THE NOWITNA OR "NOVI") STUCK OBSERVES THAT "THE AFFLUENTS OF THE LEFT BANK IN THIS REGION ARE NOT IMPORTANT, OR NAVIGABLE FOR MANY MILES." (P155) KOKRINES, A LITTLE FURTHER ON, HAS A TRADING POST, A CHURCH, A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AND A TELEGRAPH STATION. (P156) RUBY WAS FOUNDED IN 1911 AFTER A GOLD STRIKE, AS SOON AS NAVIGATION OPENED, MINERS FLOCKED. RUBY IS THE MOST POPULOUS PLACE ON THE ALASKAN YUKON. (P171) (P-161-162) STUCK PROVIDES THE STANDARD HISTORY OF NULATO AND RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES THERE. HE ADDS THAT THE CITY PRESENTLY HAS A COUPLE OF STORES, A RESIDENT COMMISSIONER AND DEPUTY MARSHAL, A RADIO-TELEGRAPH STATION AND A MISSION. (P162) "ALMOST ANYWHERE BELOW TANANA THE TRAVELLER VOYAGING DOWNSTREAM MAY PASS A STEAMBOAT WITH A TOW OF TWO OR THREE BARGES, SLOWLY FORGING AGAINST THE CURRENT, PUSHING FIFTEEN HUNDRED TONS OF FOOD AND MACHINERY AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE AHEAD OF IT." THE BARGES WILL BE LEFT AT THE VARIOUS TRIBUTARIES TO SERVICE THE NEEDS OF THEIR RESIDENTS. (P170) AT KALTAG, ONE MAY MAKE A WINTER PORTAGE TO ST MICHAEL, SAVING 400 MILES. (P172) "THE FINE 'PACKETS' AND THE POWERFUL FREIGHT-BOATS RARELY GO ABOVE TANANA NOWADAYS; THOUGH WHEN THEY WERE PUT ON THE RIVER THEIR RUN WAS THE FULL SIXTEEN HUNDRED MILES TO DAWSON. YEAR BY YEAR FOR TEN YEARS PAST THE RIVER TONNAGE HAS STEADILY DECLINED, UNTIL THE SEASON OF 1916, WHEN MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD FROM THE NENANA BASE GAVE A FILLIP TO FREIGHTS." (P172) THERE IS NO SETTLEMENT IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO FIND A PLACE ON THE MAP BETWEEN KALTAG AND ANVIK. (P173) AN OCCASIONAL FISH-WHEEL AND CAMP DOT THE WILDERNESS. (P174) "IT IS EIGHTY YEARS," JUDGES STUCK, "SINCE WHITE MEN BEGAN TO USE THIS RIVER; IT IS FIFTY YEARS SINCE IT CAME INTO THE POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES; YET HERE, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT IT IS NAUGHT BUT THE UNPEOPLED WILDERNESS." (P175)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 01750 D 842917

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,ROUTE,TIDE,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DREDGING,LAND TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,MINING,FISHING,RIVER BASIN

ABST STUCK PASSES ANVIK AND HOLY CROSS, THE TRANSFER POINT FOR THE IDITAROD MINING CAMP. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH MAINTAINS "A STEAMER OF GOOD SIZE," THE ST JOSEPH, TO BRING SUPPLIES FROM ST MICHAEL TO HOLY CROSS AND OTHER MISSIONS." (P188) BETWEEN HOLY CROSS AND RUSSIAN MISSION, THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM REACH A POINT, PINUTE, WHERE NO MORE THAN 30 MILES SEPARATE THEM. "LOW-LYING LANDS, WITH LAKES AND STREAMS NEARLY ALL THE WAY, AFFORD AN EASY PASSAGE FROM THE ONE GREAT RIVER TO THE OTHER IN ABOUT DOUBLE THE DISTANCE JUST MENTIONED. THIS IS THE PINUTE PORTAGE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN COMMON USE SINCE RUSSIAN DAYS..." (P193) STUCK MENTIONS MARSHALL AND ANDREAFSKY. THE TIDE CAN BE FELT AT ANDREAFSKY, ALTHOUGH THE OCEAN IS 120 MILES DISTANCE. (P198) "THE FAMILIAR CONIFEROUS FOREST THAT HAS LINED THE BANKS EVER SINCE THE VOYAGES WAS LAUNCHED AT WHITEHORSE... IS GONE. CLUMPS OF COTTONWOOD WILL BE SEEN HERE AND THERE FOR A WHILE YET, BUT THE WILLOW IS NOW THE CHIEF

GROWTH. WE APPROACH THE TUNDRA COUNTRY OF THE DELTA." (P198) "ALREADY THE LARGEST MOUTH OF THE YUKON, THE KWISHLUAK, HAS LED OFF ITS WATER FROM THE MAIN STREAM, THAT BIFURCATION TAKING PLACE A FEW MILES ABOVE (ANDREAFSKY) BUT THIS SOUTH MOUTH IS NOT NAVIGATED IN GENERAL. THE STEAMBOAT EXIT IS BY THE NORTH OR APOON MOUTH, WHICH LEADS TO ST MICHAEL". (P198-199) ANDREAFSKY BECAME A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE BRIEFLY WITH THE GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC TO THE KLONDIKE. IT WAS THE FIRST CONVENIENT HARBOR FROM THE MOUTH UP. EXTENSION FACILITIES WERE BUILT FOR BOATS AND MEN. THESE FACILITIES STILL STOOD BUT ABANDONED WHEN STUCK VISITED ANDREAFSKY. THE N C CO. BOUGHT UP AS MANY BOATS AS POSSIBLE AFTER IT ABSORBED THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, SO THAT IT COULD DESTROY COMPETITION. (P200) THE ACTIVITIES OF THE N C COMPANY NOTWITHSTANDING, STUCK REASONS THAT THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY AND THE STEAMBOAT LINE THAT CONNECTED WITH IT IN 1900" WERE THE CHIEF BLOW TO TRAFFIC ON THE LOWER YUKON." (P201) "THE TIMES OF THE KLONDIKE WERE SPACIOUS TIMES FOR THE YUKON. ANYTHING THAT COULD STEM ITS CURRENT WAS VALUABLE OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO THE CRAFT ON ANY OTHER RIVER IN THE WORLD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01750 E 842917

STOR 1603399

MDUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,ROUTE,TIDE,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DREDGING,LAND TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,MINING,FISHING,RIVER BASIN

ABST I WISH I HAD THE LIST THAT I SUPPOSE SOME ONE AT ST MICHAEL MUST HAVE KEPT OF EVERY STEAMBOAT THAT WENT UP THE RIVER. I WISH I HAD MYSELF KEPT RECORD OF THE WRECKED BOATS I HAVE SEEN, OR SEEN FRAGMENTS OF... (P201) STUCK SAYS THAT NO SIGN OR MARKER INDICATES THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER THAT LEADS TO ST MICHAEL AND THUS IT IS EASY TO GET LOST IN A MAZE OF SLOUGHS AND FALSE CHANNELS AS HE DID IN 1913. (P203) BUT THE REST OF THE RIVER IS JUST AS BAD. "THERE ARE NO SAILING MARKS, NO INDICATIONS OF THE POINTS AT WHICH TO MAKE DIFFICULT CROSSINGS, NO AIDS, WHATEVER TO NAVIGATION ALONG THE WHOLE EXTENT OF THIS GREAT RIVER SAVE THE FEW THAT INDIVIDUAL STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS HAVE FROM TIME TO TIME SET UP." (P202) THEN ARE FIVE MAIN MOUTHS TO THE YUKON AND IN SPRING AND ANY FLOOD TIME THERE ARE MANY MORE. (P205) "THERE IS A BAR AT THE MOUTH (APOON MOUTH TOWARD ST MICHAEL) ON WHICH A DREDGE HAS BEEN WORKING FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, SUCKING OUT THE SAND AND MUD AT ONE END AND CASTING IT FORTH AGAIN AT THE OTHER, AND THUS GRADUALLY DEEPENING A CHANNEL. THERE IS SAID TO BE NOT LESS THAN THREE FEET OF WATER NOW AT LOW TIDE. (P207) IN 1910, A ROAD WAS BUILT FROM THE YUKON, AT WHAT BECAME BEAVER TO CARO, ABOUT 18 MILES OR SO ABOVE THE FORMER N C CO. POST AT CHANDALAR STATION. QUARTZ MINING IN THE CHANDALAR REGION COLLAPSED AND THIS ROAD WAS LITTLE USED. (P258-259) STUCK SAW MANY BOATS DESTINED FOR THE IDITARODD RUSH IN THE SUMMER OF 1910 GASOLINE BOATS, POLING BOATS, ROWBOATS, HOME MADE STEAMBOATS. (P376) WRITING OF THE YUKON FLATS STUCK SAYS: "INDEED, THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WHOLE REGION IS WETNESS; NINE-TENTHS OF ALL INTERIOR ALASKA THAT IS NOT MOUNTAIN IS LAKE AND STREAM AND NIGGERHEAD SWAMP, THICKLY INTERSPERSED WITH DENSE SCrub FOREST...TRAVEL ACROSS IT IN THE SUMMER IS IMPOSSIBLE, SAVE ALONG RIDGES OF HIGH GROUND." HE ADDS THAT THE WINTER ALLOWS ONE TO GO WHERE ONE PLEASES ON THE ICE AND SNOW. (P124) REFERRING TO THE YUKON NEAR THE MOUTH OF CHARLES CREEK (KANDIK RIVER) STUCK SAYS "THIS PART OF THE RIVER IS MUCH SUBJECT TO FLOOD, OWING TO THE CONFIGURATION OF THE CHANNEL, WHICH LENDS ITSELF TO THE JAMMING OF THE ICE..." (P82-83)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01750 F 842917

STOR 1603399

MDUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,ROUTE,TIDE,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DREDGING,LAND TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,MINING,FISHING,RIVER BASIN

ABST A VIOLENT WHIRLPOOL SLOUGH LIES 9 OR 10 MILES BELOW BEAVER. IT TRAVELS FIVE MILES BEFORE RETURNING TO THE MAIN RIVER. THE WATER IS SO TURBULENT THAT STUCK BELIEVES IT WOULD BE MARKED WITH A DANGER SIGNAL IF THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3962

GOVERNMENT BOTHERED TO EMPLOY NAVIGATION AIDS. (P114) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE TOWN OF EAGLE" SHOWS EAGLE FROM A DISTANCE WITH A STEAMBOAT IN THE YUKON. (BETWEEN P72-73) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE TOWN OF RAMPART," SHOWS RAMPART FROM THE YUKON. (BETWEEN P 134-135) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE 'PELICAN' STOPS AT FISH CAMP WITHIN THE RAMPARTS." PHOTO SHOWS INDIAN SUMMER CAMP WITH INDIANS AND DIPNETS AND BOATS IN FOREGROUND, STUCK'S LAUNCH 'PELICAN' IN BACKGROUND. (BETWEEN P 138-139) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE TOWN OF RUBY IN ITS FIRST YEAR, 1911" SHOWS RUBY FROM A HILL ABOVE. NOTE STEAMBOAT LOWER LEFT (BETWEEN P 162-163) PHOTO: CAPTION, "LOWDEN", SHOWS THE VILLAGE, FROM THE YUKON. (BETWEEN P 162-163) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE MISSION BUILDINGS AT ANVIK, "VIEW FROM THE YUKON. (BETWEEN P 176-177) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION AND SCHOOL AT HOLY CROSS," SHOWN AT A DISTANCE FROM THE YUKON. (BETWEEN P. 188-189) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE RUSSIAN MISSION AND THE CHURCH," SHOWS THE VILLAGE WITH NUMEROUS SMALL BOATS ON BEACH ON LEFT AND CHURCH TO RIGHT. (P194-195) PHOTO: "TOWING BARGES OF MERCHANDISE UP THE YUKON" SHWS A LARGE STEAMBOAT PUSHING TWO LARGE BARGES. (BETWEEN P 196-197)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01756 A 899901

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,OBSTRUCTION,TIDE
 ABST MAY K SULLIVAN'S MEMOIR OF THE YUKON AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA CONTAINS A PHOTO CAPTIONED, "EAGLE CITY, ON THE YUKON, IN 1899. "THE PHOTO SHOWS THE TOWN AND A LARGE STEAMER TIED BEFORE IT IN THE RIVER. (P44) MRS SULLIVAN DESCRIBES THE YUKON FLATS: "THERE IS A STRETCH OF ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED MILES OF LOW, SWAMPY COUNTRY, WHERE THE YUKON EVIDENTLY LOSES ITS COURAGE TO RUN SWIFTLY, FOR IT SPREADS OUT INDOLENTLY IN ALL DIRECTIONS BETWEEN TREACHEROUS AND SHIFTING SAND-BARS, FAIRLY DISHEARTENING TO ALL NOT FAMILIAR WITH ITS MANY PECULIARITIES. WE NOW LEARNED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT WE WERE PRACTICALLY IN THE HANDS OF THREE PILOTS, TWO OF WHOM WERE ESKIMOS, ONE OF THEM ON A SALARY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH. OWING TO THE NEAR APPROACH OF WINTER, AND THE EXTREMELY LOW WATER AT THIS POINT, THE CAPTAIN, CREW, AND MANY OTHERS, WERE ANXIOUS FACES UNTIL THE FLATS WERE WELL PASSED." (P47) LOW WATER PREVENTED THE STEAMER FROM LANDING AT ET YUKON. (P48) OF THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON MRS SULLIVAN WRITES: "THE YUKON WAS NOW GETTING WIDER AND WIDER, THE WATER WAS SHALLOW AND MORE SHALLOW, THEN SUDDENLY WE FELT A HEAVY JAR. THE BIG STERN WHEEL REFUSED TO MOVE-WE WERE STUCK, EAST ON A SAND BAR! HERE WE REMAINED ALL DAY, DREADING A HARD FREEZE WHICH WAS LIABLE TO SETTLE DOWN UPON US AT ANY TIME, FIXING OUR BOAT AND US IN THE ICE INDEFINITELY." (P54) BUT, THE TIDE SET THEM FREE AND THEY PROCEEDED OUT THE APOON MOUTH TO ST MICHAEL. (P54) ON HER WAY BACK FROM GOLOVIN TO ST MICHAEL MRS SULLIVAN RECORDED THAT HER STERNWHEELER HIT A SAND BAR. "SOON TWO OTHER STEAMERS LAY ALONG SIDE, WAITING, AS DID WE, FOR A HIGH TIDE TO FLOAT US...WHEN THE HIGH TIDE CAME, WE FLOATED OFF THE BAR." (P381)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01756 B 899901

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,OBSTRUCTION,TIDE
 ABST MRS SULLIVAN DESCRIBES TRAVELLING UP RIVER ON THE YUKON IN 1901. "OUR DAYS WERE UNEVENTFUL. A BROKEN STERN WHEEL, ENFORCED RESTS UPON SAND BARS, FREQUENT STOPS AT WOOD YARDS WITH A FEW MOMENTS RUN UPON SHORE...AFTER A WHILE THE NIGHTS GREW TOO DARK, FOR SAFE PROGRESS, AND THE BOAT WAS TIED UP UNTIL DAYLIGHT." THE WATER WAS LOW, SHE OBSERVES. (P382)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01784 967

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,ECONOMY,RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO

ABST WHILE AT EAGLE, TOURIST TROUT AND WIFE WENT TO A SPOT "WHERE AN INDIAN HAD A FISHWHEEL IN THE YUKON RIVER."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3963

(P61) AUTHOR BOUGHT A 3 1/2 LB SALMON FOR \$1.00 FROM THE INDIAN. (P62) PHOTO P89 SHOWS "THE MANY-CHANNELED YUKON" AS SEEN FROM A SMALL PLANE AT 2000 FT. AUTHOR WAS A PASSENGER ON THE PLANE, BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND FORT YUKON. THIS CAMPING TRIP WAS IN 1967.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 01785 914
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW DIMENSION, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT
ABST C. R. TUTTLE DECLARES FLATLY THAT THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE TO WHITEHORSE, CA. HE FURTHER DECLARES THAT THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM TOGETHER PROVIDE FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS. (P138)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 01786 897
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, FISHING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, FLOOD, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST COMMENTING ON THE COUNTRY SURROUNDING THE YUKON, C R TUTTLE WRITES: "IT IS A MOUTHFUL, DESOLATE COUNTRY TO THE TRAVELER, AND AS HE ASCENDS THE MIGHTY STREAM THERE ARE VAST AREAS ON EITHER SIDE OF LOW, BOGGY COUNTRY, COVERED EVERYWHERE WITH A MOUNTAINOUS CLOAK OF WILLOWS AND RANK GRASSES. WHEREVER THE BANKS RAISE TO ANY CONSIDERABLE HEIGHT THEY ARE BEING CONSTANTLY UNDERMINED AND WASHED AWAY BY THE FLOODS. SO PRECIPITATE ARE THE LANDSLIDES CAUSED IN THIS WAY, THAT AT TIMES TRAVELERS ARE FORTUNATE TO ESCAPE WITH THEIR LIVES." (P52) TUTTLE CONTINUES: "THE YUKON IMPRESSES ONE AS A VAST INLAND SEA WITH EXPANSIVE, WATER-CHARGED, BOGGY AREAS ON EITHER SIDE AS FAR UP AS 700 OR 800 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. THERE ARE MANY POINTS AT WHICH THIS RIVER EXTENDS TO A BREADTH OF 20 MILES FROM SHORE TO SHORE, EVEN AS HIGH AS 800 MILES ABOVE ST. MICHAELS. FOR OVER 2000 MILES, OR UP TO A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF THE LEWIS AND THE PELLY, THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMERS, OF SAY 500 TONS EACH." (P51-52) DURING THE SUMMER, THE WHOLE POPULATION FLOCKS TO THE RIVER BANK TO HARVEST THE PLENTIFUL SALMON (EXCEPT FOR THE MINERS.) (P52) TUTTLE NOTES AN 1897 REPORT ON THE KLONDIKE BY MR. OGILVIE, WHO REPORTED THAT NEARLY 100 MEN HAD RUSHED INTO CANADA FROM CIRCLE CITY, "MANY OF THEM HAULING THEIR SLEDS THEMSELVES" (P85) PRESUMABLY, THEY TRAVELED ON OR NEAR THE YUKON, AND THEY WERE PROBABLY RESPONDING TO THE KLONDIKE STRIKE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 01787 925
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, RIVER, DISCHARGE
ABST KENNETH UNGERHANN IN "RACE TO NOME" DESCRIBED THE DOGSLED RACE TO DELIVER DIPHTHERIA SERUM FROM NENANA TO NOME IN 1925. ON THE YUKON PORTION, YITUS NICKOLI DROVE FROM TANANA TO KALLANDS; DAVE CORNING FROM KALLANDS TO NINE MILE MAIL CABIN; EDGAR KALLAND FROM NINE MILE TO KOKRINES; HARRY PITKA FROM KOKRINES TO RUBY; BILL MCCARTHY FROM RUBY TO WHISKEY CREEK; EDGAR NOLLNER FROM WHISKEY CREEK TO GALENA. GEORGE NOLLNER FROM GALENA TO BISHOP MOUNTAIN; CHARLIE EVANS FROM BISHOP MOUNTAIN TO NULATO. (PP73-81) "WHERE THE E MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER FLOWS INTO THE YUKON, EVANS CAME TO OPEN WATER. THE FAST-RUNNING, SUPPRESSED WATERS OF THE CONVERGING RIVERS HAD ERODED AWAY THE SURFACE ICE, AND FOR A HALF MILE EVANS CAREFULLY SKIRTED THE DANGEROUS OVERFLOW AND THE OPEN RIVER." (P81) TOMMY PATSY RAN THE SERUM FROM NULATO TO KALTAG, 36 MILES. (P83) AT KALTAG, THE ROUTE LEFT THE YUKON AND HEADED OVERLAND TO UNALAKLEET. (P84)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 01788 C 842913
STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3964

MOUT N623556 W1644810 K290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,MINING,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION

ABST IT SEEMS AS THOUGH ITS COURSE FOLLOWS EVERY POINT OF THE COMPASS. SO NUMEROUS ARE THE ISLANDS THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH THE MAINLAND. (P109--110) THERE ARE OCCASIONAL FUEL STOPS AND INDIAN SETTLEMENTS ALONG THIS PART OF THE YUKON. (P110) FT. YUKON HAS BEEN TRADING POST FOR MANY YEARS BUT IT WAS NEVER AN IMPORTANT MINING CENTER. IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1848. SUPPLIES FOR THE EARLY HUDSON BAY CO. SETTLEMENT WERE BROUGHT OVERLAND FROM YORK FACTORY, HUDSON BAY, 4000 MILES AWAY. (P.110-111) THE YUKON FLATS CONTINUE TO FORT HAMLIN; THE GOVERNMENT HAS A SCHOOL HERE. (P.112) RAMPART WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1897. "THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 200 MINERS EMPLOYED AND A BIG HYDRAULICKING PLANT IS OPERATED." (P.112) TANANA IS THE TRANSFER POINT FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS DESTINED FOR FAIRBANKS. FT. GIBBON WAS ERECTED HERE IN 1899. IT PROVIDED FOR RELIEF AND LAW AND ORDER FOR MINERS WHO WANDERED DOWN THE TANANA BY MISTAKE ON THEIR WAY TO THE GOLD FIELDS. (P.113) "BETWEEN FORTY HILE (CANADA) AND EAGLE CITY, THE CURRENT CUTS INTO THE SOFT BANKS, AND ALLOWS TONS UPON TONS OF EARTH AND GRAVEL TO FALL WITH LOUD SPLASHES INTO THE STREAM. SOME OF THE BANKS ARE THIRTY AND FORTY FEET HIGH AND ARE OVERGROWN WITH TREES AND CARPETS OF MOSS. IN PLACES THE BANK OF THE RIVER PRESENTS THE APPEARANCE OF HAVING BEEN LINED WITH MOSS AND TREES GROWING ON HORIZONTAL INSTEAD OF VERTICAL LINES. (P108) EAGLE IS AT THE END OF THE VALDEZ-EAGLE TELEGRAPH LINE. FT. EGBERT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1887; MUCH OF ITS WORK DURING THE NEXT TEN YEARS WAS DEVOTED TO AIDING DESTITUTE MINERS WHO HAD REACHED THE YUKON IN POOR CONDITION ON THEIR WAY TO THE KLONDIKE. (P108) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION GIVEN AS END DATE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01821 898

STDR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST BARNARD'S PARTY OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WENT DOWN RIVER IN EARLY SEPT IN RIVER STEAMER, FROM FORTYHILE TO MOUTH. (P131) N J PETER'S PARTY WENT ON STEAMER FROM WEARE TO ST MICHAELS FROM SEPT 5 TO 10, 1898. (P134)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01824 899

STDR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER,LAKE

ABST A DISCUSSION OF INLAND ROUTES, VIA THE YUKON RIVER TO NOME, WERE PRESENTED IN THE TEXT. THE YUKON ROUTE (INLAND) DURING SUMMER WAS RIVER STEAMER FROM LAKE BENNETT TO ST MICHAEL, RUN BY THE A C CO., AND NAT AND T CO IN WINTER, TRAVEL WAS BY DOG OR REINDEER SLED DOWN RIVER ON ICE TO MOUTH OF AUTOKATAT RIVER, WITH WESTWARD PORTAGE TO UNALAKLIK RIVER. (P35) THE VALDES VIA COPPER RIVER, MENTASTA PASS, TANANA RIVER, AND YUKON RIVER. (P36) THE COOK INLET-KUSKOKWIM ROUTE WAS PROPOSED FROM ILIADNA LAKE VIA TIKCHIK LAKE, KUSKOKWIM RIVER, YUKON RIVER, AND ANVIK RIVER. (P37) THE BERING SEA COAST ROUTE WAS ALONG KUSKOKWIM RIVER, TO YUKON RIVER, AND ANVIK RIVER. (P37)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 01844 949

STDR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,RECREATION,AGRICULTURE,SPRING,DISCHARGE

ABST IN D J CEDERSTROM'S, "SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA," HE REFERS TO CHARLES TURNBULL OF THE ALASKA DEPT. OF HEALTH WHO, IN 1949, MADE A SANITARY SURVEY COVERING THE YUKON FROM RAMPART TO HOLY CROSS. HE INDICATES THAT THE SMALL YUKON RIVER COMMUNITIES CONSIST MOSTLY OF INDIANS, EXCEPT ALONG THE LOWER REACHES OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3965

THE RIVER WHERE THE ESKIMO POPULATION BECOMES SIGNIFICANT. THE NATIVES DO SOME TRAPPING AND FISHING. HE ADDS THAT RAMPART, TANANA, KOKRINES, RUBY, GALENA, KOYUKUK STATION, NULATO, KALTAG, ANVIK AND HOLY CROSS ALL OBTAIN THEIR WATER SUPPLY FROM CISTERNS FROM THE RIVER, OR FROM MELTED ICE AND SNOW. (P31) AT CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS, IT WAS NOTED BY G A HARING THAT IN 1909 THE LAND ADJACENT TO THE YUKON WAS FIRST HOMESTEADED AND LATER DEVELOPED AS A RESORT, THE WATER BEING USED FOR BATHS, FOR IRRIGATING VEGETABLES, AND FOR DOMESTIC USE. (P31) D J CEDERSTROM NOTES THAT THE VILLAGE OF TANANA, WHICH LIES ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON, IS SERVED BY RIVER BOATS IN THE SUMMER. FISHING AND HUNTING ARE THE PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS. (P31) RUBY, A SETTLEMENT ON THE HIGH BLUFF OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE YUKON RIVER WAS ONCE SUPPLIED IN THE SUMMER MONTHS BY WATER PIPED FROM A SPRING JUST SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE. GALENA, WHICH LIES ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON IS A NATIVE VILLAGE WHOSE INHABITANTS SUBSIST BY FISHING AND TRAPPING. WATER CAN BE OBTAINED FROM SHALLOW WELLS IN THE VILLAGE BUT THE VILLAGERS PREFER TO CARRY WATER FROM THE YUKON RIVER. (P31) IN THE VICINITY OF MARSHALL, A SETTLEMENT ON THE LOWER YUKON ABOUT 150 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, SOME GOLD DREDGING HAS DONE. (P32) THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY EMPLOYS MANY OF THE NATIVES FROM ST MICHAEL TO OPERATE ITS FREIGHTING SERVICE BETWEEN THERE AND MARSHALL ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P32) FROM ST MICHAEL, STEAM-BOATS PLIED THE YUKON RIVER AS FAR INLAND AS DAWSON, A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN 1,300 MILES. (P32) SOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER MANY STREAMS CARRY GLACIAL ROCK FLOUR IN SUSPENSION. IN MOST PLACES THE MOVEMENT OF WATER FROM THESE STREAMS TO THE SURROUNDING AQUIFER IS PROBABLY GREATLY INHIBITED BY THE PRESENCE OF THIS FLOUR. (P3) AT CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS THE TOTAL FLOW IS ABOUT 340 GPM. (P31)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01908 903
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST RAMPART, ON THE YUKON RIVER, IS A DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR GLENN CREEK AND OTHER CAMPS, AND HAS A POPULATION OF 300. IT IS ABOUT 1000 FROM THE RIVER'S MOUTH AND ABOUT 600 MI FROM DAWSON. RAMPART CAN BE REACHED BY RIVER STEAMER FROM DAWSON IN ABOUT 3 DAYS, AND FROM ST MICHAEL IN ABOUT 1 WK. (P49)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01909 911
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623600 N1644800 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYHILE, SEVENTYHILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE HYDROGRAPH SHOWING DAILY DISCHARGE OF YUKON RIVER AT EAGLE. PLATE XII. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF YUKON RIVER AT EAGLE FOR 1911. (P239) A DAILY RECORD OF WATER FLOW ON THE YUKON WAS KEPT FOR THE OPEN SEASON 1911 BETWEEN MAY 9 AND OCTOBER 1. THE RIVER FREEZES UP ABOUT OCT 20 AND OPENS UP ABOUT MAY 10. HIGH WATER DISCHARGE AT EAGLE HAS REACHED 330,000 SECOND-FEET AT EAGLE AT THE END OF MAY. THE CREST WHICH OCCURRED ON MAY 22, 1911 AT EAGLE WAS 249,000 SECOND-FEET. (P238) A MINIMUM OF 10,100 OCCURRED ON APRIL 24, 1911. (P238) AT THE MOUTH THE AVERAGE FLOW AS ESTIMATED BY THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY IN 1911 WAS 436,000 SECOND-FEET. (P238)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 01909 911912
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,PHYSICAL,WATER LEVEL
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP219-239. "OPEN SEASON" REFERS TO THE ICE-FREE PERIOD. THE "CLOSED PERIOD" OR TIME OF ICE EXTENDS FROM ABOUT OCT. 20TH TO MAY 20TH. BY THE END OF APRIL, THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3966

SUN HAS RISEN SUFFICIENTLY TO BEGIN SIGNIFICANT THAW WHICH CAUSES THE RIVER TO RISE RAPIDLY. THE ICE BEGINS TO MOVE ABOUT MAY 10TH. RUN OF ICE LASTS ABOUT 10 DAYS. (P238)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01909 911912

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, GENERAL

ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP 219-239. A DAILY RECORD OF THE FLOW OF THE YUKON RIVER AT EAGLE WAS KEPT FOR THE ICE-FREE PERIOD OF 1911. THE END OF MAY IS THE TIME OF MAXIMUM DISCHARGE AND MAY REACH 330,000 SECOND- FEET AT EAGLE. THE AVERAGE FLOW AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON IS 436,000 SECOND FEET. (P238)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01982 965

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER LAKES, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST SOME OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE BROOKS RANGE FLOW INTO THE YUKON RIVER. (P22) THE ENTIRE PORCUPINE PLATEAU SECTION IS DRAINED BY TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON. (P23) "THE OGILVIE MOUNTAINS ARE DRAINED BY THE KANDIK, NATION, AND TATONDUK RIVERS, ALL TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P23) "SMALL THAW LAKES AND OXBOW LAKES ARE ALONG THE YUKON RIVER IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE MOUNTAINS." (P23) THE SE PART OF TINTINA VALLEY IS DRAINED BY "SMALL NORTH-FLOWING STREAMS THAT RISE IN THE UPLAND TO THE SOUTH AND HAVE SUPERPOSED COURSES TO THE YUKON RIVER IN NARROW VALLEYS ACROSS HILLS OF RESISTANT ROCKS ON THE NORTH. THE NW PART IS DRAINED LARGELY BY BIRCH CREEK, WHICH FLOWS PARALL TO THE YUKON INTO THE YUKON FLATS." (P23) THE YUKON-TANANA UPLAND IS DRAINED BY THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. THE FEW LAKES IN THE UPLAND AREA ARE MAINLY THAW LAKES IN VALLEY FLOORS AND LOW PASSES. (P24) "THE NORTHERN PART OF THE YUKON FLATS IS MADE UP OF GENTLY SLOPING OUTWASH FANS OF THE CHANDALAR, CHRISTIAN AND SHEENJEK RIVERS; THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE FLATS IS THE BROAD GENTLE OUTWASH FAN OF THE YUKON RIVER. THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS REGION, THE YUKON RIVER HAS A BRAIDED COURSE SOUTHEAST OF BEND AT FORT YUKON AND A MEANDERING COURSE WITH MANY SLOUGHS SW OF THE BEND AT FORT YUKON. MOST OF THE TRIBUTARIES RISE IN THE SURROUNDING UPLANDS AND MEANDER THROUGH THE FLATS. THERE ARE ABUNDANT THAW LAKES THROUGHOUT THE FLATS. THE YUKON RIVER ENTERS THE EAST END OF THE BAMPART TROUGH "THROUGH A NARROW ROCKY GORGE AND SWINGS IN BROAD BENDS FROM ONE SIDE OF THE TROUGH TO THE OTHER WITHIN A NARROW FLOOD PLAIN. SCATTERED THAW LAKES LIE ON THE YUKON FLOOD PLAIN AND ELSEWHERE IN THE TROUGH". (P25) THE HODZANA, TOZITNA, HELOZITNA AND DALL RIVERS PLUS MANY SHORTER STREAMS DRAIN THE KOKRINE, HODZANA HIGHLANDS AND FLOW INTO YUKON RIVER. (P25)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 01982 965

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER LAKES, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST SOME OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE BROOKS RANGE FLOW INTO THE YUKON RIVER. (P22) THE ENTIRE PORCUPINE PLATEAU SECTION IS DRAINED BY TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON. (P23) "THE OGILVIE MOUNTAINS ARE DRAINED BY THE KANDIK, NATION, AND TATONDUK RIVERS, ALL TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P23) "SMALL THAW LAKES AND OXBOW LAKES ARE ALONG THE YUKON RIVER IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE MOUNTAINS." (P23) THE SE PART OF TINTINA VALLEY IS DRAINED BY "SMALL NORTH-FLOWING STREAMS THAT RISE IN THE UPLAND TO THE SOUTH AND HAVE SUPERPOSED COURSES TO THE YUKON RIVER IN NARROW VALLEYS ACROSS HILLS OF RESISTANT ROCKS ON THE NORTH. THE NW PART IS DRAINED LARGELY BY BIRCH CREEK, WHICH FLOWS PARALL TO THE YUKON INTO THE YUKON FLATS." (P23) THE YUKON-TANANA

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3967

UPLAND IS DRAINED BY THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. THE FEW LAKES IN THE UPLAND AREA ARE MAINLY THAW LAKES IN VALLEY FLOORS AND LOW PASSES. (P24) THE NORTHERN PART OF THE YUKON FLATS IS MADE UP OF GENTLY SLOPING OUTFASH FANS OF THE CHANDALAR, CHRISTIAN AND SHEENJEK RIVERS. THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE FLATS IS THE BROAD GENTLE OUTFASH FAN OF THE YUKON RIVER. THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS REGION, THE YUKON RIVER HAS A BRAIDED COURSE SOUTHEAST OF BEND AT FORT YUKON AND A MEANDERING COURSE WITH MANY SLOUGHS SW OF THE BEND AT FORT YUKON. MOST OF THE TRIBUTARIES RISE IN THE SURROUNDING UPLANDS AND MEANDER THROUGH THE FLATS. THERE ARE ABUNDANT THAW LAKES THROUGHOUT THE FLATS. THE YUKON RIVER ENTERS THE EAST END OF THE RAMPART TROUGH THROUGH A NARROW ROCKY GORGE AND SWINGS IN BROAD BENDS FROM ONE SIDE OF THE TROUGH TO THE OTHER WITHIN A NARROW FLOOD PLAIN. SCATTERED THAW LAKES LIE ON THE YUKON FLOOD PLAIN AND ELSEWHERE IN THE TROUGH. (P25) THE HODZANA, TOZITNA, MELOZITNA AND DALL RIVERS PLUS MANY SHORTER STREAMS DRAIN THE KOKRINE, HODZANA HIGHLANDS AND FLOW INTO YUKON RIVER. (P25)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02033 866868
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0803W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, ICE

ABST IN THE YUKON VALLEY, AND THEN TO THE SHORES OF NORTON SOUND, A LARGE AREA IS OCCUPIED BY LIGNITE AND LEAF BEARING SANDSTONES OF THE KENAI GROUP (COAL BEARING MIOCENE BEDS BEST EXHIBITED ON THE SHORES OF KACHEMAK, KENAI PENINSULA), A SMALLER PORTION OF WHICH ARE OVERLAID BY THE NULATO MARINE SANDSTONES. (P245) THE YUKON VALLEY AFFORDS EXPOSIVES OF SANDSTONE LIKE THOSE OF THE ULUKAK R ALONG THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON. THE 1ST LOCALITY NOTED IN ASCENDING THE RIVER IS JUST BELOW ANDREAFSKI, AN OLD RUSSIAN TRADING POST. HIGH BLUFFS OF BLACK SANDSTONE COME DOWN TO THE RIVER JUST ABOVE THE FORK AND CONTINUE FOR 10 MILES AND JUST BELOW THE FORK IS THE LAST SMALL EXPOSURE, WHERE A SEAM OF BITUMINOUS SHALE ABOUT 6 IN. THICK WAS OBSERVED BY WALL IN 1866. THIS HAD BEEN WORKED A LITTLE BY THE RUSSIANS BUT ABANDONED AS THE MATERIAL WAS TOO IMPURE TO BURN WELL. IT DIPS IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION. ASCENDING THE RIVER, THE SANDSTONES ARE NEXT OBSERVED ALONG A STRETCH OF ABOUT A MILE NEAR THE NATIVE VILLAGE "STONY KICKHPAK." 2 1/2 MI BELOW IKOGHINT MISSION, THE SANDSTONES ALONG A STRIP OF 3 OR 4 MI ALTERNATE WITH OLDER METAMORPHIC AND LATER TRACHYTIC ROCKS. SOME LAYER OF THE SANDSTONES HERE WEATHER OF A WHITISH COLOUR, DIPPING IN A NW DIRECTION WITH MORE OR LESS FOLDING AND ALTERATION BY THE ACTION OF THE ERUPTIVES. AT LOFKAS, THE SANDSTONES BEGIN TO FORM THE MAIN MASS OF THE STRATA EXPOSED ALONG THE R., THOUGH THE QUARTZITES APPEAR HERE & THERE. A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW KALTAG, A SMALL SEAM OF LIGNITE OCCURS. ABOVE KALTAG, THE BLuish SANDSTONES OF THE KENAI GROUP ARE OVERLAIN BY BRONNISH MARINE SANDSTONES NAMED IN DALL'S NOTES THE NULATO SANDSTONES. IN DEC 1866, A COAL SEAM WAS EXAMINED ABOUT 7 MI BELOW NULATO. THE SHALES CONTAINED OBSCURE VEGETABLE REMAINS. THE COAL IS GOOD BUT APPARENTLY THERE ARE ONLY A FEW TONS OF IT. KENAI SANDSTONE EXTENDS E TO THE MELOZIKAKAT R. (PP246-8) FOSSILS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE YUKON VALLEY (P251) THE DRAINAGE OF THE YUKON & OTHER STREAMS FORMS VAST SHALLOW LAKES OF MUDDY WATER WHICH IN WINTER FREEZE SOLIDLY TO THE BOTTOM. (P261)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02035 903
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER BASIN

ABST RAMPART IS A SETTLEMENT ABOUT 1000 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. A NUMBER OF MINING CAMPS ARE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF RAMPART. (P.47) MANY GOLD-PRODUCING CREEKS FOUND IN AREA BETWEEN YUKON AND TANANA, EARLIEST DISCOVERIES MADE ON YUKON SIDE OF THE DIVIDE. (P.47) PLACER MINING HAS BEEN DONE LAST YEAR ON SEVERAL TRIBUTARY CREEKS TO THE UPPER YUKON. (P.47)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02039 A 898903
 STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST COAL BEDS IN THE ALASKAN PORTION OF THE YUKON RIVER OCCUR IN SOFT SANDSTONES AND SHALES. THE AUTHOR DIVIDED THE YUKON BASIN INTO THREE PARTS FOR PURPOSE OF DISCUSSION. THE UPPER YUKON INCLUDED THE AREA BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND THE YUKON FLATS. THE MIDDLE YUKON INCLUDED THE AREA FROM THE YUKON FLATS TO THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. LOWER YUKON IS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA TO THE SEA. IN THE MIDDLE AND UPPER PORTIONS COAL-BEARING ROCKS OCCUR IN SHALLOWS SURROUNDED BY OLDER ROCKS. SANDSTONE ALSO OCCURS IN THESE BASINS. THE COAL-BEARING BEDS OF THE LOWER YUKON ARE EXPOSED CONTINUOUSLY FOR 200 MILES ALONG THE RIVER. THIS AREA ALSO MADE UP OF SANDSTONES, SHALES, AND CONGLOMERATES. A MORE DETAILED GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND HISTORY FOR THESE 3 AREAS IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE TEXT. (P.276) BETWEEN THE UPPER AND MIDDLE AREAS THERE IS A BREAK OF 300 MILES IN WHICH NO COAL BEDS ARE LOCATED. (P.278) DREW MINE IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF HESS CREEK. IS 25 MILES ABOVE RAMPART AND 500 MILES BELOW THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY. COAL HAS BEEN MINED HERE. NO OTHER VALUABLE COAL DEPOSITS ARE KNOWN FOR WITHIN 200 MILES ALONG THE YUKON ABOVE OR BELOW THIS MINE. THE COAL BEARING FORMATIONS EXPOSED HERE DO NOT EXCEED 4 SQUARE MILES. FORMATIONS HERE ALSO CONSIST OF SANDSTONES, SHALES AND CONGLOMERATES. A MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THIS COAL-FORMATION IS INCLUDED. THE MINE SHAFT IS 75 FEET DEEP. A CROSSCUT TUNNEL, ABOUT 50 FEET LONG REACHES THE COAL BED. IT IS EQUIPPED WITH STEAM HOISTING GEAR. A "BUNKER OF ABOUT 80 TON CAPACITY" IS LOCATED ON THE RIVER BANK SO COAL CAN BE LOADED ON STEAMERS. 1,200 TONS OF COAL HAVE BEEN MINED HERE. PART OF THIS WAS USED FOR "STEAMING PURPOSES ON RIVER BOATS" BUT THIS WAS NOT SATISFACTORY. IT SOLD FOR \$15 A TON "FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS THE MINE HAS BEEN SHUT DOWN UNDER AN ATTACHMENT SUIT INSTITUTED BY THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY." (P.279) SANDSTONE OUTCROPS OCCUR ALONG THE YUKON IN THE VICINITY OF HINOOK CREEK. (P.279) A COAL OUTCROP OCCURS 2 MILES BELOW RAMPART ON THE YUKON'S LEFT BANK. TWO LARGE AREAS OF SANDSTONE OCCUR BETWEEN RAMPART AND THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. COAL BEDS ARE ALSO REPORTED TO OCCUR WITH THE SANDSTONE. (P.280) A SERIES OF SILT CLIFFS OCCUR ABOUT 55 MILES BELOW TANANA.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02039 B 898903

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST BEDS OF LIGNITE ARE ALSO EXPOSED HERE. THIS AREA IS CALLED THE PALISADES. A COAL BED IS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON, 55 MILES ABOVE NULATO AND 760 MILES BELOW THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY. SANDSTONE IS ALSO FOUND HERE. 10 MILES ABOVE NULATO OF THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON, 425 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON, A COAL MINE IS LOCATED. SANDSTONE IS ALSO LOCATED HERE. THE MINE WAS CALLED THE PICKART MINE. (P.280) MINING WAS STARTED HERE IN 1898. TWO YEARS LATER IT WAS SOLD TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND WAS ABANDONED IN 1902. A TUNNEL 600 FEET LONG HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED. THE COAL WAS PILED ON THE RIVER BEACH AND LOADED ON STEAMERS BY WHEELBARRROWS. (P.281) ONE MILE ABOVE NULATO CLAY, SANDSTONE AND COAL ARE LOCATED. THE COAL WAS USED TO A LIMITED EXTENT FOR BLACKSMITHING AT NULATO (P.281) BUSH MINE LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON 4 MILES BELOW NULATO COAL AND SANDSTONE FOUND HERE. THE TUNNEL EXTENDS ABOUT 40 FEET. THE OWNERS OF THE MINE HAVE CONTRACTED TO DELIVER 400 TONS "BEFORE NEXT SUMMER." AT THE TIME THIS DOCUMENT WRITTEN, NO COAL HAD BEEN PRODUCED YET. THE BLATCHFORD MINE LOCATED 9 MILES BELOW NULATO. SANDSTONE AND COAL OCCUR HERE. THIS IS "THE BEST COAL SEEN BY THE WRITER ON THE YUKON." THIS MINE HAS NO PERMANENT EQUIPMENT OR VISIBLE DEVELOPMENT. THE MINE ENTRANCE LIES BELOW THE RIVER LEVEL. IN THE SUMMER IT IS COVERED WITH WATER AND CAN ONLY BE WORKED IN THE WINTER AFTER THE RIVER FREEZES. THE MINE HAS PRODUCED ABOUT 300 TON OF COAL. (P.281) WILLIAMS MINE IS LOCATED ON RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON, 90 MILES BELOW NULATO. COAL AND SANDSTONE LOCATED HERE. (P.281-282) MINE PRODUCED COAL IN 1900. "A DRIFT 400 FEET LONG," STARTS ABOVE HIGH WATER FROM THE RIVER BANK. COAL ABOVE "THIS DRIFT" HAS BEEN MINED. COAL CARS BRING COAL TO THE MOUTH OF THE MINE. IT IS PILED ON THE RIVER BEACH AND LOADED ON STEAMERS BY WHEELBARRROWS, 1,700 TONS OF COAL HAVE BEEN PRODUCED AND SOLD FOR \$10 TO \$15 A TON. (P.282) COAL MINE NUMBER ONE IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON 25 MILES BELOW WILLIAMS MINE. COAL AND SANDSTONE FOUND HERE. IN 1898 ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPENED A MINE HERE, REMOVED 900 TONS OF COAL, BUT ABANDONED THE MINE THE SAME YEAR DUE TO A PROBLEM OF KEEPING OUT WATER. (P.282) COAL IS LOCATED NEAR HALL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3969

RAPIDS, 30 MILES ABOVE ANVIK. THIS COAL BED IS "OF LIMITED EXTENT." (P.282)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02039 C 898903
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY
 ABST LIMITED AMOUNTS OF COAL HAVE BEEN MINED AT 8 POINTS ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. APPROXIMATELY 9,000 TONS WERE PRODUCED AND SOLD FOR \$10 TO \$20 PER TON. THE COAL WAS USED PRIMARILY FOR STEAMING PURPOSES ON RIVER BOATS. IN 1903 CRUDE OIL WAS BURNED ON THE STEAMERS ON THE YUKON. (P.283) DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN 1903.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02050 891904
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST EAGLE IS SITUATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE YUKON, ABOUT 100 MI. BELOW DANSON. THE TOWN HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 300, AND WAS INCORPORATED IN 1891. IT HAS AN ARMY POST. THE YUKON RIVER AT EAGLE IS ABOUT 810 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HAVE A FALL OF ABOUT 2,000 FT. FROM THEIR SOURCES. THE YUKON HAS BEEN CUTTING A NARROW VALLEY IN THE PLATEAU, WHILE ITS TRIBUTARIES HAVE BEEN DEEPENING THEIR CHANNELS INTO CANYON TYPES. (P18) SUPPLIES AND PASSENGERS WERE BROUGHT TO THE TANANA FROM DANSON AND ST MICHAEL BY BOAT. AT THE TANANA, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT WERE UNLOADED ONTO BOATS BETTER ADAPTED FOR THE TANANA. (P69)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02051 903904
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 K290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,COMMUNITY
 ABST A BROAD BELT OF METAMORPHOSED ROCKS STRETCHES WESTWARD FROM THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY TO THE YUKON AT RAMPARTS, AND IN THIS BELT ARE MANY LOCALITIES KNOWN TO BE GOLD BEARING (P.25). DURING THE WINTER OF 1903-4 MINING HOLES HAD BEEN SUNK ON AN ISLAND IN THE YUKON RIVER OPPOSITE THE TOWN OF EAGLE; THE WORK WAS HALTED BY THE PRESENCE OF WATER BELOW THE FROZEN GROUND. (P.30).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02067 904
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER
 ABST RAMPART IS LOCATED 170 MI BELOW CIRCLE AND 70 MI ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. SUPPLIES ARE SHIPPED TO RAMPART UP THE YUKON BY RIVER BOAT FROM ST MICHAEL OR DOWN RIVER FROM DANSON. BECAUSE OF EARLIER SPRING BREAKUP, THE DANSON ROUTE IS PREFERRED. FIRST CLASS PASSENGER RATE FROM SEATTLE TO RAMPART BY WAY OF ST MICHAEL WAS \$127.50; AND BY THE WAY OF DANSON WAS \$111.00. FREIGHT FROM ST MICHAEL AND DANSON RAN \$57 AND \$106 PER TON RESPECTIVELY. (P6)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02069 906
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3970

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A FAIR GRADE OF BITUMINOUS COAL WAS REPORTED ON THE LOWER YUKON RIVER. (P.16) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02070 906

STOR 1603399

MOUW N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THERE IS A FIELD OF A FAIR GRADE OF BITUMINOUS COAL ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P.20) A TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE COMPOSITION AND CHARACTER OF ALASKA COAL IS SHOWN ON P.27. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02078 905

STOR 1603399

MOUW N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING

ABST COAL HAS BEEN SPORADICALLY MINED ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. (P109) TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ON THE RIVER WERE GOOD IN 1905. (P110) THE UPPER YUKON IS FIRST OPEN TO NAVIGATION IN SPRING. (P112) SIX FLAT CARS DESTINED FOR THE CHENA/FAIRBANKS/PEDRO CREEK RAILROAD ARE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P112)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02084 906

STOR 1603399

MOUW N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE ROCKS REGARDED AS DEVONIAN OCCUR IN THE VALLEYS OF CREEKS TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON ABOVE CIRCLE. THERE IS GREAT VARIETY INCLUDING BLACK, GREEN, AND PURPLE SLATES, SLATY SHALES, GREY AND BLACKISH LIMESTONES, GREENISH QUARZITES, CHERTS, AND A MASS OF IGNEOUS MATERIAL, MOSTLY SERPENTINE AND DIABASE. THEY ARE EVERYWHERE CLOSELY FOLDED AND IN PLACES HAVE BECOME SCHISTOSE. (P 17) CRETACEOUS ROCKS ARE FOUND ALONG THE YUKON WHERE THEY EXTEND FROM THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF THE QUADRANGLE TO A POINT A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW COAL CREEK, WHERE THE DEVONIAN ROCKS COMMENCE. THEY CONSIST OF RATHER CLOSELY FOLDED BLACK SLATY SHALE, LIMESTONE, AND CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE. (P17) THE QUATERNARY DEPOSITS OCCUR MOSTLY IN THE YUKON FLATS AND ALONG YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. THEY CONSIST IN GENERAL OF SILTS, SANDS, AND GRAVELS OF PLEISTOCENE AGE AND THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS OF THE PRESENT STREAMS. THE PLEISTOCENE SEDIMENTS HAVE A SMALL DISTRIBUTION IN THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION. (P. 18) COAL OCCURS AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG THE YUKON AND ON SMALL TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON FROM THE SOUTH AND HAS BEEN MINED TO A SMALL EXTENT. (P 7)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02087 906

STOR 1603399

MOUW N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING

ABST COAL BEDS OF PERMIAN AGE HAVE BEEN WORKED NEAR NATION RIVER ON THE UPPER YUKON, BUT THEY APPEAR TO BE OF SLIGHT AND LITTLE IMPORTANCE ALTHOUGH THE QUALITY IS GOOD. (P42) COAL MINED ON THE YUKON WAS FOR THE PURPOSES OF LOCAL FUEL. (P46)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02098 906

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3971

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE TOWN OF CIRCLE IS LOCATED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE YUKON AND HAS A POPULATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED. FREIGHT IS DELIVERED TO CIRCLE IN SUMMER BY STEAMER. (P187)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02105

898907

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST THE BEDROCK OF THE LOWER YUKON (BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER) IS MOSTLY OF THE COAL-BEARING SERIES. A BELT OF METAMORPHIC ROCK STRETCHES PARALLEL TO THE YUKON ON THE NORTH FROM TANANA, AND TOUCHES THE RIVER AT SEVERAL PLACES. IN A REPORT IN 1898, A QUARTZ VEIN AT GOLD MOUNTAIN, 25 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, WAS DESCRIBED, BUT UP TO 1907 NO VALUES HAD BEEN FOUND IN THE GRAVELS. (P46) THE LIGNITE ON THE YUKON "HAS BEEN NEGLECTED FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS" (1906-1907) SINCE INTRODUCTION OF OIL-BURNING ENGINES ON RIVER STEAMERS. (P51)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02122

907

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION

ABST THE GRADE OF THE YUKON WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THIS QUADRANGLE IS "SOMEWHAT IN EXCESS OF 1 FOOT TO THE MILE." (P10) THE YUKON BECOMES LOWER AND CLEARER AS THE TIME FOR FREEZEUP APPROACHES, AND CLOSES TO NAVIGATION AT DATES RANGING FROM ABOUT OCT 10 TO NOV 20. A THICKNESS OF APPROXIMATELY 6 FT. OF ICE IS FORMED, WHICH DOES NOT BREAK UP UNTIL ABOUT MAY 10 TO MAY 20. (P12) GREEN AND BLACK PHYLLITES AND CHERTY SLATES, CHERTS, GREENSTONES, SEPEPTINE, QUARTZITES, AND LIMESTONES FORM THE BLUFF JUST BELOW EAGLE, THE BLUFFS ABOVE EAGLE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER, AND THEY ARE ABUNDANT BELOW EAGLE ALONG THE YUKON. (P18) CALICO BLUFF, ON THE YUKON, ABOUT 15 MI BELOW EAGLE, IS COMPOSED OF SHALES, SOME SLATE AND THIN BEDS OF LIMESTONE. (P20) A SECTION ABOUT 2 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER, ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE YUKON EXPOSES THE SAME ROCK GROUPING. (P22) SILTS HAVE BEEN ABUNDANTLY DEPOSITED IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON AT DIFFERENT LEVELS DOWN TO THAT OF THE PRESENT FLOOD PLAINS. (P27) BROAD OPEN FOLDS OF CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS IS SHOWN IN CROSS-SECTION ALONG THE RIVER BETWEEN EAGLE AND THE MOUTH OF THE SEVENTYMILE. ONE "NOSE" OF THIS IS EXPOSED AT CALICO BLUFF. (P28) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02133

908

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE NEAREST POINTS FOR OBTAINING SUPPLIES FOR THE RUBY CREEK DISTRICT IS AT THE VILLAGE OF KOKRINES, 24 MI UP THE YUKON, AND AT LEWIS'S STORE, 23 MILES DOWN THE RIVER. (P229) THE U S MILITARY TELEGRAPH STATION, MELOZI, WAS LOCATED ON THE N BANK OF THE RIVER 8 MI BELOW RUBY CREEK, IN 1908. HILLS 400 TO 500 FT HIGH OVERLOOK THE RIVER FOR ABOUT 10 MI. THE ROCK BLUFFS ALONG THE SOUTH BANK RISE 200-300 FEET. THE HILLS FORM A PART OF THE KAIYAK MOUNTAINS, WHICH EXTENDS FOR ABOUT 175 MI TO LOWER INNOKO RIVER. (P230)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02140

890908

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3972

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 H1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN

ABST JUST BELOW RUBY CREEK THERE IS A PROMINENT EXPOSURE OF LIMESTONE CALLED LIME BLUFF THAT RISES AS A SHEER WALL 100 FT HIGH FROM THE WATERS OF THE YUKON, WHOSE MAIN CURRENT FLOWS STRONG AND DEEP ALONG ITS BASE. THIS LIMESTONE IS ABOUT 1000 FT THICK. (P46) THE BED ROCK OF THE HILLS AND LOW MOUNTAINS OF THE RUBY CREEK DISTRICT COMPRISES A VARIETY OF OLD, ALTERED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS. THESE ROCKS OCCUR IN BLUFFS ALONG THE YUKON. NEAR FLAT CREEK THE RESULTS OF SHEARING IN THE SCHISTS ARE SOMEWHAT PRONOUNCED AND LARGE QUARTZ LENSES AND STRINGERS ARE SEEN. TWO PRINCIPAL EXPOSURES OF QUARTZ WERE SEEN, ONE ABOUT 100 YDS BELOW THE MOUTH OF FLAT CREEK, 4-5 FT ON ITS FACE AND ANOTHER 100 FT DOWNSTREAM SEVERAL FT THICK. ASSAYS OF SAMPLES OF QUARTZ FROM THE EXPOSURES HAVE SHOWN GOOD VALUES IN GOLD. IN 1906 A TUNNEL NOW CAVED IN, WAS RUN IN ON THE LARGEST DEPOSIT FOR A DISTANCE OF 150 FT. THE BODIES OF QUARTZ WERE FOUND TO BE TOO IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN IN EXTENT TO BE MINED BY TUNNELS. (P77-78) THE YUKON HAS AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 300 FT MSL AT GOLD HILL. THE MOUNTAINS IN THE GOLD HILL DISTRICT HAVE AN AVERAGE ALTITUDE OF 3000 FT MSL OWING TO THE LOW LEVEL OF THE YUKON, THE TRIBUTARY VALLEYS ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF THESE MOUNTAINS HAVE BEEN MORE DEEPLY ERODED THAN THOSE ON THE NORTH SIDE. THESE VALLEYS ARE IN THE FORM OF WIDE BASINS EXTENDING 5 TO 10 MI BACK INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND OPENING OUT INTO THE YUKON VALLEY WITH WIDTHS OF ONE-HALF TO 3 MI. (P81) "PROBABLY THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO OPEN A LODE MINE IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA WAS MADE ABOUT 1890 AT THE LOCALITY SINCE KNOWN AS GOLD HILL. THE PROSPECT ON WHICH WORK WAS DONE IS SITUATED ON THE RIVER SLOPE OF A RIDGE THAT COMES DOWN TO THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON 20 MI BELOW TANANA. A TUNNEL 110 FT LONG WAS RUN IN A VEIN OF SHEARED AND RUSTY QUARTZ THAT OUT CROPS ON THE SURFACE WITH A WIDTH OF 2-3 FT. THE TUNNEL IS NOW ABANDONED AND CAVED" THE QUARTZ TAKEN FROM THE TUNNEL IS KNOWN TO BE GOLD BEARING BUT THE PROSPECT WAS NOT DEVELOPED INTO A MINE. (P82)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02166 A 838909

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 H1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP

ABST SUPPLIES FOR THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 WERE SHIPPED TO NULATO. THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN NULATO ON JUNE 24, 1909. ON JUNE 26TH THE 5 MAN GROUP TRAVELING ON FOOT WITH PACK HORSES LEFT. THEY TRAVELED OVERLAND WESTWARD TO UNGALIK RIVER. (P9) IN 1838 MALAKOFF EXPLORED THE YUKON AS FAR NORTH AS NULATO AND ESTABLISHED A SMALL SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE NULATO RIVER. IN WINTER OF 1838-39 THE POST WAS DESTROYED BY INDIANS. (P13) IN 1841 THIS POST WAS REBUILT. IN 1842 ZAGOSKIN OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY VISITED NULATO. HE VISITED PORTIONS OF THE YUKON UPSTREAM AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE HELOZITNA. (P13) IN 1851 TRADING POST AT NULATO WAS BURNED AND SOME INHABITANTS MASSACRED BY INDIANS FROM THE KOYUKUK. THE TOWN WAS REBUILT AND MOVED A MILE OR MORE UP THE RIVER TO ITS PRESENT LOCATION. (P13) IN 1889 RUSSELL ASCENDED THE YUKON. (P15) A PORTION OF THE REGION STUDIED FLOWS INTO THE YUKON. STREAMS THAT BELONG TO THE YUKON DRAINAGE SHOW PARALLELISH IN GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE WITH STREAMS DRAINING INTO THE EASTERN PART OF NORTON BAY. BOTH HAVE LONG, NARROW VALLEYS. A MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THESE STREAMS IS PRESENTED IN THE DOCUMENT. (P17) 50% OF THE AREA SURVEYED IS DRAINED BY THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. THE PORTION OF THE YUKON COVERED IN THIS SURVEY EXTENDS EAST FROM THE MOUTH OF THE HELOZITNA TO NEAR THE MOUTH OF KAIYUH SLOUGH. (P19) BIRCH, USED BY NATIVES FOR SLED FRAMES AND OTHER GEAR, IS FOUND IN MANY PLACES IN THE YUKON BASIN. (P32) IN THE FALL OF 1894 THE YUKON WAS CLOSED BECAUSE OF ICE AT NULATO ON OCTOBER 16 AND OPENED MAY 22, 1895. (P36) SILVER MINE LOCATED AT NULATO. (P37) MANY ROAD HOUSES ARE LOCATED ON YUKON FROM KALTAG EASTWARD. (P38) SEDIMENTARY ROCK CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF SCHIST, QUARTZ AND LIMESTONE STRETCHES ACROSS THE YUKON NORTHWEST FROM THE KAIYUH MOUNTAINS TO THE TOZITNA RIVER. (P40) 70 MILES EAST OF NULATO, BELOW THE MOUTH OF HELOZITNA RIVER SHALE IS EXPOSED ON THE YUKON. (P57) SANDSTONE, SHALE AND GRIT OUTCROPS OCCUR ALONG THE YUKON NEAR NULATO. THESE BEDS WERE FIRST VISITED BY DALL IN 1866. SANDSTONE PREDOMINATES IN THE NULATO SECTION. (P59) BISHOP ROCK, LOCATED 10 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK ON THE YUKON, IS A LOW, ROCKY KNOB COMPOSED OF SANDSTONE. SANDSTONE AND SHALE OUTCROPS OCCUR ON THE YUKON NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE HELOZITNA RIVER AND DOWNSTREAM FOR 30 MILES OR MORE. (P60)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3973

IN 1890 RUSSELL ASCENDED THE YUKON. (P81) 50 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER SILTS AND SANDS FORM BENCHES IN THE AREA BELOW NULATO. (P81)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02166 D. 838909
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP
 ABST RUSSELL STATES THAT A WELL 25 FEET DEEP AT NULATO WENT THROUGH CLAY AND SAND BEDS. HE ALSO NOTED THAT SPRUCE WAS ABUNDANT IN THE AREA. (P83) ATWOOD RECENTLY COMPLETED A FIELD EXAMINATION OF COAL DEPOSITS ALONG THE YUKON. THE MOST EASTERLY LOCATION WHERE COAL HAS BEEN PROSPECTED IN THE YUKON BASIN WAS AT NAHOCLATILTEN OR LOUDEN, WEST OF THE MOUTH OF THE MELOZITNA. COLLIER REPORTS TWO COAL BEDS WERE SEEN HERE AND TWO MORE UNCOVERED THROUGH PROSPECTING. THE LARGEST SEAM WAS 1 FOOT THICK. 3 SMALLER BEDS ARE 10 INCHES THICK. (P136) AN ANALYSIS OF COAL FOUND IN THIS AREA IS PRESENTED IN CHART FORM. (P137) NO OTHER COAL PROSPECTS ARE NOTED DOWN THE YUKON TILL MIDWAY BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK AND NULATO. THE PICKART MINE IS LOCATED HERE AND IS ONE OF THE OLDEST COAL MINES IN ALASKA. IT WAS NOTED BY SCHRADER IN 1899. ANALYSIS OF COAL FROM THIS MINE IS PROVIDED ON A CHART. (P137) IN 1907 ATWOOD VISITED THIS MINE AND REPORTED NO WORK IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS. HE ALSO NOTED UPPER COAL BEDS 6 TO 8 INCHES THICK ABOVE THE ONE THE MINE OPENED. ABOUT 1 MILE ABOVE NULATO A PROSPECT HOLE WAS SUNK INTO SANDSTONE EXPOSING CLAY AND COAL. A 6 INCH BED OF CLEAN COAL WAS DISCOVERED AND USED FOR BLACKSMITHING IN NULATO. 4 MILES BELOW NULATO A COAL BED HAS BEEN OPENED. THIS MINE IS KNOWN AS THE BUSCH MINE. NO MINING HAS BEEN DONE HERE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. ATWOOD IN 1907 NOTED THAT THE SLOPE HAD CAVED IN AND THE MINE WAS INACCESSIBLE. ABOUT 5 MILES BELOW BUSCH MINES IS BLATCHFORD MINE WHICH IS NOW ABANDONED. (P138) ONE WORKABLE COAL BED WAS OPENED HERE. (P138) COLLIER NOTES THAT THIS IS THE BEST COAL HE SAW ON THE YUKON. THE MINE HAS NO VISIBLE DEVELOPMENT OR PERMANENT EQUIPMENT. THE ENTRANCE IS COVERED WITH WATER DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. IT CAN BE WORKED ONLY IN THE WINTER AFTER THE RIVER FROZE. THIS MINE HAS PRODUCED ABOUT 300 TONS OF COAL. WILLIAMS COAL MINE IS LOCATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE YUKON JUST SOUTH OF THE AREA MAPPED FOR THE 1909 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION. IT HAS BEEN MORE EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPED THAN ANY OF THE MINES DESCRIBED. (P139)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02193 912
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,COMMUNITY
 ABST THERE ARE STEAMBOAT LANDINGS AND A FEW BUILDINGS AT NATION, ON THE YUKON RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF FORTH OF JULY CREEK, AND ALSO AT THE MOUTH OF WOODCHOPPER CREEK. (P201)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02218 912
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST USGS 1912. POPULATION OF RUBY IN 1912 WAS 1,000. (P282)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02239 913
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3974

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST USGS 1913. WHITE SETTLEMENTS ON THE YUKON INCLUDE RAMPART (POPULATION ABOUT 50), TANANA (300) AND RUBY (1000). (P373) NATIVE POPULATIONS NUMBER ABOUT 300. THEY LIVE IN CAMPS USUALLY NEAR MOUTHS OF IMPORTANT TRIBUTARY STREAMS. THE 2 LARGEST SETTLEMENTS ARE PROBABLY THOSE NEAR RAMPART AND TANANA. (P373)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02259 890916
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 32 33

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER

ABST USGS BULLETIN 631, 1916, BASED ON 1911-1914 FIELDWORK. THE YUKON RIVER PASSES THROUGH A NUMBER OF GORGES BETWEEN THE YUKON FLATS AND THE TANANA, AND ITS VALLEY IS NOTABLY CONSTRICTED AT THE MOUTH OF THE MELOZITNA. THE 1ST GORGE BEGINS AT THE LOWER END OF THE FLATS AND EXTENDS FOR ABOUT 15 MILES. BELOW IT FOR A FEW MILES IS A BROAD OPENING THROUGH THE HILLS TO THE RIGHT INTO A LOWLAND THAT IS CONTINUOUS WITH THE FLATS ABOVE. THE SECOND GORGE BEGINS AT THE MOUTH OF RAY RIVER AND EXTENDS FOR ABOUT 20 MILES TO THE MOUTH OF HESS CREEK. BELOW THIS THE VALLEY IS OPEN AND FAIRLY BROAD FOR ABOUT 40 MILES TO THE UPPER END OF THE LOWER RAMPARTS WHICH CONSISTS OF 3 DISTINCT GORGES WITH AN AGGREGATE LENGTH OF 15 MILES. BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA A GREAT LOWLAND BORDERS THE RIVER ON THE SOUTH FOR OVER 100 MILE TO THE VICINITY OF MELOZITNA RIVER WHERE UPLANDS APPEAR ON THE LEFT BANK, NARROWING THE VALLEY TO A WIDTH OF A FEW MILES. THE MELOZITNA DELTA HAS CAUSED THE YUKON TO SHIFT STEADILY SOUTHWARD. (P17) WHITE SETTLEMENTS ON THE YUKON IN THE YUKON-KOYUKUK REGION IN 1913 INCLUDE RAMPART (POPULATION ABOUT 50), TANANA (POP 300) AND RUBY (POP 1000). MINOR POPULATIONS ALONG THE YUKON AND KOYUK RIVER, INCLUDING TELEGRAPH STATIONS AND ROAD HOUSES, HAVE A TOTAL POPULATION OF ABOUT 50. ABOUT A SCORE OF PROSPECTORS SPEND MORE OR LESS TIME IN THE INTERIOR OF THE REGION. NATIVES NUMBER ABOUT 300, LIVING ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON AND KOYUK RIVER, USUALLY NEAR THE MOUTHS OF THE LARGER TRIBUTARIES. THE 2 LARGEST SETTLEMENTS ARE PROBABLY THOSE NEAR RAMPART AND TANANA. MAIL SERVICE ON A WEEKLY SCHEDULE IS MAINTAINED ALONG THE YUKON IN SUMMER (STEAMBOAT). (P22) THERE IS A GOLD LODE PROSPECT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON NEAR THE BANK ABOUT 20 MILES BELOW TANANA. IT WAS OPENED ABOUT 1890 BUT ABANDONED SOON AFTERWARD. (P82)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02288 918
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION, ALASKA 1918. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 54 PP. H M EAKON. A WINTER ROUTE FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA TO THE YUKON RIVER PROCEEDS NORTH-WESTWARD ACROSS THE UPPER BASIN OF NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE TIINA RIVER, DOWN THE TIINA TO A POINT BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SETHKOKNA RIVER AND THENCE NORTHWARD ACROSS THE LOW COUNTRY TO THE YUKON ABOVE RUBY. (P18)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02411 933
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "THE YUKON RIVER IS THE PRINCIPAL AVENUE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THIS REGION. IN SUMMER THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY MAINTAINS A FORTNIGHTLY STEAMBOAT SCHEDULE ON THE RIVER FROM THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION AT WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, TO TANANA, AND THENCE UP THE TANANA RIVER TO THE CROSSING OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD AT NENANA." (P357) IN WINTER, EAGLE RECEIVES ITS MAIL AND SUPPLIES BY DOGSLED TRAVELLING ON THE YUKON. (P358) "THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT" BY J B MERTIE, U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 836-E, 1933.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3975

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02435 930933
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. IN 1930, POPULATION OF RUBY WAS 132. (P126)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02440 930934
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST USGS 1934. THE TOWN OF RUBY IS APPROXIMATELY 275 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. KALTAG IS LESS THAN 200 FEET. (PP150-151) 1930 CENSUS, POPULATION OF RUBY WAS 132, OF NULATO WAS 204, AND OF KALTAG WAS 137. (P153)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02458 938939
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PHYSICAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, MAP
 ABST THE YUKON RIVER CROSSES THE US/CANADA BORDER AT AN ALTITUDE OF 879 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE RIVER HAS A GRADIENT OF 1 FT PER MILE FROM THE BORDER TO CIRCLE. BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS, THE RIVER MEANDERS OVER A NARROW VALLEY FLOOR. EAGLE IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTHWEST BANK OF THE RIVER, 6 MI WEST OF THE BORDER, AND HAD A POPULATION OF 73 IN 1939. (P216) EAGLE VILLAGE IS 2 MI EAST OF EAGLE. FISH CAMPS, WOOD CAMPS AND TRAPPER'S CABINS ARE THE ONLY OTHER HABITATIONS ALONG THE YUKON RIVER BESIDES MINING CAMPS, SHOWN ON THE INCLUDED SKETCH MAP (PLATE 8). (P217) A POST OFFICE IS LOCATED AT EAGLE, AND A MIAL BOAT PLIES THE RIVER MONTHLY. TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS AND SUPPLIES TO THE AREA IS HANDLED BY THE AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION CO, WHICH MAINTAINS A FORTNIGHTLY STEAMBOAT ALONG THE RIVER. FREIGHT RATES FROM SEATTLE TO EAGLE RANGE ABOUT \$70 TO \$100 PER TON. FUEL OIL IS 25 CENTS PER GALLON IN DRUMS LANDED AT COAL CREEK FOR THE DREDGES. (P217)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02573 903
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT
 ABST THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINE WAS COMPLETED IN 1903 AND EXTENDS FROM "VALDES TO EAGLE, ON THE YUKON, AND DOWN THAT RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, FROM WHICH POINT ONE LINE CONNECTS WITH THE NEW FAIRBANKS DISTRICT AND ANOTHER WITH ST MICHAEL." (P43) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1903 LOW WATER ON THE YUKON DELAYED MANY STEAMERS UNTIL MIDSUMMER. (P44) PLACER MINING WAS CARRIED ON IN ALL THE "OLD CAMPS" OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DURING 1903. THE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF THE ALASKAN YUKON CAN BE ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN \$800,000 AND \$1,000,000. THIS OUTPUT IS CHIEFLY DISTRIBUTED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FROM A BARE GRUB STAKE OF \$1000 TO \$20,000. (P55&56) SUMMER FREIGHTING DONE BY PACKHORSES FROM THE BANKS OF THE YUKON TO MINING CAMPS COSTS APPROXIMATELY \$10 PER TON A MILE. DURING THE WINTER HORSE AND DOG SLEDS ARE USED AND COST FROM \$2 TO \$3 PER TON A MILE. (P56)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02584 915
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3976

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST USGS 1915. IN 1915, POPULATION OF RUBY WAS ABOUT 500. (P227)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02604 899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A RECONNAISSANCE ALONG THE CHANDALAR AND KOYUKUK RIVERS, ALASKA IN 1899 BY F C SCHRADER
 US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 21ST ANNUAL REPORT PART 2 PP 441-486. THE KOYUKUK PARTY OF 1899 LANDED AT SKAGWAY JUNE
 30 AND AFTER A DELAY SUPPLIES WERE SHIPPED VIA RAIL OVER WHITE PASS SUMMIT TO SUMMIT LAKE AND THEN ON TO LAKE
 BENNET BY WAGON. TRANSPORTATION TO FORT YUKON WAS BY MEANS OF STEAMBOAT. (P448) FROM THE HEAD OF MILES CANYON
 TO THE FOOT OF WHITE HORSE RAPIDS TRANSPORTATION WAS BY HORSE TRAMWAY. FIELD WORK WAS CONDUCTED FOR 26.5 MI
 DOWN THE YUKON. (P449)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02615 A 866896
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE YUKON VALLEY CONTAINS A LARGE AREA COMPOSED OF LIGNITE AND SANDSTONE. (P.815) SANDSTONE IS EXPOSED ALONG
 THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER. IN ASCENDING THE RIVER, HIGH BLUFFS OF BLACK SANDSTONE COME DOWN TO THE RIVER
 JUST ABOVE ANDREAFFSKI FORT, AN OLD RUSSIAN TRADING POST, AND CONTINUES FOR 10 MILES. JUST BELOW THE FORT
 SHALE WAS OBSERVED BY THE AUTHOR IN 1868; THIS HAD BEEN WORKED FOR FUEL BY THE RUSSIANS BUT ABANDONED "AS THE
 MATERIAL WAS TOO IMPURE TO BURN WELL." SANDSTONE WAS OBSERVED FOR A MILE NEAR THE NATIVE VILLAGE CALLED BY
 THE RUSSIANS "STARRY KWIKHPAK," 2 1/2 MILES BELOW IKOGHIUT MISSION SANDSTONES WERE OBSERVED IN A STRIP 3 OR 4
 MILES ALTERNATING WITH METAMORPHIC AND TRACHYTIC ROCKS. EXPOSURES OF SANDSTONE "APPEAR NEAR KOSEREFSKI
 VILLAGE AND AT LOFKA'S." A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW KALTAG A SMALL SEAM OF LIGNITE OCCURS. (P.817) ABOVE KALTAG
 SANDSTONE IS LOCATED. IT IS BEST EXPOSED ABOVE NULATO, 7 MILES BELOW NULATO A SMALL BLUFF APPEARS. ALMOST
 VERTICAL SANDSTONE IS LOCATED AT THE EXTREME END. IN DECEMBER 1866 A SMALL COAL SEAM WAS EXAMINED HERE. IT
 WAS 2 FEET THICK AND NOT OVER 20 FEET LONG. SHALE WAS ALSO PRESENT. ABOVE NULATO SANDSTONE BLUFFS ARE FORMED
 60 TO 100 FEET HIGH. FARTHER UP THE RIVER THESE BLUFFS REACH 200 FEET. THIS SANDSTONE EXTENDS ALONG THE RIVER
 FROM KALTAG TO KOYUKUK MTS. AND WESTWARD TO THE KUTHLATNO AND ULUKAK RIVERS AND THE EASTERN BASE OF THE
 SHAKTOLIK HILLS. NEAR HELOZIKAKAT BLUFFS APPEAR ON THE LEFT BANK "WHICH IS RARELY THE CASE ON THE YUKON BELOW
 THE RAMPARTS." (P.818) SANDSTONE IS EXPOSED FOR 60 FEET ALONG THE BANKS OF THE YUKON BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND
 THE KALTAS. FROM NUKLUKAHYIT "TO THE GREAT SOUTHERN BEND" THE LEFT BANK IS LOWER AND COMPOSED OF ALLUVIUM.
 (P.860) THE YUKON NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE DALL RIVER ENTERS A NARROW CANYON 1500 TO 2000 FEET HIGH ON BOTH
 SIDES. THESE ROCKS ARE METAMORPHIC WITH SCHISTOSE, ARGILLITIC, JASPER OR TRACHYTIC. THEY ARE TRANSVERSED WITH
 QUARTZ VEINS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF IRON. THE CANYON WIDTH IS FROM 1/2 TO 1/4 OF A MILE. "THE RISE OF THE
 WATER" IS ABOUT 30 FEET; IN WINTER A FALL OF 20 FEET BELOW MEAN LEVEL OCCURS. THE RATE OF THE CURRENT HERE IS
 ABOUT 7 M.P.H. THIS CANYON IS KNOWN AS THE "RAMPARTS" NEAR THE WESTERN END A SYENITIC ROCK "OPPOSES A SERIOUS
 OBSTACLE TO THE CURRENT" WHICH BREAKS INTO TWO CHANNELS BETWEEN THE MASS OF SYENITE. (P.861) THIS AREA IS
 KNOWN AS THE "RAPIDS."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02615 B 866896
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, COMMUNITY, RIVER, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN
 ABST AREA IS KNOWN OF AS THE "RAPIDS." EXCEPT FOR THE SWIFT CURRENT THE TWO CHANNELS "AFFORD NO OBSTACLES" TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3977

NAVIGATION. AFTER THIS POINT THE YUKON WIDENS AND MEETS THE TANANA. THE LEFT BANK OF THE YUKON AND ALSO THE TANANA, AS FAR AS CAN BE SEEN, ARE LOW AND COMPOSED OF A BELT OF ALLUVIUM WHICH VARIES IN WIDTH. (P.862) FROM NUKLUKAYIT TO THE LIBARGE RIVER THE NORTH BANK IS HIGH AND COMPOSED OF SCHISTOSE, SILICEOUS OR METAMORPHIC ROCKS, ARGILLITE AND ALLUVIUM WHERE SMALL RIVERS FALL INTO THE YUKON. BEYOND THE LIBARGE R. TO THE KOYUKUK R. SANDSTONE IS PRESENT. FROM THE KOYUKUK TO THE KALTAG THE RIGHT BANK IS COMPOSED OF SANDSTONE. THIS EXTENDS WESTWARD TO THE KUTHLATNO AND UNALAKLIK RIVERS. FROM KALTAG TO LOFKA THE ROCKS ON THE RIGHT BANK SOMETIMES CONTAIN GEOLITIC MINERALS "AT THE MISSION" BASALT AND LAVA COME DOWN TO THE RIVER (P.862) "AT THE GREAT SOUTHERN BEND" SANDSTONES AND SHALES ARE SEEN FOLLOWED BY AN ALLUVIUM DELTA. (P.863) DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN 1896.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02616 897
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY SURVEY THE GOLD DISTRICTS OF THE YUKON FROM ITS HEADWATERS AS FAR AS NULATO. "WHERE A RIVER STEAMER CONVEYED THE PARTY TO ST MICHAEL." (P52) PLACER GOLD ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WAS STUDIED. THE LOCATIONS AND APPROXIMATE VALUE WAS DETERMINED. THESE LOCATIONS AND VALUES WERE NOT GIVEN IN THE TEXT. (P53)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02663 A 848975
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND

TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,FISHING,TRAPPING,AGRICULTURE,MINING,RECREATION,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,FORESTRY,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,ROUTE,PHOTO

ABST DOCUMENT IS A 66 PAGE RECREATION GUIDE BOOK, PUBLISHED AND WRITTEN BY THE EDITORS OF ALASKA MAGAZINE. ALL 2,000 MILES OF THE YUKON ARE MAPPED, HISTORICALLY AND PRACTICALLY EXPLAINED BUT IN BREVITY ONLY. THE YUKON IS DESCRIBED AS UNAFFECTED BY MAJOR POWER OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS. WHILE STILL THE SAME QUIET THOROUGHFORE THE GOLD STAMPEDE FOUND, THE YUKON IS NOT WITHOUT THE DANGERS OF "HEART-STOPPING ICY WATERS, THE SUDDEN SQUALLS OF YUKON LAKES, THE FOG OR RAIN OF THE FLATS AND DELTA, THE MENACING SWEEPERS AND THE FRUSTRATING SAND BARS". (P2) IN THE HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION THE AUTHORS NOTE THAT THE RUSSIAN'S SEARCH FOR FURS DISCOVERED AN "ENDRMOUS WHITE BLUB" OF SILT & DEBRIS CAST INTO THE SEA BY THE YUKON. (P1) JOHN BELL OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY DISCOVERED THE RIVER IN 1848 AND HIS REPORTS PROMPTED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT YUKON. (P1) THE TRADING COMPANIES INITIATED RIVER STEAMERS. SOON WOOD CAMPS WERE LOCATED ALL ALONG THE RIVER AS EACH STEAMER REQUIRED 138 CORDS OF WOOD FOR A ROUND TRIP UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. MORE THAN 250 RIVERBOATS OF THIS KIND PLIED THE RIVER OVER THE YEARS. (P4) THE FIRST ALASKAN COMMUNITY INTRODUCED IS EAGLE. THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT EAGLE, ON 1874 ESTABLISHED TRADING POST, BECAME A MINING CAMP IN 1898 AND A MILITARY POST IN 1899. TODAY (1975) LESS THAN 100 PEOPLE LIVE IN THE TOWN BUT THERE IS A LODGE WITH A RESTAURANT AND WILDERNESS CABINS FOR VISITORS. (P46) EAGLE ALSO SERVES AS AN EASY RETURN SPOT FOR BOATERS ORIGINATING IN DAWSON OR WHITEHORSE, CANADA. AT EAGLE THERE IS A WATER-GAUGING STATION WHICH HAS RECORDED 188 TONS OF SILT/MINUTE IN THE MUCKY WATER. (46) THE AUTHOR WARN THE BOATERS THAT "THE YUKON PRESENTS SOME DANGER IN THESE PARTS WITH SAND BARS THICK WITH DRIFTWOOD AND SWEEPER-LINE CUTBANKS THAT CAN PULL THE BOAT INTO STIFF, UP-ROOTED TREES." (P46) TATONOUK AND NATION RIVER ARE MENTIONED FOR THEIR GOOD CAMPSITES AND DRINKING WATER. FURTHER DOWN THE YUKON THERE IS AN ABANDONED FISH CAMP KNOWN AS BIEDERMANS. CIRCLE CITY FUTHER DOWNSTREAM CAN BE EASILY MISSED AS ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORS "IT IS LOW AND YOU AND YOUR CRAFT ARE LOW AND YOU CAN LORE IT IN THE ISLANDS AND BARS." CIRCLE HAD A POPULATION OF 1,200 IN 1896 AND CLAIMED TO BE THE LARGEST LOG TOWN IN THE WORLD. CIRCLE OFFERS THE LAST ROAD LEADING TO THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA. (P48) THE YUKON SPRAWLS ACROSS THE YUKON FLATS FOR ALMOST 100 MILES AND THEN NARROWS LIKE ON HOURGLASS TO LESS THAN A MILE BEFORE APPROACHING FORT YUKON, THE HISTORIC TRADING POST ESTABLISHED BY HUDSON BAY COMPANY. WITH A PRESENT POPULATION OF 500, FORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3978

YUKON IS THE LARGEST INDIAN SETTLEMENT NORTH OF THE ARCTIC.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02663 B 848975
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND
 TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,FISHING,TRAPPING,FORESTRY,AGRICULTURE,MINING,RECREATION,VEGETATION,LAND
 GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,ROUTE,PHOTO
 ABST BELOW FORT YUKON, THE YUKON FLATS CONTINUE THROUGH ALMOST 100 MILES OF ISLANDS AND CHANNELS. THE CREEKS
 FEEDING INTO THE YUKON AT THIS POINT ARE NOTED AS CLEAR. (P51) IN THIS AREA RIVER STEAMERS WERE FORCED TO
 FIND THEIR OWN PATHS. (P51) THE RIVER RETURNS TO A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL AT A POINT CALLED STEVENS VILLAGE
 WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1897. THE YUKON BROADENS OUT BELOW THE RAMPARTS. THE VILLAGE OF TANANA, NEAR THE
 MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER WAS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED AS A TRADING POST BUT BECAME A MILITARY POST AS WELL AS
 AN IMPORTANT LINK ON THE CENTRAL ALASKA TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. FROM TANANA TO ST MARY'S THE YUKON PASSES A STRING
 OF VILLAGES. KOKRINES, A CATHOLIC MISSION, HUNDED A PRIVATE REINDEER HERD IN 1920-1930. (A PHOTO SHOWS A
 SUPPLY BOAT ON THE RIVER NEAR KOKRINES. (P527.) AT THE SAME LOCATE BUT ON THE LEFT BANK IS RUBY, WHICH GREW
 OUT OF A GOLD STAMPEDE IN 1911. IT POPULATION HAS DWINDLED TO A FEW INDIANS AND PROSPECTORS. (P52) AT GALENA,
 POPULATION 300 IS CHAMPION AIR FORCE BASE. (P52) FROM RUBY AND GALENA ON DOWN THE AUTHORS NOTE THAT THE RIVER
 IS SLUGGISH AND THE BANKS ARE LOW AND MUDDY. THIRTY MILES BELOW WHERE THE KUYUKUK RIVER ENTERS, IS THE
 VILLAGE OF NULATO, THE SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT MADE BY WHITE FUR TRADERS ON THE YUKON RIVER. TODAY
 (1975) NULATO IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE WITH AN AIRSTRIP. (P52) NIEN AIR ALASKA'S BUSH PLANES LAND ON GRAVEL
 STRIPS NEAR THE VILLAGES OF KALTAG AND GRAYLING. ANVIK, A VILLAGE 175 MILES BELOW NULATO, IS AT THE TREE LINE
 WHERE FOREST AND TUNDRA MEET. ANVIK IS A MAJOR INDIAN FISHING AND DRYING CENTER. (P53) AN ANCIENT TRADE ROUTE
 LINKED ANVIK WITH UNALAKLEET WHICH IS ON NORTON SOUND. AT HOLY CROSS THERE IS A CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND MISSION.
 FARTHER ON IS RUSSIAN MISSION ORIGINALLY AN ESKIMO VILLAGE BUT BY 1837 IT HAD BECOME A TRADING POST FOR THE
 RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY. (P53) FROM MARSHALL, THE YUKON ESTUARY WIDENS IN A ROUGH TRIANGLE TO 50 MILES
 ACROSS AT THE SEAWARD SIDE. (P53) THE WEATHER IN THIS VICINITY ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORS IS "PREDICTABLY POOR,
 AND FOG AND WINDS MAKE FOR DIFFICULT TRAVEL." MIDWAY BETWEEN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND PILOT STATION IS SAINT
 MARY'S, A CARGO STOPOVER PLACE FOR NIEN AIR ALASKA. NIEN MOVES 500 PEOPLE AND UP TO 200,000 POUNDS OF MAIL
 AND FREIGHT IN AND OUT EACH MONTH. (P54) A POPULAR END TO THE YUKON RIVER TRIP IS ST MICHAEL, AN OLD SHIPPING
 POINT FOR RUSSIAN EXPLORATION OF THE YUKON RIVER, NOW USED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY AMERICANS. (P55) AN AMERICAN
 MILITARY POST AND POST OFFICE ARE ESTABLISHED THERE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02664 B33917
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,EXPEDITION,FREIGHT
 ABST WILLIAM R HUNT IN "ARCTIC PASSAGE" ADMIRERED THE RUSSIAN HANDLING OF YUKON RIVER NATIVES WHO HAD MASSACRED
 RUSSIAN TRADERS AT NULATO IN 1855. OF THE RUSSIAN RETRIBUTION HE NOTED, "FROM THAT DAY TO THIS NOT A NATIVE
 ON THE LOWER YUKON HAS LIFTED HIS HAND AGAINST THE WHITES..." (P46) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT THE RUSSIANS NEVER
 EXPLORED THE YUKON RIVER UNTIL 1834, FOLLOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT ST MICHAEL, NEAR THE YUKON'S MOUTH,
 IN 1833. (P101) THE RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICIER ZAGOSKIN TRAVELED TO ST MICHAEL IN 1842 AND PREPARED TO TRAVEL TO
 THE INTERIOR FROM THERE WITH TRADE AS THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF THE JOURNEY. (P101) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE
 FOUNDING OF FORT ST MICHAEL IN 1833 ESTABLISHED AN IMPORTANT TRADING STATION FOR THE BERING SEA AND YUKON
 RIVER REGIONS. (P106) FORT ST MICHAEL WAS BUILT ON A SMALL ISLAND WITHOUT SUITABLE HARBORS AND LITTLE
 VEGETATION. SILT BUILD UP FROM THE YUKON RIVER HAMPERED ACCESSIBILITY TO THE MAINLAND. (P107) THE AUTHOR
 STATED THAT THE TRADING POST AT NULATO, FOUNDED IN 1830, WAS 550 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE YUKON DELTA AND
 BROUGHT IN CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF FURS FROM THE INTERIOR. (P109) IN 1865, THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH
 EXTENSION COMPANY PROPOSED A TELEGRAPH LINE FROM VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3979

RIVER, THEN ALONG THE YUKON TO NULATO, NORTH TO THE SEWARD PENINSULA, ACROSS THE BERING STRAIT AND SOUTH ACROSS SIBERIA TO MEET THE RUSSIAN LINE FROM EUROPE AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANUR RIVER. (P161) SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE TELEGRAPH EXPLORATION PARTY ASCENDED AND SURVEYED THE YUKON RIVER IN 1866. (P166) IN NOTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ST MICHAEL'S FORT BY TERENKOV IN 1832, THE AUTHOR WENT ON TO NOTE THAT THE SAME MAN BUILT OTHER POSTS FARTHER UP THE YUKON RIVER. (P172) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT THE BRITISH FOUNDED FORT YUKON ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P173) SEVERAL MEN BICYCLED DOWN THE FROZEN YUKON TO REACH THE NOME GOLD FIELDS IN 1899. (P183) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT JOHN J HEALY HEADED THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY IN THE 1890'S, A FIRM WHICH PROVIDED YUKON RIVER GOLD TOWNS WITH STORES AND STEAMBOAT SERVICE. (P211) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT SEVERAL VILLAGES ON THE LOWER YUKON RIVER HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY EXTERMINATED BY THE FLU EPIDEMIC OF 1916-1917. (P308)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02665 A 834964
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW CANNERY, FORESTRY, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER
 GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, TIDE, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FISHING
 ABST THE YUKON'S GRADIENT IS "REDUCED NEAR TO ZERO" AT PAIMIUT. (P4) AFTER THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER COME TO WITHIN 25 MI OF EACH OTHER, THEY RUN PARALLEL TO EACH OTHER ON THEIR WAY TO THE BERING SEA "THROUGH A MAZE OF MEANDERING STREAMS, SLOUGHS, PONDS, AND LAKES" UNTIL THE YUKON TURNS N AT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. (P4) THE YUKON IS "OFFICIALLY SAID TO BE 1,875 MILES LONG." (P7) FROM PAIMIUT, THE RIVER MEANDERS SPREADING ITS WATERS THROUGH COUNTLESS CHANNELS AND SLOUGHS TO ITS ESTUARY. THE YUKON'S "PRINCIPAL MOUTH IS NAMED EKMONAK." (P7) ITS MAIN TRIBUTARIES, "ON THE RIGHT BANK," ARE ANDREAFSKY AND CHUILNIK. (P7) THE YUKON CARRIES TONS OF SEDIMENTS TO ITS MOUTH WHERE IT DEPOSITS THEM IN BARS AND SHOALS. AMONG THE 3 MAIN ESTUARIES: APOON PASS, KAWANAK PASS, AND KWIKLUAK PASS. (P7) "THE YUKON IS USUALLY ENTERED THROUGH ST MICHAEL BAY AND THE APOON PASS, WHICH IS ABOUT 2 FEET DEEP AT MEAN LOW WATER. DURING THE HIGH TIDE, THIS DEPTH IS INCREASED TO SOME 6 FEET." (P7) "A RECONNAISSANCE REPORT PUBLISHED IN 1952, AS HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 127 POINTS OUT (P164) "THE HIGH RATE OF RUNOFF TO PRECIPITATION IN THE YUKON BASIN, AND ATTRIBUTES THE SAME TO SHORT GROWING SEASON, SPARSE VEGETATION, RECEDING GLACIERS, LOW EVAPORATION AND PERMAEROST." (P11) THE YUKON USUALLY BREAKS UP BY LATE MAY OR 2 WEEKS AFTER THE KUSKOKWIM. (P21) "HOWEVER, THE SPRING THAW IN THE INTERIOR MAY START WELL AHEAD OF ITS BEGINNING FAR DOWN RIVER." (P13) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE OF THE YUKON IS "OVER 160 MILLION ACRE-Feet." (P14) "THE YUKON AT HOLY CROSS IS USUALLY SAFE FOR A MAN BY END OF OCT. AND REMAINS SO UNTIL ABOUT THE THIRD WEEK IN MAY." (P21) "THE YUKON RIVER, NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ANVIK, WAS REACHED 5 YEARS LATER (1834), BY ANDREI GLAZUNOF, AFTER AN OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM THE EAST." (P31) IN 1938 THE RUSSIANS ESTABLISHED A POST AT NULATO AND EXPLORED THE YUKON ABOVE THE POST. (P31) "WITHIN A DECADE, ENGLISH TRADERS OF THE HUDSON BAY TRADING COMPANY ESTABLISHED THEIR FIRST TRADING POST ON THE YUKON." (P31) VILLAGES, ON THE YUKON, ABANDONED DURING THE PAST 3 DECADES ARE LISTED GOING DOWNSTREAM AS FOLLOWS: AKULURAK, BLACKBURN, PARADISE, RAILROAD CITY, HORSE, PAIMIUT, DOGFISH, TUCKERS, KAKO, TOKLIK, OHGAMIUT, WILLOW CREEK, TAKSHAK, PILOT VILLAGE, KAZHUTAK, MUKIALIK, AROLOKOVIK, FISH VILLAGE, KWIKPUK, NEW HAMILTON, KAVAKSARAK, KWIKPAK, NOKOGAMIUT, TUCHIAK, EMONGAK, KWIKLOKCHUN, KOGOMIUT, ELEUTAK, KANALIK, FOLGER, DIKEMAN, AND "IDATAROD." (P36)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02665 A 834964
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW CANNERY, FORESTRY, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER
 GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, TIDE, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FISHING
 ABST THE YUKON'S GRADIENT IS "REDUCED NEAR TO ZERO" AT PAIMIUT. (P4) AFTER THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER COME TO WITHIN 25 MI OF EACH OTHER, THEY RUN PARALLEL TO EACH OTHER ON THEIR WAY TO THE BERING SEA "THROUGH A MAZE OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3980

MEANDERING STREAMS, SLOUGHS, PONDS, AND LAKES UNTIL THE YUKON TURNS N AT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. (P4) THE YUKON IS "OFFICIALLY SAID TO BE 1,875 MILES LONG." (P7) FROM PAINIUT, THE RIVER MEANDERS SPREADING ITS WATERS THROUGH COUNTLESS CHANNELS AND SLOUGHS TO ITS ESTUARY. THE YUKON'S "PRINCIPAL MOUTH IS NAMED EHMOKAK." (P7) ITS MAIN TRIBUTARIES, "ON THE RIGHT BANK," ARE ANDREAFSKY AND CHUILNIK. (P7) THE YUKON CARRIES TONS OF SEDIMENTS TO ITS MOUTH WHERE IT DEPOSITS THEM IN BARS AND SHOALS. AMONG THE 3 MAIN ESTUARIES: APOON PASS, KAWANAK PASS, AND KHIKLUAK PASS. (P7) "THE YUKON IS USUALLY ENTERED THROUGH ST MICHAEL BAY AND THE APOON PASS, WHICH IS ABOUT 2 FEET DEEP AT MEAN LOW WATER. DURING THE HIGH TIDE, THIS DEPTH IS INCREASED TO SOME 6 FEET." (P7) "A RECONNAISSANCE REPORT PUBLISHED IN 1952, AS HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 197 POINTS OUT (P164) "THE HIGH RATE OF RUNOFF TO PRECIPITATION IN THE YUKON BASIN, AND ATTRIBUTES THE SAME TO SHORT GROWING SEASON, SPARSE VEGETATION, RECEDING GLACIERS, LOW EVAPORATION AND PERMAFROST." (P11) THE YUKON USUALLY BREAKS UP BY LATE MAY OR 2 WEEKS AFTER THE KUSKOKWIM. (P21) "HOWEVER, THE SPRING THAW IN THE INTERIOR MAY START WELL AHEAD OF ITS BEGINNING FAR DOWN RIVER." (P13) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE OF THE YUKON IS "OVER 160 MILLION ACRE-FEET." (P14) "THE YUKON AT HOLY CROSS IS USUALLY SAFE FOR A MAN BY END OF OCT. AND REMAINS SO UNTIL ABOUT THE THIRD WEEK IN MAY." (P21) "THE YUKON RIVER, NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ANVIK, WAS REACHED 5 YEARS LATER (1834), BY ANDREI GLAZUNOV, AFTER AN OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM THE EAST." (P31) IN 1938 THE RUSSIANS ESTABLISHED A POST AT NULATO AND EXPLORED THE YUKON ABOVE THE POST. (P31) "WITHIN A DECADE, ENGLISH TRADERS OF THE HUDSON BAY TRADING COMPANY ESTABLISHED THEIR FIRST TRADING POST ON THE YUKON." (P31) VILLAGES ON THE YUKON, ABANDONED DURING THE PAST 3 DECADES ARE LISTED GOING DOWNSTREAM AS FOLLOWS: AKULURAK, BLACKBURN, PARADISE, RAILROAD CITY, HORSE, PAINIUT, DOGFISH, TUCKERS, KAKO, TOKLIK, OHGAMIUT, WILLOW CREEK, TAKSHAK, PILOT VILLAGE, KAZHUTAK, MUKIALIK, ARLOKOVIK, FISH VILLAGE, KHIKPUK, NEW HAMILTON, KAVAKSARAK, KHIKPAK, NOKOGAMIUT, TUCHIAK, EHONGAK, KHIKLOKCHUN, KOGOMIUT, ELEUTAK, KANALIK, FOLGER, DIKEHAN, AND "IDATAROD." (P36)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02665 B 834964
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, CANNERY, FORESTRY, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, TIDE, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FISHING, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES APPLIES TO VILLAGES ON THE LOWER YUKON. MOST HUNTING TAKES PLACE DURING THE WEEKS SHORTLY BEFORE BREAKUP. THE LOCAL PRICE FOR MUSKRAT PELTS RANGES FROM 35 TO 85 CENTS. AFTER BREAKUP, FISH NETS ARE SET. (P90) SALMON ARE CAUGHT BY USE OF FISHWHEEL OR NETS AND ARE USED FOR SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. (P91) THE USE OF FISHWHEELS ON THE YUKON IS DECLINING, BUT THEY ARE MORE COMMON UPSTREAM FROM HOLY CROSS. NETS ARE ABUNDANT ON THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER BETWEEN THE MOUTH AND MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. (P92) THE FOLLOWING CANNERIES ARE LOCATED ON THE YUKON: PT ADAMS, ST. MARYS, AND MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. (P98) IN 1961, 9,968 KING SALMON WERE CAUGHT FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES ON THE YUKON; IN 1962, THE FIGURE WAS 3,978. (P109) TABLE XXV ON P 113 GIVES "SUBSISTENCE CATCH DATA FOR THE YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE." THE TOTALS ARE BASED ON DATA TAKEN FROM THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES AND AREAS: SHELDONS POINT, "KHIKLUK PASS," ALAKANUK, KHIKUK-EHMOKAK, APOOK PASS, SNOTTY SLOUGH, HAMILTON-KOTLIK, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, PITKA'S POINT-ST. MARYS, PILOT STATION, MARSHALL, RUSSIAN MISSION, HOLY CROSS, ANVIK, AND SHAGELUK-HOLKACHUK. DURING 1961 THE TOTAL NUMBER FISH CAUGHT WAS 9,268 VALUED AT \$39,872. DURING 1962, 3,978 FISH WERE CAUGHT VALUED AT \$17,001. (P113) TABLE XXVI ON P 116 ENTITLED "SUBSISTENCE CATCH AND VALUATION OF CHUMS ON THE YUKON" IS BASED ON INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE SAME VILLAGES OR AREAS LISTED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE XXV. DURING 1961, 117,690 CHUMS WERE CAUGHT AND VALUED AT \$38,249.25. DURING 1962, 79,741 FISH WERE CAUGHT VALUED AT \$25,915.83. (P116) THE VALUATION FIGURES WERE CALCULATED AT \$6.50 PER BUNDLE OF 20 DRIED FISH. THESE FIGURES ARE DEBATABLE AS THE FISH WERE NOT, IN FACT, SOLD AT THIS PRICE BUT PRIMARILY USED FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES. (P117) TABLE XXXI ON PAGES 140 AND 141 LISTS VILLAGES IN THE YUKON VALLEY THAT HAVE GARDENS.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02665 B 834964
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3981

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,CANNERY,FORESTRY,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,TIDE,DISCHARGE,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,FISHING,VEGETATION,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITES APPLIES TO VILLAGES ON THE LOWER YUKON. MOST HUNTING TAKES PLACE DURING THE WEEKS SHORTLY BEFORE BREAKUP. THE LOCAL PRICE FOR MUSKRAT PELTS RANGES FROM 35 TO 85 CENTS. AFTER BREAKUP, FISH NETS ARE SET. (P90) SALMON ARE CAUGHT BY USE OF FISHWHEEL OR NETS AND ARE USED FOR SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. (P91) THE USE OF FISHWHEELS ON THE YUKON IS DECLINING, BUT THEY ARE MORE COMMON UPSTREAM FROM HOLY CROSS. NETS ARE ABUNDANT ON THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER BETWEEN THE MOUTH AND MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. (P92) THE FOLLOWING CANNERIES ARE LOCATED ON THE YUKON: PT ADAMS, ST MARYS, AND MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. (P98) IN 1961, 9,968 KING SALMON WERE CAUGHT FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES ON THE YUKON. IN 1962, THE FIGURE WAS 3,978. (P109) TABLE XXV ON P. 113 GIVES "SUBSISTENCE CATCH DATA FOR THE YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE." THE TOTALS ARE BASED ON DATA TAKEN FROM THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES AND AREAS: SHELDONS POINT, KWIKLUK PASS, ALAKANUK, KWIGUK-EMMONAK, APOOK PASS, SNOTTY SLOUGH, HAMILTON-KOTLIK, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, PITKA'S POINT-ST. MARYS, PILOT STATION, MARSHALL, RUSSIAN MISSION, HOLY CROSS, ANVIK, AND SHAGELUK-HOLKACHUK. DURING 1961 THE TOTAL NUMBER FISH CAUGHT WAS 9,968. VALUED AT \$39,872. DURING 1962, 3,978 FISH WERE CAUGHT VALUED AT \$17,001. (P113) TABLE XXVI ON P 116 ENTITLED "SUBSISTENCE CATCH AND VALUATION OF CHUMS ON THE YUKON" IS BASED ON INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE SAME VILLAGES OR AREAS LISTED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE XXV. DURING 1961, 117,690 CHUMS WERE CAUGHT AND VALUED AT \$38,249.25. DURING 1962, 79,741 FISH WERE CAUGHT VALUED AT \$25,215.83. (P116) THE VALUATION FIGURES WERE CALCULATED AT \$6.50 PER BUNDLE OF 20 DRIED FISH. THESE FIGURES ARE DEBATABLE AS THE FISH WERE NOT, IN FACT, SOLD AT THIS PRICE BUT PRIMARILY USED FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES. (P117) TABLE XXXI ON PAGES 140 AND 141 LISTS VILLAGES IN THE YUKON VALLEY THAT HAVE GARDENS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02665 C 834964

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,CANNERY,FORESTRY,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,TIDE,DISCHARGE,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,FISHING,VEGETATION,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE PRECEDING TABLE SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT GARDENS COULD BE GROWN IN ALL VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON RIVER FROM MOUNTAIN VILLAGE TO HOLIKACHUK. (P142) NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPERATES TRADING POSTS AT HAMILTON, KOTLIK, AND KWIGUK (EMMONAK). (P149) THE COMPANY ALSO OPERATES NORTHERN COMMERCIAL RIVER LINES, "SERVING THE VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON RIVER, FROM ST MICHAEL TO ST MARYS." (P149) ACCORDING TO TABLE XXXIV ON P 152 THE FOLLOWING COMMERCIAL FISHERY FIRMS ARE LOCATED IN THE YUKON DISTRICT: PORT ADAM'S PACKING COMPANY, ALAKANUK; POLAR FISHERIES, SHELDONS POINT; YUKON FISHING AND TRANSPORTATION, INC AND YUKON KING, INC, BOTH AT EMMONAK; MOUNTAIN VILLAGE FISH COMPANY, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE; AND TONNY HECKMAN AT PILOT STATION. A HAND-PAK CANNERY IS REPORTEDLY OPERATING AT PITKA'S POINT. (P152) A STATIONERY SAWMILL AT HOLY CROSS PRODUCES AN AVERAGE OF 200,000 BOARD FEET ANNUALLY. (P153) A "CERTAIN NUMBERS" OF STREAM-GAGING STATIONS OPERATE ON THE YUKON. (P185)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02665 C 834964

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,CANNERY,FORESTRY,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,TIDE,DISCHARGE,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,FISHING,VEGETATION,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE PRECEDING TABLE SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT GARDENS COULD BE GROWN IN ALL VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON RIVER FROM MOUNTAIN VILLAGE TO HOLIKACHUK. (P142) NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPERATES TRADING POSTS AT HAMILTON, KOTLIK, AND KWIGUK (EMMONAK). (P149) THE COMPANY ALSO OPERATES NORTHERN COMMERCIAL RIVER LINES, "SERVING THE VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON RIVER, FROM ST MICHAEL TO ST MARYS." (P149) ACCORDING TO TABLE XXXIV ON P 152 THE FOLLOWING COMMERCIAL FISHERY FIRMS ARE LOCATED IN THE YUKON DISTRICT: PORT ADAM'S PACKING COMPANY,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3982

ALAKANUK? POLAR FISHERIES, SHELDONS POINT, YUKON FISHING AND TRANSPORTATION, INC AND YUKON KING, INC, BOTH AT EMMONAK? MOUNTAIN VILLAGE FISH COMPANY, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE? AND TONNY HECKMAN AT PILOT STATION. A HAND-PACK CANNERY IS REPORTEDLY OPERATING AT PITKAS POINT. (P152) A STATIONERY SAWMILL AT HOLY CROSS PRODUCES AN AVERAGE OF 200,000 BOARD FEET ANNUALLY. (P153) A "CERTAIN NUMBERS" OF STREAM-GAGING STATIONS OPERATE ON THE YUKON. (P185)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02676 948

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST W OSWALT AND W ARRON TRAVERSED THE 1200 MI OF THE YUKON RIVER BELOW FAIRBANKS WITH A MOTORBOAT IN SUMMER 1948. (P3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02679 961

STOR 1603399

MOUT N634055 W1484630 E140S 0060W 19

LUPR 35

KEYW TRAFFIC,HISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,PAST USAGE

ABST ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAN A ROUTE OFTEN USED BY EARLY MAN EXISTED ALONG THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS, UP THE OLD CROW RIVER, AND DOWN THE FIRTH RIVER TO THE MACKENZIE DELTA AREA. (P6) SUPPORTED BY FINDINGS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1961.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02680 974

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,FISHING,RIVER,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF

ABST "THERE IS A GREEN, GREEN PORTION RIGHT IN BETWEEN EMMONAK AND THE UPRIVER...I KNOW ITS MAINLY FOR FISHING, IN SUMMERTIME FOR COMMERCIAL (FISHING) AND ALSO FOR THE CAMPS, SUMMER CAMPS. NOW AROUND THIS AREA IS A HUNTING GROUND, LIKE UP THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER.MOST PEOPLE GO UP THE RIVER AND HUNT AROUND FOR MOOSE, BEAR, OR WHATEVER'S UP THERE." (P27)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02684 00001 867

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,FISHING,TRAPPING,PAST USAGE

ABST IN THE LATE 1800'S, THE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS MET AND DIVIDED UP THE COUNTRY INTO MISSIONS TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS. A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION WAS ASSIGNED TO NULATO ON THE YUKON. THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH CONTINUED TO FUNCTION UNDISTURBED ON THE LOWER YUKON. (P10) BY THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY, THE SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY WAS BREAKING DOWN AND ESKIMOS STARTED TO PARTICIPATE IN WESTERN ECONOMY. SOME WORKED ON YUKON RIVERBOATS. (P11) SHELDON JACKSON INTRODUCED REINDEER IN 1891. BY 1910 THE REINDEER NUMBERED 27,325 IN HERDS RANGING FROM PT BARROW TO UGASHIK TO TANANA AND FAR UP THE YUKON RIVER. THEIR WORTH WAS ESTIMATED AT \$25 PER HEAD. (P12) IN 1896, A DOZEN PADDLE-WHEELED STEAMERS AND LAUNCHES PLIED UP AND DOWN THE YUKON WITH MINERS AND SUPPLIES. AS EARLY AS 1907, NATIVES OF UNALAKLEET BUILT AND MANNED 7 OR 8 SMALL SCHOONERS WHICH THEY OPERATED IN NORTON SOUND AND ON THE LOWER YUKON.(P13) BY 1911, THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION SUBSIDIZED 3 SMALL HOSPITAL UNITS AT: JUNEAU, BRISTOL BAY AND NULATO (ON THE YUKON)(P31-32) FROM 1926 ON, THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION KEPT A MEDICAL VESSEL IN SERVICE ON THE YUKON. IT TRAVELLED FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER WITH A DOCTOR, A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3983

DENTIST AND 2 NURSES. (P32) IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE 20TH CENTURY NEW VILLAGES WERE ESTABLISHED AROUND THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. THOSE THAT WERE ON EARLIER SITES PROSPERED, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF BETTER ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS. (P40) TODAY ESKIMOS STILL FISH AND HUNT FOR FOOD, AND TRAP FOR CASH. SALMON FISHING IS PRE-EMINENT ON THE LOWER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM. (P44) IN ALL OF NORTHERN ALASKA, INCLUDING THE YUKON DELTA, THERE HAS BEEN SERIOUS MALNUTRITION FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY. (P45) IN 1949, THE WASHINGTON SURVEY GROUP INVESTIGATED THE LOWER YUKON AND REPORTED POVERTY AND DISEASE EVERYWHERE. WAGES WERE EARNED BY TRAPPING AND THE BRISTOL BAY FISHERY. (P45) THIS WAS CONFIRMED BY U.S. ANTHROPOLOGISTS, WITH STRESS ON THE PROBLEMS OF TB. (P47) IN 1947 THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OUTFITTED THREE MEDICAL VESSELS: ONE FOR BERING SEA, ONE FOR ALEUTIANS, AND ONE FOR THE YUKON RIVER. (P50)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02684 00002 867
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CANADA FUR TRADERS EXPLORED WESTWARD IN CANADA. THE RUSSIANS PUSHED EAST FROM SIBERIA AND SOUTH DOWN THE ALASKA PANHANDLE. BOTH PARTIES MET FACE TO FACE ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P8) THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY RETAINED UNCHALLENGED CONTROL OF COASTAL ALASKA UNTIL 1867. U.S. WHALERS BEGAN TO PURSUE THE BOWHEAD WHALE IN 1841, BUT RUSSIA DISREGARDED THEM. THEY NEVER TRIED TO EXTEND THEIR DOMAIN NORTH OF THE YUKON RIVER BECAUSE OF FEAR OF ANTAGONIZING THE U.S. (P10) AS EARLY AS 1907, NATIVES OF UNALAKLEET BUILT AND MANNED 7 OR 8 SMALL SCHOONERS WHICH THEY OPERATED ON NORTON SOUND AND THE LOWER YUKON. (P13)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02686 972
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND
 TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, HUNTING, FISHING, BREAKUP, ICE, FLOOD, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE AUTHOR 1ST VISITED GALENA IN MAY 1972. GALENA IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE YUKON THE PEOPLE LIVE BOTH BY SUBSISTENCE LIVING (HUNTING AND FISHING) AND BY MODERN MEANS, THAT WERE BROUGHT ALONG WITH THE MILITARY BASE. (P282, 112) ON MAY 20, 1972 THE FROZEN YUKON CRACKED OPEN AND BEGAN FLOODING AS IT HAD IN 1971. ICE CHUNKS MOVED OUT AND JAMMED, AND THE WATER ROSE WITHIN 3 FEET OF THE TOP OF THE BANK OF GALENA. WHEN THE AUTHOR ARRIVED, THE SETTLEMENT WAS NEARLY DESERTED. PEOPLE WERE LIVING IN TRAILERS ON AN AIRFIELD DIKE OR IN TENTS. IN THE WOODS ALONG THE EVACUATION ROUTE TO HIGH GROUND. (P100-101) TRAVEL ON THE RIVER WAS VIA CANOES (P109), RIVERBOATS (P107), BARGES (126), OUTBOARDS (126) AND IN WINTERS SNOWMOBILES AND DOGSLEDS (288). PEOPLE HAD BOTH FISHING AND TRAPPING CABINS ALONG THE RIVER. (P144, 284) IN DEC 1972 THE AUTHOR WENT "UP RIVER" WITH A RESIDENT OF GALENA. THEY TRAVELLED BY SNOWMOBILE ON THE RIVER BUT IN PLACES THE ICE WAS NOT SOLID. (P288-290) IN THE WINTER CABIN, THEY FISHED, HUNTED, AND TRAPPED ANIMALS. (P284, 301) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT A RIVER BARGE, OWNED BY ONE OF THE RESIDENTS, CHARGED FREIGHT OF 3.5 CENTS/POUND COMING DOWN THE RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS AND 2 CENTS GOING UP AT BEST, IT WAS A 7 DAY TRIP. (126) THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED VIA SNOWMOBILE DOWN BESSIE SLOUGH, NOTING ITS WOODED BANKS. (P314) THE AUTHOR ALSO TRAVELLED JACK'S SLOUGH VIA A POWER BOAT (136) AND WENT NET FISHING IN A POWER BOAT. IT WAS SPRINGTIME AND THE WATER WAS STILL "FULL OF DRIFTS". THE BANKS WERE "ALIVE" WITH DUCKS AND GEESE. 2 MILES UP THE SLOUGH, THEY TURNED INTO A CREEK WHERE THE NET WAS BEING. OTHER FISHERMAN APPEARED IN A BOAT FARTHER UP. (P141)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02691 A 838962
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER

CHANNEL

ABST THE YUKON RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE HAN, KUTCHIN, TANANA, KOYUKON, INGALIK AND ESKIMO TRIBAL AREA. (P2) THE AUTHOR NOTES OSGOOD'S (1936) SUBDIVISION OF THE KOYUKON DIVISION OF THE NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN INDIANS INTO THREE LINGUISTIC BRANCHES. FIRST, ARE THE UPPER YUKON BRANCH WHO LIVE ALONG THE RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER WEST TO JUST ABOVE NULATO. SECOND, IS THE KOYUKUK RIVER BRANCH AND THIRD, IS THE LOWER YUKON-INNOKO BRANCH WHO LIVE ON THE YUKON RIVER BETWEEN NULATO AND KALTAG; THESE LATTER HAD EARLIER LIVED ON THE UPPER INNOKO RIVER. (P1) THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER WITH THE YUKON RIVER MARKS THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE YUKON-KATEEL BAND OF KOYUKON INDIANS LIVING ALONG THE KOYUKUK ABOUT 1838. (P3-5) IN 1838, AN EXPEDITION OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF MALAKHOF, LEFT ST MICHAEL AND ASCENDED THE YUKON RIVER AS FAR AS THE NULATO RIVER, WHERE THEY MADE THE FIRST DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE KOYUKON INDIANS. AN INDIAN VILLAGE WAS ALREADY ESTABLISHED AT THAT POINT, AND THE COMPANY BUILT A TRADING POST THERE IN 1839. IT WAS BURNED DOWN IN 1841 AND A NEW POST WAS REESTABLISHED FURTHER UP THE RIVER ABOVE THE NULATO RIVER. (P82) ZAGOSKIN (1847) REFERS TO THE RIVER AS UNNA-KA RIVER. (P187) THEY KOYUKUK INDIANS, AND SOMETIMES THE LOWER YUKON INDIANS CAME TO THE INDIAN SUMMER FAIR AT NUKLUKHEY AT ON THE YUKON RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER, TO TRADE. FURS WERE THE MAIN ITEMS. THE LOWER KOYUKON INDIANS THEN TRADED WITH ESKIMOS FROM NORTON SOUND AND INDIANS FROM THE UNALAKLEET RIVER. THESE TRADE LINES WERE IN EXISTENCE AT, AND PRIOR TO, WHITE CONTACT. MUCH OF THE TRADE COMMERCE IN NUKLUKHEYAT BY PASSED THE RUSSIAN TRADING POST AT NULATO. (P228) IN 1842, ZAGOSKIN MET FIVE BOATLOADS OF KOYUKUK TRADERS RETURNING DOWNSTREAM ON THE YUKON RIVER ABOVE THE KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR MINTO RIVER WITH BOATS FULL OF FURS. AN INDIAN INFORMANT TOLD HIM THAT KOYUKUK TRADERS HAD TRADED AS FAR UP THE RIVER TO THE RAPIDS. (P213) MURRAY (1910) INDICATES DENTALIUM WAS USED AS A UNIT OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN THOSE WHO TRADED AT FT YUKON. AFTER THE HUDSON BAY TRADING COMPANY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN FORT YUKON IN 1847, "FURS STACKED AS HIGH AS A RIFLE WERE EQUAL TO THE PRICE OF THE RIFLE." (P231-232)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02691 A 838962
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE YUKON RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE HAN, KUTCHIN, TANANA, KOYUKON, INGALIK AND ESKIMO TRIBAL AREA. (P2) THE AUTHOR NOTES OSGOOD'S (1936) SUBDIVISION OF THE KOYUKON DIVISION OF THE NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN INDIANS INTO THREE LINGUISTIC BRANCHES. FIRST, ARE THE UPPER YUKON BRANCH WHO LIVE ALONG THE RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER WEST TO JUST ABOVE NULATO. SECOND, IS THE KOYUKUK RIVER BRANCH AND THIRD, IS THE LOWER YUKON-INNOKO BRANCH WHO LIVE ON THE YUKON RIVER BETWEEN NULATO AND KALTAG; THESE LATTER HAD EARLIER LIVED ON THE UPPER INNOKO RIVER. (P1) THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER WITH THE YUKON RIVER MARKS THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE YUKON-KATEEL BAND OF KOYUKON INDIANS LIVING ALONG THE KOYUKUK ABOUT 1838. (P3-5) IN 1838, AN EXPEDITION OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF MALAKHOF, LEFT ST MICHAEL AND ASCENDED THE YUKON RIVER AS FAR AS THE NULATO RIVER, WHERE THEY MADE THE FIRST DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE KOYUKON INDIANS. AN INDIAN VILLAGE WAS ALREADY ESTABLISHED AT THAT POINT, AND THE COMPANY BUILT A TRADING POST THERE IN 1839. IT WAS BURNED DOWN IN 1841 AND A NEW POST WAS REESTABLISHED FURTHER UP THE RIVER ABOVE THE NULATO RIVER. (P82) ZAGOSKIN (1847) REFERS TO THE RIVER AS UNNA-KA RIVER. (P187) THEY KOYUKUK INDIANS, AND SOMETIMES THE LOWER YUKON INDIANS CAME TO THE INDIAN SUMMER FAIR AT NUKLUKHEY AT ON THE YUKON RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER, TO TRADE. FURS WERE THE MAIN ITEMS. THE LOWER KOYUKON INDIANS THEN TRADED WITH ESKIMOS FROM NORTON SOUND AND INDIANS FROM THE UNALAKLEET RIVER. THESE TRADE LINES WERE IN EXISTENCE AT, AND PRIOR TO, WHITE CONTACT. MUCH OF THE TRADE COMMERCE IN NUKLUKHEYAT BY PASSED THE RUSSIAN TRADING POST AT NULATO. (P228) IN 1842, ZAGOSKIN MET FIVE BOATLOADS OF KOYUKUK TRADERS RETURNING DOWNSTREAM ON THE YUKON RIVER ABOVE THE KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR MINTO RIVER WITH BOATS FULL OF FURS. AN INDIAN INFORMANT TOLD HIM THAT KOYUKUK TRADERS HAD TRADED AS FAR UP THE RIVER TO THE RAPIDS. (P213) MURRAY (1910) INDICATES DENTALIUM WAS USED AS A UNIT OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN THOSE WHO TRADED AT FT YUKON. AFTER THE HUDSON BAY TRADING COMPANY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN FORT YUKON IN 1847, "FURS STACKED AS HIGH AS A RIFLE WERE EQUAL TO THE PRICE OF THE RIFLE." (P231-232)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3985

REFN 02700 977

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,MAP

ABST FAWCETT MC DERHOTT CAVANAGH OF ALASKA, INC PREPARED THIS BRIEF TRAVEL BROCHURE FOR THE ALASKA STATE DIVISION OF TOURISM IN 1977. IT DIVIDES THE STATE INTO FOUR MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS: FAR NORTH, SOUTHWEST, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHEAST, AND GIVES A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE TOURIST ATTENTION AND FACILITIES IN EACH AREA. THE YUKON RIVER IS THE THIRD LONGEST IN THE U.S. (P26) FT YUKON ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON IS THE OLDEST ENGLISH SPEAKING SETTLEMENT IN ALASKA FOUNDED BY THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY IN 1847. (P27) HERE IS A PHOTO OF AN EXCURSION TOUR ON THE "RIVERBOAT DISCOVERY" AN AUTHENTIC REPRODUCTION OF A TURN OF THE CENTURY STERN WHEELER WHICH PLIED THE YUKON AND OTHER GREAT RIVERS OF ALASKA CARRYING PASSENGERS AND SUPPLIES TO ISOLATED COMMUNITIES. THE VESSEL IS THE ONLY REMAINING OPERATING STERN WHEELER ON THE YUKON. (P27) CIRCLE ON THE YUKON HAS AN IMPORTANT TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION CENTER. (P27)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02703 896966

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 32 34 35 36 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST WITH THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE KLONDIKE IN 1896 ACCESS TOWNS ALONG THE YUKON BEGAN TO BOOM. IN 1900 A RAILWAY WAS COMPLETED FROM SKAGWAY TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON RIVER OVER WHITE PASS. (P214,215) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THE PROPOSED RAMPART DAM. THIS DAM ACROSS THE YUKON RIVER WOULD CREATE AN ARTIFICIAL LAKE THE SIZE OF LAKE ERIE. "NOWHERE IN THE HISTORY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH AMERICA HAVE THE FISH AND WILDLIFE LOSSES ANTICIPATED FROM A SINGLE PROJECT BEEN SO OVERWHELMING, REMARKED A CONGRESSMAN." (P213,214)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02709 907974

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,FISHING,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE YUKON IS DESCRIBED AS "ONE OF THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD" IN A PICTURE CAPTION ON P 100 SHOWING THE RIVER WITH A WRECKED SMALL BOAT IN THE FOREGROUND ON THE SHORE. P 101 HAS 2 PHOTOS SHOWING A FISH WHEEL AND DESCRIBING ITS OPERATION. A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 102 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "ALMOST FORGOTTEN NOW, THE TINY VILLAGE OF RUBY ON THE YUKON'S BANK WAS A BOOM TOWN OF MORE THAN 1,000 RESIDENTS IN 1907 DURING THE FRENZIED RUSH TO FIND GOLD IN THE STREAMS THAT FED THE RIVER." A HIGH BLUFF IS SHOWN. THE VILLAGES OF GALENA AND COCHRINE ARE LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. (P103)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02710 884

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW MINING,COMMUNITY,RIVER,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON COOPER CREEK IN 1884 MANY MINING CENTERS DEVELOPED AROUND THE STATE. TWO SUCH CENTERS WERE CIRCLE CITY AND FORTY MILE ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P4) "WHEN NAVIGATION OPENED ON THE YUKON IN MAY, 1910, A COUPLE OF THOUSAND PEOPLE AND A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY WERE BOUND FOR THE IDITAROD AREA." (P46)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02718 973

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3986

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST BECAUSE OF THE BIRCH CREEK SITE, 80 MINERS LEFT THE FORTYMILE AREA AND WENT DOWN THE YUKON, BUILT CABINS AND WINTERED OVER. IN THE SPRING THE YUKON OVERFLOWED AND SWEEPED THEM AWAY. THE INHABITANTS MOVED TO HIGHER GROUND 12 MI DOWNRIVER AND BUILT CIRCLE CITY. BY 1895 THE POPULATION WAS 700. (P12)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02719 976

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,FORESTRY,AGRICULTURE,VEGETATION,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION

ABST TWO TEST EXCAVATIONS WERE MADE AT EAGLE, ALASKA, ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER. 49-EAG-70 IS ON A HIGH BLUFF ABOUT 70 FT FROM THE RIVER WITH A MEANDER CHANNEL TO THE WEST, WHICH INTRUDES INTO THE BLUFF. THE VEGETATION OVER MOST OF THE AREA IS THIN SOD AND GROUNDS OF ASPEN, BIRCH, AND ALDER ON THE WESTERN SIDE. THERE IS A BLM FIRE STATION NEARBY AND THE LAND IN THIS AREA HAS BEEN FARMED AND GRADED. THE RIVER BANK SECTION IS SUBJECT TO AND HAS UNDERGONE EXTREME EROSION; APPROXIMATELY 70 TO 75 FT ERODED BETWEEN 1901 AND 1962. THE SOIL IS GREYISH SILT DEPOSITED DURING EXTREME FLOOD STAGES. 49-EAG-72 IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER. PORTIONS OF THE SITE ARE EXPOSED IN THE RIVER BANK PROFILE. RESULTS INDICATED THE SITE SERVED AS AN ENCAMPMENT, THEN USED AS A GRAVEYARD PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF A SAWMILL NEAR 1900, AND FORT EDGBERT. (P23-34) FIGURE 12 SHOWS THE MAP LOCATIONS OF THE TEST EXCAVATION ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. (P47) FIGURE 13 IS A HAND DRAWN SKETCH OF THE TESTED AREA, ALSO PINPOINTING PRESENT BOAT LOCATIONS AND A BOAT LANDING AT THE NORTH END OF AN ACCESS ROAD. (P48) FIGURE 14 IS A SOIL PROFILE OF 49-EAG-70; TRENCH 1 (N30 W70) IDENTIFYING DIFFERENT LAYERS OF SILT DEPOSITS. (P49) FIGURE 23 IS A SOIL PROFILE OF 49-EAG-72; PIT, 1; ALSO SHOWING LAYERS OF SILT, SAND AND LOAM. (P56) FIGURE 22 SHOWS THE SOUTH YUKON RIVER BANK PROFILE; ALSO LAYERS OF SILT. (P59) APPENDIX 2 SHOWS RIVER BANK PROFILES FOR SITE 49-EAG-70, AGAIN IDENTIFYING DIFFERENT LAYERS OF SILT. (P79,1085) MAPS AND CHARTS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD (FIGURES 12,13,22,AND APPENDIX 2).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02726 794956

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY

ABST IN 1889 THE ARMY EXPEDITION TRAVELED WITH PACK HORSES 1000 MILES FROM COOK INLET ACROSS THE ALASKA RANGE TO THE JUNCTION OF THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS. (P2) AT AN INDIAN CAMP, THE WICKERSHAM EXPEDITION WAS TOLD AN INDIAN LEGEND OF DENALI (MT MCKINLEY) IN WHICH AN INDIAN BUILT A BIRCHBARK CANOE, PAINTED IT RED, AND FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON TO A VILLAGE SEEKING A WIFE. HE WAS GIVEN A CHILD BRIDE, BUT WHEN HE GOT INTO HIS CANOE TO RETURN HOME, HE WAS CHASED BACK UP THE RIVER. THROUGH MAGIC HE TURNED TWO GREAT WAVES INTO MOUNTAINS, AND FINALLY REACHED HIS HOME IN A BEAUTIFUL FOREST ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P5)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 02729 830971

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST GIDDINGS (1952A) NOTES THAT DURING ICE FREE PERIODS AT CAPE NOME, DRIFTWOOD FROM THE YUKON RIVER ACCUMULATES ALONG THE SHORES. (P3) RAY (1969) NOTED THAT THERE WAS AN ANNUAL NATIVE TRADE FAIR AT PASTOLIK, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER (P26) ABOUT 1830.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3987

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02729 830971
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST GIDDINGS (1952A) NOTES THAT DURING ICE FREE PERIODS AT CAPE NOHE, DRIFTWOOD FROM THE YUKON RIVER ACCUMULATES ALONG THE SHORES. (P3) RAY (1969) NOTED THAT THERE WAS AN ANNUAL NATIVE TRADE FAIR AT PASTOLIK, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER (P26) ABOUT 1830.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02735 974
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY
 ABST A "REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ST. MARY'S TO MOUNTAIN VILLAGE" WAS WRITTEN BY ALASKA DIVISION OF PARKS IN 1974. IN THIS REPORT THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST CONDUCTED AN ON THE GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY ALONG PORTIONS OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR OF THE PROPOSED ROAD BETWEEN ST MARY'S AND MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. THIS ROAD IS TO BE LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON RIVER. THE BANKS OF THE YUKON RIVER IN THIS LOCATION ARE HEAVILY VEGETATED WITH FEW EROSION FACES ALONG THE SLOPES. WHERE UNDERLYING ROCK MATERIAL WAS APPARENT IT OCCURRED AS BOTH HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BEDDING OF METAMORPHIC ROCK. (P1) VEGETATION CONSISTED OF LUSH TUNDRA SHORT GRASSES, BLUEBERRIES, LICHEN, DWARF WILLOW, FIREWEED. BELOW THIS WAS A RICH HUMUS LEVEL UNDERLAIN BY GRAY-GREEN CLAY. GRAVEL PIT OBSERVATIONS WERE SIMILAR AT EITHER END OF THE PROPOSED ROAD. (P2) METAMORPHIC SANDSTONES AND MUDSTONES ARE THE PREDOMINANT ROCK SOURCE. THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS OF PAST HUMAN ACTIVITY AT ANY POINT ALONG THE CORRIDOR WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TRACES OF AN EXISTING TRAIL. (P6) THE PROPOSED ROAD CROSSES THE ROLLING UPLANDS BACK FROM THE YUKON RIVER. APPROXIMATELY ONE DOZEN SMALL STREAMS ARE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON BETWEEN THE VILLAGES AND 5 LARGE LAGOONS COLLECT WATER FROM TRIBUTARY STREAMS. OLD ANDREAESKY NOW STANDS IN A DELAPIDATED CONDITION AT THE MOUTH OF ONE OF THESE SLOUGHS AND FISH CAMPS ARE OBVIOUS IN SEVERAL OF THE OTHERS. (P7) EVIDENCE OF HUMAN HABITATION IN THIS AREA OCCURS ALONG THE BANKS OF THE YUKON RIVER AND AT THE MOUTHS OF TRIBUTARY STREAMS AND LAGOONS. (P8) MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND ST MARY'S LIE ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER BETWEEN 2 MAJOR TRIBUTARIES. ON THE EAST FLOWING SOUTH FROM ST MARY'S IS THE ANDREAESKY RIVER WHILE JUST TO THE WEST OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IS THE ARCHUELINGUK RIVER. THE AREA BETWEEN THE 2 RIVERS IS RELATIVELY HIGH IN ELEVATION RANGING TO APPROXIMATELY 500 FT. WITHIN A 10 MILE AREA. ON 3 SIDES OF THESE UPLANDS, A PART OF WHICH IS THE ANDREAESKY HILLS, THE LAND IS A WET TUNDRA ECOSYSTEM CONSISTING OF LAKES, SLOUGHS, MARSHES, AND RIVERS BELOW THE 50 FT CONTOUR LINE. THERE IS A HEAVY COVER OF LICHEN ON THE HILLS BACKING THE 2 VILLAGES. (P7)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02736 835898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST 1842-44, LT LAVRENTIY A ZAGOSKIN, WITH 5 COMPANIONS, EXPLORED AND MAPPED THE YUKON TO ABOVE THE KOYUKUK'S MOUTH. SHORTLY BEFORE, ANDREY GLAZUNOV (1835-6) AND VASTLIY MALAKHOV (1838-9) RECONNOITERED THE LOWER REACHES OF THE YUKON. (P1) THE YUKON IS JOINED BY SEVERAL RIVERS ON ITS WAY TO THE OCEAN INCLUDING THE TANANA, PORCUPINE AND KOYUKUK, BEFORE SPREADING INTO A DELTA NEAR THE COAST. (P2) SCHIEFFELIN AND HIS COMPANY ASCENDED THE YUKON IN SPRING 1883 FOR 1,000 MI, PROSPECTING ENROUTE THE LOWER RAHPARTS WITH NO LUCK. (P4) LT SCHWATKA OF THE ARMY IN 1883 FLOATED THE LENGTH OF THE YUKON IN THE "RESOLUTE", A WOODEN RAFT 15 BY 40 FT, WITH SIDE OARS AND SAIL. SHE DREW 20 IN OF WATER (JUNE 16). THEY ARRIVED AT NUKLUKLAYET BY AUG 6. (P17) WM OGILVIE'S SURVEYING PARTY BOATED DOWN THE YUKON IN AUG 1887 (P25), AND MET A PARTY WHO HAD TAKEN PASSAGE TO FORTYMILE ABOARD A YUKON STEAMER AND WAS NOW BOUND FOR TIDEWATER. (P28) THROUGHOUT THIS VOL ARE REFS TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3988

STEAMBOATS AND CANOES TRAVELLING THE LENGTH OF THE YUKON DURING THE STAMPEDE OF 1897-8. STEAMBOATS WERE LIMITED TO A DRAFT OF 3 FT; AND THE RIVER WAS NAVIGABLE FOR 7 MON OF THE YEAR. STEAMBOATS ON THE LOWER YUKON INCREASED FROM ABOUT A DOZEN IN 1897 TO 110 BY SUMMER OF 1898. (P122)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02737 A 841904
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,MINING,ECONOMY,MISC
 TRANSPORT,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER
 GEOLOGY,FORESTRY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE

ABST "THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE DURING THE SUMMER FOR VIRTUALLY ITS ENTIRE COURSE; IN THE WINTER ITS FROZEN SURFACE SERVES AS A HIGHWAY FOR SLED TRAILS." (P1) IN 1883 LT FRÉDERICK SCHWATKA WAS SENT TO CHART THE YUKON RIVER FROM ITS SOURCE TO ITS MOUTH. HE CONSTRUCTED A RAFT AT THE HEADWATERS IN CANADA, AND FLOATED 1300 MILES DOWN THE RIVER ENTERING ALASKA, NEAR THE SITE OF EAGLE HE FOUND "A WELL WOODED SECTION BOUNDED ON ONE SIDE BY A STEEP BLUFF" AT THE SITE OF CIRCLE. "THE BLUFFS HEMMING IN THE YUKON RIVER FALL AWAY. ITS WATERS SPREAD OUT OVER A BROAD AREA OF FLAT LANDS, AND ITS MANY CHANNELS FLOW THROUGH INNUMERABLE ISLANDS AND SAND BARS." THESE CHANNELS HAVE SHALLOW WATER. THEY MET A TRADER-PROSPECTOR AT THIS AREA WHO WENT ON TO DAWSON CITY. BELOW FORT YUKON, THE RIVER NARROWS WITH HIGH BLUFFS ON EACH SIDE, FOR 100 MILES. THIS STRETCH IS CALLED THE RAMPARTS. IN 1893 A MAJOR GOLD STRIKE IN THE REGION RESULTED IN RAMPART CITY, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TOWNS ALONG THE RIVER DURING THE GOLD ERA. AT THE VILLAGE OF NUKLUKAUET, NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE TANANA RIVER AND THE YUKON, THEY LEFT THE RAFT AND BARROWED A SCHOONER FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TRIP TO ST. MICHAEL. THE TANANA INDIANS CAME TO THE VILLAGE TO TRADE DURING THE SUMMER. IN 1841 FORT YUKON WAS BUILT BY ALEXANDER MURRAY OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY. (P1-5) FROM 1867 THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO (ACC) MAINTAINED THE ONLY STEAMERS ON THE RIVER. IN 1869, THEIR RIVER STEAMER "YUKON" MADE ITS FIRST TRIP 600 MILES UP THE RIVER AND ESTABLISHED NULATO. (P6) JACK MCQUESTEN, ARTHUR HARPER, AND ALFRED HAYO, PROSPECTING PARTNERS, CONTROLLED VIRTUALLY ALL TRADE ON THE RIVER ABOVE NULATO UNTIL THE EARLY 1890'S; PRIMARILY FUR TRADE; THE INDIANS WANTED FIREARMS, BLANKETS BEADS, TEA, SUGAR, AND COTTON CLOTH IN TRADE FOR BEAVER, LYNX, BEAR, DEER, AND FOX SKINS. (P7) IN 1892 THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO (NAT AND T) ESTABLISHED A RIVAL TRADING COMPANY ON THE YUKON. THEIR STEAMER, THE "P B HEARE" WAS CAUGHT IN THE FREEZE-UP AT NULATO, AND REMAINED THERE DURING THE WINTER. (P6-9)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02737 B 841904
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,MINING,ECONOMY,MISC
 TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER
 GEOLOGY,FORESTRY,DISCHARGE

ABST IN 1882, A PROSPECTING PARTY BROUGHT A SMALL RIVER STEAMER CALLED "NEW RACKET" TO ST MICHAEL ON A SCHOONER, THEN WENT UP RIVER ON THE STEAMER TO THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA WHERE THEY WINTERED. (P12) IN 1894 THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO VESSEL "ARCTIC" SPREAD THE WORD OF GOLD AT BIRCH CREEK AND BROUGHT MANY MINERS TO FOUND CIRCLE THE TOWN OF CIRCLE SUPPLIED THE BIRCH CREEK MINERS. (P17) DURING THE SUMMER THE MINERS BACKPACKED THEIR SUPPLIES FROM CIRCLE, WHILE IN THE WINTER FREIGHT SLEDS WERE USED BY THOSE WHO COULD AFFORD DOGS. THE DOG TEAM OWNERS TRIED TO USE THEM FOR MAIL CARRIERS OR FREIGHT HAULING. (P19) CIRCLE HAD A CUSTOMS AGENT, WHOSE JOB WAS TO CONFISCATE WHISKEY ILLEGALLY FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON FROM CANADA. (P22) THOSE FOUND GUILTY AT MINERS MEETINGS OF VIOLATING COMMUNITY LAWS MIGHT BE "PUT IN A BOAT AND SET FLOATING DOWN THE YUKON." (P23) DURING THE 1897-98 KLONDIKE STAMPEDE, HUNDREDS OF MEN IN MANY KINDS OF BOATS WERE TRYING TO GET UPRIVER BEFORE FREEZE-UP AT CIRCLE THAT WINTER. MINERS STOPPED THE LAST TWO STEAMBOATS TO GET ENOUGH SUPPLIES FOR WINTER; THEY TOOK 30 TONS OF FOOD FROM THE "HEARE," AND 25 TONS FROM THE "BELLÁ," PAYING FOR ALL OF IT WITH GOLD DUST; EIGHT MEN IN A SMALL BOAT LEFT CIRCLE FOR FORT YUKON, 75 MILES AWAY. THE RIVER WAS OPEN BUT RAN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3989

WITH ICE. TEN MILES OUT, THE RIVER FROZE TRAPPING THE BOAT BETWEEN TOWERING PILES OF ICE THAT WINTER FREIGHT WAS HAULED FROM FT YUKON TO CIRCLE FOR 25 CENTS A POUND. (P54) IN THE SPRING OF 1898, JEREMIAH LYNCH AND A PARTY HEADED FOR DAWSON VIA THE YUKON RIVER. AT ST. MICHAEL, THEY TRANSFERRED FROM THE OCEAN STEAMER TO THE "LEAH," A RIVER STEAMER BELONGING TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO THE "LEAH" PUSHED A BARGE WHICH HAD A SHALLOW 4-FOOT DRAET, AND CARRIED AN ADDITIONAL 175 PASSENGERS ON ITS COVERED DECK. THE YUKON CURRENT WAS 4-5 MILES PER HOUR, AND THE BOAT, AND BARGE COULD ONLY MAKE ABOUT 6 MILES PER HOUR. GOING DOWNSTREAM THEY COULD REACH 15 MILES PER HOUR. WOOD FOR THE STEAMER COST \$7.00 PER CORD ON THE LOWER YUKON, UP TO \$14.00 PER CORD AT DAWSON FUEL FOR THE ROUND TRIP COULD COST \$15,000.00. (P59-60)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02737 C 841904

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW

TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, MISC
TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DISCHARGE

ABST IN 1898, THE STEAMERS GOING UP RIVER WERE MET BY MANY SMALL BOATS TAKING DISCOURAGED MINERS BACK TO ST MICHAEL. ANOTHER STEAMER AND BARGE RAN AGROUND ON A SANDBAR AND REMAINED STUCK. THE PASSENGERS MUTINIED, TOOK CONTROL OF THE SHIP, AND FOR SEVERAL DAYS WORKED AT UNLOADING IT UNSUCCESSFUL AT TRYING TO FREE THE BOAT THEY GAVE IT BACK TO THE OFFICERS, WHO EVENTUALLY GOT IT FREE. AT THIS TIME RAMPART WAS A STABLE COMMUNITY OF ABOUT 2000-3000, WITH STEADILY PRODUCING MINES. (P61) GEORGE PILCHER HAD A RIVER LAUNCH MADE IN SEATTLE, AND USED HIS BOAT TO SUPPLY WOOD FOR THE STEAMERS FROM HIS CAMP ON THE LOWER YUKON. (P62) THE U.S REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE BEGAN PATROLLING THE YUKON IN 1899, USING THE STEAMBOAT "NUNIVAK" BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR THAT PURPOSE. IN SEPTEMBER THE BOAT WAS MOORED FOR THE WINTER ON DALL RIVER. ALL NAVIGATION ENDED IN OCTOBER. MILITARY POSTS WERE ESTABLISHED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER, AND AT EAGLE. FORT GIBBON, AT TANANA, WAS REPORTED TO BE 900 MILES OR 103 STEAMER HOURS FROM THE MOUTH. (NOTE: THE STOREY AND MILEAGE FOR THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA IS 700.50 MILES.) "THE YUKON RIVER IS A GOOD MILE WIDE AT GIBBON." ALONG THE RIVER "BEYOND" THE FORT WERE HILLS ENDING IN BLUEFS ALONG THE WATER. THE WOODED HILLS HAD BIRCH AND SPRUCE, USED IN CONSTRUCTION. THE NORTHERN PART OF THE SITE WAS TREELESS TUNDRA. IN 1899 FREEZE-UP CAME IN NOVEMBER. THE FOLLOWING YEAR MOST BOATS WERE HEADING DOWN RIVER FOR NDME. (P84-86) DURING THE WINTERS MAIL WAS CARRIED ALONG THE YUKON BY DOG TEAMS. (P49) DURING THE WINTER OF 1899-1900, GREAT NUMBERS WENT DOWN THE RIVER--BY DOGTEAM, ON FOOT, ON BICYCLES, PULLING THEIR OWN SLEDS--HEADED FOR NDME. (P90) STEAMER TRAFFIC OPENED IN JUNE IN 1900. (P91) IN 1900 JUDGE WICKERSHAH WAS APPOINTED TO THE 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT EAGLE, (P129) AND HE ALSO HELD COURT AT RAMPART AND CIRCLE (P130-131). IN 1901 E.T. BARNETTE HIRED THE STEAMBOAT "LAVELLE YOUNG," PLANNING TO ESTABLISH A TRADING POST ON THE TANANA RIVER. THE RESULT BECAME FAIRBANKS. (P136) THE RIVER STEAMER "TANANA" WAS SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE FAIRBANKS TRADE. (P145)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02737 D 841904

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW

TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, MISC
TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DISCHARGE

ABST IN 1904, RAFAEL DENOGALES AND A PARTNER FLOATED DOWN TO FORT GIBBON IN A SMALL BOAT, TO GO UP THE TANANA. (P146) EVERY YEAR IN OCTOBER ALL THE PEOPLE WHO DID NOT WANT TO SPEND THE WINTER, LEFT ON THE RIVERBOATS TO GO OUTSIDE. (P182) THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY (AFTER 1901 NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO) HAD 12 STEAMERS OPERATING ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. THE "BELLA" WENT FROM ST MICHAEL TO DAWSON IN 20 DAYS. PASSENGER FARES WERE \$65 TO CIRCLE, \$90 TO DAWSON. FREIGHT RATES WERE 53 CENTS PER TON PER RUNNING HOUR, WITH A MINIMUM OF \$136 PER TON TO DAWSON. THIS STEAMERS TRAVELED A 4000 ROUTE ON THE YUKON, THE KOYUKUK, THE TANANA, AND THE KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. (P185) THE YUKON RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 330,000 SQ MILES. THIRTEEN OF ITS TRIBUTARIES ARE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3990

OVER 1000 MILES LONG. (P281)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02745 871976
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 32 33 34 35 36
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST THE U S A AND GREAT BRITAIN SIGNED A TREATY IN 1871 WHICH PROVIDED THAT THE YUKON, PORCUPINE, AND STIKINE RIVERS WOULD FOREVER REMAIN OPEN TO NAVIGATION FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. (P59) "THE YUKON, KUSKOKWIN, AND TANANA RIVERS NOW CONSTITUTE THE MAJOR WATERWAYS FOR COMMERCIAL INLAND NAVIGATION." (P61) THERE ARE SEVERAL SITES SUITABLE FOR MAJOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P68) "A TREATY BETWEEN THE US AND CANADA PROVIDES FOR MAINTENANCE OF NAVIGATION ON THE YUKON." (P68) POSSIBLY THIS IS THE SAME TREATY (1871) REFERRED TO ABOVE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02770 966
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE AUTHORS STATE THAT COMMERCIAL HARVESTING (TIMBER) NORTH OF THE YUKON (ON THE WEST) AND YUKON FLATS (IN THE INTERIOR) IS VERY UNLIKELY DUE TO SPARSE, SMALL STANDS OF TIMBER BEYOND THESE AREAS. (P22) THE FOREST RESOURCES OF THE YUKON VALLEY ARE DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE. THEIR GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION ARE NOT KNOWN IN REASONABLE DETAIL. IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE RIVER ARE LARGE STANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE WHICH WOULD BE MERCHANTABLE EXCEPT FOR THE REMOTENESS OF THEIR LOCATIONS. TIMBER UTILIZATION IS BLOCKED BY 1) UNSUITABLE TRANSPORTATION, 2) HIGH OPERATING COSTS DUE TO SEASONAL FACTORS, CAPITAL COSTS, AND LABORER RATES, AND 3) RELIANCE UPON LARGE DOMESTIC (OUTSIDE) OR FOREIGN MARKETS. (P54-55)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MINING, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST THOUGH THE PRIMARY TRANSPORT MODE TO KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT WAS VIA BOAT ON KOYUKUK RIVER, OVERLAND ROUTES FROM POINTS ON YUKON RIVER WERE ALSO USED, ESPECIALLY IN WINTER. THESE POINTS AND ROUTES WERE: (1) FORT YUKON, UP CHANDALAR RIVER, ACROSS DIVIDE AND DOWN SLATE CREEK TO COLDFOOT; (2) FORT HANLIN, UP DALL RIVER, ACROSS DIVIDE TO S FORK OF KOYUKUK, THEN ACROSS S FORK HEADWATERS TO SLATE CREEK AND COLDFOOT; (3) FORT GIBBON, UP TOZITNA RIVER DRAINAGE, INTO KANUTI DRAINAGE, THEN UP KOYUKUK RIVER FROM NEAR ALLAKAKET TO BETTLES, COLDFOOT, AND NOLAN; (4) BEAVER VILLAGE N TO CARO ON CHANDALAR RIVER, THEN BY LOCAL TRAILS TO CHANDALAR DISTRICT HINES, OR UP CHANDALAR RIVER DRAINAGE TO KOYUKUK DISTRICT. TRAILS ALSO CONNECTED FT GIBBON AND BEAVER WITH FAIRBANKS. (P3) THE DIVIDE CROSSED BY THE FT GIBBON-KOYUKUK TRAIL (BETWEEN WATERS FLOWING INTO THE KOYUKUK AND THOSE FLOWING SOUTH DIRECTLY INTO THE YUKON) IS AT CA 1200 FL ELEV AND IS W OF RAY MOUNTAINS. (P6) BETWEEN THE YUKON RIVER AND THE TOZITNA RIVER, THE TRAIL CROSSES AT 2,000 FT ELEV. (P6)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02787 918971
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 32 33 34 35 36
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST AVERAGE ANNUAL COMMERCIAL CATCHES OF SALMON FROM 1918 TO 1962 ON THE YUKON RIVER WERE 40,270 CHINOOK, 110,400

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3991

CHUM, AND 18,100 COHO. VILLAGES ON THE YUKON RIVER NEAR THE PIPELINE CROSSING REPORTED ANNUAL SUBSISTENCE CATCHES DURING THIS 10 YEAR PERIOD THAT AVERAGED 9,026 CHUM AND 820 CHINOOK SALMON AT RAMPART AND 4,654 CHUM AND 690 CHINOOK SALMON AT STEVENS VILLAGE. (P23) DURING BIOLOGICAL STUDIES IN 1971, 17 SPECIES OF FISH WERE SUSPECTED TO BE PRESENT IN THE YUKON RIVER. THIS RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING ABOUT 2000 FEET WIDE WITH A BOTTOM "MOSTLY SILT-SAND, SOME COBBLES." (P7)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02832 00001 873
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA BY GRUHKAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. STEAMBOATS FIRST BEGAN TO PLY THE YUKON IN ORDER TO SUPPLY FUR TRADERS AFTER 1873. GOLD DISCOVERIES NEAR THE TURN OF THE CENTURY INCREASED STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC. STEAMBOATS CONVERTED FUEL FROM CORDWOOD TO DIESEL FUEL PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II. (P3-5)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02833 869
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER, AK VOL I. 1975 GRUHKAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, NUKLUKAYET ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER JUST BELOW THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE TANANA RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS A MEETING AND TRADING PLACE OF THE TANANA, KUTCHIN AND KOYUKUK PEOPLE. (P3-2) NUKLUKAYET WAS IN EXISTENCE PRIOR TO 1869. (P3-13)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02834 975
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED THE AVERAGE FREEZEUP DATE FOR THE YUKON RIVER IS OCTOBER 28, AND IT HAS OCCURRED AS EARLY AS OCTOBER 14 AND AS LATE AS NOVEMBER 15. BREAKUP AT FORT YUKON HAS OCCURED AS EARLY AS MAY 6, AS LATE AS MAY 31, WITH AN AVERAGE DATE OF MAY 15. (P2-29) APPROXIMATELY 1200 PEOPLE LIVE IN 10 VILLAGES IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA, 90% OF THEM NATIVES. (P2-30) THE AUTHORS NOTED THE COMPLEX INTERSPERSION OF VEGETATION TYPES IN THE UPPER YUKON BASIN AND ATTRIBUTED THE VARIETY TO SOIL TYPES, DRAINAGE, STREAM EROSION, PERMAFROST AND FOREST FIRES. (2-32) THE DOMINANT TYPES OF VEGETATION INCLUDE WHITE AND BLACK SPRUCE, ASPEN, BIRCH AND WILLOW. (PP2-31-32) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A PORTION OF THE YUKON FLATS APPEARS ON P2-6. THE YUKON RIVER, RISING FROM A SERIES OF MOUNTAIN LAKES IN NORTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA, FLOWS 2,300 MILES THROUGH CANADA AND ALASKA. THE ENTIRE RIVER BASIN ENCOMPASSES 330,000 SQ MI, NEARLY 60 PERCENT OF WHICH IS IN ALASKA. (P2-46) AVERAGE FLOW AT EAGLE IS 79,000 CU FT PER SECOND. (P2-48) THE AVERAGE DATE OF FREEZEUP IS NOVEMBER 8, WITH AVERAGE BREAKUP MAY 9. (P2-48) FIGURE 2-12 ON PAGE 2-63 SHOWS SEVEN POINTS ON THE YUKON RIVER WHERE CHANNEL CROSS SECTIONS WERE TAKEN IN 1972. FIGURE 2-13 ON PAGE 2-64 HAS THE CROSS SECTIONS OF THE CHANNEL SHOWN. FIGURE 2-14 ON PAGE 2-65 GIVES THE DISCHARGE IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND NEAR STEVENS VILLAGE, A SITE INDICATED BY NUMBER 6 ON FIGURE 2-12. FIGURE 2-14A, AT THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 2-65 HAS THE LATER SURFACE ELEVATION, DISCHARGE, AND MAIN CHANNEL CHARACTERISTICS. FIGURE 2-15 ON PAGE 2-66 SHOWS FLOOD MAGNITUDE-FREQUENCY RELATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AT RAMPART. THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT RIVER STERN-WHEELERS WERE DISCONTINUED ON THE YUKON IN THE MID 1950'S AND THAT BARGE TRAFFIC SERVES RIVER-ACCESSIBLE COMMUNITIES DURING THE FOUR TO FIVE ICE-FREE MONTHS TODAY. SMALL RIVERBOATS AND SOMETIMES CRUISE BOATS, RUN THE RIVER AS WELL AS THE NAVIGABLE LOWER PORTIONS OF TRIBUTARY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3992

STREAMS FOR HAULING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS AND FOR HUNTING, FISHING, AND PLEASURE ACCESS. (P2-76)

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02844 939
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, VEGETATION
 ABST THE YUKON FLATS INCLUDE MANY MEANDERING STREAMS WITH LAKES AND MUSKEGS. NEAR THE WATER COURSES, THE FLATS ARE TIMBERED. THE TREES ARE MOSTLY SPRUCE, BIRCH, POPLAR, AND Tamarack. THE SMALLER STREAMS ARE OFTEN BORDERED BY WILLOW AND ALDER AND THE MUSKEGS HAVE A GROUND COVER OF SPHAGNUM MOSSES IN WHICH COITONGRASS, SEDGES, BLUEBERRIES, AND CRANBERRIES ARE ABUNDANT. SPHAGNUM MOSSES HAVE BEEN UTILIZED FOR STOPPING LEAKS IN DAMS AND DITCHES AND FOR ROOFING AND CHINKING LOG CABINS, SLUCE BOXES, AND MINE SHAFTS. (PP62-3)

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02849.00003 967
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, US COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH TO LAKE BENNETT BY BOATS WITH A 7 FT DEPTH FROM MAY 27 TO OCT 24. STEVENS VILLAGE IS A DISTANCE OF 720 MILES FROM THE MOUTH AND OPEN SEASON IS MAY 14 TO NOV 6.

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02853 A 820880
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, MISC
 TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
 ABST BY 1821, THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY HAD 5 SHIPS ACTIVELY SEEKING TRADE ROUTES AND DEFINITELY LEARNED OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P66) ON STUART ISLAND, IN 1821, VASILIEA SAILING ON THE "GOOD INTENT" ENCOUNTERED NATIVES OF THE STEBBINS AREA WHO SPOKE OF A LARGE RIVER CALLED KUIUKHT-PAK (THE YUKON) LOCATED SOUTH OF CAPE DARBY. (P70) AFTER 1 JULY, 1821, KROMCHENKO AND ETOLIN SAILED TO STUART ISLAND WHERE KROMCHENKO FOUND HIMSELF IN "DANGEROUSLY SHALLOW WATER CAUSED BY THE DISCHARGE OF A LARGE RIVER." THIS WAS THE YUKON. (P70) BY 1820, THE BUCKLAND RIVER TRADERS CROSSED THE DIVIDE AT THEIR HEADWATERS TO THE YUKON TO COLLECT FURS OF THE INTERIOR. (P121) IN DECEMBER, 1834, GLAZUNOV AND 4 COMPANIONS (BY DOGSLEO) LEFT ST MICHAEL TO EXPLORE THE INTERIOR AND COVERED 1,379 MI ON THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. (P124) GOING DOWNSTREAM ON THE YUKON TO THE VILLAGE OF ANINHLYCHTYCHPACK, NEAR PRESENT-DAY HOLY CROSS, THEY ENCOUNTERED PEOPLE FROM THE ANWICK, PSCHANUKSCHACK, ISCHAGILUK (INNOKO) AND OTHER RIVERS. THEY WERE GATHERED FOR TRADE. GLAZUNOV TOOK 2 MORE TRIPS TO THE YUKON VIA THE UNALAKLEET PORTAGE TO THE ANVIK IN 1835 AND 1837. (P124) THE CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION ON THE YUKON IS CLEARLY SHOWN ON A MAP OF 1843 WHICH SHOWS 20 OF THE 26 VILLAGES ON THE MAP AND 3,460 OF THE 3,760 INHABITANTS ALL ON THE RIVER AND THE REMAINDER ON NORTON SOUND. (P129) ONE OF THE FIRST DUTIES OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION WAS TO ESTABLISH A BASE AT NULATO ON "THE LITTLE KNOWN YUKON RIVER." BUT THE MEN COULD NOT GET A START UP THE YUKON BECAUSE THE LITTLE RIVER STEAMER "LIZZIE HORNER" WOULD NOT RUN. DURING 1865-1867 THE MEN BOATED AND WALKED MANY TIMES OVER THE TRIANGLE AREA OF ST MICHAEL-NULATO-PORT CLARENCE. AT LEAST A DOZEN TRIPS FROM ST MICHAEL TO NULATO WERE MADE IN WINTER 1865-66. (P160) THE FIRST TELEGRAPH POLE WAS ERECTED AT NULATO ON THE UPPER YUKON ON 1 JAN, 1867. (P164) DALL SPENT MOST OF THE WINTER OF 1867-68 IN NULATO OBSERVING THE INDIANS AND WRITING A GENERAL ACCOUNT. (P168) ISAAC, A MALENIUT WENT TO ANVIK WITH 3 UMIKAS ON TOP OF SLEDS AND AFTER THE ICE BROKE UP, FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON IN 1868. HE TRADED ALONG THE WAY. (P168) UNALAKLEET WAS PREFERRED OVER ST MICHAEL FOR NATIVE TRADING BECAUSE OF THE PORTAGES TO THE YUKON. (P173) NULATO, 500 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON WAS THE EASTERNMOST RUSSIAN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3993

SETTLEMENT. (P185)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02853 B 820880
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, MISC
 TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
 ABST IN 1873-74, FREDERICK S. HALL WAS APPOINTED AS SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT TO "FERRET OUT LIQUOR AND APPREHEND
 CULPRITS WHO SOLD IT TO NATIVES." IN ST MICHAEL, HE HEARD THAT BEAN AND KASHEVNIKOFF WERE MANUFACTURING AND
 SELLING LIQUOR AT ST MICHAEL AND ANDREAFSKY ON THE YUKON. BEAN WAS GUILTY. KASHEVNIKOFF WAS EXONERATED.
 (P189) NELSON, THE U.S. SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER IN 1877, MADE TRIPS ON THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM 1878-80. HE WAS
 RESPONSIBLE FOR LARGE ETHNOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS. (P196-7) IN 1889, EDMONDS WENT TO THE PORCUPINE WITH TURNER'S
 PARTY SURVEYING THE ALASKA-CANADA BOUNDARY. THE PARTY SAILED DOWN THE YUKON IN 1890 TO BOARD THE "BEAR" AT ST
 MICHAEL. IT HAD ALREADY LEFT, SO EDMONDS COLLECTED MASKS AND ARTIFACTS. (P197) ON JAN 30, 1845, BISHOP
 INNOKENTY WROTE THAT THE MISSION HEADQUARTERS WERE TO BE ON THE YUKON AT 62 DEGREE N. LAT AND 161 DEGREE W
 LONG (AT IKOGHINT) BECAUSE THE RIVER HAD A MUCH LARGER POPULATION--OVER 3500--THAN ST MICHAEL. ALSO, THIS
 SITE WAS CLOSER TO THE KUSKOKWIM. IN 1850, A PARISH SCHOOL BEGUN. IN 1851, A PERMANENT CHURCH FINISHED.
 (P208) IN 1871 ZAKHARY BELKOV, THE CHURCHMEN OF "KWICHPAN MISSION" AT IKOGHIUT, REPORTED 5000 PEOPLE ON THE
 CHURCH REGISTER. BY 1880, THE CENSUS CLAIMED ONLY 3000. IN 1884, THE MISSION WAS TRANSFERRED TO ST MICHAEL
 BECAUSE THE MISSIONARY WAS TOO ENGAGED IN TRADE AND SPECULATION. (P209)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02858 974
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS WANTED TO BUILD A DAM AT RAMPART ON THE YUKON RIVER WHICH WOULD HAVE FLOODED THE
 YUKON FLATS AREA. THROUGH THIS LOWLAND AREA OF SWAMPS AND SCRUB TIMBER THE RIVER MEANDERS. (P23) THE YUKON
 FLATS AREA IS OVER ALMOST 11,000 SQ. MI. AND HAS INFINITE NUMBER OF LAKES, PONDS AND STREAMS AMONG THE SPRUCE
 FORESTS. (P124)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02864 975976
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST K TRYCK AND PARTY RECREATED GOLD RUSH ANCESTOR'S TRIP FROM BENNETT LAKE (CANADA) 1,850 MI TO THE BERING SEA
 VIA THE YUKON RIVER IN A LARGE LOG RAFT. (P38) J SWENSON OF TANANA, DURING SUMMERS, FISHED IN THE RIVER, AND
 CUT WOOD FOR THE STEAMBOATS RUNNING THE RIVER. (P113) A PHOTO SHOWS THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE BRIDGE ACROSS
 THE MEANDERING RIVER. THE BRIDGE WAS BUILT IN 1975. (PP128, 129)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02870 882
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN "THE SKAGWAY STORY" HOWARD CLIFFORD STATES THAT ED SCHIEFFELIN USED THE BERING SEA-YUKON RIVER ROUTE TO
 THE YUKON VALLEY IN 1882. (P4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3994

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02875 957
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT
 ABST "THE LOWER REACHES OF THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS... CONTAIN DEPOSITS OF GOLD, PLATINUM, ANTIMONY, AND OTHER MINERALS..." (P4) THE YUKON REGION CONTAINS SEVERAL PLACER GOLD DISTRICTS: SEVENTYHILE, COAL AND WOODCHOPPER CREEKS, CIRCLE DISTRICT, CHANDALAR, HOGATZA, RAMPART, RUBY, POORMAN, AND IDITAROD. (P77) THE DOCUMENT SAYS THE YUKON RIVER IS THE LARGEST PHYSIOGRAPHIC UNIT IN ALASKA AND DESCRIBES ITS "FASCINATING AND EVERLASTING CONVOLUTIONS". (P133) THE ALASKA RAILROAD SHIPS CARGO FROM NENANA (ON THE TANANA RIVER) TO THE YUKON. VESSELS TRAVEL AS FAR DOWNSTREAM ON THE YUKON RIVER AS MARSHALL. (P158)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02882 867976
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, FREIGHT
 ABST THE YUKON RIVER, AN IMPORTANT TRANSPORTATION ARTERY SINCE THE GOLD RUSH, HAS THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES ON ITS BANKS: ST MARY'S RUSSIAN MISSION, HOLY CROSS, NULATO AT THE JUNCTION WITH THE KOYUKUK RIVER, GALENA, TANANA AT THE JUNCTION WITH THE TANANA RIVER, RAMPART, WHICH IS "NEAR A POSSIBLE SITE FOR A HYDROELECTRIC DAM", AND FT YUKON. FT YUKON IS LOCATED AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND WAS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED AS A HUDSON BAY COMPANY TRADING POST. (P3) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE YUKON RIVER APPEARS ON P 3, SHOWING A SMALL MODERN RIVER BOAT PULLED UP ON THE BANK. THE U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS HAS STUDIED THE FEASIBILITY OF JOINING THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS BY CANAL. (P4) THE ALASKA RAILROAD CROSSES THE YUKON TANANA UPLAND, BOUNDED BY SAID RIVERS, TO REACH FAIRBANKS. IT BROUGHT IN SUPPLIES WHICH WERE THEN TRANSPORTED BY BARGE ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. THE ALYESKA PIPELINE ALSO CROSSES THE YUKON-TANANA UPLAND. (P5-6) THE STEESE HIGHWAY WHICH ALSO CROSSES THE UPLAND, WAS ORIGINALLY A ROUTE USED IN THE 1900'S TO BRING SUPPLIES TO THE GOLD CAMPS LOCATED BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND CIRCLE, ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P7) IN 1869 THERE WAS A MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE EXPEDITION OF THE YUKON RIVER, AND ANOTHER IN 1885. THE RUSSIANS HAD EXPLORED THE YUKON RIVER PRIOR TO 1867. THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MADE ITS FIRST TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC MAPS OF THE YUKON AREA IN 1896. (P24) A PHOTOGRAPH OF BEAVER VILLAGE ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON IS SHOWN ON P 159, AND ONE OF THE VILLAGE OF KOTLIK ON THE YUKON RIVER DELTA IS SHOWN ON P 160.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02884 970
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO
 ABST PHOTO OF "THE YUKON FLATS, A RICH FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT." SHOWING SNOW-ICE COVERED YUKON RIVER MEANDERS, OXBOWS, WITH TREES AND DISTANT HILLS ALSO SHOWING. (P34-35) INCLUDED IN G LAYCOCK'S, "ALASKA: THE EMBATTLED FRONTIER."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 02889 915917
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ROUTE, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, ECONOMY
 ABST THE YUKON VALLEY IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE. (P8) DURING 4 MO. OF THE YEAR, THERE ARE FAIR FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. (P11) ONE SEEKING TO SETTLE IN THE INTERIOR,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3995

IN THE TANANA VALLEY, WOULD GO UP TO DAWSON, MAKE CONNECTION WITH BOATS GOING DOWN THE RIVER TO AMERICAN TERRITORY, TAKE THE RIVER TO TANANA, THEN GO UP THE TANANA RIVER TO THE LOCATION OF HIS CHOICE. THERE IS SOME GOOD LAND IN AROUND EAGLE BUT FEW SETTLERS HAVE LOCATED THERE. THERE ARE TRACTS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AT SEVERAL PLACES ALONG THE YUKON, BUT AS YET NO SETTLERS HAVE BEEN DRAWN TO THEM. THE ROUTE TO FAIRBANKS FROM SEATTLE IN 1915 COST \$100 1 PERSON, THE SAME FARE FOR ANIMALS. THE LOWEST FREIGHT RATE THAT THE AUTHOR HAS HEARD OF IS \$53/TON. THE RATES VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR, BUT THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT IT IS VERY EXPENSIVE TO TRAVEL AND SHIP GOODS IN ALASKA. (P13) THE TANANA VALLEY CAN BE REACHED BY GOING FROM ST MICHAEL UP THE YUKON TO TANANA, THEN TRANSFERRING TO A TANANA RIVER BOAT. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE TRAFFIC BY THIS ROUTE IN THE LAST 2 YEARS. SINCE AMERICAN RIVER COMPANIES SOLD OUT TO CANADIAN CONCERNS, THE EFFORT HAS BEEN TO FORCE TRAVEL OVER THE RAILWAY AND DOWN THE RIVER TO TANANA. FORMERLY LARGE STEAMERS WERE RUN FROM DAWSON TO ST MICHAEL, AFFORDING EXCELLENT ACCOMODATION FOR TRAVEL ON THE LOWER RIVER BUT SINCE THE CHANGE, BOATS HAVE EITHER BEEN WITHDRAWN OR THE RUN SO IRREGULAR THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONNECT WITH OCEAN STEAMERS AT ST MICHAEL. BOTH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT HAS BEEN ROUTED VIA THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY AND CONNECTING RIVER BOATS. (P13) MOST OF THE YUKON VALLEY WILL PRODUCE GRAIN CROPS. (P17)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02889 915917

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ROUTE, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, ECONOMY.

ABST THE YUKON VALLEY IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE. (P8) DURING 4 MO. OF THE YEAR, THERE ARE FAIR FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. (P11) ONE SEEKING TO SETTLE IN THE INTERIOR, IN THE TANANA VALLEY, WOULD GO UP TO DAWSON, MAKE CONNECTION WITH BOATS GOING DOWN THE RIVER TO AMERICAN TERRITORY, TAKE THE RIVER TO TANANA, THEN GO UP THE TANANA RIVER TO THE LOCATION OF HIS CHOICE. THERE IS SOME GOOD LAND IN AROUND EAGLE BUT FEW SETTLERS HAVE LOCATED THERE. THERE ARE TRACTS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AT SEVERAL PLACES ALONG THE YUKON, BUT AS YET NO SETTLERS HAVE BEEN DRAWN TO THEM. THE ROUTE TO FAIRBANKS FROM SEATTLE IN 1915 COST \$100 1 PERSON, THE SAME FARE FOR ANIMALS. THE LOWEST FREIGHT RATE THAT THE AUTHOR HAS HEARD OF IS \$53/TON. THE RATES VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR, BUT THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT IT IS VERY EXPENSIVE TO TRAVEL AND SHIP GOODS IN ALASKA. (P13) THE TANANA VALLEY CAN BE REACHED BY GOING FROM ST MICHAEL UP THE YUKON TO TANANA, THEN TRANSFERRING TO A TANANA RIVER BOAT. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE TRAFFIC BY THIS ROUTE IN THE LAST 2 YEARS. SINCE AMERICAN RIVER COMPANIES SOLD OUT TO CANADIAN CONCERNS, THE EFFORT HAS BEEN TO FORCE TRAVEL OVER THE RAILWAY AND DOWN THE RIVER TO TANANA. FORMERLY LARGE STEAMERS WERE RUN FROM DAWSON TO ST MICHAEL, AFFORDING EXCELLENT ACCOMODATION FOR TRAVEL ON THE LOWER RIVER BUT SINCE THE CHANGE, BOATS HAVE EITHER BEEN WITHDRAWN OR THE RUN SO IRREGULAR THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONNECT WITH OCEAN STEAMERS AT ST MICHAEL. BOTH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT HAS BEEN ROUTED VIA THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY AND CONNECTING RIVER BOATS. (P13) MOST OF THE YUKON VALLEY WILL PRODUCE GRAIN CROPS. (P17).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02890 923

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, PHOTO

ABST H W ALBERTS STATES IN "INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS IN ALASKA" THAT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ARE SENT FOR SHIPMENT BY RIVER STEAMBOATS DOWN THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS. (P16) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A "STEAMBOAT ON THE YUKON RIVER" IS LOCATED ON PAGE 17. THIS CIRCULAR WAS ISSUED BY THE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN OCT., 1923.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 02986 971

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3996

LUPR 35

KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RECREATION, HUNTING, FISHING, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST THE YUKON RIVER IS CITED AS A MAJOR RESOURCE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE. (P39) A HIGHWAY EXISTS BETWEEN LIVENGOOD AND THE YUKON RIVER. (P4) THE YUKON RIVER IS NOTED AS USABLE BY LARGE SHALLOW DRAFT BARGES AND TUGS. WHILE THE PLANNING TEAM VALUES THE YUKON RIVER FOR RIVER-BOATING AND FLOAT BOATING BY RECREATIONISTS THEY ALSO NOTE THAT STERNWHEEL RIVERBOATS ONCE PLIED THE YUKON. (P13, 26) A ROAD IS PROPOSED TO CONNECT FAIRBANKS WITH THE YUKON AND IN THEIR PROPOSAL THE PLANNERS NOTE THAT IT MAY DECREASE SOME RIVER SHIPPING ACTIVITY IN NENANA. (P4, 16) IT IS WITHIN THIS STUDY AREA WHERE THE ALYESKA PIPELINE CROSSES OVER THE YUKON; LIKEWISE AN OLD TRADING POST, FORT HANLIN IS IN THE YUKON STUDY AREA. (P26) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES THAT ARE REPORTED AS ONGOING INCLUDE: SIGHTSEEING, CAMPING, PICNICKING, FISHING HUNTING, ROCK-HOUNDING, RIVER-BOATING FLOAT-BOATING AND INTREPRETATION/EDUCATION. (P28) THE YUKON IS ONE OF FOUR WATERWAYS IN THE AREA CLASSIFIED AS "BOATABLE". (P13)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03075 973

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST A FLOAT PLANE LANDING AT PAIMIUT ON THE YUKON RIVER IS REPORTED, 1973.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03076 973

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE YUKON RIVER HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING MAJOR POWER AND FLOOD CONTROL POTENTIALS. A PROJECT AT RAKPARTS WOULD BE THE LARGEST AND HAVE AN INSTALLED CAPACITY OF 5,000,000 KILOWATTS AND WOULD PROVIDE FLOOD CONTROL FOR THIS PORTION OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN. (P2) THERE IS AN AIRFIELD AT FT YUKON WHICH HAS DAILY COMMERCIAL SERVICE; A MAJOR HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE ON THE YUKON RIVER; AND A HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS VIA LIVENGOOD TO THE YUKON RIVER SOUTH OF STEVENS VILLAGE. (P3) THE YUKON CARRIES BARGE TRAFFIC TO AND FROM CANADA AND POINTS IN MID-WESTERN ALASKA. (P3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03082 973

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE 19TH CENTURY KOYUKON ATHADASCAN SETTLEMENTS ARE LOCATED ALONG THE RIVER. A FEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS HAVE BEEN MADE ALONG THE RIVER. SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE FOUND ALONG THE RIVER. "COAL RESOURCES ALONG THE YUKON RIVER MAY HAVE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE FOR LOCAL USE." "POTENTIAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER SITES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED ON THE YUKON RIVER NEAR HOLY CROSS, BELOW KALTAG, AND ABOVE RUBY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE SITES COULD PROVIDE FROM THREE TO SIX MILLION KILOWATTS OF POWER. IN ADDITION TO FLOOD CONTROL AND NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS." CONSTRUCTION OF KALTAG WOULD INUNDATE ABOUT 45% OF THE WITHDRAWAL UNITS, AND HOLY CROSS AND RUBY INUNDATE ABOUT 65%. THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT HAS FILED AN APPLICATION TO RESERVE A TRIAL RIGHT-OF-WAY ALONG THE YUKON RIVER UPSTREAM FROM KALTAG. THE RIVER CARRIES A LARGE SEDIMENT LOAD THROUGH THE AREA. ACCESS TO THE WITHDRAWAL UNITS IS VIA THE YUKON RIVER BY BOATS, FLOAT EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT, DURING THE FOUR ICE-FREE MONTHS, AND BY DOG SLED, SNOWMACHINE AND SKI-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT IN THE WINTER. GALENA AND GRAYLING, ON THE RIVER, OFFER THE ONLY IMPROVED AND MAINTAINED AIRCRAFT FACILITIES IN THE AREA.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3997

REFN 03091 959
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644510 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN WIDE AREAS OF THE YUKON VALLEY, THE GLACIAL ALLUVIUM HAS VERY LITTLE CLAY AND TILL; BENCH PERMEABILITY IS HIGH. (P3) FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES STILL PROVIDE FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR NATIVE POPULATIONS. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 700,000 AND 1 MILLION SALMON ARE TAKEN FROM THE YUKON BY ESKIMOS AND INDIANS FOR FOOD. (P16) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03091 959
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644510 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN WIDE AREAS OF THE YUKON VALLEY, THE GLACIAL ALLUVIUM HAS VERY LITTLE CLAY AND TILL; BENCH PERMEABILITY IS HIGH. (P3) FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES STILL PROVIDE FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR NATIVE POPULATIONS. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 700,000 AND 1 MILLION SALMON ARE TAKEN FROM THE YUKON BY ESKIMOS AND INDIANS FOR FOOD. (P16) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03139 973
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER AT EAGLE IS 113,500 SQ. MI; HOWEVER THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE YUKON RIVER AT RUBY IS 259,000 SQ. MI. THIS DATA WAS TAKEN FROM THE 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P.26)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03169 962
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N693556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER (RAMPART CANYON)
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST 1962 FISH AND WILDLIFE SALMON STUDY RELATING TO RAMPART CANYON DAM PROPOSAL. LOGISTIC SUPPORT INCLUDED "RIVER BARGE, AND BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RIVER BOATS" (P.2). DURING THE STUDY PERIOD A "TWO MAN CREW OF THE BRANCH OF RIVER BASIN STUDIES TRAVELLED THE MAIN STREAM OF THE YUKON RIVER FROM FORT HAMILIN TO FORT YUKON BY RIVER BOAT." (P.3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03170 957
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC.
 ABST IN JULY OF 1957 A TEAM OF BIOLOGISTS FROM THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES TRAVELED FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE YUKON VIA RIVERBOAT. IN 1960 AIRCRAFT AND BOATS WERE USED TO HERD WATER FOUL INTO TRAPS IN THE YUKON FLATS. THE RIVER AT RAMPART CANYON DAM SITE IS TURBID AND FLUCTUATES SOME 35 FT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3998

REFN 03172 A 939957

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, FISHING, CANNERY, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST "GENERAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN" WAS PREPARED BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FROM DATA COLLECTED IN 1956; ABOUT ONE HALF OF THE TOTAL YUKON DRAINAGE AREA OF 330,000 SQ MI LIES WITHIN AK. THE AK PORTION OF THE YUKON HAS A LATITUDE RANGE OF 61-30 N TO 66-30 N. THE YUKON FLOWS N.W. TO FORT YUKON, THEN W TO ITS MOUTH AT THE BERING SEA. THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN VARIES FROM MOUNTAINOUS TO ALLUVIAL FAN OR DELTA TYPE. "THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE YUKON IN AK IS 1,267 MI FROM THE MOUTH AT NILAK TO THE ALASKA-CANADA BOUNDARY." SOME OF THE MAJOR ALASKAN TRIBUTARIES ARE THE ANDREAFSKI, INNOKO, KOYUKUK, MELOZITINA, NOWITNA, TOZIINA, TANANA, CHANDALAR, AND PORCUPINE RIVERS. (P1) THE AVERAGE STREAM GRADIENT OF THE ALASKAN PORTION OF THE YUKON IS APPROXIMATELY 0.68 FT PER MILE. THE GRADIENT FROM KALTAG TO THE MOUTH IS 0.2 FT PER MILE. (P2) THERE IS A "BOUNDARY" DAMSITE JUST INSIDE THE ALASKAN BORDER AT AN ELEVATION OF 860 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P1) DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES THE KOYUKUK, TANANA, AND PORCUPINE RIVERS, ARE OPEN TO NAVIGATION. THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT INTEREST IN DEVELOPING HYDRO-ELECTRIC POTENTIAL HAS BEEN HIGH. SUCH PROJECTS ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION AT RAMPART, KALTAG, WOODCHOPPER, AND BOUNDARY. (P2) FIG 1 ON P3 SHOWS AN "AIR VIEW OF YUKON RIVER AT PROPOSED RAMPART DAMSITE." A STREAM GAUGING STATION HAS BEEN MAINTAINED AT EAGLE FOR SEVERAL YRS. ADDITIONAL GAUGING STATIONS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AT RAMPART, RUBY, AND KALTAG. (P3) THE MEAN DISCHARGE OF THE YUKON AT EAGLE WAS 72,000 CFS IN 1954; 72,280 CFS IN 1955; 68,500 CFS IN 1956; AND 13,900 CFS ON MAR 23, 1957. AT RAMPART THE MEAN DISCHARGE WAS 102,100 CFS IN 1956; 156,000 CFS ON OCT 1, 1956; AND 16,800 CFS ON MAR 22, 1957. AT RUBY THE DISCHARGE WAS 254,000 CFS ON OCT 1, 1956 AND 28,400 CFS ON APR 7, 1957. AT KALTAG THE DISCHARGE WAS 283,000 ON OCT 2, 1956 AND 32,300 ON APR 6, 1957. (P4) ON PP8-9 THERE IS A TABLE LISTING APPARENTLY ALL OF THE VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON AND THEIR POP FOR 1939 AND 1950. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE SEVERAL SPECIES OF FISH USED BY NATIVES ALONG THE YUKON, ONLY KING SALMON ARE TAKEN CONSISTANTLY. HOWEVER ABOUT 8,000 CHUM SALMON WERE PROCESSED IN 1956. THE LOWER YUKON AREA (FROM MOUTH TO THE ANUK RIVER) USUALLY FILLS ITS QUOTA OF 50,000. THE MIDDLE DISTRICT (FROM ANUK RIVER TO ANVIK RIVER) FILLED ITS 10,000 FISH QUOTA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1956. THE UPPER DISTRICT (FROM THE ANVIK RIVER TO THE CANADIAN BORDER) HAS A QUOTA OF 5,000 FISH. (P10) IN 1956, 52,129 FISH WERE PACKED IN THE LOWER DISTRICT BY YUKON RIVER FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE-ALAKNUK, AK; NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO-SHELDON POINT AND KNIGUK, AND AHLSTROM TRADING CO-FISH VILLAGE; THE MIDDLE DISTRICT 10,479 FISH WERE PACKED BY ST MARY'S MISSION-ANDREAFSKI, HENRY BOGLEK-PITKAS POINT, AND TOM HECKMAN-PILOT STAYON; IN THE UPPER DISTRICT, 850 FISH WERE PACKED BY WEISNER TRADING CO-RAMPART, AND NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO-FORT YUKON; (P11) IN THE LOWER DISTRICT, 55,873 FISH WERE PACKED IN 1953; 50,655 IN 1954; 50,921 IN 1955; AND 52,129 IN 1956. IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT, 5,484 FISH WERE PACKED IN 1953; 7,061 IN 1954; 5003 IN 1955; AND 10,479 IN 1956.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03172 B 939957

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, FISHING, CANNERY, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE FIGURES FOR THE UPPER DISTRICT WERE 6,540 LBS IN 1953; 6,423 LBS IN 1954; 5032 LBS IN 1955; AND 17,061 LBS IN 1956. ON P15 THERE IS A TABLE THE LOCATIONS AND NUMBERS OF FISHWHEELS OPERATING ON THE YUKON IN 1956. ON P18 IS A TABLE SHOWING MILEAGES BETWEEN VARIOUS VILLAGES AND THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON OPPOSITE NILAK (62 36 1/2 N LAT, 164 47 1/2 LONG) THE MOUTH IS MI OF KNIGUK-MI 15; MOUNTAIN VILLAGE-MI 78.5; PITKAS POINT-MI 94; HOLY CROSS-MI 285; KALTAG DAMSITE-MI 453.5; KOYUKUK-MI 513.5; TANANA-MI 716; RAMPART DAMSITE-MI 756; RAMPART VILLAGE-MI 787; FORT YUKON-MI 1035; CIRCLE CITY-MI 1104; WOODCHOPPER CREEK DAMSITE-MI 1151; EAGLE-MI 1256; BOUNDARY-MI 1267. ALL OF THESE FIGURES ARE FROM THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03176 957

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3999

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DURING 1957 SUMMER FIELD SEASON, 17 TRIBUTARIES OF YUKON, FROM THE CHUILNAK RIVER UPSTREAM TO THE ANVIK RIVER, WERE SURVEYED. ALL STREAMS FLOWED INTO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON. IN THE CENTER OF THE AREA INVESTIGATED, THE YUKON MAKES A TURN OF ALMOST 90 DEGREES; THE HEADQUARTERS OF ALL OF THE STREAMS INVESTIGATED-LIE WITHIN THIS RIGHT ANGLE. ECOLOGICAL, CLIMATOLOGICAL, PHYSIOGRAPHIC DATA AND INFORMATION ON FISH AND WILDLIFE WERE RECORDED BY A USF&W TEAM. DATA INCLUDED ON FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVESTS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03176 957

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DURING 1957 SUMMER FIELD SEASON, 17 TRIBUTARIES OF YUKON, FROM THE CHUILNAK RIVER UPSTREAM TO THE ANVIK RIVER, WERE SURVEYED. ALL STREAMS FLOWED INTO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON. IN THE CENTER OF THE AREA INVESTIGATED, THE YUKON MAKES A TURN OF ALMOST 90 DEGREES; THE HEADQUARTERS OF ALL OF THE STREAMS INVESTIGATED-LIE WITHIN THIS RIGHT ANGLE. ECOLOGICAL, CLIMATOLOGICAL, PHYSIOGRAPHIC DATA AND INFORMATION ON FISH AND WILDLIFE WERE RECORDED BY A USF&W TEAM. DATA INCLUDED ON FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVESTS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03180 961974

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, NO TRAFF

ABST ACCORDING TO THE SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHING DATA COLLECTED BY THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME DEALING WITH THAT PORTION OF THE YUKON RIVER FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, AN ESTIMATED 558,600 POUNDS OF KING AND SMALL SALMON, WERE CAUGHT IN 1961. BETWEEN 1961-1974 THE CATCH RANGED FROM APPROXIMATELY 55,000-130,000 WITH A UTILIZATION POUNDAGE OF ABOUT 382,780-825,888 POUNDS. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF KING SALMON CAUGHT BETWEEN 1970-1974 WAS 6834 WITH A UTILIZATION WEIGHT OF 120,518 POUNDS. 57,376 SMALL SALMON, WHICH INCLUDES CHUM, PINK AND COHO SALMON, THAT WERE CAUGHT BETWEEN 1970-1974 AVERAGED ABOUT 57,376 WITH A WEIGHT OF 292,136 POUNDS. (P9) THE AVERAGE UTILIZABLE POUNDS PER CAPITA BETWEEN 1970-1974 WAS 146. IN THE 4 YUKON FLATS VILLAGES SURVEYED 1970-1973, BEAVER, STEVENS, FORT YUKON AND VENETIE, APPROXIMATELY 16,000 SALMON WERE CAUGHT BY THE RESIDENTS WHO NUMBER LESS THAN 1000. "THIS AMOUNTED TO A YEARLY AVERAGE OF ABOUT 120 UTILIZABLE LBS PER CAPITA." (P2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03185 973974

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, TRAPPING

ABST THIS IS THE AREA OF THE YUKON APPROXIMATELY BETWEEN THE VILLAGES OF CIRCLE AND FORT YUKON. IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FOLLOWING VEGETATIVE TYPES, BOGS, MARSHES AND MUSKEG; LOWLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST, HIGH BUSH. THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE (IN THIS PORTION) BY MEANS OF SMALL DRAFT BARGES OR VESSEL, LOCAL RESIDENTS USE THE WATER WAY EXTENSIVELY DURING THE ICE FREE PERIOD, THE MOST COMMON CRAFT BEING THE OUTBOARD-POWERED RIVERBOAT. ICE FREE PERIOD IS JUNE-SEPT. TRAPPING IS STILL A PART OF THE LOCAL VILLAGES ECONOMY. YUTANA BARGE LINES MAKE 4-5 TRIPS ANNUALLY UP TO THE VILLAGES.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03192 950956

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4000

STOR 1603399

MOU T N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 34 UPPER YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFFIC;DISCHARGE

ABST SEE FIG. 1 (GRAPH ON P5): "MEAN MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF THE YUKON RIVER AS MEASURED AT US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GUAING STATION AT EAGLE, ALASKA FOR THE PERIOD JUNE 1950 TO OCTOBER 1956." INCLUDED IN USF&MS STUDY OF "FISHERY RESOURCE OF THE UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03259 969

STOR 1603399

MOU T N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF;VEGETATION

ABST F. B. LOTSPEICH, RESEARCH ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST, NOTES IN HIS 1969 PAPER ON WATER POLLUTION IN ALASKA THAT THERE ARE WIDE EXPANSES OF MARSHY LAND NEAR THE MOUTH OF RIVER. (P1241) THE CENTRAL PLATEAU PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONE IS DRAINED, IN PART, BY THE YUKON RIVER. WHITE SPRUCE AREAS ARE PREVALENT IN THIS ZONE. (P1241)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03420 00001 940

STOR 1603399

MOU T N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW FREEZEUP, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT

ABST BECK FAMILY: PERSONAL LETTERS (1952) A LETTER WRITTEN FROM A YOUNG SON TO HIS FATHER. (FROM EAGLE, ALASKA) NO DATE. "THE RIVER CLOSED UP LAST WEEK AND THE WATER WAS LOWER THAN LAST YEAR SO THERE WON'T BE MUCH OF A BREAKUP THIS YEAR EITHER. BUT WHEN THE RIVER DID CLOSE UP IT STOPPED AND MOVED, STOPPED AND MOVED AND EVERY TIME IT DID THAT, SOME NICE SHELL ICE WAS PUSHED UP IN LAYERS. SO MAN, WE ALL GOT OUR RAIN BARRELS FILLED UP TO THE TOP". (NO DATE) AN ORDER FORM SHOWS WHAT WAS LOADED ON THE STREAM YUKON_08/15/40 DESTINED FOR EAGLE AND FORT YUKON. IT WAS A BILL OF SALE FOR FOOD AND SUPPLIES.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03421 899900

STOR 1603399

MOU T N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "GOING FROM DAWSON, ALASKA, TO NONE, DOWN THE YUKON RIVER BY THE WAY OF ST MICHAELS ACROSS NORTON SOUND. WE WAS ABOUT A WEEK ON THE TRIP, I THINK." (P1; "FROM DAWSON TO NONE, ALASKA") JUDGING BY DATES OF OTHER STORIES, THIS WAS PROBABLY 1899 OR 1900.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03424 00001 893

STOR 1603399

MOU T N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;WATER CRAFT;COMMUNITY;FREIGHT;LAND GEOLOGY;LAND TRANSPORT;FLOOD;DISCHARGE;RIVER

CHANNEL;RIVER BASIN;VEGETATION;BREAKUP;WATER GEOLOGY

ABST BETTLES, "WHY I CAME TO ALASKA" (1897) "WHEN WE RETURNED FROM THIS TRIP, LAMBERT AND I DECIDED TO GO TO ST MICHAEL AS WE RECEIVED WORD THAT THE A C C WAS BUILDING A NEW RIVERSTEAMER AND THAT THEY HAD LANDED PLENTY OF SUPPLIES. WE LANDED AT ST MICHAEL THE FOREPART OF AUGUST, AND AS THEY WERE WANTING HELP ON THE BUILDING OF THE "STEAMER ARCTIC," WE WENT TO WORK. I WILL MENTION HERE THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST RIVER BOAT OF ANY SIZE TO BE BUILT AT ST MICHAEL. SHE HAD A CAPACITY OF 250 TONS. THE STEAMER YUKON CARRIED ABOUT 20 TONS AND TOWED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4001

FROM ONE TO THREE TEN TON BARGES ASTERN. THIS WAS THE ONLY RIVER BOAT THE A C COMPANY OWNED CAPABLE OF NAVIGATING THE YUKON RIVER PRIOR TO THE BUILDING OF THE STEAMER "ARCTIC." (P10) THE AUTHOR KNEW A 104 YEAR OLD WOMAN AT STEVENS VILLAGE. SHE TOLD ME THRU AN INTERPRETER THAT THEIR GRANDMOTHER TOLD HER SHORTLY BEFORE SHE DIED THAT THERE WAS A BRIDGE ACROSS THE YUKON RIVER AT THE PLACE NOW KNOWN AS THE OLD MAN AND WOMAN WHEN SHE WAS A LITTLE GIRL. THE TWO PLIERS WHICH ARE IN EVIDENCE TODAY WHICH ARE KNOWN AS THE OLD MAN AND WOMAN MIGHT HAVE FORMED SOME SORT OF A BRIDGE. THEY ARE LOCATED NEAR WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE CALICO BLUFFS BELOW EAGLE. (P17) IN DISCUSSING THE FLOOD OF 1893 AUTHOR BETTLES MENTIONS THAT THIS WAS THE HIGHEST WATER I EVER WITNESSED ON THE YUKON RIVER--VERY FEW ISLANDS ON THE RIVER WERE NOTICEABLE AND A COAL MINE BELOW GOLD HILL THAT HAD BEEN BURNING FOR YEARS WERE QUENCHED BY THIS FLOOD. (P18)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03433 906

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER

ABST WATSON BROWN, SURVEYOR FOR A RAILROAD EXTENSION FROM FAIRBANKS TO RAMPART, CAME DOWN THE YUKON RIVER BY STEAMER IN JULY 1906 FROM DAWSON. JULY 4, HE NOTES EAGLE WHERE FORT EGBERT IS LOCATED, THEN CIRCLE AND JULY 5 HE PASSED FORT YUKON, "WE WERE IN THE YUKON FLATS ALL DAY. THE HILLS AWAY OFF THE VALLEY WIDENING TO 50 MI. THE RIVER FILLED WITH ISLANDS". (P4) JULY 6 HE PASSED RAMPART. "VALLEY NARROWED UP AGAIN AND AT 18:00 REACHED FT GIBBON AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. "THE YUKON HERE IS ABOUT 3/4 MI WIDE AND HAS ABOUT A 4 KNOT CURRENT." (P4 REPORT 3) REPORT IS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03446 910923

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,ECONOMY

ABST A NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOM CULLEN FOLDER: APR

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03460 00001 954

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST ESTELLE ANGIER, JULY 31, 1954 TOOK A WIEN AIRPLANE TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE. THE PILOT FOLLOWED THE YUKON RIVER AND WANTED TO LAND AT GALENA BUT WEATHER PREVENTED HIM SO HE CONTINUED TO KOTZEBUE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03462 00001 925

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST IN A JOURNAL TITLED "D E LEDGER", WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE TRITT PAPERS, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, REV TRITT DESCRIBES TRAVELLING TO FT YUKON. "AND THAT TIME JUNE 23, 1925 WE WENT TO FT YUKON. GILBERT JOSEPH AND JOSEPH PETER AND I...WE WENT DOWN FROM SALMON RIVER WITH SKIN BOAT.THERE ARE LOTS OF WATER...IN A LITTLE WAYS JIMMIE CAROL CAME BY US WITH MOTORS AND WE WENT. IN HIS MOTOR WE JUST CAME IN FT YUKON FROM 100 MILES." (P80-81)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4002

REFN 03463 00001 A 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 52, 19-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER DATED JUNE 1898, FROM BALLOU TO "EDLKS AT HOME", WRITTEN ON FIRST DAY IN ST MICHAEL. "ST MICHAEL'S APPEARS TO BE VERY MUCH SUCH A PLACE AS DUTCH HARBOR WITH THE ADDITION OF A LARGE HOTEL, MANY MORE INDIANS AND INNUMERABLE DOGS." (P19)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 B 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 53, CONTAINS ONLY THIS 2-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO HIS MOTHER, DATED JULY 2, 1897 (THIS SEEMS TO BE AN ERROR, PREVIOUS LETTERS WERE WRITTEN IN 1898, FOLDER IS DATED 1898). BALLOU WROTE FROM ST MICHAEL AFTER TAKING STEAMER "SAHOA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO. THIS IS HIS FIRST NIGHT IN ST MICHAEL, AND HE AND 2 OTHERS HAVE PITCHED A TENT ON "AN ISLAND IN THE HARBOR". THE "SAHOA" TOWED A RIVER BOAT FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND WILL UNLOAD IT TO GO UP YUKON: "WE SHALL PROBABLY CAMP HERE UNTIL THE RIVER BOAT IS UNLOADED AND READY TO START UP THE YUKON WHICH WILL BE IN ABOUT A WEEK. NO BOATS HAVE STARTED UP AND NONE COME DOWN AS YET... THERE ARE A LOT OF BOATS HERE AND LOTS OF PEOPLE. NO MAIL BOATS HAVE ARRIVED HERE THIS SPRING... I EXPECT THEY WILL ARRIVE ANY DAY NOW, WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED WORD THAT A MAIL WILL START FOR SEATTLE TOMORROW MORNING." (P1-2) "I TOOK A SWIM IN THE BAY THIS MORNING... SNOW LAYS IN BIG DRIFTS ON THE HILLS ACROSS THE BAY BUT OUT HERE ON THE ISLAND THE GREEN GRASS IS ABOUT 3 INS HIGH AND THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL WILD FLOWERS ALL AROUND US." (P2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 C 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 54, CONTAINS TYPED COPIES OF SOME PREVIOUS LETTERS. TYPED VERSION OF THE 19-PAGE LETTER WRITTEN IN LATE JUNE, 1898 (FOLDER 52) CONTAINS ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF ST MICHAEL: "THIS IS A QUEER PLACE AND 16 PAGES WOULD NOT DESCRIBE IT? THERE IS THE LARGE COMPANY'S STORE AND THE POST OFFICE AND A HOTEL. THE WHARVES ARE THE PRINCIPAL ATTRACTION, THEN THERE ARE ALL THE PRIVATE HOUSES STANDING CLOSE TOGETHER AND FORMING A SQUARE, MOST OF WHICH ARE INHABITED BY INDIANS AND DOGS... THERE ARE AS MANY AS 30 STEAMERS AND LARGE SAILING VESSELS IN THE HARBOR HERE WHICH HAVE BROUGHT PEOPLE UP AND ALL ARE HUSTLING TO GET THEIR RIVERBOATS READY TO GO UP... WE ARE ALL HUSTLING TO GET THE FREIGHT TRANSFERRED AND THE DECK HOUSES ON THE RIVER BOATS." (P6) TYPED LETTER DATED JULY 3, 1898) "WRITE ME NEXT AT WEARE, TANANA RIVER, ALASKA, FROM WHERE I WILL WRITE YOU NEXT." (P7) THIS STATEMENT WAS MADE IN HIS HANDWRITTEN LETTER OF JULY 2, 1898 (FOLDER 53). IT APPEARS AS IF SOMEONE HAS TYPED HIS LETTERS BUT COMBINED CONTENTS. BECAUSE OF THAT, THESE TYPED VERSIONS WILL NOT BE ABSTRACTED HERE SO THAT ORIGINAL LETTERS ONLY WILL BE USED. RESEARCHER WILL COMPARE CONTENTS OF TYPED AND HANDWRITTEN LETTERS. THIS FOLDER CONTAINS TYPED LETTERS DATED JULY 3, 1898; JULY 14, 1898; JULY 16, 1898; JUNE 10, 1899.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 D 898900

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4003

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 56, CONTAINS 4-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "FOLKS AT HOME"; TYPED VERSION OF LETTER IS IN FOLDER 54. LETTER IS DATED JULY 14, 1898, IN ST MICHAEL. BOAT WAS LATE IN LEAVING DUE TO RAINY WEATHER. "THEY INTEND TO START THIS AFTERNOON AND BY TOMORROW MORNING WE WILL BE IN THE YUKON RIVER." HE AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN FIXING UP THEIR BOAT: "YOU KNOW WE GET ONE FROM THE CHELSEA GOLD MINING CO. HAVE CORKEED AND PAINTED HER. MADE A MAST AND ARE NOW MAKING A SAIL, AN AWFUL JOB, WHICH WILL TAKE UP QUITE A LOT OF OUR SPARE TIME WHILE GOING UP THE RIVER." (P2) "WAGES ARE 50 CENTS PER HOUR HERE AND HARD TO FIND MEN AT THAT PRICE...A SHORT DISTANCE FROM CAMP THERE IS A LARGE GLACIER FROM WHICH WE GET FINE COLD WATER. BIG SNOW BANKS ARE STILL TO BE SEEN UP IN THE HILLS. A NUMBER OF STEAMERS HAVE ARRIVED FROM UP THE RIVER WITH LOTS OF GOLD ON BOARD." (P3-4) AUTHOR'S MENTION OF A GLACIER IS MISLEADING AND PROBABLY ISN'T CORRECT

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 E 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 57, CONTAINS 4-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT; TYPED REVISED VERSION IS IN FOLDER 54. LETTER IS DATED JULY 16, 1898, "ON BOARD STEAMER 'CLARA' WITH TOM 'MONARCH'." SHIP IS STILL DELAYED IN LEAVING ST MICHAEL TO GO UP YUKON. DELAY IS "SOMETHING ABOUT NOT HAVING DAVITS TO SWING THE LIFE BOATS OFF QUICK IN CASE OF ACCIDENT," SO INSPECTORS ARE DELAYING DEPARTURE. (P1) "FIVE OR 6 BOATS STARTED UP THE LAST WEEK WHICH WAS THE FIRST." (P1)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 F 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 58, CONTAINS 21-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER TO "FOLKS AT HOME", DATED AUG 19, 1898, FROM RAMPART CITY. "THE CALIF. NORTHWEST TRADING AND MINING CO IN TAKING THE CONTRACT OF TRANSPORTING OUR PARTY OF 37 MEMBERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER AT A VERY LOW FIGURE STIPULATED THAT WE SHOULD ASSIST IN BUILDING THE DECK HOUSES ON THEIR RIVER BOATS, THE STEAMER 'CLARA' AND THE BARGE 'MONARCH', AT ST MICHAELS BUT UPON ARRIVING AT THIS PLACE WE FOUND THAT INSTEAD OF ASSISTING WE HAD THE WHOLE JOB ON OUR HANDS AND INSTEAD OF 7 DAYS...IT TOOK US 15 DAYS TO DO IT." THEY LEFT ST MICHAEL JULY 16, 1898. (P1) DESCRIPTION OF 'CLARA': "A RIVER STERN WHEEL STEAMER...2 DECKS HIGH CARRYING 70 PASSENGERS AND HER OWN COAL WHICH BROUGHT HER DOWN TO DRAW 3 FT 10 INS. THE BARGE 'MONARCH' (IS) 120 FT LONG, 30 FT BEAM, LOADED WITH 350 TONS MIXED MERCHANDISE AND 90 PASSENGERS. FREIGHT WAS PILED ON THE DECK THE WHOLE LENGTH IN THE CENTER ON BOTH SIDES OF WHICH WAS BUILT BUNKS FOR THE PASSENGERS; THEN CANVAS WAS STRETCHED FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER OVER ALL-A RIDGEPOLE RAN THROUGH THE CENTER MAKING A REGULAR TENT OF IT." (P2-3) "SO GREAT IS THE FORCE OF (THE YUKON) EMPTYING INTO THE BERING SEA THAT THE WATER 60 MILES OUT IS FRESH...THE GREAT AMOUNT OF DEBRIS AND MUD COMING DOWN THE RIVER YEARLY AND LODGING AT THE MOUTH HAS FORMED VAST MUD FLATS EXTENDING FAR OUT INTO THE SEA AND 60 MILES WIDE." (P5-6) "AT 8 O'CLOCK THE NEXT MORNING AFTER LEAVING ST MICHAELS WE ENTERED THE NORTH CHANNEL IN THE YUKON DELTA...FOR CONVENIENCE OF MAKING QUICK AND SHARP TURNS THE 'CLARA' HITCHES ON THE PORT SIDE AFT OF THE 'MONARCH' AND PUSHES HER UP THE STREAM." (P6) THE SHIP HEADED UP AT HIGH FLOOD TIDE BUT GOT STUCK ON A MUD BANK. A HALF HOUR'S WORK DOESN'T FREE THEM, AND THE TIDE GOES OUT, "LEAVING US HIGH AND DRY ON A MUD BANK WITH NO WATER WITHIN A HUNDRED RODS." "THE NEXT DAY THE TIDE WAS 6 INS LOWER AND THE NEXT DAY IT WAS STILL LOWER." ON THE 4TH DAY, A MEETING WAS HELD AND "THE BOAT TAKEN IN HAND BY THE PASSENGERS." THE "LEADERS" AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4004

98 MEN UNLOADED HALF THE CARGO FROM THE "CLARA" TAKING CARGO ASHORE. THE NEXT MORNING THE TIDE FLOATED HER FREE. (P6-8) "THEN OUR ATTENTION WAS TURNED TO THE "MONARCH" AND A GREAT AMOUNT OF FREIGHT TAKEN OFF. BUT SHE BEING A MUCH LARGER BOAT IT TOOK A LONGER TIME AND THE REMOVAL OF MUCH MORE FREIGHT TO LIGHTEN HER UP. A LONG CHANNEL WAS DUG IN THE HARD STICKY MUD FOR HER, AND DAY AFTER DAY THE "CLARA" WOULD HITCH ON WITH A LONG CABLE FROM THE CHANNEL AND TUG AND PULL AWAY FOR 2 HRS OR WHILE THE TIDE WAS FULL BUT FAILED TO MOVE THE BIG BOAT ONLY A FEW FEET...ON THE 28TH...THE JOB WAS GIVEN UP...AND MANAGEMENT GIVEN BACK TO THE SHIP'S OFFICIALS.

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 G 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST THAT NIGHT A HEAVY STORM FROM THE SW BLEW IN A VERY HIGH TIDE WHICH FLOATED THE MONARCH OFF INTO THE DEEP WATER... AT 6 PM JULY 29TH, ALL FREIGHT EXCEPT THE LUMBER WAS ABOARD. THIS LUMBER WAS LEFT IN A BIG PILE ON SHORE IN CHARGE OF AN INDIAN FOR SOME FUTURE TRIP, AND WE STEAMED HERRILY AWAY." (P8-9) "FOR THE NEXT 2 DAYS WE SLOWLY FOLLOWED THIS SAME NARROW AND INTRICATE CHANNEL THROUGH THE DELTA OF THE YUKON UNTIL ON THE 31ST, AFTER PASSING ANDREAFSKY, THE RIVER SUDDENLY BECAME WIDE AND DEEP...THE WIND...BLEW UP A GREAT SEA IN WHICH A ROW BOAT TOWING OUT ASTERN WAS SWAMPED AND LOST. (P9-10) "AS WE ADVANCE UP THE RIVER, THE TREES, WHICH NEAR THE COAST ARE LOW AND BUSHY, BECOME LARGER AND MORE VARIED IN NATURE. THE HILLSIDES BECOME COVERED WITH SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND POPLAR WITH THE COTTONWOOD, ALDER, AND WILLOW ON THE LOW FLATS, SOME OF THE SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD ATTAIN 18 OR 20 INS IN DIAMETER. EVERY FEW MILES WE SEE WOODCHOPPER'S CAMPS." (P11) THE SHIP PASSES "NUMEROUS INDIAN VILLAGES". FISH ARE HUNG OUT BY NATIVES TO DRY. "THEY ARE MOSTLY SALMON WHICH ARE CAUGHT IN NETS AND LARGE FISH TRAPS WHICH THE INDIANS BUILD OF WILLOW AND SET ON THE SAND BARS." (P12) "ON AUG 4 WE REACHED HOLY CROSS MISSION...CONSISTING OF A LARGE INDIAN VILLAGE WITH THE ADDITION OF HALF A DOZEN LARGE LOG HOUSES, ONE OF WHICH IS A CHURCH WITH A BELL ON TOP." (P15) THERE ARE "8 PRIESTS AND BROTHERS, 6 SISTERS OF CHARITY", WITH "A SCHOOL OF 54 INDIAN BOYS AND 40 GIRLS". (P15) REGARDING GARDENS, BALLOU SAYS POTATOES AND TURNIPS WERE THE MAIN STAPLE, "PEAS HERE IN BLOSSOM AND PARSNIPS, BEETS, AND CABBAGE WERE LOOKING WELL." (P16) "ASIDE FROM THE SCORES OF STEAMBOATS WHICH ARE CONSTANTLY PASSING US GOING BOTH WAYS THERE IS WHAT WE HAVE DUBBED THE "YUKON BOAT" WHICH GO BY EVERY HOUR OR SO, SOMETIMES 2 OR 3 IN COMPANY. THEY ARE THE BOATS WHICH HAVE BEEN BUILT AWAY UP ON LAKE LINIMEN (PROBABLY MEANS LINDEMAN) AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON BY KLONDIKERS COMING INTO THE COUNTRY BY THE PASSES...AND ARE NOW DRIFTING DOWN THE RIVER TO ST MICHAELS." (P17) BY ESTIMATE OF ONE MAN ONBOARD WHO HAD TRIED TO KEEP COUNT OF THESE BOATS, OVER 140 HAD PASSED SINCE THE "CLARA" ENTERED THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, EACH BOAT CARRYING BETWEEN 1 AND 7 MEN. (P18)

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 H 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST "AUGUST 8TH WE REACHED NULATO." THEY STOPPED TO HAVE THE ENGINE FIXED SO IT WOULD BURN WOOD; COAL WAS ALMOST GONE. "ACCORDING TO THE PLAN OF THE COMPANY, THE BOAT SHOULD HAVE MADE THE RUN TO DAWSON AND BACK IN THE TIME WE HAVE BEEN COMING LESS THAN HALF THE WAY." (P18-19) "AUG 15TH WE REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER, THE DESTINATION OF OUR BOSTON CROWD. THE PAST FEW DAYS WE HAVE BEEN HEARING SUCH GOOD ACCOUNTS OF THE GOLD COMING FROM THE MYNOK (MINOOK) RIVER, A FEW MILES ABOVE THE TANANA, THAT WE 3 BOYS WITH A FEW FROM THE COMPANY HAD MADE UP OUR MINDS TO KEEP ON TO RAMPART CITY, WHICH IS AT ITS MOUTH. TWENTY-THREE GO OFF WITH FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE ON THE BEACH... TWO DAYS LATER, AUG 17, WE ARRIVED HERE, RAMPART CITY... WE FIND THIS A HUSTLING LITTLE MINING CAMP WITH OVER A THOUSAND INHABITANTS... WE STAKED OUT A TOWN LOT EACH, AND SAM AND I HAVE BOUGHT ANOTHER LOT, FOR SPECULATION, A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE POST OFFICE. ON TO THIS LOT WE HAVE MOVED OUR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 6005

GOODS FROM THE SHORE AND HAVE JUST STARTED TO BUILD OUR LOG CABIN. THE VALUE OF OUR LOT HAS DOUBLED ALREADY...WE WILL MAKE THIS OUR HEADQUARTERS FROM WHICH WE WILL MAKE PROSPECTING JOURNEYS." (P19-21)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03463 00001 I 898900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP
 ABST FOLDER 59, CONTAINS 4-PAGE LETTER TO BROTHER WALT, DATED AUG 22, 1898. ALTHOUGH NOT MENTIONED, TOWN FROM WHERE HE WROTE MUST HAVE BEEN RAMPART CITY, BASED ON LETTER IN FOLDER 58. "WE ARE LAND OWNERS--OWN THE SECOND PAINTED BOAT OF THE 500 IN TOWN. WAS LUCKY IN SECURING A GOOD HOUSE LOT IN THE CENTRE OF TOWN NEAR POST OFFICE FOR \$50 (WOULD NOT TAKE \$200 NOW FOR SAME). IT WAS A HARD JOB BACKING ALL THAT GRUB AND OUTFIT UP HERE UP A 50 FT BANK." (P1) "A CABIN IS THE NEXT JOB WHICH IS A BIG ONE ON ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING SUITABLE LOGS. WE WILL HAVE TO GO UP THE RIVER ABOUT 2 MIS AND RAFT THEM DOWN THEN ROPE THEM UP THAT 30 FT BANK." (P2) "MAIL WILL COME IN HERE ALL WINTER." (P4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03463 00001 J 898900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP
 ABST FOLDER 60, CONTAINS POST CARD TO BROTHER WALT, POSTMARKED LATE AUGUST AND EARLY SEPT, 1898, WRITTEN IN NULATO. "THROUGH A MISTAKE OF THE PILOT WE GOT OUT OF THE CHANNEL AT MOUTH OF RIVER AND WAS GROUND ON MUD FLATS FOR OVER 2 WEEKS." THIS PROBABLY REFERS TO INCIDENT MENTIONED IN LETTER TO "FOLKS AT HOME", DATED AUG 19, 1898, IN FOLDER 58.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03463 00001 K 898900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP
 ABST FOLDER 62, CONTAINS LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "DEAR ONES AT HOME", DATED SEPT 18, 1898, FROM RAMPART CITY. "THE MAIL SERVICE IS VERY POOR UP IN THIS COUNTRY AND I SEE BUT LITTLE PROSPECTS OF ITS BEING BETTER. SOMEONE HAS A CONTRACT TO GET THE MAIL IN HERE ONCE A MONTH ALL WINTER BUT DON'T BELIEVE HE CAN DO IT. I HAVEN'T GOT A LINE FROM ANYONE SINCE LEAVING ST MICHAELS." WINTER IS EXPECTED SOON? THEY HAD SNOW A FEW DAYS BEFORE. "THEY SAY THE ICE WILL BEGIN TO RUN IN THE RIVER BY ANOTHER WEEK." (P3) "WENT UP THE RIVER AND GOT SOME LOGS WHICH WE RAFTED DOWN AND WITH WHICH WE HAVE BUILT...A CABIN." (P4-5) BALLOU AND FRIEND EACH BOUGHT A CLAIM, ONE ON "LITTLE HANOOK (MINOOK), ONE ON LITTLE HANOOK JR (MINOOK), BOTH UP ABOUT 6 MIS, AND ANOTHER ON CHAPAN CREEK, 18 MIS UP. THEN WE HAVE LOCATED AND STAKED A CLAIM ON QUAIL CREEK, WHICH IS OVER IN ANOTHER DISTRICT ABOUT 30 MIS." (P6) "THAT FISH NET WAS A BIG INVESTMENT FOR US. WE GET 3 OR 4 GOOD BIG FELLOWS WEIGHING 12 OR 15 LBS APIECE EVERY MORNING. WE SELL THEM TO THE RESTAURANTS FOR A DOLLAR EACH. THE RECEIPTS AMOUNT TO OVER \$40 TO DATE." (P7-8) "HOOSE MEAT SELLS AT A DOLLAR A POUND." (P8)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03463 00001 L 898900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST AROUND EARLY NOV, BALLOU RECEIVED 11 LETTERS, "THE FIRST SINCE OUR ARRIVAL HERE (RAMPART CITY) ARRIVED AUG 12, 1898)...OUR MAIL SERVICE BY DOGTEAM IS PROVING A GREAT SUCCESS, MUCH TO OUR ASTONISHMENT. MAILS ARE ARRIVING AND DEPARTING ON THE FIRST AND MIDDLE OF EACH MONTH WITH GREAT REGULARITY." (P1-2) "THEY SAY (THAT AT ST MICHAELS) TONS AND TONS OF MAIL IS DELAYED ON ACCOUNT OF INSUFFICIENT SERVICE TO SORT THE MAIL FOR THE DIFFERENT STATIONS UP THE RIVER, AND NOW THAT THE MAIL HAS STOPPED COMING THAT WAY AND COMES IN OVER THE PASS AND DOWN THE RIVER, THEY ARE SEPARATING IT AT THEIR LEISURE." (P2-3) "AFTER THE ICE HAD BEEN FLOATING IN THE YUKON ABOUT 2 WEEKS IT CLOSED IN SUDDENLY ON OCT 23, WHICH WAS MUCH LATER THAN IT GENERALLY DOES." (P5) AT RAMPART CITY, "WE ARE HAULING BUILDING LOGS FROM ABOUT A MILE BACK IN THE WOODS DOWN TO OUR BACK HOUSE LOTS WHERE WE WILL BUILD CABINS NEXT SPRING TO SELL TO THE NEW COMERS. FROM WHERE WE ARE DRAWING THE LOGS IT IS NEARLY ALL DOWN GRADE SO THAT WE PUT ON BIG LOADS-6 LOGS AT A TIME AVERAGING 7 OR 8 INS. IN DIAMETER AND 12 TO 14 FT IN LENGTH...THIS IS A MUCH EASIER WAY OF GETTING LOGS THAN RAFTING THEM DOWN THE YUKON AND BRINGING THEM UP THE BANK NEXT SUMMER AND STILL WE ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS WAY." (P17-18) "THERE ARE WITHOUT A DOUBT A THOUSAND OF THESE (SIWASH) DOGS IN CAMP." (P19) FROM FOLDER 63, 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "FOLKS AT HOME" DATED DEC 7, 1898, FROM RAMPART CITY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 N 898900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 64, CONTAINS 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "ONES AT HOME", DATED JUNE 10, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY. TYPED (PROBABLY REVISED) VERSION OF THIS LETTER IS IN FOLDER 54. (TWO FOLDER 64'S ARE IN BOX 1) NO MAIL HAD ARRIVED SINCE THE BOATS STOPPED. "THE MAIL CARRIER MADE HIS REGULAR TRIPS, ON TIME, THICE EACH MONTH BY THIS CAMP BETWEEN NEARE AND FORT HAMLIN, BUT NO MAIL DID HE BRING US FROM THE OUTSIDE." BUT, "ON THE 5TH OF APRIL DOWN CAME 4 BIG DOG TEAMS LOADED DOWN WITH HUGE BULGING MAIL SACKS." (P2) AT THIS TIME, THEY WATCH "THE STEAMERS AS THEY ARRIVE AND DEPART, ALTHOUGH THEY CANNOT GET OUT OF THE RIVER, ON ACCOUNT OF THE ICE JAM AT ITS MOUTH, UNTIL ABOUT THE FIRST OF JULY." (P17) REGARDING THE MANY SCURVEY VICTIMS: "THE HOSPITAL HAS BEEN SO CROWDED THAT LIEUT BELL OPENED UP A FREE HOSPITAL WITH THE ARMY DOCTOR IN CHARGE TO HELP THEM OUT." (P11) "ONE PARTY OF 2 STARTED FROM HERE OVER THE DAHL RIVER TRAIL TO THE KUYUKUK DISTRICT AND WERE FOUND DEAD." (P12) "ANOTHER MAN WAS FROZEN WHILE ON THE TRAIL TO BEAR CREEK ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE DOWN THE RIVER." (P13)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 N 898900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 65, CONTAINS 7-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT, DATED JUNE 12, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY. WALT HAD MAILED SEEDS FOR A GARDEN TO BALLOU. "I MADE MY GARDEN LAST WEEK AND A GOOD PART OF THE THINGS ARE UP NOW." (P3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 D 898900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4007

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 74, CONTAINS 8-PAGE LETTER TO MOTHER, DATED OCT 4, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY. "THE SNOW HAS BEEN WITH US
FOR 3 WEEKS, THE SMALLER STREAMS ARE FROZEN OVER BUT THE YUKON IS STILL OPEN. THE BOATS HAVE ALL STOPPED
RUNNING." (P4-5)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 P 898900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST "OUR MAIL SERVICE (TO RAMPART) IS A GREAT IMPROVEMENT UPON LAST WINTER." (P1) BALLOU BOUGHT A STEAM BOAT AND
CONVERTED THE MACHINERY INTO A STEAM THAWER TO BE USED ON LITTLE HINOOK JR CREEK. "HE HAD A HARD TIME OF IT
GETTING THE BOILER UP FROM THE BOAT WHICH LAYS IN FISH CREEK 30 MILES BELOW RAMPART. WE HAD THE ONLY 2 HOPSES
IN TOWN AND 5 MEN---TOOK 9 DAYS TO GET IT UP...IT COST ME \$225 FOR THE JOB." (P3-4) THE TRAIL THEY FOLLOWED
MUST HAVE BEEN FROM FISH CREEK UP THE YUKON TO RAMPART AND THEN UP HINOOK CREEK TO LITTLE HINOOK JR CREEK.
FROM FOLDER 78, 4-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JAN 28, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 Q 898900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 81, CONTAINS 4-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER, DATED MAR 14, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY, REGARDING THE
MOVEMENT OF MINERS TO SOME AREA: "ONE DAY LAST WEEK OVER A HUNDRED TEAMS STOPPED AT RAMPART ON THEIR WAY DOWN
THE RIVER--SOME WITH NO DOGS BUT PULLING THEIR OWN SLEDS ALL THE WAY FROM DAWSON. ONE MAN CAME ON A BICYCLE
IN ONLY 10 DAYS FROM THERE." (P4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 R 898900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST BALLOU WROTE A SHORT RATE FROM EAGLE CITY (FOLDER 89) FOLLOWED BY THIS LETTER WITH MENTION OF ROWING TO
RAMPART. HE MUST HAVE COME DOWN THE YUKON. HE HAD 2 OTHERS WITH HIM. "TEN DAYS AND A HALF OF ROWING GIVES ME
GREAT MUSCLE...WE HUNG UP HALF A DAY FOR A SNOWSTORM...YESTERDAY AND TODAY IT HAS BEEN SNOWING HARD...GUESS
WE HAVE WINTER WITH US SOLID. WE DIDN'T GET IN ANY TOO QUICK." (P1-2) "SOMEONE STOLE MY BOAT OUT OF FISH
CREEK AND WENT DOWN THE RIVER." (P3) FROM FOLDER 90, 3-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED OCT
12, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 S 898900

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4008

ABST *THE MAIL WHICH CAME UP FROM SEATTLE ON THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT WITH US ARRIVED HERE (RAMPART CITY) ON THE 20TH, SHOWING WHAT A GOOD TRIP WE MADE WITH OUR CANOE. THE MAIL WAS FROZE IN AT FT YUKON AND HAD TO WAIT FOR THE ICE." (P1) FROM FOLDER 91, 2-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED NOV 22, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY.

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00001 T 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST FOLDER 92, CONTAINS 4-PAGE LETTER TO MOTHER, DATED DEC 15, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY. "AFTER THE FIRST OF THE YEAR WE ARE TO GET A WEEKLY MAIL INSTEAD OF SEMI-MONTHLY." (P1) "THE GOVERNMENT IS PUTTING A TELEGRAPH LINE IN HERE--IS COMPLETED AS FAR AS EAGLE CITY, AND THE WIRE AND STUFF IS SCATTERED ALL THE WAY DOWN THE BANKS OF THE RIVER SO IT WILL BE ALL PUT UP ALL THE WAY TO NONE FIRST THING IN THE SPRING. THIS FALL THEY LAID A CABLE FROM ST MICHAELS TO NONE." (P2)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00002 A 898905

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION

ABST FOLDER 95, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED FEB 17, 1901, MUST HAVE BEEN FROM RAMPART CITY--"WE HAVE JUST EXPERIENCED A WONDERFUL FREAK IN THE WEATHER, UNPRECEDENTED IN THE MEMORY OF THE OLDEST INDIAN. WE HAD A FEB THAN OF 6 DAYS WITH RAIN, SOME OF THE TIME. THE THERMOMETER JUMPED FROM 61 BELOW TO 38 ABOVE. IT SETTLED THE SNOW, WHICH WAS VERY DEEP, ALMOST HALF. WATER WAS RUNNING ON ALL THE CREEKS AND THE YUKON ON TOP OF THE ICE. THE MAIL HAS DELAYED ONE WEEK." (P2) FOLDER 100, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JUNE 16, 1901, FROM RAMPART--"THE MAIL WAS DELAYED 5 WEEKS BY THE RIVER BEING UNSAFE AND A LONG TIME GOING OUT." (P1) "I HAD THE PLEASURE OF WASHING UP THE BIGGEST NUGGET IN THIS DISTRICT WHICH WEIGHS 8 OZ 3 D WT OR \$152 NET MINT PRICE." (P2) "THE BOATS ARE ALL VERY CROWDED AGAIN THIS SPRING FOR NONE." (P3) FOLDER 101, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED JULY 20, 1901, FROM SEATTLE: "ARRIVED SAFE AND SOUND AT LAST AFTER BEING BLOCKED IN THE ICE IN BERING SEA FOR 2 WEEKS...THE MIX UP IN THE ICE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WAS QUITE AN EXPERIENCE...FOURTEEN RIVER STEAMERS ALL IN THERE TOGETHER WITH ABOUT THAT NUMBER OF HUNDRED PASSENGERS...DAWSON HAD JUST CLOSED ALL GAMBLING AND SPORTING HOUSES, AND THE WHOLE PUSH OF THEM WERE FLOATING DOWN TO NONE." (P3) FOLDER 104, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED SEPT 18, 1901, FROM DAWSON--"STEAMER LOUISE ARRIVED LAST SAT WITH 1400 TON OF FREIGHT WHICH HAS TAKEN A LONG TIME TO DISCHARGE, BUT THEY ARE NOW READY TO START...THIS IS THE FIRST STEAMER DOWN THE RIVER FOR THE LAST 5 WEEKS AND GUESS IT WILL BE THE LAST THIS FALL, THANKS TO THE COMBINE OF COMPANIES WHICH HAS REDUCED THE FLEET OF BOATS ON THE RIVER FROM 14 TO 3." (P1) FOLDER 105, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED SEPT 25, 1901, FROM RAMPART CITY--"ARRIVED LAST NIGHT AFTER A LONG 6 DAY TRIP DOWN THE RIVER FROM DAWSON. THE BOAT HAD FREIGHT FOR ALL STATIONS, HUNG UP FOR DARKNESS AND TOOK ON AN EXTRA SUPPLY OF HOOD, ALL OF WHICH SERVED TO DELAY US." FOLDER 106, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED SEPT 25, 1901, FROM RAMPART CITY--ON TRIP FROM DAWSON, BALLOU SMUGGLED A GIRL ABOARD THE SHIP.

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00002 B 898905

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4009

ABST THEY CLEARED DOCK INSPECTION AND ANOTHER INSPECTION AT FORTYHOLE. THE GIRL STAYED IN RAMPART AND STARTED A "SPORTING HOUSE". FOLDER 107, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED OCT 19, 1901, FROM RAMPART CITY--"IT WAS 3 MAILS ALL IN ONE WHICH CAME DOWN BY SMALL BOAT, THE RIVER BEING STILL OPEN." FOLDER 114, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED MAR 31, 1902, FROM RAMPART CITY--"OUR MARCH THAN HAS NOT MATERIALIZED THIS YEAR AS USUAL, BUT IS IS NOT VERY COLD (0 TO 15 DEGREES BELOW)." "NO DOUBT THIS WILL BE THE LAST HAIL TO GET OUT BEFORE THE RIVER BREAKS UP." FOLDER 115, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED APR 15, 1902, FROM RAMPART CITY--BALLOU AND 2 OTHERS JUST RETURNED FROM A 2 WEEK PROSPECTING TRIP. "HE WENT OVER TO GLEN GULCH, GOLD RUN, PHOE ISLAND, AND MIKE HESS CREEKS, MAKING A CIRCUIT OF ABOUT 110 MIS. TWO DAYS WE MADE OVER 30 MIS EACH DAYS...WE FOUND GOOD TRAILS MOST OF THE WAY, AND THE SNOW IS NOT DEEP OVER THAT SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN--LESS THAN A FOOT. FOLDER 116, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED APR 25, 1902, FROM RAMPART--"IT IS NOW LIGHT ALL NIGHT AND THE MAIL, AS WELL AS ALL TRAVELLING, IS DONE AFTER SUNDOWN. THE MAIL TEAMS ARE HAVING A HARD TIME NOW AS THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF WATER ON THE ICE--IN SOME PLACES 2 FT DEEP THROUGH WHICH THE POOR DOGS HAVE TO SWIM. THIS IS THE LAST MAIL IN AND THE LAST TO GO OUT FOR PERHAPS 2 MONTHS AND THIS WILL NOT GO FAR--PERHAPS 2 OR 3 STATIONS ABOVE HERE...A NEW CONTRACT HAS JUST BEEN LET, TO GO INTO EFFECT THE FIRST OF JULY, WHICH COMPELS EACH MAIL TEAM TO TAKE 400 LBS OF MAIL, FIRST CLASS FIRST THEN TO LOAD UP WITH SECOND CLASS MATTER." (P1-2) "THE TELEGRAPH LINE WHICH IS NOW IN OPERATION AS FAR AS EAGLE WILL BE FINISHED THROUGH TO HERE BY (ABOUT THE FIRST OF JULY)...THE LINE WAS COMPLETED THROUGH TO HERE FROM NOME AND ST MICHAELS LAST FALL." (P3) FOLDER 117, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED MAY 27, 1902, FROM #9 LITTLE HANOOK--"THE RIVER (YUKON) BROKE ON THE 17TH, AND WE HAVE HAD 2 STEAMERS IN FROM DAWSON...THE BOATS BROUGHT A LOT OF FRESH GOODS ALSO...MY PARTNER SENT OUT WORD...THAT HE HAD LAID IN A STOCK OF FRESH EGGS (\$1.50 PER DOZ), ONIONS (25 CENTS PER LB), POTATOES (25 CENTS PER LB), ORANGES (25 CENTS EACH), APPLES (25 CENTS EACH), AND LEMONS (2 FOR 25 CENTS)...HE ALSO SENT ME OUT A FRISCO NEWSPAPER FOR WHICH HE PAID THE PURSER ONE DOLLAR."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00002 C 898905

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC

ABST TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION FOLDER 121, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JULY 11, 1902, FROM FORT HAMLIN--BALLOU TOOK SHORT JOB AS COMMERCIAL BOOKKEEPER FOR NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO OFFICE IN FT HAMLIN. "THE INVENTORY FIGURED UP \$7250 OUTSIDE COST PRICE WITH FREIGHT CHARGES ADDED AND THE SELLING PRICE \$21,000...THIS STATION IS TO BE ABANDONED. IT WAS ONCE A BIG INDIAN TRADING POST, AND I CAN TURN BACK IN THE BOOKS AND SEE WHERE HE HAS REHITTED AS HIGH AS \$28,000, IN FURS AND CASH, IN ONE YEAR." THE COMPANY'S AGENT AT FT HAMLIN HAD BEEN IN THE COUNTRY FOR 32 YEARS AND MADE \$64,000 IN WAGES FROM THE COMPANY, BUT NO MENTION IS MADE AS TO HOW LONG HE ACTUALLY WORKED FOR N C CO. FOLDER 122, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED JULY 11, 1902, FROM FORT HAMLIN--"THE BOAT TRIP FROM RAMPART TO FT HAMLIN "TOOK 2 DAYS ON ACCOUNT OF STOPPING AT THE WOOD 30 HRS TO WASH BOILERS". (P1) FOLDER 125, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED SEPT 22, 1902, FROM RAMPART--"WE HAVE HAD SOME SNOW BUT EXPECT ONE MORE BOAT TOMORROW." (P4) FOLDER 126, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED NOV 3, 1902 FROM RAMPART--"THIS IS A VERY LATE AND WILD FALL FOR US. THE RIVER, WHICH HAS BEEN RUNNING ICE FOR THE LAST 2 WEEKS, IS STILL OPEN... (BUT) WITH GREAT BIG CAKES OF ICE HALF A MILE IN EXTENT." (P1) FOLDER 130, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED FEB 13, 1903, FROM RAMPART--"THERE WAS A DROVE OF REINDEER STEERS DRIVEN ALL THE WAY FROM THE COAST CAME IN ABOUT A MONTH AGO AND WERE SLAUGHTERED FOR BEEF." (P4) FOLDER 134, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED APR 15, 1903, FROM RAMPART--"TEMPERATURE IS STILL DOWN TO 20 TO 30 DEGREES BELOW "AND NO SIGN OF A THAW YET". FOLDER 135, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED MAY 15, 1903, RAMPART--"IT IS A VERY LATE SPRING WITH US...THIS MAIL WILL NOT GET VERY FAR ON THE ICE, AND THE FIRST BOATS UP WILL PICK THIS UP 3 WEEKS FROM NOW."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00002 D 898905

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,HISC

TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION
 ABST FOLDER 136, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED MAY 15,1903, RAMPART--"I HAVE SOLD THE CAPT'S HOUSE, HERE IN RAMPART, FOR \$500." (P1) FOLDER 137, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JULY 12,1903, RAMPART--BALLOU TOOK TRIP TO DAWSON, 7 DAYS TO GO UP AND 3 TO COME DOWN. (P1) IN FLATS NEAR FT YUKON, A MOOSE WAS SPOTTED; CAPTAIN OF SHIP CHASED IT WITH BOAT, SHOT IT, BROUGHT IT ABOARD, AND FED IT TO PASSENGERS THAT NIGHT. (P2) TRIP WAS MADE ABOARD THE "ROCK ISLAND". (FOLDER 138, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED JULY 16,1903, RAMPART.) FOLDER 139, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JULY 25,1903, RAMPART--"MY FRIEND HAS NOT ARRIVED YET--HIS BOAT (A STEAMER) IS STUCK ON A SAND BAR UP IN THE FLATS FOR A WEEK--THEY WILL GET OFF IN A DAY OR SO MORE AND BE DOWN HERE." (P3) FOLDER 149, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED OCT 14,1904, RAMPART--"THIS IS A VERY LATE FREEZE-UP FOR US--2 STEAMBOATS IN ON THE 11TH, WHICH IS REMARKABLE." (P4) FOLDER 150, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED OCT 17,1904, RAMPART--"THE SEASON IS EXCEPTIONALLY LATE AND STILL WE HAVE WARM WEATHER WITH THE ICE JUST BEGINNING TO RUN IN THE YUKON." FOLDER 153, POSTCARD FROM DOLLIE BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED MAY 19,1905, RAMPART--"THE YUKON BROKE UP "YESTERDAY AT NOON". FOLDER 155, LETTER FROM DOLLIE TO MOTHER DATED JULY 15,1905, RAMPART--"THE SAT PREVIOUS A VAUDEVILLE COMPANY OF 20 OR 25 PEOPLE "SHOWED" IN TOWN. THEY WERE TRAVELLING DOWN THE YUKON IN A BOAT OF THEIR OWN AND STOPPING AT THE TOWNS TO GIVE THEIR SHOW. IT WASN'T VERY HIGH CLASS BUT THE ADMISSION WAS \$5." FOLDER 163, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED SEPT 26,1908, FROM RAMPART--"WE HAVE ABOUT 15 MIS OF (TELEPHONE) WIRE UP AND 8 PHONES GOING NOW. TOTAL COST TO EACH OF US \$60." (P3) "WE EXPECT LAST BOAT OF THE SEASON TONIGHT--SHE TAKES MAIL." (P4) FOLDER 179, SHORT ACCOUNT BY WM BALLOU OF TRIP MADE BY FRANK MOSES AND OTHERS, ENTITLED "JACK--A TRUE STORY OF ADVENTURE IN ALASKA", DATED SEPT 23,1899.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00002 E 898905

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,HISC

TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION
 ABST THIS ACCOUNT WAS APPARENTLY TOLD TO BALLOU BY MOSES; BALLOU MAKES REFERENCE IN SOME OF HIS LETTERS TO THIS TRIP AND THAT PEOPLE IN RAMPART FEARED THE PARTY HAD ALL DIED; THIS ACCOUNT IS PROBABLY ACCURATE. NEWSPAPER CLIPPING OF SAME STORY IS IN FOLDER 180. ON SEPT 28,1899, THE GUIDE FORAKER AND PARTY OF NINE, WITH MOSES' DOG JACK, LEFT RAMPART ON FOOT FOR THE SUPPOSED RICH STRIKE ON TRAMWAY BAR. "THERE ARE 2 CIRCUITOUS TRAILS FROM RAMPART CITY TO TRAMWAY BAR KNOWN RESPECTIVELY AS THE TANANA AND DAHL RIVER TRAILS." (P1) "TRAMWAY BAR LIES ABOUT 100 MIS NE OF ARCTIC CITY ON THE KUYUKUK RIVER." (P1) "THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THESE 2 CAMPS IS COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN, THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE 2 POINTS BEING VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED FROM 150 TO 300 MILES." (P2) THE PARTY LEFT JUST AFTER THE FIRST SNOW. THEY CROSSED THE YUKON IN A "BIG YUKON BOAT" FROM RAMPART, AND "THE ICE WAS FLOATING DOWN THE RIVER IN LARGE PIECES". (P2) "REACHING THE OPPOSITE SHORE OF THE YUKON HE ADJUSTED OUR PACKS (60 LBS EACH) TO OUR SHOULDERS AND STARTED UP SQUAW CREEK, WHICH AS YOU KNOW FLOWS INTO THE YUKON OPPOSITE RAMPART." (P3) FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM" (RAMPART WEEKLY NEWSPAPER) THURS, DEC 20,1900--"EAGLE, NOV 9, RIVER CLOSED HERE THE 8TH, 29 BELOW ZERO." (P1) "TELEGRAPH LINE AT EAGLE COMPLETED OCT 29." (P1) 2 MEN ARRIVED IN RAMPART FROM TANANA. "OWING TO THE BAD TRAIL AND STRONG HEAD WIND THEY CONSUMED 4 DAYS ON THE TRIP, ONLY MAKING 3 MIS ONE OF THE DAYS." (P3) "BAILEY AND HIS PARTNER LEFT TANANA ON THE TANANA CHIEF, SEPT 14, AND WENT TO THE MOUTH OF BAKER CREEK; FROM THERE THEY TOOK A LARGE BOAT...TO THE MOUTH OF THE TOOKLUK, WHICH IS ABOUT 100 MIS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA...BAILEY LEFT WILLIAMS THERE AND STARTED FOR RAMPART DEC 10, MAKING IT IN 6 DAYS, HAULING A SLED LOADED WITH MEAT AND SKINS." (P3) FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", THURS, FEB. 7, 1901--"A CHINOOK WIND CAME IN THE WEEK BEFORE, BRINGING TEMPERATURE OF 45 DEGREES AND A GENERAL THAW. "MAIL CARRIER OLOFIELD, STARTING UP RIVER, GOT AS FAR AS BIG MINDOK AND HAD TO RETURN." (P1) "REPORTS FROM DOWN RIVER STATE THAT THE TRAIL OVER THE PORTAGE TO KALTAG AND THENCE TO RUSSIAN MISSION IS IN FINE SHAPE, DUE TO KUSKOKWIM STAMPEDEES; THEY LEAVE THE RIVER AT THE MISSION AND MAKE A PORTAGE OVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM." (P2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4011

REFN 03463 00002 F 898905
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC

TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION

ABST FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", THURS, AUG 15, 1901. "MOVEMENTS OF RIVER CRAFT: AUG 1, STR HYKOFI; RAMPART--TANANA; AUG 3; STR SARAH, DAWSON--ST MICHAEL; AUG 4; STR LEON, ST MICHAEL--DAWSON; AUG 5, STR T C POWER, DAWSON--ST MICHAEL; AUG 7, STR LEAH, DAWSON--ST MICHAEL." (P2) FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", SAT, OCT 18, 1902. "THE TREASURY DEPT TODAY (SEPT 17) RECEIVED AN OFFER OF \$5,000 FOR THE REVENUE CUTTER NUNIVAK, AND UNDER CONDITIONS ACCEPTED IT. THE NUNIVAK WAS BUILT FOR SPECIAL SERVICE ON THE YUKON RIVER BUT PROVED UNSATISFACTORY, AND SINCE LAST FALL HAS BEEN ON THE FLATS AT ST MICHAEL." (P1) "JIM OLDFIELD ARRIVED WITH 2 BIG SCOWS FROM DAWSON LAST MONDAY NIGHT. HE BROUGHT 11 TONS OF FRESH BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, AND ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME; ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF OYSTERS, EGGS, AND OTHER GOODS." THEY LEFT DAWSON OCT 1, WITH 18 PASSENGERS, A DOGTEAM, AND 3 MULES; THEY WERE STUCK ON A BAR IN THE FLATS FOR 3 HRS. (P1) "S. B DOWNING WILL OPERATE A STAGE LINE BETWEEN DAWSON AND EAGLE THIS WINTER IN CONJUNCTION WITH HIS MAIL SUB-CONTRACT." (P3) "THE LONG LOOKED FOR MAIL CAME IN FROM EAGLE LAST SATURDAY NIGHT. IT TOOK JUST 14 DAYS TO MAKE THE TRIP DOWN FROM EAGLE." (P3) FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", SAT, NOV 1, 1902. "LAST SCOW OF THE SEASON--WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK A LARGE SCOW ARRIVED FROM DAWSON. THE ICE WAS FLOWING IN THE RIVER, AND THE HEAVY SHORE ICE MADE THE PASSAGE ALONG THE FRONT FROM BIG HINOOK VERY DIFFICULT." ONE PASSENGER BROUGHT A LARGE 20 HORSEPOWER BOILER AND THAWING APPARATUS. (P1) "THE HEAVY SNOWFALL DUE TO A WARM WAVE HAS RENDERED THE TRAILS TO THE CREEKS VERY HEAVY." (P2) TWO MEN LEFT FOR THE HOOTLANANA LAST MONDAY. "THE TRAIL WAS SO HEAVY FROM PRECEDING NIGHTS' SNOWFALL THAT THEY WERE COMPELLED TO RETURN." (P4) FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", SAT, DEC 19, 1903. "MAIL SUPERINTENDENT MARION BRINGS THE NEWS THAT DAWSON PARTIES HAVE SECURED THE CONTRACT FOR BRINGING DOWN FRESH MEAT FROM CIRCLE TO THE POST AT FT GIBBON, THE MEAT THAT WAS ABOARD THE LIGHTNING; THE BOAT FROZEN IN NEAR WASHINGTON CREEK, IS BEING FREIGHTED TO DAWSON FOR 15 CENTS PER POUND.

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03463 00002 G 898905
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC

TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION

ABST SUPERINTENDENT MARION HAS BEEN IN THE FLATS THE PAST MONTH DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES TO THE VARIOUS MAIL STATIONS ALONG HIS DIVISION. THESE SUPPLIES, WHICH CONSIST LARGELY OF DOG FEED, WAS FROZEN IN ON THE FLATS BEFORE IT COULD BE DISTRIBUTED PRIOR TO THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION." (P1) FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", SAT, DEC 26, 1903. "LOCAL MERCHANTS ARE PAYING \$8 IN TRADE FOR MARTEN SKINS. LATE ADVICES FROM THE EASTERN FUR MARKETS QUOTE THE PRICE OF DARK SKINS FROM \$18 TO \$24 EACH. THIS IS EVIDENTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RAPID ADVANCE IN LOCAL PRICES THE PAST 60 DAYS." (P1) FOLDER 182, "THE RAMPART WHIRLPOOL", APRIL 1899. ADVERTISEMENT ON P 12: "NESTOR'S INDUSTRIAL WORKS, COMBINING A SAW MILL AND PLANER, A WOOD WORKING FACTORY AND AN IRON SHOP... THE MILL IS NOW CUTTING NEARLY 100,000 FT OF LUMBER..." (P18) "THE SURVEY AND SOUNDINGS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON... HAS LOCATED A NEW CHANNEL CALLED THE 'KUSLIYAK' WHICH CARRIES 8 FT OF WATER AT LOW TIDE, WHERE AS THE OLD CHANNEL CARRIES BUT TWO." (P17) SHOULD BE P 19 AS THERE ARE 2 P 17'S) "RENTS IN RAMPART ARE NOW VERY REASONABLE, RANGING FROM \$30 TO \$5 ACCORDING TO LOCATION." (P21) FOLDER 182, "RAMPART MINER", OCT 29, 1901. "ICE BEGAN TO RUN IN THE YUKON AT RAMPART OCT 21--AND CONTINUES TO DOUBLE UP." (P2) "JIM OLDFIELD IS BACK FROM FT WAHLIN WHERE HE TOOK THE MAIL--150 HIS IN 6 DAYS." (P2) "I RETURNED FROM GLEN WEDNESDAY WHERE I TOOK 300 LBS WITH A DOGTEAM. THE TRAIL IS THE WORST I EVER SAW... I BROKE 2 SLEDS AND PASSED 8 WRECKS. BEYOND 106 THERE ARE 2 SUMMITS TO CROSS, AND ONE NEXT TO GLEN IS SO STEEP AND STUMPY THAT IT IS ALMOST IMPASSABLE." (P3) FOLDER 182, "RAMPART MINER", TUES, OCT 29, 1901. "THE BIG COMPANIES AT RAMPART HAVE ARRANGED WITH THE FREIGHTERS TO LAY RAMPART SUPPLIES DOWN ON GLEN AT RAMPART PRICES AND LOWER, SHOULD THE DEKINE STORE MAKE A CUT..."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4012

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03463 00002 H 898905
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC
 TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,DIMENSION
 ABST *WE FREIGHTERS AGREED ON 10 CENTS A POUND...I FOUND SOMEONE HAD CUT TO 7 CENTS SO I CUT TO 4 CENTS RIGHT ON
 THE JUMP--THE COMPANIES PAYING ONE CENT--MAKING ME 5 CENTS. FROM THIS THE COMPANIES HAVE TAKEN THE MATTER UP
 AND DECIDED THEY WOULD PAY THE FREIGHT* (P1; ARTICLE *FREE FREIGHT TO GLEN GULCH*)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03463 00003 889918
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 N1544810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,PHOTO,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST FOLDER 4; "DOLLY"-PHOTO 72-47-17; POSTCARD FROM "E N H" TO "MR STUART E FROST", POSTMARKED OCT 30, 1908; FROM
 RAMPART. "A DOGTREK IS RATHER AN EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION --A DOG COSTING FROM \$50 TO \$150 APIECE...THE RIVER IS
 FULL OF ICE; AND IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE WE CAN GET MAIL OR SEND IT OUT. DOUBTLESS YOU WILL GET THIS
 ABOUT THANKSGIVING." PHOTO IS MRS BALLOU IN DOGSLED; TEAM CONSISTS OF 3 DOGS; THEY APPEAR TO BE ON RIVER ICE.
 PHOTO 72-59-16 IS ENLARGEMENT OF SAME PHOTO FOLDER 10, "MISC PLACES", PHOTO 72-47-29; CAPTION: "BREAKING UP
 OF ICE ON YUKON." PHOTO SHOWS 2 MEN, AND 3 DOGS, STANDING IN CANOE; BOAT IS EITHER AT SHORE OR NEXT TO CHUNK
 OF ICE; TWO MORE DOGS ON THE ICE; THE MEN APPEAR TO BE BREAKING UP THE ICE OR PUSHING CANOE PAST IT WITH THE
 DARS. DATES FOR BOX ARE 1889-1918.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03466 00001 A 899922
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND
 CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,ECONOMY,HUNTING,FREIGHT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP,ICE
 ABST C.A. BRYANT, IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY "ANOTHER MAN'S LIFE", TELLS OF TRAVELLING UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL TO
 EAGLE. HE WAS ABOARD THE STERN-WHEELER "ALICE", WHICH LEFT ST MICHAEL JULY 17, 1899, AND REACHED EAGLE AUG
 4, 1899. (P141-142) HE WAS A CIVILIAN BUT WAS APPARENTLY PART OF A GROUP THAT HELPED BUILD FT EGBERT. "NOW
 WORK COMMENCED IN EARNEST. FT EGBERT HAD TO BE BUILT. TENTS WERE PUT UP. A SAWMILL WAS BUILT, ALSO HOUSES,
 STABLE, CORRAL, SHOPS, BARRACKS, CANTEEN, ETC." (P142) THEIR WILD CATTLE RAN AWAY. "LATE IN NOV WE GOT THEM
 BACK IN THE WAY OF MOOSE MEAT WHICH THE GOVERNMENT PAID 50 CENTS PER LB FOR." (P142) "FRANK LEE AND I HUNTED
 FOR THE GOVERNMENT FOR 30 DAYS IN LATE OCT AND MOST OF NOV. BUT THERE WAS NO GAME IN THAT SECTION. WE SAW
 NOTHING LARGER THAN BIRDS." (P142) "ON RETURNING, THE MAJOR TENDERED ME THE JOB OF CHIEF PACKER AND PUT ME IN
 CHARGE OF THE CORRAL. WARE HAVING BEEN DISCHARGED, I ACCEPTED. PAY WAS \$75 PER MO WITH SOLDIERS RATIONS
 INCLUDED. RATIONS WERE SLIM AND ILL PROPORTIONED." (P142) "TEAMSTERS WAGES WERE \$50 PER MO. NO ONE WOULD WORK
 FOR THAT WHEN WAGES WERE A DOLLAR PER HOUR THERE. THE MAJOR HAD NOT FIGURED THAT STATES OR ARMY WAGES COULD
 NOT APPLY HERE. THIS WAS ADJUSTED A YEAR LATER. THE U S WAS PAYING \$13 PER MO FOR BEING A SOLDIER." (P143)
 BRYANT AND JOHN POWERS WENT TO DAWSON TO BUY HORSES IN SPRING 1900. THEY RETURNED TO EAGLE APRIL 14. "THERE
 WAS MORE OR LESS WATER ON THE ICE ON THE YUKON...GRASS CAME 3 WEEKS LATER." (P144) "WE GOT A HAND-MADE,
 SINGLE, 1-HORSE WAGON WHICH WE CHARGED \$2.50 PER HR FOR TO DO HAULING AROUND TOWN AND HAD ALL WE COULD DO AS
 THE TOWN WAS BUILDING. LATER I PACKED UP AMERICAN CREEK FOR 10 CENTS PER LB. I COULD MAKE THE ROUND TRIP IN
 24 HRS. I PACKED SEVERAL TRIPS OUT INTO THE 40 MILE COUNTRY FOR 25 CENTS PER LB; BUT THAT WAS TOO CHEAP.
 SOMETIMES WE GOT A CARIBOU ON OUR RETURN TRIP WHICH SOLD FOR 50 CENTS PER LB...HAY AND GRAIN THAT YR IN EAGLE
 WAS \$200 PER TON." (P144-145) THEY BOUGHT A CABIN OFF ED KELLY ON AMERICAN CREEK, TOOK IT DOWN, HAULED IT TO
 EAGLE, AND PUT IT BACK UP, "ON WHAT IS THE CORNER OF A STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE. WE ALSO ACQUIRED THE OTHER 5

WATER BODY HISTORICAL-DATA

06/10/79 4013

LOTS IN THE SAME BLOCK ON A STREET BY STAKING THEM. WE ALSO PUT UP A BARN FOR THE STOCK, HAVING BOUGHT THE LOGS FOR A DOLLAR EACH, LANDED ON THE BEACH AFTER BEING FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON." (P145)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03466 00001 B 899922

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND

CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,ECONOMY,HUNTING,FREIGHT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP,ICE

ABST "IN APRIL 1900, OSCAR FISH AND AL PAXON SNOW-SHOED ACROSS FROM VALDEZ IN 30 DAYS WITH THE FIRST MAIL THAT CAME TO EAGLE BY THAT ROUTE. THEY CAME VIA TANANA CROSSING, MANSFIELD LAKE, AND KETCHUMSTOCK INDIAN VILLAGE." (P145) "ON MAY 20 I WENT BACK WITH THEM WITH 3 HEAD OF PACK-HORSES WITH SUPPLIES, MOSTLY FEED FOR THE HORSES...WE TOOK THE FIRST MAIL THAT WENT S FROM EAGLE TO VALDEZ. WE WENT TO TANANA CROSSING WHEPE I TURNED BACK AND GOT TO EAGLE ON JUNE 14." (P145) "IN JAN 1901 WE LANDED A GOVERNMENT WOOD CONTRACT OF 180 CORDS AT \$14 PER CORD. WE PAID \$6 PER CORD FOR HAVING IT CUT, LEAVING US \$8 FOR HAULING. THIS WAS THE FIRST REAL MONEY WE MADE." (P146) AFTER NEW YEARS, HE MADE A TRIP BY DOGSLED FROM EAGLE TO ARCTIC CREEK, ABOUT 70 MIS. TO STAKE A CLAIM FOR A MAN WHO HAD GIVEN HIM \$50 TO DO THE JOB. (P146) WINTER 1901-02 THEY CONTRACTED WOOD AND LOG BUSINESS FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND HAD SEVERAL MEN WORKING FOR THEM. (P146) IN LATE JUNE 1902, THEY TOOK A CONTRACT "TO CUT A TRAIL TO STEEL CREEK ON THE 40-MILE. WE HAD 5 MEN BESIDES MYSELF AND 4 HEAD OF PACK HORSES, TO MOVE CAMP AND CARRY SUPPLIES...WE FINISHED THE JOB IN 2 WEEKS AND MOVED BACK TO EAGLE. WE GOT \$1000 FOR THAT JOB." (P147) IN EARLY 1903, "POWERS AND I CONTRACTED WITH DOC GREEN TO HAUL UP HIS OUTFIT AND 90,000 FT. OF LUMBER TO AMERICAN CREEK...THE DISTANCE WAS 12 MIS. IT KEPT US BUSY THE BALANCE OF THE WINTER...IT WAS HEAVY HAULING AND MUCH GLACIER AND BAD TRAIL. WE HAD 2 4-HORSE TEAMS ON THE JOB, 1 COMING, THE OTHER GOING." (P152) IN 1901, "I HAD PACKED A PORCUPINE BOILER FROM EAGLE TO CHICKEN CREEK". (P152) BRYANT AND 3 OTHERS PLANNED TO WORK AT THEIR MINE ON COPPER CREEK DURING WINTER 1904-05. IN ABOUT MID-SEPT, "JIN, TED, AND MRS BROAD THEN TOOK 3000 LBS OF OUTFIT IN 2 BOATS, INCLUDING 3 DOGS, SLEDS, TENT, ETC. AND DRIFTED DOWN THE YUKON TO THE MOUTH OF CHARLEY RIVER, 90 MIS.THERE THEY CAMPED UNTIL I CAME DOWN A MONTH LATER, DRIFTING IN HEAVY ICE WITH DOG, RIFLE, ETC." (P155) IN APRIL 1911, BRYANT'S WIFE HAD AN OPERATION FOR A BURST APPENDIX. HOSPITAL BILL IN EAGLE WAS \$600. (P166) MRS BRYANT WENT TO DAWSON FROM EAGLE IN FALL 1911. "WIFE CAME BACK IN LATE OCT WITH ELI VERREAU, THE MAIL CARRIER, DRIFTING DOWN WITH A SMALL BOAT IN THE ICE, 2 DAYS AND 1 NIGHT ENROUTE, A HARD COLD TRIP." (P166)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03466 00001 C 899922

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,ECONOMY,HUNTING,FREIGHT,RIVER,MAP,ICE

ABST IN DEC 1911, 2 WOMEN WHO WENT TO DAWSON FROM EAGLE TO HAVE BABIES RETURNED TO EAGLE: "IN DEC, THE 2 WOMEN GOT BACK TO EAGLE, RIDING IN A 1-HORSE SLED WITH THE MAIL CARRIER, 4 DAYS ENROUTE." (P166) IN AUG 1916, RETURNING FROM PROSPECTING ON THE SEVENTYNILE, BRYANT AND PIERSON "POLED AND LINED UP THE YUKON TO FRANK SANDBERG'S WOOD CAMP (NICKNAMED PROHIBITION SLOUGH) AND STAYED THE NIGHT. REACHED EAGLE THE NEXT DAY." (P176) IN APRIL 1922, BRYANT LEFT EAGLE FOR CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS. "I WENT WITH ED BEIDERMAN'S DOG OUTFIT WITH THE MAIL FOR CIRCLE. WE MADE IT IN 6 DAYS." (P183) RETURNING TO EAGLE FROM CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS, HE WALKED TO CIRCLE, "TAKING 2 DAYS FOR IT...ON JUNE 1 THE LITTLE MAIL BOAT CAME ALONG, THE HAZEL B, AND WE BOARDED FOR EAGLE. IT WAS CROWDED, NO ACCOMMODATIONS...THE HAZEL B IS A GASOLINE-POWERED BOAT. WE REACHED EAGLE IN ABOUT 40 HRS." (P184) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03470 906970

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4014

LUPR 31

KEYW FORESTRY, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE PAPERS OF THE NORTHERN SHIPPING CO ARE LOCATED IN A VERTICAL FILE, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, UNDER THE NAME OF BRUCE HALDEMAN. THE FILE CONTAINS AN AGREEMENT DATED JULY 23, 1906 BETWEEN THE ALASKA-YUKON TRANSPORTATION CO AND H. B. JONES, WHO AGREED TO PROVIDE 100 CORDS OF WOOD FOR THE 1907 SEASON. THE PARTIES AGREED FURTHER THAT THE WOOD SHOULD BE CUT "ABOUT 20 OR 60 MILES" ABOVE THOMPSON'S WOOD YARD IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE YUKON COAL MINES. THE WOOD WAS FOR THE STEAM "OIL CITY." NO TERMS OF PAYMENT WERE STATED. THE FILE CONTAINS AN AGREEMENT DATED JULY 31, 1906 BETWEEN THE ALASKA-YUKON TRANSPORTATION CO AND FRED BISHOP OF PINUTE. BISHOP AGREED TO PROVIDE 100 CORDS OF WOOD FOR THE STREAM "OIL CITY" AT A RATE OF \$5 A CORD. THE WOOD WOULD BE CUT ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION, ON THE RIGHT BANK, DURING THE WINTER OF 1906-1907.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03473 897

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP

ABST HARRAIS AND PARTY WERE IN DAWSON FOR WINTER 1897. THEY HAD COME FROM SKAGWAY OVER THE CHILKOOT TRAIL IN SPRING 1897. BY MID-OCT 1897, THE YUKON WAS "RUNNING FULL OF ICE." (P19) THE BOATLOAD OF PROVISIONS THAT WAS EXPECTED FROM ST MICHAEL GOT CAUGHT IN FREEZEUP 200-300 MILES BELOW DAWSON. (P23) SOME MEN TRAVELLED TO THE SHIP TO GET GOODS. (P24)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03474 00001 898

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE, FORESTRY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST N. V. HENDRICKS PAPERS: "THE YUKON RIVER PIRATE OF THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE". HERE IN THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE PRESENCE AND APPREHENSION OF THE YUKON RIVER PIRATE. "WE THEN HURRIED ON DOWN THE YUKON IN OUR ROWBOAT. I LEFT MEN AT POINTS PREVIOUSLY SELECTED FOR THE POSTS AND WENT ON DOWN TO MEET THE COMPANY'S STEAMER 'P B WEARE' THAT HAD WINTERED NEAR THE RUSSIAN MISSION WITH HER CARGO, HAVING BEEN STOPPED BY THE ICE. THIS STEAMER WAS TO PUT OFF SUPPLIES FOR THE POSTS." (P5) "MANY OUTFITS HAD COME TO THE YUKON IN 1898 BY WAY OF OCEAN STEAMER TO ST MICHAEL, THE BERING SEA PORT FOR THE YUKON RIVER. SOME TOOK PASSAGE FOR DAWSON ON THE REGULAR RIVER STEAMERS, BUT MANY SMALL STEAMBOATS AND LAUNCHES WERE BROUGHT UP AND PUT ON THE RIVER." (P5) "MANY OF THE OVERFLOW FROM DAWSON WHO COULD FIND NO EMPLOYMENT DRIFTED DOWN RIVER AND WERE SCATTERED ALL ALONG CUTTING STEAMBOAT WOOD IN THE WINTER TO EARN ENOUGH TO TAKE THEM OUT OF THE COUNTRY NEXT SUMMER." (P6) "THUS WAS CONCEIVED THE MOST DIABOLICAL PLOT IN THE HISTORY OF THE YUKON AND IT WAS SO FEASIBLE OF EXECUTION AND ESCAPE. IN THE LOWER YUKON THERE WERE MANY ISLANDS AND CHANNELS FOR HIDEOUTS." (P13)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03474 00002 A 838

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST N. V. HENDRICKS WROTE: "THE EMPIRE OF THE YUKON AND THE MEN WHO LAID ITS FOUNDATION". "THE MIGHTY YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES COMPRISE ONE OF THE GREATEST WATERSHEDS IN THE WORLD. THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE FOR 2,000 MILES, AND ITS COMBINED NAVIGABLE STREAMS ABOUT 8,000 MILES. ITS BROAD VALLEYS HAVE A RICHNESS OF SOIL THAT HAS THE LATENT QUALITIES TO SUPPORT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. ITS CLIMATE COMPARES TO OTHER NORTHERN COUNTRIES THAT ARE WELL DEVELOPED AND POPULATED." (P2) "THE AGES HAVE PREPARED FOR MAN'S USE BEDS OF RICH, BLACK LOAM, FIVE TO FIFTY OR MORE FEET DEEP, OVERLYING ALL THE VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. THE SURFACE IS COVERED WITH MOSS ABOUT 12 IN THICK, WHICH ACTS AS A PERFECT INSULATOR SO THAT IMMEDIATELY UNDER THIS MOSS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4015

THE SOIL IS FROZEN THOROUGHOUT THE YEAR, GENERALLY TO GREAT DEPTHS. BURN OFF THIS MOSS AND ONE HAS THE MOST PRODUCTIVE SOIL ON EARTH, WHICH TAKES TO A DEPTH OF FROM 3-6 FT DURING THE SUMMER. THERE IS QUITE A VARIETY OF NATIVE FOOD PLANTS--WILD ONIONS AND RHUBARB, RED RASPBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, AND BLUEBERRIES IN ABUNDANCE. WILD ROSES ADORN THE BANKS OF THE STREAMS FOR MILES." (P5) "AT ANVIK, 400 MILES UP THE YUKON, THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH IS 35-40 MI. I HAVE HAD THE OLD CHIEFS TELL ME OF THE TIME WHEN LONG, LONG AGO--THERE WAS NO LAND BETWEEN THESE MOUNTAINS, BUT WAS ALL DEEP WATER TO BERING SEA, OR AN ARM OF THE SEA, AND DESCRIBE MINUTELY THE PRECAUTIONS THEIR PEOPLE WOULD TAKE IN CROSSING THIS BODY OF WATER IN THEIR BIRCH-BARK OR SKIN CANOES. THIS INLAND SEA OF 400 MILES IS NOW ALL FILLED IN FROM THE SILT OF THE YUKON RIVER, WHICH IS STILL BUILDING FARTHER OUT INTO BERING SEA. AND TREES ESTIMATED AT 300 YEARS OLD ARE GROWING ON THIS BUILT-UP LAND, ON TOP OF DECAYED TREES AND VEGETABLES OF HUNDREDS OF YEARS AGO." (P7)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03474 00002 B 838
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST "AND IN 1847 THEY FOUNDED THE FT YUKON POST AT THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER, UNDER ALEXANDER HUNTER MURRAY. SUPPLIES FOR THIS POST WERE BROUGHT OVER LAND A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 3,000 MILES, WHICH REQUIRED FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS." (P10) "THE OLDEST SETTLEMENT ON THE YUKON RIVER WAS MADE BY THE RUSSIAN FUR CO AT NULATO, ABOUT 600 MILES UP THE RIVER, IN 1838 UNDER A HALF-BREED RUSSIAN BY THE NAME OF MALAKOFF, WHERE THEY BUILT A FORT AND TRADING POST. LARGE BOATS MADE FROM THE SKINS OF WALRUS WERE USED TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES TO THIS POST FROM ST MICHAEL. THE BOATS BEING TOWED BY THE NATIVES, WITH THE HELP OF SAILS." (P10)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03474 00003 A 892912
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER CRAFT
 ABST N. V. HENDRICKS PAPERS--"SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCESS OF THE GREAT LIGHT AND THE PRINCESS OF THE GREAT LIGHT" (FICTION) "BUT TRUTH BLENDED WITH FICTION." (P3) (SYNOPSIS) A HISTORICAL ROMANCE "IT HAS BEEN MY AIM TO GIVE A CORRECT PORTRAYAL OF THE LIFE AND CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS OF THESE NATIVE PEOPLE AT THE TIME OF WHICH I HAVE WRITTEN. AND, ALSO, TO PRESENT THE CHARACTER OF THE MAJORITY OF WHITE MEN WHO ENTERED THIS COUNTRY IN THE EARLY DAYS. (P3) (SYNOPSIS) "IN 1898 I CONTRACTED TO CARRY THE U.S. WINTER MAIL BY DOG TEAMS FROM RAMPART CITY ON THE YUKON, TO ST MICHAEL AND NOME, AND YUKON RIVER POINTS AS FAR DOWN AS ANVIK, THIS BEING THE FIRST WINTER A MAIL ROUTE WAS ESTABLISHED ON THIS PART OF THE RIVER." (P1) "IN THE FALL OF THIS SAME YEAR (1898) I ARRANGED WITH THE LATE DR SHELDON JACKSON, TO TAKE OVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, THE 150 HEAD OF REINDEER BROUGHT FROM LAPLAND BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, INTENDED FOR THE RELIEF OF THE MEN WINTERING IN THE KLONDYKE." (P2) (SYNOPSIS)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03474 00003 B 892912
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
 ABST "THE NEXT SPRING A PARTY OF ABOUT 40 TOOK THE LITTLE STEAMER 'NEW RACKET', WHICH WAS USED TO SUPPLY THE PELLY RIVER POST FROM FORTY MILES, AND CAME DOWN TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 1,000 MILES." (P4) "IN FACT MOST ALL TRAILS IN THE INTERIOR LEAD ACROSS COUNTRY AS THE RIVERS ARE VERY CROOKED--THE YUKON RIVER TRAILS BEING ABOUT THE ONLY EXCEPTION." (P13)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA.

06/10/79 4016

REFN 03479 924926
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT

ABST FAIRCHILD AVIATION AND BEN EIELSON TOGETHER BID FOR A MAIL CONTRACT, TO BE FLOWN BY EIELSON. THEIR PLANS FOR THE BID ARE DRAWN UP IN "PROSPECTUS OF ALASKAN AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION", WHICH HAS A HANDWRITTEN DATE OF 1924 ON IT. SINCE EIELSON'S FIRST MAIL CONTRACT, NOT CONNECTED WITH THIS BID, WAS IN 1924, THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD MORE LIKELY BE DATED 1925 OR 1926. ONE PROPOSED ROUTE, NENANA TO TANANA, HAS A LANDING AT TANANA "ON RIVER OR MUNICIPAL FIELD". (P2) ANOTHER PROPOSED ROUTE, TANANA TO UNALAKLEET, HAS LANDINGS AT KOKRINES, RUBY, KODYUKUK, NULATO, AND UNALAKLEET ON "LANDING FIELDS IN MOST INSTANCES OR RIVER. THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT HAS BUILT A LANDING FIELD 2000 FT SQUARE AT RUBY. THEY ARE BUILDING OTHERS AT OTHER POINTS." (P2) THE PROPOSED FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE ROUTE HAS A LANDING AT CIRCLE AT EITHER A LANDING FIELD OR ON THE RIVER. (P3) THE PROPOSED CIRCLE TO EAGLE RUN HAS A LANDING AT EAGLE ON THE RIVER. (P3) THE PROPOSED CIRCLE TO FORT YUKON RUN HAS A LANDING AT FORT YUKON ON THE RIVER. (P4) THE PROPOSED FORT YUKON TO BEAVER RUN HAS A LANDING AT BEAVER ON THE RIVER. (P4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03480 897902
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN

ABST ESQUIMAUX BULLETIN, JULY 1897, ONE FOLDER U/A ARCHIVES. "LOOKING FORWARD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, OF A LAPP COLONY, DR SHELDON JACKSON, LAST SEPT, INSTRUCTED SUPT KJELLMAN, OF THE U.S TELLER REINDEER STATION, WITH TWO LAPPS, TO MAKE AN EXPLORING TRIP ON DEER-SLED TO THE YUKON VALLEY, ON DEC 15, 1896, MR KJELLMAN AND LAPPS STARTED ON THEIR LONG JOURNEY AND RETURNED TO THE REINDEER STATION APRIL 25, 1897, HAVING TRAVELED ABOUT 1500 MI." (P1) "WHILE IN THE YUKON VALLEY, THEY WERE 5 DAYS WITHOUT HOSS AND 5 REINDEER DIED OF STARVATION." (P1) THE ESKIMO BULLETIN JULY 1897. "DR JACKSON HAS JUST SENT 20 REINDEER TO THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS, WHERE THEIR UTILITY AND ADAPTABILITY AS PACK ANIMALS WILL BE TESTED." (P1)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03518 A 926
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,OBSTRUCTION,TRAPPING,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,WATER LEVEL,RIVER BASIN,FISHING

ABST IN THE 1926 DIARY OF JESS RUST FOR A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY TO BAND BIRDS, AUTHOR NOTES COMING TO YUKON RIVER AND TANANA VILLAGE ON MAY 28 (P1) "TIED THE SCOW TO THE BANK", TANANA HAD AN "N C STORE AND TELEGRAPH. (P1) MAY 29, HE NOTES PASSING BURMAN AND THE LOWER END OF RAMPART RAPIDS "SURE SOME CURRENT WHEN WE HIT THE CURRENT, IT DROVE THE BOAT OUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER...WE TIED UP ABOVE THE ROCKS" AND WITH A LINE THEY RAN ALONG THE BANK UNTIL THEY REACHED THE BLUFF... "THEN WE CUT ACROSS THE RIVER WHERE WE HIT THE CURRENT. THE WATER ALMOST WENT THE BOAT." THE NEXT DAY THEY ARRIVED AT RAMPART, "OLAUS AND I TOOK PICTURES OF THE RAMPART ROCK". (P3) MON, MAY 31, THEY PASSED THE HESS RIVER ON THE RIGHT. JUNE 1, "STOPPED AT OLD FORT HAWLIN" THEY SHOT A BEAR HERE. (P5) THEY PASSED STEVENS VILLAGE "LOST 20 MINUTES GOING UP A BLIND SLOUGH AND HAD TO GO BACK AND GO AROUND TO THE MAIN CHANNEL." (P5) JUNE 2, JUNE 3, "PAST A BOAT AT THE MOUTH OF KING'S SLOUGH ABOUT 3 MI AND TOOK WHIRL POOL SLOUGH...GOT INTO BEAVER AT 2 O'CLOCK AND LEFT AT 3:15. GOT COFFEE AND OTHER THINGS AT THE JAP STORE." (P7) JUNE 6, "STOPPED AT WHITE EYE...HE [OLAUS] RAN ON A BAR." (P8) JUNE 7, "NOTHING BUT ISLANDS AND LOTS OF STIFF CURRENT COMING THROUGH ALL OF THEM. AT SOME PLACES THE BOAT COULD HARDLY MOVE." (P9) JUNE 8 "WE TOOK THE WRONG CHANNEL AND, 4 MI OUT OF OUR WAY WE GOT INTO WHAT IS KNOWN AS PORCUPINE SLOUGH. WE GOT OUT OF THE SLOUGH AND WERE IN SIGHT OF FORT YUKON...THE PLACE WHERE WE CAMPED IS OPEN AND FLAT AND ITS SEEMS THAT MOST OF THE TRAPPERS CAMP THERE WHEN THEY COME TO FORT YUKON. THERE ARE AT LEAST 7 OR 8

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4017

TENTS AROUND HERE (PORCUPINE SLOUGH) (P10) JUNE 10, 1926 AT FORT YUKON, "HE LOADED THE SCOW WITH 27 CASES OF GASOLINE BESIDES 4 CASES OF OIL, 150 OF FLOUR, 50 OF SUGAR AND ABOUT 350 OF OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD. (P11) NEXT ENTRY IS ON PORCUPINE RIVER JUNE 11.

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03518 B 926

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, LAND

GEOLOGY, HUNTING, OBSTRUCTION, TRAPPING, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, FISHING

ABST AUG 22, 1926 ON THE RETURN TRIP, "IT TOOK US 4 HRS AND A HALF TO MAKE A MILE." THEY WERE POLING (MOVING THE BOAT WITH A POLE AS THEIR ENGINE FAILED ON THE OLD CROW RIVER). "AN INDIAN WAS PADDLING UP THE RIVER" (P84) AUG 25, "THE STEAMER YUKON GOT HERE AT ABOUT 1:30...WE ARE LEAVING THE SCOW HERE...I SOLD THE CANVAS CANOE FOR \$30." (P86) THEY BOUGHT AN ELTO MOTOR TO PUT ON THE BOAT." (P86) AUG 27, "WE HAVE A DANDY CAMP ON A BAR" (P87) AUG 28, "WE HAD LOTS OF FUN PICKING UP PRETTY STONES...PASSED TERN ISLAND...ARRIVED AT BEAVER." (P88) AUG 29, "ENTERED WHIRLPOOL SLOUGH AND TRIED TO GO THROUGH VICTOR SLOUGH, BUT FERRIS WAVED US OUT SO WE STOPPED TO SEE WHAT HE WANTED AND HE SAID THAT WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO GO THROUGH THERE ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER SO WE WENT AROUND IN THE STEAMBOAT CHANNEL." (P88) AUG 30, "THE WAVES BROKE OVER THE BOX OF THE BOAT CROSSING THE RIVER AT DOULETT JUST ABOVE KING'S SLOUGH...PASSED FORT HAMLIN AT 6:05...FORT HAMLIN IS THE BEGINNING OF THE FLATS AND THE RAMPARTS. WE ARE CAMPED BETWEEN BIG HILLS." (P89) AUG 31, 1926 "PAST HESS CREEK...AND STOPPED 10 MIN AT RAMPART...WE STOPPED AT A FISH WHEEL A FEW MI BELOW...CAMPED AT 8:05 ON A GRAVEL BAR." (P90) SEPT. 1, "WE PAST SEVERAL FISH WHEELS ALL BUT 2 OR 3 WERE RUN BY INDIANS..TOOK A COUPLE PICTURES, ONE OF A SMALL WATER FALL AND THE OTHER OF THE BOAT AND A HIGH HILL ACROSS THE RIVER...WENT THROUGH THE RAMPART RAPIDS AT 2:45. THERE WERE A LOT OF INDIANS CAMPED THERE CATCHING SALMON. THE RIVER IS A LOT HIGHER THEN WHEN WE WENT THROUGH THE RAPIDS BEFORE...CAMPED ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE TANANA. (P90) DOCUMENT WAS FROM U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE UNDER JESS RUST.

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03610 A 934

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER

BASIN, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY

ABST "THE PELICAN IS THE MISSIONARY BOAT OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ALASKA, USED IN SUMMER TO CARRY THE BISHOP UPON HIS VISITATIONS TO VILLAGES AND FISHCAMPS." (P35) "THE PELICAN IS HEADING DOWNSTREAM PAST EAGLE ROCK. THE YUKON RIVER IS MUDDY AND FULL OF FLOATING DRIFTWOOD. IT IS ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE WIDE HERE BUT VARIES IN ITS WIDTH AS IT WINDS ALONG. THE BEACHES ARE NARROW AND MOUNTAINS UP ABRUPTLY FROM THE SHORE THICK COVERED WITH WILLOW, BIRCH AND ASPEN, DARKENED BY TALL SPRUCE." (P40) "RIVER NAVIGATION IS DIFFICULT AS WE APPROACH CIRCLE CITY. THE RIVER HAS WIDENED OUT. IT WAS NECESSARY TO TEST SEVERAL CHANNELS BEFORE THE RIGHT ONE WAS FOUND." (P49) "THE CHANNEL IN YUKON FLATS CHANGES EVERY FEW HOURS...SANDBARS ARE FORMED OVERNIGHT AND NAVIGATION CALLS FOR A SKILLFUL HAND. TWICE THE BOAT CAME TO DIFFICULT CHANNELS, GRATING AND DRAGGING OVER BARS. THE ENGINE HAD TO BE SLOWED DOWN WHILE WE CREPT AHEAD UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SHORTY'S SOUNDINGS." (P52) "THEN WE WOULD HOLD OUR BREATH WHILE THE BISHOP BACKED THE BOAT AWAY FROM THAT SHALLOW AND SHORTY'S COUNT WENT ENCOURAGINGLY UP AGAIN TO "FOUR FEET) SSEVEN) NO BOTTOM." (P 52) "THE NURSES INVITED ME TO GO WITH THEM FOR A SWIM. THEIR POOL IS A SLOUGH FLOWING INTO THE YUKON." (P62) "ON THE RIVER BANK OPPOSITE RAMPART ARE THE REMAINS OF A GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATION, ITS ONCE FLOURISHING AGRICULTURAL FIELDS NOW AFLAME WITH FIREWEED SPREADING BACK TO LOW HILLS BEYOND WHICH TOWER SNOWCAPPED MOUNTAINS." (P73) "RAMPART RAPIDS WERE NOT SO THRILLING AS THEIR NAME INDICATES. THE PELICAN NAVIGATED BY BISHOP BENTLEY PASSED OVER THEM EASILY. AT ONE TIME THE EARLY EXPLORERS COMING UPSTREAM THOUGHT THE RAMPART RAPIDS TO BE THE HEAD OF THE YUKON RIVER." (P75)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4018

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03610 B 934
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER
 BASIN,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY
 ABST "RUBY, IN ITS PRIME, WAS A ROARING MINE TOWN. IT HAS SUFFERED THE FATE OF OTHER GOLDRUSH CENTERS IN ALASKA. A
 LINE OF STORES AND CABINS, HIGH ON THE BANK, FACED WHAT IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST EXPANSIVE VIEWS OF THE
 YUKON. BISHOP BENTLEY POINTED TO A ROCK CLIFF SAYING THAT IT WAS THE LAST HILL THAT COULD BE SEEN ON THE LEFT
 BANK OF THE YUKON ALL THE WAY DOWN 700 MI TO ITS MOUTH." (P81) THE LEFT BANK IS FLAT, STRETCHING AWAY LIKE
 PRAIRIE LAND, THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER IS LINED WITH SPRUCE HILLS." (P81)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03621 A 898
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
 ABST THE WILLIAM MICHAELS COLLECTION CONTAINS FIVE FOLDERS IN A BOX, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES. IN A FILE MARKED
 "CORRESPONDENCE," LIES A LETTER FROM WM MICHAELS TO MR H O MICHAELS, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA WRITTEN IN CIRCLE
 CITY AND DATED SEPT. 8, 1898. ON PAGE 12 MICHAELS WRITES, "OVER SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE THAT COME
 IN HERE NEVER LEAVE THE YUKON RIVER OUT FLOAT ON DOWN TO ST MICHAEL AND GO OUT DISGUSTED WITH THE COUNTRY
 WITHOUT EVEN MAKING AN EFFORT TO DO A SINGLE THING." IN A FILE MARKED "NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AUG 1898 TO MAY
 1899," THE ALTON, IOWA "DEMOCRAT" OF 10/01/98 CARRIES A LETTER FROM A L BROWNSTON DATED 08/07/98. HE
 SAYS, "WELL, WE HAD GOOD WATER FROM DAWSON TO CIRCLE CITY, BUT FROM THERE TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK WE HAD
 VERY ROUGH WATER." (FRONT PAGE) IN A LETTER PUBLISHED 08/20/98, A E PARK TALKS ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES ON THE
 YUKON. (THE "ALTON DEMOCRAT" NOTES THAT HIS LETTER IS DATED 07/01/98.) PARK SAYS, "WE HAD AN AWFUL LOT OF
 TROUBLE IN THE YUKON FLATS BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND 150 MILES THIS SIDE OF FT YUKON, ON ACCOUNT OF LOW
 WATER...IT IS VERY HARD TO TELL WHERE THE CHANNEL IS, AND THERE IS GREAT DANGER IN GETTING STUCK ON A GRAVEL
 BAR, BUT WE DID FINE AND ONLY GOT STUCK ONCE BETWEEN HERE (RAMPART) AND CIRCLE CITY." (FRONT PAGE) PARK SAYS
 CIRCLE HAS ONE OR TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE. FT YUKON HAS MANY HARD WORKING NATIVES PRICES IN BOTH COMMUNITIES ARE
 VERY HIGH, LIKE 50 CENTS FOR A CUP OF COFFEE." (FRONT PAGE) THE "LITTLE JIM," THEIR BOAT, HAD A TOUGH TIME ON
 THE YUKON BECAUSE OF THE HEADWINDS PARK FEARED THE BOAT WOULD BE SWAMPED." THERE ARE SOME VERY SHORT TURNS
 IN THE RIVER, AND THE RIVER IS ABOUT HALF A MILE WIDE, AND OFTEN 200 DEEP SO IT IS NO SMALL STREAM." LATER,
 PARK ADDS "AS YET THERE HAVE BEEN NO BOATS UP FROM ST MICHAEL, AND SOME THINK THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GET UP
 AT ALL THIS YEAR AS THE WATER IS SO LOW IN THE FLATS, AND THERE IS SO MUCH ICE IN THE SOUND AT THE MOUTH OF
 THE RIVER." (FRONT PAGE) PARK FURTHER ADDS THAT HIS SHIPMATES COMPLETELY MISSED THE KOYUKUK AND WENT 4 MILES
 BEYOND IT BEFORE LEARNING OF THEIR MISTAKE. (FRONT PAGE)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
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 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
 ABST WALTER H HALL, ALSO WRITING ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE 08-20-98 "DEMOCRAT" SAYS FROM RAMPART (07-14-98) "THE
 STEAMER ALICE ARRIVED HERE FROM DAWSON JULY 9 WITH 140 PASSENGERS ENROUTE OUT THE FARE FROM DAWSON TO ST
 MICHAEL PER STEAMER ALICE, FIRST-CLASS WITH STATEROOM WAS \$100; SECOND-CLASS AND SLEEP ON THE FLOOR, \$90.
 SMALL BOATS FROM DAWSON CONTINUE TO ARRIVE HERE DAILY TO ST MICHAEL. THEY ARE FLOATING DOWN THE CURRENT OF
 THE YUKON...THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF MEN IN DAWSON AND ALL ALONG THE YUKON RIVER FROM ITS SOURCE TO RAMPART
 CITY WITHOUT MONEY TO GO ON AND NO PROVISIONS." (FRONT PAGE) HALL QUOTES THE FOLLOWING RATES: HINOOK TO THE
 KOYUKUK, FARE \$75 TO ARCTIC CITY; FREIGHT \$100 A TON. (FRONT PAGE)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4019

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 912

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, HUNTING, COMMUNITY

ABST JAN 5, 1912, PILCHER WALKED TO ANVIK AND RETURNED TO THE INNOKO JAN 6. JAN 9, NATIVES WENT TO ANVIK FOR POTLATCH AND RETURNED TO INNOKO JAN 12. MAR 31, "MANY NATIVES ARE RETURNING FROM THEIR SPRING HUNT AND FROM WOOD CHOPPING ON THE YUKON." PILCHER WENT TO YUKON--HOLY CROSS MAY 25 THEN TO PIAMUTE, RUSSIAN MISSION AND ANDREAFSKY WHERE THIS DIARY CLOSSES.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 D 901903

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, HUNTING, FISHING, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ICE, FREIGHT

ABST NOV 8, "I DID A \$20.00 BUSINESS TODAY (SELLING GOODS)" NOV 9, "INDIANS MADE A BIG RABBIT HUNT ON SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER KILLING NEARLY 100". NOV 11, "EELS ARRIVED AT MIDNIGHT AND THE RUN LASTED FOR 6-7 HOURS. FULLY 5 TONS WERE CAUGHT BY ABOUT 16 NATIVES" NOV 15, "THE NATIVE CHILDREN AND ABOUT 20 DOGS ARE MAKING MERRY OUT ON THE RIVER." NOV 16, HE NOTES A LOT OF INDIANS UP FROM THE LOWER RIVER FOR A RABBIT HUNT. NOV 21, "A PARTY OF INDIANS PASSED UP GOING TO THE KUSKOKWIM" NOV 27, "DID \$23.50 WORTH OF TRADING". DEC 4, "DID \$12 WORTH OF BUSINESS, MOSTLY IN FURS DEC 7, "I BOUGHT \$8.50 WORTH OF FURS" (FROM SCAR FACE NICK) DEC 10, "I DID A FUR AND CASH TRADE OF \$17.75" DEC 13, "PURCHASING A HALF-BLACK FOX SKIN FOR \$5.00, PAYING FOR IT IN MERCHANDISE THAT COST \$1.66. THIS SKIN IS WORTH \$20.00. DEC 14, "SEVERAL SIWASH ARRIVED FROM 35 MI BELOW HERE" DEC 16, "I HAVE TRADED FOR ABOUT \$50.00 WORTH OF FURS FROM KUSKOKWIM (4 INDIANS). DEC 17, "FIND A NET PROFIT OF \$600.00 FOR THE PAST 90 DAYS TRADE OR A NET INCOME OF \$200.00 PER MONTH" DEC 20, "BOUGHT \$3.50 WORTH OF FURS. DEC 21, "A LONG HAired SKY PILOT (PRIEST) FROM RUSSIAN MISSION WITH 2 SERVANTS AND AN INTERPRETER CALLED ON ME TODAY". DEC 22, "DID \$6.00 WORTH OF TRADING" DEC 26, "TWO INDIANS CALLED AND TRADED OUT \$17.50 WORTH OF FURS." DEC 29 HE NOTES TRADING WITH THE KUSKOKWIMS. JAN 1, 1903, "TRADED \$17.00 WORTH OF FURS AND \$2 CASH." JAN 4 A LARGE DELEGATION OF SIWASH FROM 35 MILES BELOW ARRIVED FOR A POTLATCH. JAN 6, "TRADED 3 HINK SKINS AND \$1 IN CASH." JAN 17 HE WENT ACROSS THE YUKON FOR A RABBIT HUNT. JAN 21 HE NOTES TRADERS FROM THE KUSKOKWIM AND ANDREAFSKY, AND FEB 2 ANOTHER TRADER HEADED FOR THE KUSKOKWIM. FEB 9, HE NOTES MANY SIWASH THERE FOR A FULL MOON CELEBRATION.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00001 A 898

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, MINING, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, FREEZEUP, ICE, FISHING, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FORESTRY, FREIGHT

ABST BOX 1 OF UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE DIARIES OF GEORGE PILCHER, PILCHER NOTES IN FIRST DIARY ARRIVING AT ST MICHAELS, JUNE 15, 1898. THERE WAS A RIVER STEAMER, 2 INDIAN VILLAGES, 126 MEN AND 4 WOMEN. THIS MATERIAL WAS ALL TAKEN FROM DIARY #1. JUNE 16, "HE NOTES A STEAM BOAT COMING THROUGH THE CANAL CARRYING GOLD DUST AND NUGGETS. "NAILS \$150 PER KEG... NATIVES ABOUT THE SHIP IN SKIN (WALRUS) CANOES." JUNE 21--"TUGBOAT 'NEW ENGLAND' ARRIVED TOWING TWO RIVER BOATS." JUNE 23 HE NOTES 10 SHIPS IN THE BAY. JUNE 25 HE NOTES UNLOADING OF STEAMER 'ST PAUL'. "CUTTER BEAR ARRIVES" JUNE 26 "STEAMER ARRIVES FROM YUKON CARRYING MANY MINERS AND MORE LIES. TUG ARRIVES WITH TWO RIVER STEAMERS" JUNE 29 "TWO STEAMERS IN. LONGSHOREMEN COME IN AT \$40.00. (HE IS REFERRING TO LONGSHOREMEN HIRED AT \$40.00/MO, AND WHO TOOK HIS JOB UNLOADING BOATS). JULY 1 HE STARTED UP THE YUKON. JULY 2 "EARLY START UP THE MUD SLOUGH... EXTINCT CRATERS OF VOLCANOES, A FINE CRUISE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4020

ALONG A NATURAL CANAL 200 FT WIDE THAT WINDS LIKE A SERPENT THROUGH A LOW GREEN MEADOW...CAMPED FOR NIGHT NEAR SOME SMALL LAKES." HE AND HIS PARTNER BILL WERE ABOARD A BOAT WHICH THEY SHIPPED WITH THEM FROM SEATTLE. JULY 4 "WE SIGHTED THE SIDE WHEELER "7 ISLAND" OF SAN FRANCISCO. SHE WAS AGROUND IN MUD FLATS" EVERY ONE HAD ABANDONED HER EXCEPT AN OLD FRENCHMAN. MANUEL BOTANI. AT THIS POINT THEY WERE NEAR SEA. JULY 6 "NATIVES TRADE US A LARGE SALMON FOR ONE LB. OF SUGAR...BLUE MUD FLATS THAT EXTEND FROM 2-10 MI TO SEA...WE CAN SEE THE MOUTH OF YUKON RIVER. JULY 7-THEY WERE TOSSED ON THE BEACH AND HAD A HARD TIME GETTING HER LAUNCHED AGAIN. JULY 9 AT MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER "ACROSS HILES OF SHALLOW WATER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00001 B 898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ICE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,FISHING,MINING,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FORESTRY,LAKE,RIVER,FREIGHT

ABST PAST GREAT FLATS HEAPED WITH DRIET WOOD ALONG A BROAD MEADOW OF GRASSES, MOSS AND FLOWERS...WE PASS MANY KLONDIKERS RETURNING TO ST MICHAEL IN ROWBOATS" HE NOTES "APPLEWOOD" LINES THE BANKS ON THE CHANNEL SIDE AND WILLOW ON THE BEACH SIDE. JULY 12 HE NOTES "SWIFT NARROW RIVER MANY CROOKS. JULY 13 "WINDE, WINDE, WINDE GOES THE RIVER. WE ARE DOUBTING IF THIS IS THE YUKON. HAVE SEEN NOBODY YET". THEY APPARENTLY WERE UP SOME OTHER RIVER. THE NEXT DAY THEY TURNED AROUND. IT TOOK 12 1/2 HRS. TO RETURN 78 MI. (I AM UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHERE HE WAS) JULY 15 "STARTED UP THE MUDDY YUKON". JULY 16 "SAW 4 STEAMERS" JULY 17 "SAW SEVERAL NATIVE RUSSIAN HALF-BREEDS FISHING WITH GILL NETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS. SAW TWO STEAMERS GOING UP...SWIFT CURRENT". JULY 18 "WAS DIRECTED UP A CUTOFF OR SLOUGH...AND SPENT ALL DAY WANDERING IN AND OUT OF A CROOKED CANAL AND FINALLY WOUND UP IN A SMALL LAKE." JULY 19-ARRIVED BACK AT MOUTH AT 10:30. JULY 20-"SAND BARS AND SHOLES...PASSED A NATIVE FISHING CAMP". JULY 21 "GALESBURGH'S BOAT PASSED US" JULY 22 "TWO STEAMERS PASS ONLY ONE IS THE SCHOONER "FLORENCE" OF SAN FRANCISCO JULY 23 "ANCHORED IN A SEA OF SANDBARS...TWO SMALL STEAMERS IN SIGHT". HE GOT CAUGHT ON A BAR AND WAS NOT FREE UNTIL JULY 26. AUG 1 "RIVER DIVERGES FROM THE HILLS. KLONDIKERS COMING DOWN PLENTY. BILLY LEAVES WITH 4 KLONDIKERS AT NOON. AUG 2 HE MET A PARTY OF 5 AND LATER A PARTY OF 8 IN A SCOW TOWED BY A LAUNCH. HE ALSO SAW A SCHOONER...FINE GRASS ON THE HILLS BETWEEN THE BUSHES. AUG 3 "MORE KLONDIKERS ONE A STEAMER" AUG 4 "RIVER MAKES A HUGE BEND" AUG 5, "TWO LONE BEAR MOUNTAINS...LARGE COTTONWOOD TREES" AUG 8 HE NOTES STIFF CURRENT, BARS AND DENSELY TIMBERED HILLS. AUG 9 AN INDIAN GUIDES HIM TO A CUT OFF.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00001 C 898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,ICE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,MINING,FORESTRY,LAKE,RIVER,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT

ABST AUG 10 "TWO GREAT SLOUGHS BELOW FULL OF DEAD TIMBER AND THE HILL IS LINED WITH PINE." AUG 12 "PASSED A STEAMER" AUG 15, 12-14 MI ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION, "I HAVE FINALLY LOCATED ON A BIG BEND OF THE RIVER WHERE A BRUKEN PLATEAU STRETCHES BACK. COVERED WITH SCATTERING PINE. CREEKS OF CLEAR WATER" HE PLANNED TO WINTER HERE CUTTING CORD WOOD FOR STEAMERS. AUG 16, HE NOTES 2 STEAMERS GOING UP AND TWO DOWN. 2 SMALL ONES UP. HE SOLD NOT A FULL CORD OF WOOD FOR \$8. AUG 17-"SEVERAL STEAMERS PASSED BOTH WAYS." AUG 18-"3 STEAMERS UP, ONE DOWN, ONE KLONDIKER PARTY OF 8 OR 10, SEVERAL SMALLER PARTIES". SOLD 2/3 CORD TO E D COUGAL FOR \$6.00. AUG 24 "STEAMER "LOUISE A C" LAY UP ALL NIGHT ON DOWN TRIP LOADED WITH CROOKS. TOOK ALL MY WOOD AT \$10.00. AUG 25 "ONE KLONDIKER DREDGE BOAT UP TODAY". AUG 26, "TWO BOATS UP" AUG 26, "ONE STEAMER DOWN, ONE LAUNCH UP." AUG 27 "STEAMER "SUSIE" UP, 3 KLONDIKER'S DOWN. AUG 28 "STEAMER "ALICE" UP AT DAY BREAK, TOOK ALL MY WOOD AT \$12.50=18.75. TWO SMALL STERNWHEELERS UP AND TWO SAIL BOATS IN SIGHT. ONE LARGE STEAMER DOWN LOADED WITH PASSENGERS. THE GASOLINE SCHOONER IS STRANDED NEAR HOLY CROSS" AUG 31,---"TWO KLONDIKERS DOWN" SEPT 1 "RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4021

RAISING" SEPT 3, "UP TWO DINKEYS, ONE BIG NAMELESS ALSO THE "LOUISE" WITH HEAVY TOW AND HER SISTER "SARAH" DOWN A LARGE NAMELESS ONE "KLON" (KLONDIKER) SEP 7 "ONE STEAMER UP, THREE DINKEYS, ONE PARTY OF 9 NEW YORKERS STOPPED GAVE ME THE GLAD NEWS THAT WAR HAS ENDED. THE "CLARA BELLE" PEOPLE HAVE TURNED BACK, ONE KLONDIKE DOWN". SEPT 10 "BOUGHT A \$2.00 CANOE OFF AN INDIAN... ONE LARGE STEAMER LAYED UP HERE LAST NIGHT... STEAMER "HADLEY" UP, "LOUISE" DOWN, 3 UNKNOWN". SEPT, 12... ONE STEAMER AND ONE DINKEY UP... RIVER IS RISING RAPIDLY... INDIANA PARTY WITH THE DINKEY "INDIANAPOLIS UP".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00001 D 898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ICE, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, MINING, FORESTRY, FISHING, RIVER, LAKE, DISCHARGE, FREIGHT

ABST SEPT 14, "2 STEAMERS DOWN... RIVER STILL RAISING RAPIDLY" SEPT 18 "ONE DINKEY UP" SEPT 19 "STEAMER W H EVANS TOOK 3 CORDS FOR \$36." SEPT 21 "WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION BOUGHT SAW \$8.-16 YDS DRILL \$4-SOCKS \$3.00--SUSPENDERS \$1.00-HITS 50 CENTS-(?) \$1.00 PER LB... SENT \$20 HOME FROM RUSSIAN MISSION" SEPT 23 "DOWN STEAMER "OIL CITY". UP SMALL-(? BOAT) OCT 1-"FROZE HARD LAST NIGHT... BOATED WOOD IN THE CANOE... A LONE JACK PASSES, UP POLING A ROWBOAT" OCT 2, "DOWN STEAMER "SARAH"... GOT \$45 IN DUST FOR 3 CORDS WOOD." OCT 3-UP BOUND STEAMER... RIVER FALLING RAPIDLY" OCT 4-... 5 MEN PASSED DOWN IN A LARGE CANOE... RIVER FALLING RAPIDLY" OCT 8, "VISITED THE NATIVE VILLAGE TODAY" OCT 12, "THERE HAS BEEN TWO SMALL STEAMERS IN SIGHT ALL DAY... RIVER STILL FALLING" OCT 14 "THE TWO SMALL STEAMERS ARE STILL IN SIGHT... RIVER IS STILL FALLING." OCT 15, "A VERY OLD RUSSIAN MAN AND WOMAN AND A YOUNG LAD PROBABLY A YOUNG PRIEST PAST UP TONIGHT IN A BIRCH BARK." OCT 17 "A PARTY OF 6 WOOD CHOPPERS CAME UP ON THE STEAMER "YUKONER" THAT I HAVE SEEN FOR SEVERAL DAYS. SHE IS IN FOR THE WINTER. THREE OF THE PARTY STAKED A CLAIM JUST BELOW ME THE OTHER THREE WENT FARTHER UP IN A ROW BOAT" OCT 18, "FIRST FLOATING ICE THIS MORNING AND TONIGHT. THE RIVER IS JAMMED FULL AND SCARCELY MOVING" OCT 23 "RIVER FALLING 1 IN. PER HOUR" OCT 24 "RIVER STILL FALLING" OCT 26 "RIVER FALLING 1/2 IN PER HR." OCT 27, "RIVER RAISED 2 FT IN 24 HRS. AND IS SCARCELY MOVING WHICH SHOWS THAT THERE IS A GORGE BELOW "NOT FAR"

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00001 E 898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, ICE, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, FREEZEUP, MINING, FORESTRY, FISHING, RIVER, LAKE, DISCHARGE

ABST OCT 28, "THE YUKON SURRENDERED HER SPIRIT TO THE NORTHERN KING AT 3 P.M AND HER BOSOM CEASES TO HEAVE" OCT 31, "ICE IS 8 IN. THICK ON RIVER" NOV 6, "RIVER RAISED SEVERAL INCHES IN THE PAST 24 HRS IS PROBABLY FROZE TO THE BOTTOM AT SOME SHOLE PLACE BELOW HERE" NOV 8, "I CROSSED THE RIVER ON A FOUR OF INSPECTION SAW MARTIN TRACKS AND LOTS OF CRANBERRIES. INDIANS ARE ALL BUSY CATCHING EELS WHICH ARE JUST NOW RUNNING PLENTIFULLY" NOV 9, "INDIANS PASSING WITH DOG SLEDS LOADED WITH EELS." NOV 10, "I GAVE AN INDIAN 50 CENTS FOR 20 EELS. NOV 14, "ICE ON THE RIVER IS 16 IN THICK." NOV 16, "WENT TO THE STEAMER "YUKONER" GOT \$54 WORTH OF PROVISIONS... HAULED THEM HOME OVER THE ICE (SLED). PRICES ARE SUGAR 20 CENTS, BACON 25 CENTS, OATMEAL 20 CENTS, EVAPORATED FRUIT 30 CENTS, CANDLES \$7.00 PER HUNDRED, HAM 35 CENTS. NOV 18 "A STRANGER COMES UP FROM BELOW... SAYS THAT SEVERAL STEAMERS ARE WINTERING NOT MORE THAN 40 MI BELOW HERE."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00002 A 898899

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, ICE, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, TRAPPING, ECONOMY, BREAKUP, RIVER BASIN, MINING, FISHING, FREEZEUP, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4022

ABST BOX 1, DIARY NO 2, DEC 1, 1898-DEC 31, 1899 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION. DEC 3 "SLEDGED THE DANES (NEIGHBOR) WOOD MAKING AN AVERAGE OF 15, SLED-LOADS PER CORD. ICE ON THE RIVER IS 3 FT THICK" DEC 7 "A TRAIN OF 48 DOGS IN FIVE SECTIONS PASSED UP THIS MORNING BOUND FOR RAMPART CITY. CARRYING 2 LADY PASSENGERS AND A SMALL BOY". DEC 8 "THREE DOG TEAMS, THREE BUCKS (INDIANS) AND TWO SQUAWS PASSED GOING TO HOLY CROSS" DEC 12 "ICE ON THE RIVER IS CLEAR AS CRYSTAL 4 FT THICK" DEC 18, "CROSSED THE RIVER" (ON FOOT) DEC 25, "TOOK A LONG TOUR ACROSS THE RIVER" JAN 3, "CROSSED THE RIVER SETTING SNARES FOR MARTIN." JAN 15, "WATER IS RUNNING 12 IN DEEP OVER THE

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00002 B 898899

STOR 1603399

MOU 1623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND TRANSPORT,FORESTRY,ICE,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,MINING,FISHING,FREEZEUP,FREIGHT,DISCHARGE

ABST ICE ON THE CREEKS SO I COULD NOT LOOK AT MY TRAPS". MAR 24 "THE TRAMP WHO POLED UP THE RIVER LAST FALL CAME DOWN TODAY WITH A DOG TEAM...WITH ONE ARMED JIM". APRIL 2 "WATER RUNNING DOWN ON THE BEACH EVERY WHERE" APRIL 18, "CROSSED THE RIVER BUT SAW NO TRACKS" APR 24 "...4 IN OR 5 IN OF WATER ON TOP OF THE ICE ON RIVER." MAY 8, "BOUGHT A GILNET OFF AN INDIAN FOR \$2.00. MAY 11 "GOT RICE, MILK, CABBAGE, TOMATOES, AN OLD PAIR OF SHOES AND THIS GOOD PENCIL OFF CHRIST MILLER FOR \$5.00 WORTH OF WOODCHOPPING" MAY 12 "RIVER RAISING 12 IN PER 24 HOURS. HAS RAISED 4 FT". MAY 17, "RIVER RAISING RAPIDLY. I BROUGHT THE 'BELLAHOOTA' (HIS NEW BOAT) DOWN FROM THE SLOUGH TODAY". MAY 19, "RIVER STILL RAISING" MAY 20, "THE ICE MOVED AT 10 A.M. BUT GORGED AND STOPPED. RIVER STILL RAISING" MAY 21, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE." MAY 22 "RIVER GORGED ABOVE AND BELOW BUT CLEAR AT THIS POINT" MAY 26, "RIVER VERY HIGH AND RAISING RAPIDLY. VERY LITTLE ICE RUNNING." MAY 27 "RIVER BOOHING FULL OF ICE AND WATER. JUNE 1, "THE YUKON IS CLEAR OF ICE AND THE STEAMER OIL CITY PAST UP WITH A HEAVY LOAD OF FREIGHT. RIVER STATIONARY. INDIANS BEGINNING TO TRAVEL IN CANOES...DOWN THE 'LAVELLE YOUNG' AND A SMALL STEAMER" JUNE 2 "UP THE 'YUKONER' AND 'PILARTH' DOWN 2 SMALL STEAMERS, KLONDIKERS JUNE 4 "ONE SMALL STEAMER DOWN...LATE THIS EVENING 5 MEN STOPPED ME ON THE WAY DOWN IN A SAILBOAT" JUNE 5, "ONLY ONE SMALL STEAMER DOWN. JUNE 6 "ONE STEAMER UP LATE TO NIGHT PROBABLY THE 'JOHN J. BARR' OF THE N.A.T AND T. CO...3 THREE MINERS FROM RAMPART CITY STOPPED."

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00002 C 898899

STOR 1603399

MOU 1623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND TRANSPORT,FORESTRY,ICE,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,MINING,FISHING,FREEZEUP,FREIGHT,DISCHARGE

ABST JUNE 8 "HUNDREDS RETURNING IN ROWBOATS BOUND FOR HOME. ONLY ONE MAN A CALIFORNIAN IS FAVORABLY IMPRESSED HE WILL RETURN TO KIUKUK NEXT WINTER (THE KOYUKUK WHERE SUPPOSEDLY THERE WAS A BIG STRIKE) SAW AN ENGINEER FROM PARIS WAS ON A SMALL STEAMER" JUNE 11 "UP THE LOUISE...CHRIST BUYS A KLONDIKE BOAT AND OUTFIT NEARLY AS LARGE AND FINE AS THE GREAT EASTERN FOR \$3.00. JUNE 12 "UP THE 'BELLA'" (HIS BOAT) JUNE 13 "TWO OUTBOUND KIUKUK MINERS STOP WITH US" JUNE 15 HE IDENTIFIES THEM AS MR KELLY OF ILLINOIS AND MR DAVIS OF OREGON. JUNE 16 "MR DAVIS, KELLY AND CHRIST STARTED FOR ST MICHAEL IN A SAILBOAT. I BOUGHT ALL OF THE GRUBSTEAK PAYING CHRIST \$15.00 AND THE OTHER GENTLEMEN \$75.00. JUNE 17, "HOMEBOUNDERS IN SMALL STEAMERS AND ROW BOATS ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO MAKE MENTION OF" JUNE 18, "THE THREE FIRST STEAMERS FROM DAWSON PASSED DOWN AND DOZENS OF DISCOURAGED PEOPLE IN SMALL STEAMERS AND ROWBOATS" JUNE 19 "SEVERAL STEAMERS DOWN AND MANY HOMEBOUND ROW BOATS" JUNE 25 "ONE LARGE STEAMER DOWN CAUGHT 2-12 LB. SALMON" JUNE 27 "SCARFACE PASSED IN HIS CANOES WITH FIVE SALMON THAT WOULD WEIGH AT LEAST 40 LBS EACH". JUNE 28, "8 MEN FROM DAWSON CITY IN A FLATBOAT STOPPED" JUNE 29 "THE 'HAWIA' PASSED DOWN" JUNE 30 "DOWN 'OIL CITY'". JULY 2, "STEAMER 'SIBYL' STOPPED" JULY 4 "SOLD 48 CORDS OF WOOD LAST NIGHT TO THE 'I.B. DOWER' AND 'JOHN CUDAHY'...THE STEAMER 'BELLA' STOLE 12 CORDS THIS MORNING BEFORE I AWOKE". JULY 5 "STEAMER 'SUSIE' TOOK WOOD LAST NIGHT" JULY 6 "STEAMER 'JOHN HEALY' TOOK WOOD...THE 'WEAVE' PASSED UP" JULY 7 "30 KLONDIKE SKIFFS PASSED TODAY" JULY 13 "THE STEAMER 'LOUISE' STOPPED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4023

ON HER WAY DOWN BUT WOULD NOT TAKE WOOD OF ME AT \$10.00 BUT TOOK OF OSCAR SHAN A MUCH INFERIOR WOOD AT THAT PRICE" JULY 16 "A REFRIGERATOR BOAT LOADED WITH COLD MEATS UP" JULY 17 "TWO MASS. MEN TOOK DINNER WITH ME AS THEY PASS DOWN IN ROWBOAT"

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03632 00002 D 898899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND TRANSPORT,FORESTRY,ICE,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,MINING,FISHING,FREEZEUP,FREIGHT,DISCHARGE
 ABST JULY 22 "CHRIST BRINGS THE 'SUSIE' IN AT ONE A.M. TOOK 27 CORDS \$270.00. THE 'SARAH' TOOK 12 CORDS OF OSCAR AND HAUS." JULY 23 "JOHN CUDAHY TAKES MY LAST TWO CORDS. JULY 26 "HARRY JACOBSON CAME DOWN THE STEAMER 'WEAVE' TODAY" JULY 27 "BOUGHT 100 LBS OF PURPLE BEANS AND A WINCHESTER FOR \$10.50 OF HONEBOUNDERS." JULY 29 HE WENT UP THE RIVER ON HIS BOAT, AND RETURNED THE NEXT DAY. AUG 3 "I WENT DOWN TO THE YUKONERS BARGE" AUG 4 "I STEAMED TO THE RUSSIAN MISSION" AUG 5 "STEAMING HOMEWARD" AUG 6 HE MOVED BOTH HIS BOATS TO EAGLE WOOD DREDGE CO WHERE HE PLANS TO WINTER. AUG 13 AND 18 HE BOATED WOOD THAT HE BOUGHT FROM EAGLEWOOD DREDGE CO (CANNOT LOCATE THIS ON MAP) AUG 26 "RIVER IS AWFLY LOW" AUG 28 "HR PATCH LEFT ON THE STEAMER LEON" SEPT 2 "BOATED WOOD OUT OF THE SLOUGH" SEPT 5-14 HE BOATED WOOD. SEPT 15 "FROZE 1/2" OF ICE LAST NIGHT" SEPT 17 "OIL CITY" DOWN AND "T.C. POWER" UP." SEPT 19 "HACK ABOVE DEPARTED ON THE STEAMER 'SUSIE' SEPT 22 "STEAMER 'HANNAH' TOOK 3 3/4 CORDS OF HACK'S WOOD AND GOT AWAY" SEPT 26 "THE OLD YUKON IS FALLING RAPIDLY" OCT 3, HE MOVED TO A NEW CABIN AT "BREEZY HEIGHTS" (CAN'T LOCATE) OCT 6 "THE SHORES ARE LINED WITH ICE...SAW TWO BELATED KLONDIKERS GOING DOWN IN A ROWBOAT. OCT 7-10 HE NOTES ICE ON THE RIVER. OCT 11, "I WENT TO THE MISSION AND GOT 5 SACKS OF FLOUR, 40 LBS SUGAR, 9 LBS TOBACCO, 6 LBS SHOT FOR \$53.50" OCT 12 "RIVER RISING. NO ICE" OCT 14 "RIVER RISING. ONE SAIL BOAT A KLONDIKER WENT DOWN" OCT 16 "A LARGE PARTY IN A ROWBOAT WENT DOWN THIS P.M" OCT 18 "ICE APPEARED ON THE RIVER AGAIN TODAY. OCT 19 AND 21 HE NOTES ICE ON THE RIVER. OCT 22 "RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE. THINK IT IS GORGED ABOVE"

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03632 00002 E 898899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND TRANSPORT,FORESTRY,ICE,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,FISHING,FREEZUP,FREIGHT,DISCHARGE
 ABST OCT 24 "PLENTY OF ICE" OCT 25 "ICE IS RUNNING" OCT 26 "RIVER HALF FULL OF ICE" OCT 27, "RIVER BLOCKED WITH ICE" NOV 7, "INDIANS ARE EEL CATCHING. ICE ON THE RIVER IS 10 IN. NOV 12, "FIRST DOG TEAM OF THE SEASON PASSED DOWN TODAY." NOV 14, "NICK AND WIFE CALLED WITH SOME 30 LBS OF EELS TO PAY FOR NEEDLES. I GAVE THEM SOME BAKING POWDER-2 SPOONS, A THIMBLE AND AS POOL OF BLACK THREAD AND NICK PROMISES ME LOTS OF FISH."

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03632 00003 A 900901
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER LEVEL,RIVER BASIN,FORESTRY,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,DINENSION,FREEZEUP,ICE,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE
 ABST DIARY 3 JAN 1 1900-OCT 31,1901. U OF A ARCHIVES GEORGE PILCHER. JAN 24 "KING WILLIAM, THE LONG HAired KUSKOKWIM INDIAN CALLED FOR DINNER. PRESENTED ME WITH 3 FINE GRAUSE AND TOLD A SORROWFUL TALE OF HOW TRADER BELLKOF USES HIM-CHARGING \$7.00 FOR A 50 LB BAG OF FLOUR AND PAYING ONLY \$1.00 FOR A MARTIN SKIN." FEB 24 "SEARFACE NICK BROUGHT ME ABOUT 25 LBS. OF FINE FRESH FISH AND I GAVE HIM A BAG OF MUSTY FLOUR" FEB 29 "TWO INDIANS WITH DOG TEAMS PASSED DOWN" MAR 2 "ONE MAN (I THINK A WHITE MAN) PASSED UP WITH TWO DOGS AND A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4024

TERRIBLY HEAVY LOADED SLED." MAR 21 "ICE ON THE RIVER IS COVERED WITH WATER" MAR 28 "FINEST OF SLEIGHING ON THE ICE AND DOG TEAMS ARE PASSING THICK AND PLENTY." MAR 31 "TRIP UP THE YUKONER SLOUGH" APRIL 2 "ONE MAN PASSED UP" APRIL 4 "PLENTY OF DOG TEAMS PASSING. FINEST SLEIGHING IN THE WORLD" APRIL 9 "SCARFACE NICK CUT ME ONE CORD OF WOOD TODAY FOR 50 LBS OF FLOUR" APRIL 22, "MR RICHARDS HAS GONE UP THE RIVER ON HIS HOBBY GOLD MINE HUNTING." MAY 6 "RIVER RAISED 6 IN IN 24 HRS." MAY 8 "RIVER WALKING RIGHT UP" MAY 11 "ICE HAS CLEARED AT BUCKEYE BEND ALSO BEYOND THE ISLAND" MAY 13 "RIVER BROKE UP IN EARNEST" MAY 14 "RIVER BOOMING, SAW 1 CAKE OF ICE ONE MILE LONG 1/4 MI WIDE STRIKE THE ISLAND. END-TOO. IT PILED ICE CAKE UPON CAKE HIGH IN THE AIR."

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 B 900901

STDR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER LEVEL,RIVER BASIN,FORESTRY,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,ICE,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE

ABST MAY 15 "RIVER NEARLY CLEAR OF ICE" MAY 17 "RIVER RAISED 4 IN. IN 12 HRS. ICE GETTING VERY THIN. STEAMER COULD NOW RUN WITHOUT DANGER" MAY 18 "RIVER BOOMING AND FULL OF ICE" MAY 19-21 HE NOTES ICE IN THE RIVER, MAY 22 "RIVER STILL RAISING. NO ICE LOTS OF DRIFT. STEAMER "HANNAH" PASSED UP WITH TWO BARGES AND STEAMER "MARGARET" PASSED UP 10 DAYS EARLIER THAN FIRST BOATS LAST YEAR." MAY 23-25 HE NOTES RIVER RAISING. MAY 26 "SMALL GREEN LEAVES AND SHORT ICYCLERS HOLD FORTH SIDE BY SIDE ON YOUNG WILLOWS ALONG THE WATER'S EDGE" MAY 27 "THREE ROW BOAT LOADS OF KLONDIKERS PASSED DOWN. MAY 28 "TWO KLONDIKE BOATS PASSED" MAY 30 "ROW BOATS PASSING IN GREAT FLEETS 15 AND 20 BEING IN SIGHT AT ONCE" MAY 31 "PLENTY OF ROW BOATS" JUNE 2 "DOWN THE US REVENUE CUTTER "ARGO" AND A REFRIGERATOR AND FRESH MEAT STEAMER THE "EXPLORER" PASSED UP. I SOLD 5 GALLONS OF KEROSENE OIL FOR \$4.00. JUNE 3 "LOTS OF ROW BOAT PILGRIMS PASSING" JUNE 5 "THREE MEN ONE A FORMER PURSER OF THE STEAMER "YUKONER" STOPPED ON THEIR WAY DOWN TRADING AND FUR BUYING. I BOUGHT SOME SUPPLIES AND SOLD 3 MARTIN SKINS FOR \$8.00. JUNE 10 "ROW BOATS ARE STILL PASSING BUT NOT SO PLENTIFULLY. THERE HAS BEEN PERHAPS 300 OF THEM PASSED IN THREE WEEKS WITH FROM 2-8 MEN IN EACH." JUNE 11 "THE "F K AUSTIN" PASSED DOWN LAST NIGHT AND THE STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" TOWING A DISMANTLED STEAMBOAT PASSED DOWN THIS P.M. BOTH BOATS WERE WELL LOADED WITH PASSENGERS." JUNE 12 "THE STEAMER SCHOONER "DAWSON CITY" CALLED AT 4 P.M. AND TOOK 18 CORDS OF WOOD AT \$12.00. SHE CARRIED MANY PASSENGERS FOR CAPE NOME INCLUDING LIZ AND SEVERAL OF HER COMMRADS" JUNE 20. "CAUGHT A 25 LB SALMON, BOUGHT \$5.00 WORTH OF MILK AND POTATOES FROM A ROW BOAT" JUNE 22 "US REVENUE CUTTER NAMELESS PASSED DOWN. THE STEAMER "LEAH" PASSED DOWN TONIGHT.

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LUPR 31

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ABST JUNE 24, "THE STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" PASSED UP AT 7 P.M. LOADED TO HER GUARDS" JUNE 25 "THE TWO STEAM PROPELLORS PASSED DOWN LAST MIDNIGHT" JUNE 26 "STEAMER "SARAH" HEAVILY LOADED PASSED UP AND STEAMER "JOHN G BARR" WITH BARGE AND LOTS OF PASSENGERS PASSED DOWN." JUNE 27, "AN CATCHING PLENTY OF SALMON...A GENTLEMAN BY THE TITLE OF "DOCK" AND HIS LADY CALLED AS THEY JOURNEYED DOWN IN A ROW BOAT. JUNE 28, "THE RIVER RAISED NEARLY ONE FOOT IN THE LAST 24 HRS." JUNE 30 "I TOOK A PLEASANT ROW AROUND THE ISLAND" JULY 1 "THE BRITISH ANIRK MAIL STEAMER "TERREL" CAME DOWN LAST AND RAN FULL HEAD ONTO THE MUD FLATS BACK OF LITTLE ISLAND...LEON WITH BARGE PASSED UP EARLY THIS A.M." JULY 3 "THE RIVER RAISED DURING THE PAST TEN DAYS UNTIL IT LACKS BUT TWO FEET OF REACHING THE SPRING FLOOD HEIGHT. THE STEAMER "N.A.T. AND T. CO" PASSED UP LAST NIGHT." JULY 4 "I BELIEVE I HAVE DISCOVERED GOLD BEARING QUARTZ TODAY" JULY 5, "THE SEATTLE PASSED UP WITH BARGE" JULY 6, "RIVER STILL RAISING SLOWLY. AN CATCHING LOTS OF DOG SALMON BUT NO OTHER" JULY 7, "MEN GOING DOWN IN ROW BOATS" JULY 8, "AN UNKNOWN STEAMER PASSED UP EARLY THIS A.M. SHE TOOK WOOD OF THE INDIANS. I BOUGHT 1/2 SACK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4025

OF FLOUR FOR \$3.00 FROM ROW BOAT MEN. GETTING PLENTY OF GOOD FISH NOW. RIVER STILL RAISING." JULY 9, "RIVER STILL RAISING" JULY 10, "RIVER STILL RAISING" JULY 12. "HANNA" UP SARAH DOWN. THE MISSION STEAMER "ST JOSEPH" LAID IN LAST NIGHT AND I SOLD ALL MY WOOD 140 CORDS AT \$8.00. JULY 14 "STEAMER "SARAH" UP." JULY 15, "STEAMER TERRILL PASSED UP" JULY 16, "UP THE "LOUISE" 3 BARGES. STEAMER "ST JOSEPH" ARRIVES AND PREPARES TO TAKE MY WOOD, 5 MEN AND A WOMAN IN A TWO MAST SCHOONER WAIT TO GET TOWED TO ST MIKE." JULY 18, "TWO ROW BOAT PILGRIMS ONE A CHAMPION WRESTLER FROM CALIFORNIA HAVE STOPPED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 D 900901

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ECONOMY, FISHING, TRAPPING, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, FORESTRY, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, HUNTING, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, ICE, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE

ABST JULY 20, "OFF DOWN THE YUKON (HE WENT ON BOARD THE "ST JOSEPH" FOR A TRIP TO ST MICHAEL)... WE REACH ANDREAFSKY AT 9 P.M. JULY 21, "WE LEFT THE BARGE AT HAMILTON STATION AND STEAM SOUTH THROUGH WINDING CANALS TO THE GREAT SOUTH MOUTH OF THE YUKON WHERE THE CATHOLIC MISSION HAS A FISHING CAMP" JULY 22, "TIDE LEAVES OUT STEAMER AGROUND... WE STEAM TO AN ABANDONED MISSION AND REMOVE THE FURNITURE ON ORGAN INCLUDED. INDIANS KILL OVER 30 YOUNG GEESSE ON OUR TRIP. GOT BACK TO THE FISHING CAMP AT MIDNIGHT" JULY 23, "WE STEAM TO THE SEA. DOWN GREAT SOUTH MOUTH 5 OR 6 MILES WIDE, NO SIGNS OF TIMBER. JULY 25, "REACH ST MIKE AT 8 P.M. JULY 26, "AN GETTING DENTAL WORK DONE AT A COST OF \$50.00 AUG 18, "REACHED THE FISHING CAMP ON THE YUKON SOUTH BRANCH AT 4 PM (THEY LEFT ST MICHAELS AUG 16) 26 INDIANS HAVE DIED HERE (SMALL POX, MEASLES OR) IN 3 WEEKS LEAVING BUT 6 OR 8 PERSONS IN THAT VILLAGE." AUG 20, "MADE A GOOD RUN FROM THE FISHING CAMP TO ANDREAFSKY". AUG 23, "REACHED HOLY CROSS AT 5 P.M. 57 PEOPLE HAD DIED HERE IN FIRE WEEKS". AUG 25, "I AM CAMPED TONIGHT ON THE LONE SHORE OF THE YUKON 20 MI BELOW HOLY CROSS WHERE I WILL LOCATE AND BUILD A CAMP FOR WINTER. THE WOODS ARE FULL OF BERRIES" AUG 31, "I PULLED A ROW BOAT TO HOLY CROSS, FULLY 25 MI UP STREAM" SEPT 3, "RIVER IS VERY HIGH BUT IS FALLING" SEPT 16, "RIVER RAISING VERY FAST." SEPT 7, "RIVER RAISING VERY RAPIDLY" HUNTING RECORD WINTER 1900-1901: GROUSE, 532 HARES, 82 PORCUPINE, 12 DUCK, 52 RED SQUIRREL, 12 PICKEREL, 27 HUNTPACK 4; LUSH 3, SUCKERS 1. SEPT 28, "I POLE AND ROW MY BOAT ALL THE WAY. AN CLEAR POTERED OUT. REACH HOLY CROSS AT 8 P.M" SEPT 29, "I STEAMED THE "ST JOSEPH" UP TODAY AND NEARLY ALL THE HOLY CROSS VILLAGE IS ON BOARD. OUT BERRY PICKING AND HUNTING.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 E 900901

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ECONOMY, FISHING, TRAPPING, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, FORESTRY, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, HUNTING, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, ICE, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE

ABST OCT 10, "WENT TO PIANUTE REACHED HOLY CROSS AT 5:30 P.M. OCT 14, "RICHARDS AND PARTNER PASSED UP IN A STEAM LAUNCH GOING TO ANVIK" OCT 17, "FIRST ICE APPEARED FLOATING DOWN THE RIVER THIS MORNING" OCT 18, "RIVER FALL OF ICE AND FALLING RAPIDLY" OCT 21, "RIVER VERY FULL OF ICE AND FALLING ONE FOOT PER 24 HOURS" OCT 22, "RIVER IS VERY FULL OF ICE" OCT 27, "NO FLOATING ICE BUT SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET OF SHORE ICE. RIVER PROBABLY BLOCKED ABOVE." OCT 28, "RIVER STATIONARY AND NO ICE RUNNING." OCT 31, "THE YUKON HAS GONE INTO WINTER QUARTERS AND IS SILENT TONIGHT". NOV 5, "WIERERE AND DAUGHTER CALLED AND BOUGHT 2 BAGS OF FLOUR \$10.00, ONE POUND OF SHOT 50 CENTS. NOV 5, "RICHARDS PASSED UP BOUND FOR ANVIK, 4 NATIVE TEAMS FOR HOLY CROSS". NOV 9, "INDIANS PASSED DOWN FOR HOLY CROSS WITH HEAVILY LOADED SLED". NOV 12, "RIVER RAISED ABOUT 2 FT." NOV 14, "RIVER STILL RAISING" NOV 15, PILOT NICK, CHIEF OF PIANUTE CALLED AND BOUGHT A BAG OF FLOUR \$5.00, 2 LBS RICE 50 CENTS. NOV 26, "MADE A SHORT EXCURSION DOWN THE RIVER". NOV 28, AUTHOR NOTES A STAMPEDE OF 500 PEOPLE IS ON FOR THE KUSKOKWIM. THE NEXT 2 DAYS HE NOTES A MR BLAIN, MR COOPER, MR PLACE, 4 NONE MINERS, TWO MEN, 7 DOGS AS PASSING BY FOR THE GOLD FIELDS ON THE KUSKOKWIM. DEC 1, "THE ICE ON THE YUKON IS 18" THICK," DEC 3,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4026

"VISITED PIAKUTE", DEC 11, AND 13 HE NOTES 12 RETURNING KUSKOKWIM STAMPEDERS WHO FOUND NO GOLD". DEC 15 AND 16 HE REPORTS 7 MORE RETURNING PILGRIMS FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. JAN 10 AND 13 HE NOTES A MR DOYLE AND WIFE GOING AND RETURNING TO HOLY CROSS ALSO A MR BRADY RETURNING FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. MARCH 6, "MR. PETER HARDER AND AN AUSTRIAN ON THE WAY TO THE KUSKOKWIM."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 F 901902

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;WATER CRAFT;WATER-LAND CRAFT;ECONOMY;FISHING;TRAPPING;WATER LEVEL;RIVER

BASIN;FORESTRY;BREAKUP;VEGETATION;FREIGHT;WATER GEOLOGY;LAND GEOLOGY;HUNTING;DIMENSION;FREEZEUP;OBSTRUCTION;RIVER;COMMUNITY;DISCHARGE

ABST APRIL 15; "MR DOYLE WENT UP TO HOLY CROSS" APRIL 16; "I THINK MR DOYLE PASSED DOWN ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER." APRIL 18; "DOYLE STARTED TO HOLY CROSS BUT TURNED BACK." APRIL 19; "SAW MR TUCKER GOING HOME FROM GRALING (GREYLING) BUT DID NOT GET TO SPEAK TO HIM. APRIL 29; "RIVER IS FLOODED WITH WATER ON THE ICE; I TURNED UP LOVE SLOUGH". (HE NOTES THIS SLOUGH ON APRIL 25, 28, 30 ALSO. I BELIEVE TO BE PART OF YUKON.) MAY 3 A MR TUCKER CAME AND GOT HIM AND TOOK HIM TO HIS CABIN WHERE HE STAYED TO RECOVER FROM SNOW BLINDNESS FOR 5 DAYS. MAY 8 HE NOTES 6 INDIANS CALLING BOUND FOR HOLY CROSS. HE NOTES TUCKER'S SLOUGH MAY 9 AND 10. MAY 10; "RIVER IS RAISING SLOWLY"; MAY 12; "DOG TEAMS PLENTIFUL AND THE RIVER IS SLOWLY RAISING"; MAY 16; "ICE LOOKS SHAKY STILL 3 DOG TEAMS PASSED" MAY 18; "RIVER STILL RAISING". MAY 19; "I MADE A BACK TO THE SLOUGH. SHOT ONE DUCK. THEN WENT TO THE VILLAGE (PIANUTE) WHERE MY NEIGHBORS ARE CATCHING FISH WITH DIP NETS. I DIPPED OUT 3 HUMPBACKS". MAY 20; "OLD HETIE PASSED UP IN HIS BIRCH BARK CANOE PADDLING MERRILY ALONG BETWEEN THE ICE AND SHORE WHERE THERE IS A CHANNEL 50 FT WIDE AND 6 FT DEEP. RIVER RAISING SLOWLY"; MAY 22; "BOUGHT HETIE'S OLD FISH TRAP FOR \$2.00. SET IT AT 10 A.M. AND AT 6 P.M. IT HELD 17 PIKE AVERAGING 2 LB EACH". MAY 24; "RIVER RAISED 18" IN 24 HRS." MAY 25; "RIVER RAISING ONE INCH PER HOUR."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 G 901902

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;WATER CRAFT;WATER-LAND CRAFT;ECONOMY;FISHING;TRAPPING;WATER LEVEL;RIVER

BASIN;FORESTRY;BREAKUP;VEGETATION;FREIGHT;WATER GEOLOGY;LAND GEOLOGY;HUNTING;DIMENSION;FREEZEUP;OBSTRUCTION;RIVER;COMMUNITY;DISCHARGE

ABST MAY 26; "THE YUKON HAS RAISED FULLY TEN FEET, YET THE ICE HAS NOT BROKE" MAY 26; "YUKON RAISING VERY FAST, ICE SEEMS FIRM" MAY 28; "RIVER BROKE AT 5:45 A.M. BUT STOPPED AT 6:30 A.M." MAY 29; "RIVER MOVED FOR 30 MIN." MAY 30; "RIVER STILL GORGED AND RAISED" MAY 31; "THE ICE BEGAN RUNNING IN DEAD EARNEST AT 10:30 A.M. THE RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE THIS P.M. EVIDENTLY GORGED ABOVE". JUNE 1; "ICE HAS APPEARED IN THE YUKON. AN INDIAN PASSED DOWN IN A CANOE. THE RIVER HAS FALLEN 2 FT. IN 24 HRS." JUNE 2; "ICE BEGAN RUNNING LAST NIGHT BUT IS THIN AND SCATTERING TODAY. A STEAMBOAT COULD EASILY NAVIGATE THROUGH THE RIVER. RAISED 2 FT IN 24 HRS. "LATER" ICE IS RUNNING THICK AND HEAVY. RIVER IS RAISING 2 1/2 IN PER HR. JUNE 3 "RIVER FALLING. ICE SCATTERING" JUNE 4; "RIVER RAISED FIVE FT SINCE LAST NIGHT. IS CHUCK FULL OF ICE AND DRIFT LOGS. RUNNING 6-7 MI PER HR. LACKS BUT 4 FT OF BEING OVER BANKS" JUNE 5; "RIVER BOOMING WITH ICE AND BANK-FULL LACKS BUT ABOUT 12 IN. OF BEING INTO MY CABIN AND WOOD PILES. HAS STOPPED RAISING AND ICE GETTING THIN THIS P.M." JUNE 6; "RIVER ALMOST FREE ICE AND HAS FALLEN ONE FOOT. THE FIRST ROWBOAT PILGRIMS PASSED AT NOON, HOOKED TO A CAKE OF ICE". JUNE 7; "ONLY A STRAY CAKE OF ICE NOW IS SEEN. RIVER FALLING" JUNE 8; "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE AND FALLING SLOWLY. I SAILED UP TO ROUND MOUNTAIN. ONE SET OF ROWBOAT PILGRIMS PASSED DOWN" JUNE 9; "SAW 2 FOX BOATS PILGRIMS" JUNE 10; "THE STEAMERS 'ST JOSEPH' AND 'LEAH' PASSED DOWN THIS A.M. THE SIWASH HAVE RETURNED FROM UP THE SLOUGH". JUNE 11; "THE STEAMER 'MONARCH' PASSED DOWN, W H BLAIN, STEAMER 'REDLAND' WITH MURDERER DIETHICH LAYS IN HERE FOR THE NIGHT."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4027

REFN 03632 00003 H 901902

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER LEVEL,RIVER

BASIN,FORESTRY,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,HUNTING,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE

ABST JUNE 12, "MR BLAIN WITH THE STEAMER REDLAND LEFT MY LANDING AT 5 A.M. BOUND FOR ST MIKE CARRYING THE MAIL AND MURDERER DIETRICH. THE YUKON FLOOD DESTROYED ALL THE DIETRICH PROPERTY AND CARRIED AWAY THEIR CABIN TOGETHER WITH 300 CORDS OF WOOD." JUNE 15, "TWO MEN IN ROWBOAT WITH MAIL (U.S.) CALLED THIS EVENING...STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" PASSED DOWN." JUNE 17, "REVENUE CUTTER AND A LARGE REFRIGERATOR STEAMER PASSED DOWN" JUNE 18, "ANOTHER U.S. CUTTER DOWN" JUNE 19, "TWO ROWBOATS STOPPED" JUNE 20, "RIVER RAISING SLOWLY. SPENT THE DAY SAILING ON THE RIVER." JUNE 21, "SPENT MUCH OF THE DAY PRACTICING SAILING. ONE STEAMER "CITY OF PARIS" PASSED DOWN." JUNE 22, "STEAMER "CUDDHAY", NATIVES ALL MOVING TO FISHING CAMPS" JUNE 23, "ONE UNKNOWN STEAMER PASSED DOWN" JUNE 24, "STEAMER PERHAPS THE "AUSTIN" PASSED DOWN" JUNE 25, "RIVER AT A STAND WITHIN 2 FT OF THE TOP OF THE BANK." JUNE 26, "RIVER STATIONARY AT AN UNUSUAL HEIGHT." JUNE 28, "RIVER RAISING. NO BOATS" JUNE 29, "RIVER STILL RAISING" JULY 2, "INDIANS ARE CATCHING GREAT QUANTITIES OF SALMON" JULY 4, "ONE ROWBOAT PILGRIMS PASSED DOWN" JULY 5, "SAW 3 ROMAN CATHOLIC JESUITS GOING TO ST MIKE IN A ROWBOAT AND I GOT A LB OF BATTLE AX FOR \$1.50 FROM ROWBOAT PILGRIMS." JULY 6, "INDIAN EVAN SOLD MY ROWBOAT FOR \$10.00. I SPENT THE DAY SAILING ABOUT ON THE YUKON" JULY 8, "RIVER RAGING BUT IS FALLING SLOWLY" JULY 11, "RIVER FALLING FAST" JULY 14, "THE STEAMER "T C POWER" PASSING UP TOWING TWO HEAVILY LOADED BARGES AND HERSELF LOADED FULL ENOUGH" JULY 15, "STEAMERS "SUSIE" AND "WEAR" PASSED UP" JULY 16, "ST JOSEPH" PASSED DOWN, "SARAH" PASSED UP" JULY 17, "UP U S TRANSPORT "WITKOFF" JULY 18, "THE STEAMER "LEAH" PASSED UP, "SIBYL" DOWN AND AN UNKNOWN UP"

**** HATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 I 900901

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER LEVEL,RIVER

BASIN,FORESTRY,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,HUNTING,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE

ABST JULY 19, "OLD STEAMER "MARGARITE" PASSED UP, WITH A BARGE IN TOW" JULY 20, "A SMALL GOVERNMENT STEAMER PASSED UP" JULY 21, "THE STEAMER "BELLA" AND "LOUISE" BOTH PASSED UP WITH HEAVY TOWS" JULY 22, "RIVER GOING RITE DOWN" JULY 23, "THE STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" AND ANOTHER LARGE BOAT PASSED UP" JULY 30, "A LARGE STEAMER PASSED UP LAST NIGHT." JULY 31, "AN A.C. STEAMER PASSED DOWN. I SHOT 3 DUCKS" AUG 1, "AN N.A.T. STEAMER PASSED DOWN." AUG 3, "I DID NOTHING BUT A LITTLE SAILING. A SMALL STEAMER PASSED UP" AUG 4, "SAILED TO HOLY CROSS AT S.A.M" AUG 6, "I CAME DOWN FROM HOLY CROSS HUNGRY" AUG 9, "STEAMER "SUSIE" PASSED UP, LEAH DOWN" AUG 13, "STEAMER "LAVELLE YOUNG" STOPPED ON HER WAY UP BOUGHT 6 CORDS OF WOOD AT \$9.00...STEAMER "LEAH" UP ALSO CAPTAIN JAMES CAHILL" AUG 14, "THREE ROWBOAT PILGRIMS CAMPED HERE." AUG 15, "A STEAMER PASSED LAST NIGHT" AUG 16, "THE STEAMERS GLENORA AND WINOND PASSED UP" AUG 17, "7 OR 8 STEAMERS PASSED...I SOLD 3 CORD OF WOOD TO THE "ROCK ISLAND" AT \$10.00" AUG 18, "CITY OF PARIS TOOK 5 CORD" AUG 20, "U.S. TRANSPORT "WYKOFF" TOOK 6 CORDS AT \$10.00." AUG 21, "THE STEAMERS "REDLAND" AND "T E POWERS" PASSED UP." AUG 22, "THE STEAMER "GEN JEFF B DAVIS" LAY UP HERE ALL LAST NIGHT TOOK 8 CORDS" AUG 23, "THE STEAMER "TERRILL" STOPPED" AUG 24, "THE STEAMER "MAY NEST"...TOOK 8 CORDS" AUG 25, "THE STEAMER "SUSIE" DOWN" AUG 28, "STEAMER "F.K. AUSTIN" PASSED DOWN" AUG 30, "THE STEAMER "LAVELLE YOUNG" CALLED AFTER DARK LAST NIGHT...TOOK 21 CORDS AT \$8.00." SEPT 4, "THE STEAMER LEAH AND "LEON" PASSED DOWN WITH TOWS" SEPT 7, "STEAMERS "POWER" AND "LIGHTENING" PASSED DOWN..RIVER IS RAISING" SEPT 8, "RIVER POPING RITE UP." SEPT 9, "A SMALL STEAMER PUT INTO THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK"

**** HATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 J 901902

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4028

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER LEVEL,RIVER
BASIN,FORESTRY,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,HUNTING,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE

ABST SEPT 17, "RIVER FALLING RAPIDLY" SEPT 18, "THE 'T E POWER' PASSED UP HEAVILY LOADED. RIVER IS FALLING
RAPIDLY" SEPT 20, "THE STEAMER 'P B HEARE' CALLED AT 6 A.M. TOOK 23 CORDS AT \$8.00." SEPT 21, "THE CANADIAN
STEAMER 'TERRILL' CALLED...TOOK 20 CORDS AT \$8.00...THE STEAMER 'MAY WEST'...TOOK 9 CORDS AT \$7.50...SHE SOLD
HE STAR BAKING POWDER AT 40 CENTS PER LB. AND COFFEE AT \$1.00" SEPT 23, "THE STEAMER 'LAVELLE YOUNG'-THE LAST
PASSED UP" THERE IS A NOTE DATED MAY 2,1935 FROM GEORGE PILCHER ABOUT THE 'LAVELLE YOUNG'. APPARENTLY SHE
WAS ON HER WAY UP (ON AUG 13 WHEN SHE BOUGHT WOOD) TO OPEN UP THE TANANA. "ON THIS TRIP CAPTAIN CHARLES
ADAMS, OWNER OF THE 'LAVELLE YOUNG', ACTUALLY ESTABLISHED THE TOWN OF FAIRBANKS." ON AUG 30, SHE WAS ON A
RETURN TRIP. "CAPTAIN ADAMS TOLD ME HE HAD STEAMED 12 MI UP CHENEY CREEK. THAT THERE WAS NOT EVEN ONE CABIN
THERE AND THAT HE HAD TO CUT AWAY SPRUCE TREES TO OPEN THE LANDING AND UNLOAD FREIGHT. HE ALSO SAID THAT THE
OLD MAN PEDRO CAME DOWN FROM HIS PLACE AND BOUGHT SOME GRUB OFF THEM." SEPT 28, "A SMALL SCHOONER PASSED UP"
SEPT 29, "THE 'LOUISE' PASSED DOWN WITH 3 BARGES" OCT 1, "THE STEAMER 'HEARE' AND ANOTHER STEAMER WITH BARGE
PASSED DOWN" OCT 2, "ICE GATHERING ALONG THE BEACH" OCT 11, "I VISITED PIANUTE, BELDEN AND EVERYBODY AND LEARN
THAT THE PRESIDENT (MCKINLEY) IS SURE ENOUGH DEAD. A STEAMER CAME UP LAST NIGHT AND LEFT A PARTY OF MEN,
WOMEN, HORSES AND DOGS WHO PROPOSE BRUSHING OUT A WINTER ROUTE FROM HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON TO COOK INLET"
OCT 17, "LARGE CAKES OF THIN ICE ON THE RIVER" OCT 18, "ICE GROWING THICKER...A LARGE GASOLINE LAUNCH PASSED
UP TOWING TWO SMALL BOATS." OCT 20, "ICE GROWING THICKER" OCT 25, "ICE GETTING THICK" OCT 30, "ICE VERY
THICK."

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00003 K 900901

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FISHING,TRAPPING,WATER LEVEL,RIVER
BASIN,FORESTRY,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,HUNTING,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE

ABST OCT 31, "ICE IS MAKING VERY RAPIDLY AND THE RIVER IS SCARCELY MOVING...MY GAME RECORD WHICH SHOWS THAT I HAVE
KILLED AND EATEN 47 GROUSE AND 5 ALPINE HARE WITHIN 45 DAYS."

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00004 A 901903

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,WATER
GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,FREIGHT

ABST DIARY NUMBER 4 NOV 1,1901-OCT 31,1903 OF GEORGE M PILCHER DIARY COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, BOX 1.
NOV 1, "YUKON BLOCKED WITH ICE AT 10 A.M." AT AUKACHAKIHUTE VILLAGE. NOV 6, "THE ICE LAYS BEAR AND SMOOTH AS
A SHEET OF GLASS ON THE YUKON" NOV 12, "WILLIAM DIENENTIEFF IS STOPPING OVER NIGHT WITH ME ON HIS WAY TO HOLY
CROSS" (DOG SLED) NOV 15, "WILLIAM CAME BACK FROM HOLY CROSS" NOV 17, "THREE INDIANS CALLED AT 8 P.M...I
TRADED MY ALARM CLOCK AND \$10.00 FOR A 'WALTHAM SILVER WATCH AND A PAIR OF NATIVE SOCKS FOR 50 CENTS." NOV
19, "DOYLE HAILED ON HIS WAY TO HOLY CROSS" NOV 20, "TUCKER AND DOYLE RETURNED" NOV 24, PILCHER WENT TO
PIANUTE FOR CHRISTMAS. DINNER COST \$50.00. HE RETURNED DEC 27. JAN 30, "MR BELDERE CALLED ON HIS WAY TO HOLY
CROSS" FEB 22, "A DOCTOR FROM THE KUSKOKMIN HAS BEEN OVER AMPUTATING FROZEN TOES FOR THE CITIZENS OF HOLY
CROSS" FEB 27-28--MR DOYLE PASSED UP AND RETURNED FROM HOLY CROSS. APRIL 20, "STRUCK OUT FOR PIANUTE APRIL
21, "VERY SLUSHY DOG TEAMS CAN SCARCELY GO ON THE RIVER FOR DEEP SLUSH". APRIL 23, "SLUSH KNEE DEEP" APRIL
27, "MR FRICKS LEAD-DOG JUNBO WORTH \$150 WENT MAD AND HAD TO BE SHOT". MAY 3, "RIVER HAS RAISED ABOUT 3 FT IN
ONE WEEK" MAY 4, "RIVER RAISING 1 INCH PER HOUR. MAY 7, "RIVER RAISING FAST, A CHANNEL 6 FT DEEP AND 50 WIDE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4029

OF OPEN WATER BETWEEN THE ICE AND SHORE" MAY 8, "RIVER SHELLING FAST" MAY 10, "RIVER RAISED ABOUT 12 OR 14 FT ALL TOLD AND THE ICE IS GETTING SHAKY BUT MY BRAVE SIHASH STILL TRAVEL ON IT" (SIHASH IS NATIVES) MAY 12, "RIVER BOOHING HAS RAISED AT LEAST 16 FT ABOVE FREEZEUP LINE." MAY 13, "RIVER RAISING MORE THAN ONE INCH PER HOUR" MAY 14, "RIVER REPORTED FREE OF ICE FOR SEVERAL DAYS PAST 8 MI BELOW HERE"

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03632 00004 B 901903
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,FREIGHT
 ABST MAY 15, "ICE BROKE AT 1:15 P.M. BUT GORGED AND STOPPED AT 2 P.M." MAY 16 "ICE JAM BROKE AT 12 P.M." MAY 17, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE BUT RAISING AND FALLING ALTERNATELY EVERY FEW HOURS INDICATES HEAVY GORGING ABOVE" MAY 18-21 HE NOTES RIVER RAISING AND ICE. MAY 22, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE...MADE MY FIRST VOYAGE ACROSS THE YUKON." MAY 23 "MADE A TRIP TO PIAMUTE" MAY 24, "HE RETURNED FROM PIAMUTE AND NOTES "TWO MEN, THE FIRST PASSED DOWN IN A ROWBOAT" MAY 25, "RIVER RAISING FAST" MAY 26, "TWO PILGRIM ROWBOATS PASSED DOWN, RIVER RAISING AND FULL OF DRIFT". MAY 27, "RIVER RAISING SLOWLY. THE FIRST STEAMER OF THE SEASON-"SEATTLE NO 4" PASSED DOWN AT NOON TOWING BARGE...TOOK A SHORT SAIL UP TO FISHTOWN." MAY 28, "RIVER RAISING" MAY 31, "TUCKER HAS FOUND AN ACRE OF WILD ONIONS" JUNE 1, "STEAMER "TERRILL" PASSED DOWN" JUNE 3, "STEAMER "TERPILL" AND "J P LIGHT" ARRIVED. JUNE 6, "STEAMER "REDLAND" PASSED DOWN". JUNE 7, "RIVER RAISING" JUNE 9, "BIG JIN PASSED DOWN IN A ROWBOAT". JUNE 11, "TWO SMALL SAILING SCHOONERS PASSED DOWN AND TWO PILGRIMS OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN COAST...STOPPED. JUNE 13, "TWO STEAMERS PASSED DOWN WHILE 2 SLEPT LAST NIGHT. JUNE 14, "W H ISEM" PASSED DOWN." JUNE 18 HE LEFT IN A ROWBOAT FOR ST MIKE PASSING AT RUSSIAN MISSION, ANDREAFSKY, UPPER HAMILTON TO THE YUKON DELTA. JUNE 25, HE NOTES A LARGE STEAMER STUCK ON A SEABAR. JUNE 26, "MORE PILGRIMS ARRIVE IN A ROWBOAT...THE TOWBOAT KLONDIKE ARRIVES AND STICKS HER BARGE...I SECURE TRANSPORTATION FOR \$5.00". JUNE 27 HE ARRIVED AT ST MIKE BUT LEFT JUNE 29 ON STEAMER "ROBT KERR" AND NOTES JULY 2 ON THE YUKON PASSING ANDREAFSKY AND ARRIVING AT HIS WOOD PILE JULY 4, WHERE HE SOLD HIS WOOD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REEN 03632 00004 C 901903
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,FREIGHT
 ABST HE REACHED ANVIK JULY 5 AND THEN HOLY CROSS JULY 7 AND HOME JULY 8. JULY 11, "ONE ROWBOAT SHAMPED AT THE BEACH. STEAMER "T C POWER" PASSED DOWN" JULY 15-17 HE MOVED DOWN RIVER WHERE HE PURCHASED A HOUSE FOR \$20.00 AND 5 LBS. OF TEA. (DON'T KNOW EXACT PLACE) JULY 19, "STEAMER "SARAH" PASSED DOWN" JULY 20, "I PURCHASED \$20.00 WORTH OF GOODS FROM 2 PILGRIMS" JULY 23, "STEAMER "SUSIE" PASSED DOWN AT 2 P.M." JULY 26 HE LEAVES AGAIN FOR ST MIKE WITH A PROSPECTOR, MR. KEEREY. HE ARRIVED AT ST MIKE AUG 2. AUG 3, "I LEARN THAT THE STEAMER "ROBT KERR" THAT I HASTENED HERE TO MEET IS STUCK ON THE YUKON FLATS. SHE OWES ME NEAR \$1000. "HE CLAIMED HIS MONEY AUG 14 AND WENT TO NOME AND GOLOVIN BAY. HE BOUGHT A BOAT FOR \$300.00 HE ARRIVED BACK AT ST MIKE SEPT 10. SEPT 16, "ANCHORED IN THE YUKON AT 7 P.M. HE PASSED HAMILTON SEPT 18 AND ANDREAFSKY. SEPT 21 HE NOTES "TWO STEAMERS ARE PASSING UP TONIGHT AND TWO PASSED YESTERDAY, ONE UP, ONE DOWN. SEPT 23, "MET CHAS IRWIN ON HIS WAY OUT A-LA-ROWBOAT. STEAMER "T C POWERS" PASSED UP. "HE ARRIVED HOME SEP 24. OCT 2, "STEAMER "T C POWER" PASSED DOWN" OCT 9, "RIVER FALLING SLOWLY. STEAMER "W T ISEM" PASSED DOWN WITH TWO BARGES" OCT 12, "RIVER FALLING SLOWLY." OCT 17, "RIVER RAISING SLOWLY" OCT 18, "YUKON IS FALLING". OCT 25, "PLENTY OF THIN ICE FLOATING, DID \$20 WORTH OF TRADING" OCT 26, "RIVER QUITE FULL OF ICE, QUITE THIN THOUGH" OCT 27, "RIVER HALF FULL OF ICE AND FALLING NEARLY ONE INCH PER HOUR" OCT 30, "RIVER ALMOST BLOCKED WITH ICE. SEVEN OF US INDIANS MADE A RABBIT DRIVE...KILLING 48...IN 48 MIN." NOV 1, "ICE GETTING THINNER AND MORE SCATTERED...INDIANS ARE SETTING NETS AND FISHTRAPS UNDER THE ICE IN EDDYS AND BACK WATER." NOV 2, "RIVER MOVING VERY SLOW BUT ONLY HALF FULL OF ICE" NOV 4, "RIVER GORGED AND STOPPED LAST NIGHT. NOV 5, "INDIANS CROSSED THE YUKON ON ICE"

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4030

TODAY.

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00004 E 901903

STOR 1603399

MOU 1623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,FREIGHT

ABST MAR 6, "THE RUSSIAN MISSION PRIEST AND HIS INTERPRETER PASSED DOWN ENROUTE FOR ANDREAFSKY" HE NOTES ANOTHER PRIEST CAME UP FROM ANDREAFSKY FEB 10. MAR 17, "THE INDIANS HAD A BIG RABBIT DRIVE TODAY KILLING 75" MAR 18, "NICK WILLIAMS...FROM PIANUTE IS HERE" MAR 30, "ONE EYED NICK AND SEVERAL SIWASH ARRIVED FROM ANDREAFSKY" APRIL 5, "OLE BUEVELL ARRIVED FROM NUSHAGAK VIA RUSSIAN MISSION." APRIL 8, "FOUR YOUNG BRAVES ARRIVED FROM RUSSIAN MISSION FOR ANDREAFSKY" APRIL 18, "I TRAMPED ON SHOESHOES 8 MI UP THE YUKON TO A SMALL VILLAGE LOOKING FOR A FUTURE LOCATION AND RODE BACK ON A DOG SLEIGH". APRIL 22, "MORE THAN HALF OF THE SIWASH HAVE MOVED TO GOOSE SHOOTING QUARTERS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE YUKON." APRIL 28 AND MAY 1 HE NOTES CREEK THAWING AND RUNNING. MAY 10, "RIVER RAISING. ICE GETTING ROTTEN. FIVE SIWASH VISITED ME AND TRADED FURS TO ABOUT \$10.00. MAY 13, "RIVER RAISING ABOUT 8 IN. IN 24 HOURS." MAY 14, "RIVER RAISING 1/2 IN. PER HOUR" MAY 18, "RIVER POPPING RITE UP" MAY 19, "ICE BEGINNING TO HEAVE UP AGAINST THE BANKS. RIVER HAS RAISED ABOUT 10 FT. I LAUNCHED THE FRAM (HIS BOAT) TODAY AND MOVED HER ONE MILE UP A SLOUGH" MAY 20, "ICE ON THE YUKON IS TRYING ITS BEST TO GET A MOVE ON AND THE RIVER KEEPS ON RAISING" MAY 21, "THE RIVER BROKE AT 5:30 P.M. AND RAN FOR HALF AN HOUR DURING WHICH TIME SHE PILED A RIDGE OF ICE 1000 FT LONG, 80 FT WIDE AND FROM 40-60 FT HIGH UP AGAINST THE FACE OF A CLIFF ON A ROCKY BEACH". MAY 22, "THE ICE HAS NOT MOVED A PEG SINCE LAST NIGHT THOUGH THE RIVER HAS RAISED STEADILY". MAY 23, "RIVER MOVED 1/2 MI LAST NIGHT AND GORGED AGAIN" ICE, MOVED ABOUT 500 FT AT 8:30 P.M." MAY 24, "ICE MOVED A SHORT MOVE AT NOON TODAY BUT CHOKED OFF AGAIN" MAY 25, "ICE BUSTED UP PROPERLY AT 2:30 P.M. TODAY AND THE OLD YUKON IS BOOHING". MAY 26, "RIVER RUNNING LESS THAN 1/4 FULL OF ICE" MAY 27, "RIVER NOT 1/2 FULL OF ICE AND FALLING FAST.

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00004 F 901903

STOR 1603399

MOU 1623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,FREIGHT

ABST THERE IS EITHER A GREAT GORGE ABOVE OR THE BREAKUP HAS BEEN VERY YANE AND IS OVER". MAY 28, "ICE FROM UP-COUNTRY ARRIVED THIS P.M. MAKING THE YUKON LOOK WOOLY. RIVER FALLING" MAY 29, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE...RIVER RAISING 1 1/4 IN PER HOUR." MAY 30, "RIVER RAISING AND CLEAR OF ICE UNTIL NOON WHEN SHE SUDDENLY FILLED "CHUCK A BLOCK FULL". MAY 31, "RIVER BOOHING WITH ICE, BANK FULL AND RAISING" JUNE 1, "RIVER ALMOST CLEAR OF ICE AND STATIONARY...THE YUKON IS NOW BANK FULL". JUNE 2, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE THIS P.M AND FALLING SLOWLY...THE FIRST NATIVES RETURNED ACROSS THE RIVER". JUNE 3, "SIWASH FLOCKING HOME, HOSES PASSED DOWN, A "ROWBOAT" FOR ANDREAFSKY" JUNE 5, "STEAMER ST JOSEPH PASSED DOWN AT 7 P.M. AND 4 ROWBOATS LOADED WITH PILGRIMS...ONE BOAT STOPPED AND BOUGHT SOME BACON AT 40 CENTS PER LB." JUNE 7 HE NOTES MR MORRIS RIPLEY PASSED DOWN AND REPORTED THE TANANA BOOH A FAILURE. "TWO BANDS OF ROWBOATS PASSED DOWN THIS P.M." JUNE 9, "STEAMER SEATTLE NO. 3 PASSED DOWN, ALSO BUT EAKIN IN A ROWBOAT HE CAUGHT 250 MARTIN ON THE TANANA LAST WINTER. SAYS CHENA IS NO GOOD" JUNE 11, "WENT ABOUT 30 MI DOWN THE YUKON, VISITED DECEPTION SLOUGH. THE FIRST STEAMER UP" NOTE 7 CORDS \$42.00. JUNE 16, "THREE ROWBOATS WITH TANANA CALAMITY CRYERS PASSED DOWN" JUNE 17, "STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" PASSED UP AT 10 P.M." JUNE 20, "THE STEAMER "EXPLORER", CAPT BELLKOFF CALLED ON HER WAY TO KUSELVEACK (?)". JUNE 21, "STEAMER "ROOT KERR" WITH BARGE PASSED DOWN" JUNE 23, "SEVERAL ROWBOAT LOADS OF PILGRIMS PASSED" JUNE 26, "THE STEAMER "T C POWER", THE FIRST FROM ST MIKE PASSED UP...THE LAVELLE YOUNG PASSED DOWN" JUNE 29, "STEAMERS LEON, GEN "JEFF B DAVIS" PASSED UP THIS P.M. JUNE 30, "ROWBOAT LOADS OF PILGRIMS FROM THE TANANA IN PASSED DOWN. JULY 1, "A GREAT NUMBER OF ROWBOATS PASSED DOWN. THE YUKON IS FALLING SLOWLY"

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4031

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00004 G 901903

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,FREIGHT

ABST JULY 6, "THE STEAMER 'ROBT KERR' CAME IN LAST NIGHT AND PURCHASED ALL MY WOOD TAKING 36 CORDS AT \$6. JULY 7, "STEAMER 'SARAH' WENT UP TOWING TWO BARGES OF FUEL OIL" JULY 8, "THE STEAMER 'JOHN HEALEY' UP...TOOK 11 1/2 CORDS AT \$6.00...RIVER IS FALLING VERY FAST." JULY 10, "TWO ROWBOAT PILGRIMS BROUGHT ME TWO LETTERS FROM HOME" JULY 11, "HAD TWO PILGRIMS FROM THE TANANA" JULY 13, "THE STEAMER 'W. H. ISEH' PASSED UP WITH 4 HEAVILY LOADED BARGES" JULY 14, "LAVELLE YOUNG CALLED IN TOOK 7 1/2 CORDS AT \$43.50" JULY 16, "STEAMER 'LOUISE' WITH TOW AND BURNING OIL PASSED UP" JULY 17, "STEAMER 'ST JOSEPH' AND 'LEAH' PASSED UP" JULY 18, "STEAMER 'ROCK ISLAND' WITH TOW UP" JULY 19, "EXPLORER" UP" JULY 20, "T C POWER" UP" JULY 23, "A SMALL STEAMER PASSED UP AND A SMALL GASOLINE LAUNCH DOWN" JULY 24, "SOME ROWBOAT PILGRIMS BROUGHT ME SOME MAIL" JULY 26, "THE STEAMER 'P B WEARE' WITH BARGE PASSED DOWN". JULY 27, "THE STEAMER 'LEON' PASSED UP...FETCHED THE 'FRAM' OUT TO THE RIVER. JULY 31, "THE STEAMER 'SARAH' PASSED DOWN, BURING OIL" AUG 2, "THE STEAMER 'JOHN CUDAHY' CAME UP LAST NIGHT AND TOOK 18 CORDS AT \$7.00 AND REPORTED THE 'ROBT KERR' AS BEING HIGH AND DRY ON THE YUKON FLATS". AUG 3, "THE STEAMER 'EXPLORER' CAME DOWN." AUG 4, "STEAMER 'SEATTLE NO 3' PASSED UP... I PICKED BERRIES". AUG 5, "STEAMER 'ST JOSEPH' PASSED DOWN" AUG 7, "STEAMERS SARAH PASSED UP AND 'LAVELLE YOUNG' DOWN. I PICKED BERRIES". AUG 8, "U. S. GOV'T STEAMER GEN JEFF G DAVIS PASSED DOWN. I PICKED BERRIES." AUG 9, "ROBT KERR' CAME DOWN TODAY. AUG 10 HE LEFT FOR ST MIKE ON 'FRAM'. HE NOTES AUG 11, "STEAMERS 'LAVELLE YOUNG' AND 'ST JOSEPH' UP" HE REACHED ST MIKE AUG 13. NOTE AT END OF DIARY AUG 14 ROBT KERR 54 CORDS AT \$6.00.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00004 H 901903

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,TRAPPING,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,FREIGHT,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST AUG 30 HE REPORTS FROM HOME TRADING HIS FURS AND THEN RETURNED TO THE YUKON SEPT 6. HE ANCHORED AT KUTALICK. SEPT 10, "THE STEAMERS 'ISEH', 'YOUNG' AND 'KLONDIKE' PASSED UP" HE NOTES ANDREAFSKY AND ROCK BLUFF VILLAGE. SEPT 18 HE NOTES GETTING STUCK. THE NEXT DAY HE WAS HOME. SEPT 20, "MADE A TRIP TO NEAR EKOCHIUT." SEPT 22, "THE STEAMER 'EXPLORER' CALLED" SEPT 25, "I VISITED EKOCHIUTE." SEPT 27, "SOLD \$20.00 WORTH OF GOODS. OCT 1, "MR CHRIST, BETTS AND MR JOHNS CALLED ON THE WAY TO KUSKOKWIN". OCT 2, "STEAMER 'KOYUKUK' AND PETERSON'S 'ROARING GIHLET' PASSED DOWN" OCT 4, "YUKON TERRIBLE LOW AND FALLING 6 INS EVERY 24 HRS. STEAMER 'ISEH' PASSED DOWN" OCT 6, "RIVER FALLING VERY FAST". OCT 9, "SOME LITE SKIN ICE FLOATED DOWN THE RIVER. CREEKS ALL FROZEN OVER 1 IN". OCT 10, "QUITE A BIT OF SKIN ICE FLOATING ON THE YUKON...SET SOME TRAPS...CREEKS FROZEN OVER 2 IN. THICK." OCT 11, "ICE" OCT 14, "RIVER 2/3 FULL OF ICE" OCT 15, "RIVER FULL OF ICE" OCT 16, "THE YUKON IS JAM FULL OF ICE AND NOT RUNNING MORE THAN 1/2 MI PER HOUR". OCT 17, "RIVER GORGED AND STOPPED LAST NIGHT BUT IS MOVING SLOWLY AGAIN. OCT 18, "RIVER STOPPED FOR GOOD LAST NIGHT AND BACKED UP 4 FT." OCT 19, "FIRST DOG TEAM ARRIVED THIS NOON". OCT 21, "THE SECOND DOG TEAM ARRIVED FROM JOKOMIMIUTE. (?)". OCT 22, "ANOTHER SIWASH BAND ARRIVED." OCT 24, "MADE A MUSH ACROSS THE RIVER AND SET A FEW MINK TRAPS" OCT 27, "INDIANS CATCHING LOTS OF MINK, OTTER AND BLACKFISH". OCT 29, "MADE A TRIP ACROSS THE YUKON AND SET SOME MINK TRAPS" OCT 31, "NATIVES ARE ALL BUSY TRAPPING AND ARE GETTING A GOOD MANY SKINS" NOTE AT END DIARY RECORDS CORD WOOD SOLD. IT IS LISTED WITHIN THE DIARY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00005 A 903905

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,WATER-LAND
TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,ICE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,HUNTING,FISHING,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER
CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,FORESTRY

ABST DIARY NO 5 NOV 1,1903-JUNE 30,1905, OF GEORGE PILCHER DIARY COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES, COLLEGE. HE OPENS
THE DIARY 50 MI BELOW RUSSIAN MISSION. NOTES GAME KILLED FROM NOV 1,1903-NOV 1,1904 WERE 23 RABBITS AND 10
GROUSE. NOV 1, "I HUSHED OVER THE RIVER AND LOOKED AFTER SEVERAL TRAPS" NOV 4, "SEVERAL DOG TEAMS OF SINASH
CALLED FROM UPPER VILLAGES" NOV 5, "THREE LOADS OF SINASH TRADERS HEADED FOR THE KUSKOKWIM, TOOK IN 14-15
SKINS" NOV 14, "TRADED FOR 12 HINK SKINS AND STRETCHED 3 HINK HIDES. NOV 15, "HUSHED OVER THE RIVER" NOV 18,
"TOOK IN 24 HINK SKINS" NOV 23, "I CROSSED THE YUKON." NOV 26 AND 29 HE NOTES INDIANS FROM THE KUSKOKWIM
WITH SKINS. DEC 2, "I HUSHED OVER THE RIVER" DEC 3, "INDIANS MADE A RABBIT DRIVE KILLING 50 OR 60". DEC 5, HE
NOTES A LETTER FROM EUGENE DOYLE OF PIAMUTE ABOUT A GOLD STRIKE NEAR NULATO ON THE "KOYACK OR KIAK" DEC 6, HE
NOTES AN INDIAN DANCE "YOUGH" (MOON DANCE) AND MANY PEOPLE THERE. DEC 11 HE NOTES TRAPPERS FROM THE
KUSKOKWIM. DEC 14, "I HUSHED UP TO EKOGINUTE" DEC 29, "BUD BOUGHT 25 CENTS WORTH OF TEA, WHICH IS THE FIRST
TEA PURCHASED BY ANY OF THE VILLAGERS SINCE THE THEFT OF BELKOFFS TEA DEC 6 SURE SHELLS LIKE A NIGER IN THE
WOOD PILE" JAN 1, "I SOLD THE SECOND BATCH OF TEA (50 CENTS WORTH) SINCE THE THEFT. I TRADED FOR A HALF BLACK
FOX, ONE HINK SKIN AND TOOK 50 CENTS CASH". JAN 2, "FREDERICKS LEFT WITH 15 DOGS AND TWO SLEIGHS IN ONE TEAM
(TO KUSKOKWIM). JAN 11, "ANOTHER 50 CENTS WORTH OF TEA WAS BOUGHT BY SAME PARTIES" JAN 13, "CAPT POULTIE
ARRIVED AT 9 A.M. FOR THE KUSKOKWIM WITH MAIL" JAN 28, "HUFFMAN AND FREDRECKS ARRIVED FROM ST MIKE AND
ANDREAFSKY...LEFT FOR KUSKOKWIM VIA RUSSIAN MISSION" FEB 17, "MR POLTE ARRIVED WITH THE MAIL FROM ST
MIKE...ALSO TWO TEAMS FOR BRUNELL WITH GOODS FOR HIS EKOGINUTE POST...I CUT PRICES TODAY 25% ON STAPLES." FEB
20, "I DID A \$20.00 BUSINESS" THE NEXT FEW DAYS HE REPORTS TRADING AND ON MAR 4, HE NOTES \$10.00 WORTH OF
TRADING.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03632 00005 B 903905
STOR 1603399
NDUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,WATER-LAND
TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,ICE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,HUNTING,FISHING,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER
CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,FORESTRY

ABST MAR 7, "HUSHED UP TO JACOMUTE" MAR 10, "NATIVES MADE A RABBIT DRIVE KILLING OVER 100. MAR 6, 14, 15 HE
NOTES TRADING AND MAR 16, I HUSHED UP TO JOKOVINUTE AND BACK DID \$15 TRADING" MAR 21, 22, 24 HE NOTES
TRADING. MAR 27, HE NOTES MR JOAGINE, CAPT POULTE, MR HOFFMAN WITH 2 TEAMS PASSING DID FAIR DAYS TRADING."
MAR 29 AND 30 HE NOTES TRADING AND MAR 31, "I TRADED \$6.00 FOR 2 LYNX SKINS" APRIL 1, 2 HE NOTES TRADING.
APRIL 3, "PILOT DICK BENNETT AND HOBBO DUTCH JOHN OF PIAMUTE ARRIVED HEADED FOR ST MIKE" APRIL 13, 14 HE NOTES
TRADING, APRIL 15, "ALEXANDER BILKOFF PASSED UP WITH 4 SLEIGHS FROM ANDREAFSKY...DID SOME TRADING" APR 20,
22, 24 HE NOTES TRADING, ALSO 27 AND 28. APRIL 25, "ICE ON RIVER FLOODING" MAY 3, "ICE 1/2 IN THICK ON
RUNNING WATER". MAY 5, "INVOICE OF FURS HINK 153, LYNX 37, RED FOX 8, CROSS FOX 3, MARTIN 4, BROWN BEAR 1. IN
ALL \$600.00 WORTH. MY WOOD INVOICE \$660.00. MY STOCK OF GOODS LESS THAN \$300. I HAVE \$110 CASH ON HAND AND
OWE A BUNELL \$334.40". MAY 10, "RIVER COMING UP VERY SLOW" MAY 16, "ICE BROKE AT 11:30 A.M. GORGED AND
STOPPED. IS GOING AGAIN THIS EVENING". MAY 17, "RIVER ROSE ABOUT 8 FT SINCE LAST EVE AND ICE IS GOING IN FINE
STYLE" MAY 18, "RIVER VERY FULL OF ICE AND NEAR BANK FULL BUT FELL THIS P.M." MAY 19, "RIVER STILL FULL OF
ICE AND MOVING VERY SLOW AND RAISING RAPIDLY. EVIDENCING SERIOUS GORGES BELOW...TWO LARGE ROWBOATS DRIFTED
PAST IN THE ICE TODAY". MAY 21, "ICE GETTING SCARCE, RIVER GROWING SWIFT AND FALLING EAST". MAY 22, "RIVER
PRACTICALLY CLEAR OF ICE AND HAS FALLEN ABOUT 5 FT IN 24 HRS." MAY 23, "RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE BUT MANY TONS
STRANDED ON THE SHORES, RIVER STATIONARY".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03632 00005 C 903905
STOR 1603399
NDUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4033

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,WATER-LAND
TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,HUNTING,FISHING,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER
CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,FORESTRY

ABST MAY 29, "FIRST ROWBOAT PILGRIM PASSED DOWN...BOUGHT 13 GOOSE EGGS FOR 75 CENTS. MAY 30, HE NOTES TRADING. MAY
31, "FIRST STEAMERS "LOUISE" AND "ST. JOSEPH" PASSED DOWN. ALSO TWO ROWBOAT PILGRIMS. JUNE 3, "STEAMER
"KUKUKUK" PASSED UP" JUNE 6, "ONE ROWBOAT PASSED DOWN." JUNE 7, "RIVER RAISING" JUNE 8 HE NOTES TRADING. JUNE
12, "FIRST KING SALMON WAS CAUGHT TODAY A DELEGATION CAME UP FROM AUKACHUCKINUTE". JUNE 14, "INVOICE OF SKINS,
LYNX, 47; HIK 232, RED FOX, 19; CROSS FOX, 3; MARTIN, 5; MUSKRATS, 60; BEAVER (CUB) 1; OTTER, 1; BROWN BEAR,
1". JUNE 15, "STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" PASSED DOWN". JUNE 16 HE LEFT FOR ST. MICHAEL WITH A MR PARKS ABOARD HIS
OWN SCHOONER. JUNE 18 HE NOTES KOTLEK AND HAMILTON. JUNE 21 HE NOTES GETTING STUCK ON A SANDBAR IN THE
SLOUGH NEAR ST. MICHAELS. ON THE RETURN JOURNEY HE DID NOT REACH THE YUKON UNTIL JULY 20. JULY 21, "SEVERAL
BOATS PASSED DOWN" JULY 22, "ANCHORED IN KOSELVECK" JULY 23, "PHILLIP WASH CAME DOWN IN A ROWBOAT" JULY 24,
"YUKON IS LOUSY WITH ARCTIC WHALES". JULY 26, "THREE PILGRIMS PASSED DOWN IN ROWBOATS AND THE STEAMER "JEFF C
DAVIS" PASSED UP" JULY 29, "SUSIE" PASSED DOWN" JULY 31, "STEAMER "LEOTA", CAP PETERSON PASSED UP WITH TOW.
STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" DOWN. AUG 1, HE NOTES ANDREAFSKY AND AUG 2 AUKACHUCKINUTE, 35 MI FROM HIS HOME. HE
ARRIVED AT HIS HOME AUG 6. AUG 6, HE NOTES HIS HOME VANDALIZED OF EVERYTHING INCLUDING \$200 MISSING. AUG 7,
"THE STEAMER KERR ARRIVED THIS EVENING AND TOOK \$300.00 WORTH OF HOOD LEAVING THE CASH INSTEAD WHICH HELPS
MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING." AUG 9, "STEAMER "ROCK ISLAND" CAME IN AND TOOK 12 CORDS". AUG 10, "STEAMER "SUSIE"
PASSED UP." AUG 11, "DR ALEXIY OF JOKOGIMUTE CAME DOWN. THE STEAMER "LAVELLE YOUNG" PASSED UP. STEAMER
"CUDAHY" AND "POWERS" PASSED UP. AUG 13, "I TOOK IN SOME SKINS AND \$40.00 CASH. AUG 14, "THE "ROARING GINLET",
GOLD HUNTER, CAP JONSON PASSED UP...HER MAN PASSED DOWN. I TOOK IN ABOUT \$20 CASH.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00005 D 903905

STOP 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,WATER-LAND
TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,ICE,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,HUNTING,FISHING,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER
CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,FORESTRY

ABST AUG 15, HE LEFT AGAIN FOR ST. MIKES TO BUY MERCHANDISE TO REPLACE THAT WHICH WAS STOLEN. AUG 18 HE NOTES
ANDREAFSKY AND AUG 20, HE GOT STUCK ON A BAR. HE ANCHORED AT KOTLEK THE 20. HE ARRIVED IN ST MIKE ON THE 23
AND LOCATED HIS STOLEN PROPERTY. SEPT 4, HE NOTES, "THE "SUSIE" ARRIVED FROM DANSON AND "ROCK ISLAND"
DEPARTED." SEPT 8, "STEAMER "OIL CITY" CAME IN." HE LEFT ST MIKES SEPT 12 AND WAS AT THE YUKON SEPT 11. SEPT
17, "I GOT STUCK" SEPT 18, "ANCHORED TONIGHT 5 MI BELOW THE KUSELVECK" SEPT 20 "I ROUNDED THE POINT OF THE
BIG BEND BELOW ANDREAFSKY" SEPT 23, "EXPLORER" PASSED UP." SEPT 24, "STEAMER "MISS BRUCE" PASSED UP" SEPT
27, "I TOOK IN \$8 FROM THE ROCK BLUFF PEOPLE. THE STEAMER "LEAN" AND 3 BARGES PASSED DOWN". OCT 1, "CURRENT
VERY SWIFT" OCT 2, "EXPLORER" GO ROARING DOWN" OCT 3, "STEAMER HERMAN DOWN." OCT 4 HE GOT HOME AND NOTED
"ICE FROZE AT SHORE ON THE RIVER LAST NIGHT". OCT 6, "ONE STEAMER WITH BARGES PASSED DOWN". OCT 7,
"EXPLORER" CAME UP WITH A CARGO OF SEAL OIL". OCT 9, "STEAMER "LEVETA" PASSED UP...DID ABOUT \$30.00 OF
TRADING." OCT 17 HE NOTES CALABOU AND CHICKALACK 2 NATIVES TOLD HIM OF CACHED GOODS 20 MI BELOW. THEY WENT
DOWN AND LOOKED. THE GOODS WERE TAKEN FROM "A HOLE IN A CLIFF ABOUT 40-50 ABOVE THE WATER OF THE YUKON ON THE
SOUTHWEST SPUR OF TERRACE MOUNTAIN. OCT 19, "RIVER VERY LOW BUT NO ICE YET." OCT 21 HE NOTES GOING TO
JOKOUMUTE. OCT 22, "A THIN SKIN OF ICE IS RUNNING" OCT 24, "CONSIDERABLE ICE RUNNING." OCT 25, "ICE RUNNING
IN REAL EARNEST" OCT 30, "RIVER 2/3 FULL OF ICE". OCT 31, "RIVER CHUCK A BLOCK WITH ICE AND HARDLY MOVING".
NOV 1, "RIVER STOPPED AT 1 P.M. AND RAISED (BACKED UP FROM GORGE BELOW) 2 FT."

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

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STOP 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,WATER-LAND

TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, ICE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, HUNTING, FISHING, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, FORESTRY

ABST NOV 3, "NATIVES CROSSING ON THE ICE". NOV 6, "EELS CAME PLENTIFUL TODAY AND SIWASH ARE HAPPY" NOV 13, "SEVERAL SLEIGHS ARRIVED FROM AUCECHOCKIMUTE". NOV 22, 27, HE NOTES TRADING AND NOV 28 "I DID \$13 TRADING, AND SHOT 6 RABBITS" NOV 29, "I DID \$10.00 TRADE" DEC 4, "5 OR 6 DOGTEAMS ARRIVED-2 FROM KOTLIK. DEC 11, "SIWASH BEGINNING TO ARRIVE FOR THE GREAT 'YOUNG THI-YOUG'. ALSO NOTES THEM GATHERING DEC 15, DEC 12, 13, 17 HE NOTES TRADING. DEC 23, "GEORGE MORGAN AND CHAS. SMITH ARRIVED FROM ST MIKE BOUND FOR PIAMUTE." DEC 27, 30, HE NOTES TRADING. JAN 1, 1905, "I DID TRADE AT A PROFIT OF OVER \$16.00. JAN 5, HE TRADED. JAN 9, "TWO TEAMS CAME UP THE RIVER... WASKA KAHAROFF CALLED" JAN 13, "SIWASH ALL ON MOVE GOING TO FEAST DANCE." JAN 14, "WADKA KAMEROFF AND OTHERS PASSED DOWN" JAN 15, "TRADED FOR 2 1/2 CORDS. SHOT 4 RABBITS" JAN 22, "TRADED \$16 WORTH. JAN 31, "I TRAPPED ACROSS THE YUKON 3 OR 4 MI BACK" FEB 5, "TWO PILGRIMS FROM HOME GOING OUT TO COOK INLET PASSED UP". FEB 20, 23, HE NOTES TRADING AND FEB 24, "I HUSHED UP TO EKOUGHUTE AND BACK. WASKA KAHAROFF CAME". MAR 4, "PRESIDENT ROSIFELT TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE AND I WALKED 14 MI UP THE YUKON". MAR 12, "SIWASH ALL WENT TO EKOUGHUTE TO YOUNGHI". MAR 16, "BETS AND JONSON, TWITCHELL AND GUIGE CAME UP FROM ST MIKE. POULTIE AND CHARLEY AND HORNIVE AND 2 SIWASH CAME DOWN". MAR 18, "MADE A TRAMP ACROSS THE RIVER" MAR 20, "I HUSHED OVER THE RIVER" MAR 22, "I MADE ANOTHER TRIP INTO THE FLATS" MAR 25, "I HUSHED TO JOKOUMUTE" MAR 27, "MR HOFFMAN STOPPED... ON THE WAY TO ANDREAESKY". APRIL 2, "HOFFMAN ARRIVED FROM ANDREAESKY" APRIL 3, "I TRAPPED TO JOKOUMUTE. BUNELLS TRADER AND A BAND OF NATIVES WENT TO ANDREAESKY FOR FLOUR".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00005 F 903905

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, TRAPPING, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, ICE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, HUNTING, FISHING, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, FORESTRY

ABST APRIL 5, "MR TWITCHELL CAME DOWN ON HIS WAY TO ANDREAESKY" APRIL 6, "A LARGE BAND OF EKOUGHUTE CAME UP FROM ANDREAESKY" APRIL 7, "A RUSSIAN PRIEST CAME UP LAST NIGHT". APRIL 9, "MR TWITCHELL CAME UP FROM ANDREAESKY" APRIL 14, "A RUSSIAN SKY-PILOT (PRIEST) ARRIVED FOR ST MIKE" APRIL 26, "RIVER RAISING FAST. HAD MY FIRST HONBOAT RIDES" MAY 1, "OLD BALIBOO PLUNGED THROUGH THE ICE ON THE RIVER BUT CAUGHT WITH HIS ARMS AND SAVED HIS LIFE" MAY 2, "ICE IS 2 IN THICK." MAY 4, "RIVER BROKE. THE EARLIEST KNOWN OF COURSE IT GORGED AND STOPPED. THERE IS SCARCELY NO WATER". MAY 5, "THE RIVER MADE SEVERAL STARTS AND STOPS. IT IS CLEAR OF ICE FROM SHORE TO SHORE AT SEVERAL POINTS" MAY 6, "RIVER IS AWAY DOWN DEAD LOW. HAS PRACTICALLY NO CURRENT IS WHY THE ICE DOES NOT GO AS IT IS ONLY A MUSHY SLUSH ICE" MAY 10, "YUKON RAISING AND MOVING" MAY 11, "RIVER MOVING SLOWLY. THE MAIN RUN OF ICE IS NOT HERE YET." MAY 12, "RIVER RAISING 12 IN. IN 24 HRS AND ONLY A LITTLE SLUSH ICE RUNNING". MAY 13, "RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE AND FALLING INDICATES GORGE ABOVE". MAY 15, "RIVER RAISING 1/2 IN PER HOUR". MAY 16, "RIVER RAISING SLOWLY AND VERY LITTLE ICE RUNNING" MAY 17, "RIVER STATIONARY, ANFUL LOW. MAY 19, "RIVER RAISED 6 IN. IN 24 HRS". MAY 21, "RIVER RAISED ANOTHER 2 FT OR SO. FIRST NATIVES CAME FROM GOOSE CAMP IN CANOES." MAY 22, "RIVER RAISED 2 FT IN 24 HRS. 2 SIWASH FROM A DISTANT VILLAGE ARRIVED IN KIACKS." MAY 23, "SOME ICE RUNNING... RIVER POPPING RIGHT UP" MAY 24, "RIVER RAISING." MAY 28, "FIRST STEAMER 'KOYUKUK' PASSED DOWN". NOTES TRADING. MAY 29 HE LEFT FOR ANDREAESKY AND NOTES PASSING THE STEAMER 'KOYUKUK' AT DEVILS ELBOW. STAYED AT SIWASH CAMP 40 MI BELOW HOME, AND ARRIVED AT ANDREAESKY THE NEXT DAY. MAY 30 HE NOTES STEAMER 'MARGARET' DOWN. HE WENT HOME THE NEXT DAY ON THE 'MARGARET'. HE NOTES TRADING AND SELLING WOOD TO 'MARGARET' ON JUNE 2.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00005 G 903905

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, TRAPPING, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, ICE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, HUNTING, FISHING, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4035

CHANNEL, LAND, GEOLOGY, FORESTRY

ABST JUNE 3, "RIVER RAISING FAST. 2 KUSKOKWIM PROSPECTORS PASSED" JUNE 4, "STEAMER 'JOHN CUDAHY' TOOK 27 1/2 CORDS OF WOOD. JUNE 6, "RIVER BOOKING AND BANK FULL... RIVER HAS RAISED 10 FT. IN 4 DAYS." JUNE 7, "RIVER RAISED 1/2 IN PER HOUR". JUNE 9, "THO STEAMERS PASSED DOWN LAST NIGHT". JUNE 10, "RIVER STOPPED RAISING. STEAMER 'INDIANAPOLIS' PASSED DOWN." JUNE 11, "DID A RATTLING GOOD TRADE KING SALMON, PLENTY. STEAMER 'LOUISE' UP WITH TON OF OIL" JUNE 12, "DID GOOD TRADE. JUNE 13, "RIVER STARTED TO FALL. JUNE 18, "STEAMER 'SUSIE' PASSED DOWN". JUNE 19 HE LEFT FOR ST MIKE IN HIS BOAT, REACHING HAMILTON STATION (110 MI) ON THE 20TH. HE NOTES STEAMER 'JEFF B DAVIS' AND 'SEATTLE NO 3' 'INDIANAPOLIS' AND 'LEOTA' PASSED UP. JUNE 23 HE ANCHORED AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND JUNE 24 HE WAS AT ST MIKES. JUNE 30, HE NOTES TRADING FOR A LITTLE STEAMER AND SELLING HIS SCHOONER, 'FRAN'. THIS WAS END OF DIARY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00006 A 905906

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, LAND

GEOLOGY, MINING, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND

CRAFT, ICE, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, FLOOD, FISHING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST DIARY NO 6 GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. JULY 1, 1905-SEPT 30, 1906. BOX 1. JULY 1, HE LEFT ST MIKE ON THE STEAMER 'OIL CITY' AND WAS AT NEW HAMILTON ON THE YUKON JULY 3 AND REACHED HOME JULY 5. HE SOLD 17 1/2 CORDS OF WOOD TO 'OIL CITY'. JULY 8, "STEAMER 'JOHN CUDAHY' BROKE HER RUDDER TRYING TO LAND AT THE SLOUGH WOOD. I WENT UP TO JOKON ON HER AND HIRED SIMASH TO LOAD ON 29 1/2 CORDS OF WOOD AND JUST AS I LEFT THE STEAMER 'TALBOT' CAME UP AND TOOK 8 CORDS. JULY 9, "STEAMER 'HEALY' HAD BEEN IN". JULY 10, "THE GASOLINE LAUNCH 'FLORENCE' CAME IN TONIGHT... STEAMER 'ROCK ISLAND' CAME UP TODAY AND TOOK 21 CORDS. A BOAT WITH A TON PERHAPS THE 'TERRIL' PASSED UP" JULY 11, "RIVER VERY HIGH AND RAISING. JULY 12, "STEAMER 'ROBT KERR' PASSED UP." JULY 13, "STEAMER 'WEARE' PASSED UP" JULY 14, "THE YUKON IS UP TO ITS HIGHWATER MARK... TWO TANANA PILGRIMS... PULLED IN AT NOON". JULY 15, "RIVER VERY HIGH BUT NEARLY STATIONARY. STEAMER '(?)' CAME UP". THE NEXT DAY HE LEFT ON THE STEAMER FOR UP RIVER. JULY 17, "PASSED HOLY CROSS MAKING GOOD TIME WITH TWO BARGES HEAVILY LOADED". JULY 20, "REACHED LOUDEN AT 6 P.M. HE NOTES SOLDIERS AND TELEGRAPH STATION. JULY 26, HE BOARDED THE 'OIL CITY' FOR HOME, AND JULY 27, THEY STOPPED AT ANVIK AND THE NEXT DAY HIS HOME. JULY 29, "SUSIE" PASSED DOWN" JULY 30, HE NOTES TRADING AND AUG 1 THE STEAMER 'INDEPENDENCE' PASSING UP. AUG 3, "GENE DOYLE PASSED DOWN IN KIACK FOR ST MIKE." AUG 5, "STEAMER 'SCHWATKA' CAME ALONG... AND SOLD 51 CORDS AT \$6.50." AUG 8, "'CUDAHY', 'JEFF DAVIS' PASSED DOWN AND 'HERMAN' UP" AUG 12, "TWO STEAMERS PASSED DOWN" THE 'EXPLORER' CAME DOWN AND HE WENT ON BOARD. AUG 13 HE NOTES ANDREAFSKY AND REACHED ST MIKE ON AUG 15. AUG 18 HE LEFT ST MIKE TO GO BACK UP THE YUKON. HE NOTES GETTING STUCK ON A BAR. HE REACHED HOME AUG 20.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00006 B 905906

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, LAND

GEOLOGY, MINING, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, FLOOD, ECONOMY, RIVER

BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST AUG 21, HE NOTES TRADING AND HR BOUNELL FROM EKOGHIUTE CAME DOWN. PILCHER BOUGHT HIS STORE, BUNELL LEFT ON THE STEAMER 'LEOTA' AUG 25. AUG 26 PILCHER BOARDED THE 'OIL CITY' FOR LOUDEN. HE NOTES HOLY CROSS AND ANVIK. ON AUG 28, "NEARLY LOST A BARGE ABOVE THE RAPIDS" AUG 29, "REACHED NULATA... SAW THE STEAMER 'KOYUKUK'." AUG 30, "REACHED LOUDEN" HE HAD LEFT HIS BOAT THERE ON A PRIOR TRIP SO HE FIXED IT UP AND TOOK IT, BACK DOWN THE YUKON, LEAVING SEPT 7. HE NOTES THE 'SARAH' UP. SEPT 9 HE PASSED NULATO AND KALTAG AND SEPT 10 HE NOTES PASSING WILLIAM'S COAL MINE. AT ANVIK HE TRADED FOR A NEW STEAMER HULL. HE NOTES STEAMER 'SCHWATKA' AT ANVIK SEPT 14. SEPT 15, "'LOUISE' AND 'CABELL' PASSED UP AND 'HANNA' DOWN" SEPT 23, "STEAMER 'LEAH' PASSED UP" HE GOT HIS STEAMER FIXED AND RETURNED HOME SEPT 28. OCT 1, "RIVER FALLING" OCT 3, "RIVER FALLING 1 FT PER DAY".

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4036

OCT 5, "STEAMER 'EXPLORER' CAME UP". OCT 6, "THE STEAMERS 'CAMPBELL' AND 'LEAH' PASSED DOWN BOTH WITH TOWS". OCT 8, "ICE CAME IN EARNEST. RIVER RUNNING HALF FULL... 'SEATTLE NO 3' AND THE 'P B HEARE' AND 'JOHN CUDAHY' OF NAT CO ALL PASSED DOWN SMASHING THE ICE". OCT 9, "NOT SO MUCH ICE". OCT 10, "ICE NEARLY ALL GONE". OCT 12, "RIVER A QUARTER FULL OF ICE". OCT 13, "RIVER ONE THIRD FULL OF ICE". OCT 14, "A SLUSH IS RUNNING ON THE YUKON". OCT 18, "RIVER HALF FULL OF ICE". OCT 19, "ICE IS DRAGING AND PILING UP ON BOTH SHORES". OCT 20, "RIVER BOOMING WITH ICE". OCT 21, "THE OLD RIVER IS GROWING STUPID AND SLOW... IS FULL OF ICE". OCT 22, "RIVER IS NARROWED DOWN TO A VERY SMALL CHANNEL FULL OF ICE". OCT 24, "FREEZEUP. RIVER GORGED AND STOPPED LAST NIGHT. IS BLOCKED ABOVE HERE BUT CLEAR OF ICE AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE DOWN STREAM".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00006 C 905906

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,LAND

GEOLOGY,MINING,DISCHARGE,MISC TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND

CRAFT,ICE,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,ECONOMY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST OCT 26, "NATIVES CROSSED ON ICE... ICE BROKE AND MOVED ABOUT 500 FT." OCT 28, "GORGE BROKE AND ICE ALL GONE, SAVE THAT WHICH CLINGS TO SHORE. OCT 29, "LARGE SECTIONS OF SLUSH AND GORGED ICE FLOAT LINGUALLY DOWN THE YUKON. SURELY THIS HAS BEEN AN ODD FALL". OCT 31, "FEW LAZY CAKES OF FLOATING ICE. NOV 1, "RIVER IS CLEAR" NOV 2, "THIN SKIN OF ICE FLOATING ON THE RIVER" NOV 3, "RIVER GORGING WITH ICE. NOV 4, "GUESS THE RIVER IS FROZE UP FOR GOOD THIS TIME. FIRST DOG TEAM MOVED THIS P.M. ALSO THE EEL'S ARE HERE" NOV 7, "DOGTEAMS PLENTY... DID SOME TRADING" NOV 14, "A TEAM CAME UP FROM AUCOCHDCKIHUTE. DID SOME TRADING" NOV 17, "RIVER RAISED ONE FOOT" NOV 25 HE NOTES PEDDLERS WHO STAYED AND LEFT FOR THE KUSKOKWIM THE NEXT DAY. NOV 27, "A LARGE BUNCH OF SIWASH (RESBUUSKY) PASSED UP TO FEAST AT EKOGIHUTE" DEC 3, "DOGTEAMS GOING TO BEAT THE BAND" DEC 10, "MR TWITCHELL, THE KUSKOKWIM MERCHANT, FRED KOLTOFF THE ANCIENT HUSHER, NAVIGATOR, PATH FINDER, SQUAW HUMPER AND EVIDENT LIAR ARRIVED FROM DOWN RIVER. SOMEWHERE." DEC 23 HE STARTED UP RIVER FOR A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY BUT THE WEATHER WAS BAD SO HE SPENT THE TIME WITH HIS NEIGHBOR, VALCOUR. HE SPENT TIME WITH TUCKER THE NEXT FEW DAYS AND THEN RETURNED HOME STOPPING AT RUSSIAN MISSION. HE ARRIVED HOME JAN 4. JAN 13, "MR HOULRE (?) THE ARTIST AND MR MILLER THE BUTCHER CAME IN... FROM ST MIKE TO KUSKOKWIM" JAN 20, "AL BUNNELL ARRIVED FROM KOTLEK" JAN 26, "6 OR 7 DOGTEAMS OF RUSSIAN MISSION SIWASH STOP... BOUND FOR PILOT VILLAGE TO DANCE" JAN 31, "ICE IS 2 1/2 FT THICK" FEB 1, "SIWASH POTLATCHERS PASSED UP" FEB 3, "SCAR FACE 'NICK' ARRIVED FROM KOTLEK" FEB 12, "A HOLY CROSS PRIEST AND BOY PASSED DOWN" FEB 13, "HALEEMUTE ALEXY CAME DOWN" FEB 15, "SEVERAL DOGTEAMS ARRIVED"

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00006 D 905906

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,LAND

GEOLOGY,MINING,DISCHARGE,MISC TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND

CRAFT,ICE,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,ECONOMY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST FEB 17, "BUD ARRIVED FROM KOTLEK WITH A SLEIGH LOAD OF MERCHANDISE FOR HE" FEB 21, "I STARTED UP THE RIVER PUSHING A HEAVY LOAD SLED. SPENT THE NIGHT AT EKOGIHUTE". THE NEXT DAY HE ARRIVED AT RUSSIAN MISSION. ON FEB 26 HE NOTES DICK BENNETT PASSED UP FOR PIANUTE. TUCKER, KRAGER AND DOYLE CAME HOME FROM PIANUTE. HE WAS HOME MAR 2. MAR 11, "ICE IS FLOODED WITH WATER" MAR 13, "SOME SIWASH TRAVELERS ARRIVED TODAY" MAR 29, "FRED BISHOP, ADOLF MILLER AND A KUSKOKWIM PILGRIM PASSED DOWN FOR ST MICHAELS. APRIL 2, "MR MEYER OF KUSKOKWIM ARRIVED BOUND FOR ST MIKE". APRIL 24, "SOME HUSHER PASSED THROUGH LAST NIGHT" APRIL 28, "RIVER IS RAISING." MAY 1, "RIVER IS RAISING FAST" MAY 6, "RIVER RAISING PRETTY FAST BUT ICE IS VERY HEAVY AND SLOW TO MOVE". MAY 10, "RIVER BROKE AT 2:30 P.M. AND RAN ABOUT HALF AN HOUR, THEN STOPPED". MAY 11, "RIVER RAISING SLOWLY IT MADE A SHORT MOVE AT NOON". MAY 13, "RIVER RAISING SLOWLY. SLACK CURRENT. SEEMS GORGED BELOW AND ABOVE-BOTH". MAY 14, "PLENTY OF NEW ICE ON RIVER. RIVER GORGED AND RAISING 1/2 IN. PER HOUR". MAY 15, "RIVER RUNNING 1/4

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4037

FULL OF ICE AND RAISING" MAY 16, "RIVER PULSATING UP AND DOWN." MAY 17, "RIVER JUMPING UP AND 1/3 FULL OF ICE". MAY 20, "RIVER BRIMING WITH ICE AND RAISING." MAY 21, "EVERYTHING FLOODED, RIVER BANK FULL" MAY 25, "SCARCELY ANY ICE RUNNING. RIVER STARTED TO FALL" MAY 26, "RIVER FALLING" MAY 27, "RIVER RAISING AGAIN. TWO SIWASH CAME UP FROM PILOT VILLAGE AND I TOOK IN 20 HINK SKINS" MAY 29, "RIVER RAISING FRIGHTFULLY" MAY 30, "EIRST ROWBOAT PILGRIMS...RIVER STILL RAISING" MAY 31, "RIVER BANK FULL OF WATER AND RAISING FAST" JUNE 2, "PLENTY OF ROWBOAT PILGRIMS. RIVER STILL RAISING. CHARLEY IRVIN CALLED...HEADED FOR ST MIKE."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00006 E 905906

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,DISCHARGE,MISC TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ICE,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,FLOOD,FISHING,ECONOMY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST JUNE 3, "RIVER STILL COMING UP" JUNE 4, "RIVER STILL RAISING. JUNE 6, "EVERYTHING FLOODED." JUNE 7, "RIVER RAISING 1 IN. IN 10 HRS" JUNE 8, "FIRST STEAMER (NATIVES SAY 'OIL CITY') PASSED DOWN." JUNE 9, "NATIVES CAUGHT A KING SALMON. STEAMER 'SCHWATKY' PASSED DOWN". JUNE 10, "RIVER RAISING 1 IN. IN 12 HRS" JUNE 11, "ANOTHER BOAT DOWN...I LODGED TWO ROWBOAT PILGRIMS" JUNE 17, "NATIVES CATCHING LOTS OF SALMON" THE NEXT DAY HE LEFT FOR ST MIKE PASSING ANDREAFSKY, AND UPPER HAMILTON AND GOT TO ST MIKE JUNE 21. HE LEFT ST MIKE JUNE 28 AND MADE NEW HAMILTON JULY 3. HE TRADED AT "KODSLEVACK" JULY 6. JULY 8 HE GOT STUCK ON A HUD FLAT AND GOT OFF JUNE 10. HE NOTES JULY 11 "TRADED OVER \$30.00 WORTH", AND \$48 JULY 12 AND \$30 AT PILOT VILLAGE JULY 13. HE REACHED HOME JULY 14. JULY 15 HE TRADED \$25.00 WORTH AND SOME ON JULY 16. JULY 18 "OIL CITY" PASSED DOWN." JULY 23 HE WENT UP RIVER AND NOTES TRADING WITH KRUGER JULY 25 AND ALSO AT RUSSIAN MISSION. HE WENT HOME JULY 26. TRADED \$25.00. JULY 28 "THE RUSSIAN MISSIONARIES STORMED MY CITY". JULY 31 HE AGAIN LEFT FOR ST MIKE AND AUG 1 HE NOTES \$10.00 IN TRADE AND GETTING STUCK IN A SLOUGH. JULY 12 HE NOTES ST MIKE AND HE LEFT THERE JULY 13. HE NOTES BEING STUCK ON YUKON FLATS AUG 17 AND STOPPING AT BILL HOORES AUG 18. IN MT VILLAGE SLOUGH AUG 21 AND ANDREAFSKY AUG 22. AUG 23 HE WAS AT ROCK BLUFF VILLAGE. HE TOOK IN \$50.00 TRADE AUG 24 AND WAS HOME AUG 25. HE NOTES TRADING AUG 26 AND 27 AND DOING \$30.00 TRADE AT RUSSIAN MISSION AUG 30 AND SOME TRADING AT KRUGERS AUG 31. AT HOME SEPT 1, THERE WERE A LOT OF SIWASH AND A POTLATCH. SEPT 3 HE AGAIN LEFT FOR ST MIKE'S NOTING ANDREAFSKY AND KOTLEK ON SEPT 7 AND ST MIKE SEPT 10. SEPT 16 HE NOTES THE 'CUDAHY' LAST BOAT LEAVING FOR DAWSON. HE LEFT ST MIKE SEPT 18 AND MADE YUKON SEPT 23. UPPER HAMILTON SEPT 25 AND MT VILLAGE SEPT 26. SEPT 27 HE WAS 5 MI BELOW ANDREAFSKY. JULY 28 HE NOTES 'ISOM' PASSED DOWN.HE WAS HOME SEPT 29.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00007 A 906907

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE

ABST DIARY NO 7 OCT 1, 1906-JUNE 9, 1907. BOX 2 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. GEORGE PILCHER DIARY COLLECTION. DIARY OPENS WITH KOSENEFSKY P.O. YUKON RIVER ALASKA. OCT 4 HE NOTES FINISHING MOVING UP FROM EKOCHEUCKNIUTE AND SENDING MAIL ON THE STEAMER "HADLEY". HE IS NOW AT EKOGHIUTE. OCT 6, "STEAMER LEOTA CAME UP" HE LEFT FOR RUSSIAN MISSION AND RETURN OCT 7. OCT 8, "RIVER FALLING" OCT 20, "ICE FLOATING ON THE YUKON" OCT 21, "RIVER HALF FULL OF ICE." OCT 23, "VERY LITTLE ICE RUNNING ON THE YUKON." OCT 24, "RIVER QUITE FULL OF ICE" OCT 25, "RIVER SCARCELY MOVING AND ONLY A LITTLE ICE" OCT 31, "THE YUKON IS CLEAR OF ICE-SHOWING SHE IS GORGED NOT FAR ABOVE." NOV 2, "RIVER GORGED AND STOPPED RUNNING AT 2 P.M. NOV 6, "SOUTH CHANNEL OF THE RIVER STILL OPEN" NOV 7 HE WENT CROSS COUNTRY TO RUSSIAN MISSION AND RETURNED NOV 9. HE NOTES EELS HAVE BEEN RUNNING 2 DAYS. NOV 15, 18 AND 22 HE NOTES TRADING. NOV 26, "MR H G WALKER REPRESENTING FUR ORGANIZATION OF SEATTLE CAME...HE IS GOING DOGTEAM TO VALDES". NOV 29 AND 30 HE TRADED AND DEC 1, HE NOTES DICK BENNETT PASSED UP. DEC 10, HE NOTES \$32.00 IN TRADE. DEC 15 HE NOTES EVERY DAY BRINGS A LITTLE TRADE. DEC 17, "ALEXANDER BELKOFF DROPPED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4038

IN DEC 23, "TRADE RAN OVER \$40.00" DEC 24, "SOUIE BOY ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIK LOADED DOWN WITH SQUIRREL SKINS AND MUSKRATS. DEC 28, "INVOICE SHOWS \$2191.00". DEC 31, "EKDCHUCKIMUTE INDIANS ALL PAST UP FOR A FEAST DANCE AT EKOCHIMUTE" JAN 16, "KEECHUCK FROM THE KUSKOKWIK PASSED DOWN. SICK FOLKS FROM THE EKDCHUCKIMUTE PAST UP" JAN 21, "INDIANS ARE HAVING ANOTHER FEAST DANCE AT EKOCHIMUTE" JAN 28, "JOHNSON ARRIVED FROM RUSSIAN MISSION BOUND FOR ST MIKE. JAN 30, "I RUSHED DOWN TO CHOCKIMUTE... MY BOY, BUD, WHO'S LIFE I ONCE SAVED AND WHOM I HAVE ALWAYS FAVORED PASSED ME ON THE TRAIL WITHOUT OFFERING ME A RIDE ON HIS SLEIGH. SUCH IS THE NOBLE RED MAN".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00007 B 906907

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE

ABST FEB 1, "FATHER LOCASY PAST DOWN" FEB 5, "MOSES EVANSON CAME DOWN" FEB 9, "DID \$16 TRADING" FEB 14, "FATHER LOCASY STOPPED ON HIS WAY TO HOLY CROSS FROM ST MICHAEL" FEB 18, "JONSON CAME EARLY" MAR 18, "EKOCHIMUTE FEAST DANCE IS ON" MAR 20, "ALEXANDER BELKOFF CAME TO JOKON ALSO A BAND OF SIWASH FROM PILOT VILLAGE" MAR 28, "EVAN THE NATIVE PAST...DRIVING A DOGTEAM 8 MI" APR 1, "DID OVER \$65.00 IN TRADE" APR 4, "INVOICED UP TO DATE WHICH SHOWS ABOUT \$2,000 TO THE GOOD" APR 6, "DID \$16.00 TRADE" APR 17, "A KUSKOKWIK MISSIONARY CAME FROM ANDREAFSKY" APR 21, "A RICH STRIKE HAS BEEN MADE ON THE INNOKO" MAY 2, "DID \$35.00 TRADE" MAY 6, "RIVER RAISING RAPIDLY" MAY 7, "RIVER RAISING VERY FAST" MAY 9, "RIVER RAISING FAST" MAY 10, "RIVER UP TO THE LAUNCH BUT THE ICE STILL HANGS" MAY 12, "RIVER BROKE AND MOVED A LITTLE THIS AFTERNON" MAY 13, "RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE" MAY 15, "RIVER VERY HIGH, NO ICE RUNNING" MAY 16, "RIVER PULSATING UP AND DOWN A FOOT PER HOUR, GORGES BELOW" MAY 17, "RIVER IS TERRIBLY HIGH, BUT SCARCELY ANY ICE RUNNING" MAY 18, "RIVER STILL RAISING AND SCATTERING ICE" MAY 19, "RIVER GORGING AND MOVING BY JERKS AND VERY HIGH" MAY 20, "ICE RUNNING STEADILY, RIVER RAISING SLOWLY. DICK BENNETT CAME DOWN IN ICE HEADED FOR ANDREAFSKY". MAY 21, "RIVER IS BOOHING FULL OF ICE" MAY 22, "RIVER RAISED 9 IN. IN 12 HOURS AND IS OVER THE LOW BANKS. MAY 24, "VERY LITTLE ICE RUNNING" MAY 25, "RIVER FALLING AND VERY LITTLE ICE RUNNING" MAY 26 HE STARTED FOR THE INNOKO RIVER BUT HAD TROUBLE AND RETURNED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00007 C 906907

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE

ABST MAY 27, "RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE AND HAS FALLEN OVER 4 FT." MAY 28, "RIVER STILL FALLING" MAY 30, HE WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION AND KRUGERS. MAY 31, HE AND KRUGER, SQUAW, BABIES, DOGS, MERCHANTS AND SCHOOL TEACHER WENT TO PIAMUTE, "STEAMER "ST MICHAEL" PASSED UP" JUNE 2 HE NOTES HOLY CROSS AND WENT 20 MI UP SHAGELUCK SLOUGH.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00008 A 907908

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0870W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,DISCHARGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,TRAPPING,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST GEORGE PILCHER AND KRUGER REACHED ANYIK AUG 9 AFTER COMING DOWN THE INNOKO. HE PASSED HOLY CROSS AND PIAMUTE AND REACHED HOME AUG 13 HE NOTES LOSING \$240 WORTH OF CORD WOOD AND \$200 TO THIEVES. AUG 15, "STEAMER CHAS H HAMILTON CAME AND TOOK 27 CORDS OF WOOD...I GOT A SECOND HAND PR. OF SHOES FOR \$5.00. AUG 17, "I STEAMED TO EKOCHUCKIMUTE TONIGHT" AUG 20, "JOHN E BARR" PASSED UP" AUG 21, "ISON" PASSED UP. AUG 22 HE LEFT FOR DOWN THE YUKON STOPPING AT INGERAHOKIMUTE, BEAR CREEK, MT VILLAGE, OLD HAMILTON, KOTLEK AND GOT STUCK ON A BAR SEPT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4039

2. HE ARRIVED AT ST MIKE'S SEPT 4 AND LEFT SEPT 9 AND WAS BACK ON THE YUKON SEPT 15. HE NOTES HAMILTON AND SEPT 18 AT MT VILLAGE THERE WERE 10-12 SEAL ON A BAR. SEPT 19, "I RAN 5 MI ABOVE ANDREAFSKY. "W H ISOM" PASSED DOWN" HE NOTES BLUFF VILLAGE AND SEPT 23 40 MI AT PORPREY MT 20 MI BELOW HOME. SEPT 24 HE WAS AT EKOCHUCKIMUTE AND SEPT 25 HOME. "YUKON HAS RAISED OVER 8 FT." SEPT 27 HE WENT TO HOLY CROSS STOPPING AT MALENUTE ALEXEY AND RUSSIAN MISSION AND THEN KRUGERS. OCT 1 HE NOTES ROUNDING BEACON HILL THEN PIAMUTE AND HOLY CROSS. HE REACHED ANVIK OCT 4 AND THEN PIAMUTE WHERE HE SOLD \$22. HE WAS HOME OCT 7. OCT 8 "STEAMER "SCHWATKA", "IDA MAY" AND "MARGARITE" WENT DOWN. OCT 13, "ICE APPEARED IN THE RIVER AND TODAY IT IS RUNNING HALF FULL. THE RIVER IS FALLING VERY FAST" OCT 15, "RIVER PLUM FULL OF ICE" OCT 17, "RIVER FULL OF ICE AND YET QUITE HIGH" OCT 22, "OLD CALIBOO PASSED DOWN FROM EKOCHIMUTE" OCT 23, "RIVER SCARCELY MOVING BUT IS RAISING. GORGED BELOW" OCT 24, "RIVER HAS BACKED UP FROM SOME GORGE BELOW TIL IT HAS RAISED 5 FT. CHANNEL ONLY HALF FULL OF ICE AND MOVING SLOW" OCT 27, "RIVER JAMMED WITH ICE AND STOPPED LAST NIGHT" NOV 1, "DID \$20.00 TRADING TOOK IN A FEW HINK SKINS" NOV 7, "INDIANS RETURNING FROM THEIR FALL HUNT" NOV 11 HE PUSHED A SLED UP TO EKOCHOCKIMUTE AND BACK NOV 15. NOV 16 "I TRADED \$35.00 WORTH OF FURS."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03632 00008 B 907908
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,DISCHARGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,TRAPPING MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST NOV 30, "THE YUKON IS 10 FT HIGHER THAN USUAL AT THIS TIME OF YEAR." DEC 5, "4 SLEIGHS OF RUSSIAN MISSION SIHASH PASSED UP FROM ANDREAFSKY" DEC 7, "EKOCHIMUTE INDIANS WENT ON A FEAST DANCE TO PILOT VILLAGE" DEC 9 "JOHNSON WITH 2 TEAMS BOUND FOR ST MIKE STOPPED" DEC 20, "AL BUNELL AND INDIAN PAUL PASSED UP FOR RUSSIAN MISSION. MR DOLL CAME OVER FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. DEC 23 HE PACKED A SLEIGH FOR RUSSIAN MISSION AND REACHED THERE DEC 24, AND RETURNING HOME DEC 29. JAN 18 "BUD CAME BACK FROM EKOCHUCKIMUTE AND WENT HOME AFTER TRADING SOME" JAN 25 HE NOTES A ROBBER AND MURDERER CAME TO HIS CABIN AND TRIED TO KILL HIM BUT HE WAS LUCKY AS THE BULLETS DID NOT HIT HIM; HE CHASED THE MAN 2 MI BUT DID NOT CATCH HIM. (DOWNRIVER) JAN 21 HE LEFT HOME LOOKING FOR HARRY BATES, HIS ASSASIN. HE CAUGHT UP WITH HIM FEB 1, 7 MI BELOW HIM ON THE YUKON. HE SHOT HIM AND TRIED TO GET HIM TO ST MIKE TO A DR BUT WAS NOT ABLE TO. HE WENT TO ST MIKE AND TURNED HIMSELF IN.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03632 00009 A 908
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND,CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,WATER GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,FREEZEUP,FISHING
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER WAS IN JAIL FROM FEB TO APRIL 1908 WAITING FOR A JUDGE AND JURY TO DECIDE HIS FATE. HE WAS FIRST IN ST MIKE AND THEN HOME AND HE MADE HIS WAY FROM HOME TO THE YUKON ON A BIKE. HE STOPPED AT KOSLEVECK VILLAGE AND MT VILLAGE AND THEN ANDREAFSKY. MAY 8 HE NOTES FIDDLER'S ELBOW AND ARRIVED HOME THE SAME DAY. MAY 11 HE RUSHED TO RUSSIAN MISSION. HE RETURNED HOME MAY 12 BY DOG TEAM. MAY 18 "RIVER BROKE AND MOVED FOR HALF AN HOUR AT 8 P.M THEN GORGED AND STOPPED" MAY 20, "RIVER BOOHING" MAY 21, "RIVER UP TO THE FOOT OF THE BANKS" MAY 22, "RIVER BANK FULL AND RUNNING FULL OF ICE" MAY 23, "THE YUKON IS FULL OF ICE AND OVER HER BANKS IN PLACES AND STILL RAISING." MAY 24, "VERY LITTLE ICE RUNNING AND RIVER FALLING" MAY 25, "EARNEST BULETTE ARRIVED IN A ROWBOAT BOUND FOR ANDREAFSKY. MAY 26 HE LEFT IN HIS STEAMER FOR ANDREAFSKY. HE NOTES BLUFF VILLAGE. MAY 28 BULETTE LEFT HIM TO RETURN HOME IN A SAILBOAT. MAY 29, "STEAMER "HERMAN" UP, 2 BARGES OF OIL. I STEAMED DOWN TO ANDREAFSKY" JUNE 1, "I RAN FROM ANDREAFSKY TO SHEPERDS AND PASSED 1000'S OF TONS OF ICE THAT THE FLOOD HAD PLANTED ON TOP OF THE BANK." JUNE 3 HE WAS AT KOTLEK. JUNE 4 HE NOTES KECHUCK AND A NATIVE CAME BACK FROM A GOOSE HUNT WITH 65 GEESE AND A FEW DUCKS." JUNE 12 HE WAS AT ST MIKE AND LEFT JUNE 17 AND WAS ON THE YUKON JUNE 18 PASSING KOTLEK, NEW HAMILTON AND MOUNTAIN. JUNE 22 "PASSED THE STEAMER "SEATTLE" FAST AGROUND WITH 2 BARGES ON A BAR" HE ANDREAFSKY AND DOING \$70.00 TRADE AT BLUFF VILLAGE. JUNE 26 HE DID \$80.00 TRADE AT PILOT VILLAGE. JUNE 28, "STEAMER "SARAH" PASSED DOWN." JUNE 29 HE WENT UP RIVER TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4040

TRADE. HE PICKED UP A BARGE AT RUSSIAN MISSION AND WENT HOME JULY 24. JULY 28 "STEAMER 'SUSIE' PAST DOWN" JULY 10. "SEATTLE NO 3" PASSED UP."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00009 B 900

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,WATER GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,FREEZEUP,FISHING

ABST JUNE 11,1908 "STEAMER 'HEALEY' ARRIVED AT 4 A.M. AND TOOK 14 CORDS... STEAMER 'MONARCH'... CLEANED UP 21 CORDS. JULY 14 HE LEFT FOR ST MICHAEL NOTING THE STEAMER 'J P LIGHT' PASSING UP AND TAKING 16 CORDS OF WOOD. HE NOTES PILOT STATION. HE NOTES STEAMER 'JOHN E BARR'. HE NOTES KOTLEK AND ARRIVED ST MIKE JULY 19 AND LEFT JULY 25 AND AGAIN NOTES KOTLEK JULY 26. HE NOTES HAMILTON, KOOSSELVECK AND MT VILLAGE. JULY 31 "RAN THROUGH THE SLOUGH (?) AND GOT STUCK AT THE HEAD AND HAD TO GO BACK 12 MI. AUG 1 HE WAS AT ANDREAESKY, THEN TO BLUFF VILLAGE WHERE HE TRADED \$40.00. HE NOTES THAT DAY "THE STEAMER 'SARAH' PASSED UP AND 'LOUISE' DOWN" HE NOTES PILOT STATION AND EKOCHIUTE, RUSSIAN MISSION, WHERE HE GOT A NATIVE WIFE. AUG 12 "MR KRUGER, GEKETUCK, MRS TUCKER, MY WIFE AND MYSELF MAKE A TRIP TO PIANUTE ON THE 'HERBERT'" HE THEN WENT TO ANYIK AND RETURNED AND WENT DOWN RIVER TO PILOT AND BLUFF. AUG 23 HE NOTES STEAMER 'MONARCH' DOWN. AUG 6 HE TOWED BERRY PICKERS AND A SKIN BOAT. "ONE NEW STEAMER PASSED UP." HIS WIFE LEFT HIM AT TUCKERS. AUG 29 "TWO N.A.T. STEAMERS PASSED UP" SEPT 3 HE LEFT FOR ST MIKE NOTING \$50.00 TRADE AT (?) HE ARRIVED AT ST MIKE SEPT 11 AND TOOK ON \$1000 WORTH OF GOODS. SEP 18 HE NOTES GETTING STUCK ON THE YUKON FLATS AND ARRIVING AT KOTLEK. HE NOTES NEW HAMILTON, ANDREAESKY AND ROCK BLUFF VILLAGE AND ARRIVED HOME SEPT 25. OCT 1, "4 PILGRIMS PASSED DOWN IN A ROWBOAT. OCT 3, "STEAMER 'J P LIGHT' PASSED." OCT 8, "CROOKED MOUTH WASKA THE MEDICINE MAN ARRIVED FROM ANDREAESKY." OCT 11, "NATIVE BOY CHARLIE PETERSON WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION, RIVER IS SLOWLY FALLING." OCT 13, "ICE APPEARED ON THE RIVER IN LARGE CAKES" OCT 14, "RIVER QUITE FULL OF ICE AND FALLING VERY FAST." OCT 15, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE" OCT 17, "ICE CAME THICK AND PLENTY IN THE RIVER TODAY" OCT 19, "ICE THIN ON THE RIVER AND MOVING VERY, VERY SLOW" OCT 21, "RIVER IS SCARCELY MOVING" OCT 22, "RIVER CLOSED LAST NIGHT."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00009 C 900

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,WATER GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,FREEZEUP,FISHING

ABST OCT 30, "EVERYBODY IS AWAY FEELING." NOV 1, "I SOLD BUD \$100 WORTH OF TRADING GOODS" NOV 2, "ADKINS THE ENGLISH LAD WENT HOME YESTERDAY WITH A FLOCK OF SINASH." NOV 3, "THE LITTLE DOCTOR AND A BOY FROM EKOCHIUTE CAME WITH DOG TEAH AND DID \$30.00 TRADING." NOV 4, "PETER THE EKOCHUCKHIUTE CAME UP AND DID A LITTLE TRADING AND PIVA CAME BACK FROM A HUNT." NOV 6, "EELS ARE ON THEIR SECOND RUN. INDIANS UP FROM PILOT VILLAGE." NOV 17, "I DID \$25.00 TRADE" NOV 18, 19, HE TRADED. NOV 20, \$12.00 TRADE AND NOV 22, \$34.00. NOV 25, \$40.00 WORTH. DEC 3, \$10.00 WORTH OF FURS. DEC 5, "THE JOKOCHIUTE INDIANS HAVE GONE TO EKOCHIUTE TO A POTLATCH." DEC 11, "NATIVES ALL RETURNED FROM THE FEAST. A PARTY OF LAPLANDERS WITH REINDEER ARE IN THE AREA." DEC 13, "I TOOK MY FIRST SPIN ON MY BICYCLE AND BROKE THROUGH THE ICE... BLACKJACK WITH HIS NEW WIFE HAS MOVED IN WITH ALEX." DEC 18, "MRS KECKUCK FROM EKOCHIUT VISITED ME" DEC 19, "JACKPUCK AND CHARLEY PETERSON TOOK PATSIES ORPHAN TO EKOCHIUTE" DEC 25, "A CHRISTMAS PARTY OF 21... GATHERED AT MY CABIN"

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00009 D 900

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,LAND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4041

GEOLOGY, HUNTING, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, FISHING

ABST NOV 13, "MR DOLL FROM LOWER KUSKOKWIM PASSED DOWN BOUND FOR NEW HAMILTON WITH SQUIRREL SKINS. DEC 3, "GEORGE FREDERICKS PASSED DOWN FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. DEC 29, "THE KUSKOKWIM COMMISSIONER IS ON HIS WAY TO ST MIKE WITH A RUSSIAN PRIEST UNDER ARREST" AT THE END OF THE DIARY ARE THESE NOTES: "BOUGHT AT ANDREAFSKY FOR HARRY BATES, AFTER ARREST: 1 SUIT OF UNDER WEAR, 3.00; 1/2 CORD OF WOOD, 3.00; 2 CIGARETTE PAPERS, .25; 1/2 LB. TOBACCO, .75; 2 PKGS. MATCHES, .25; 1 HANDKERCHIEF, .25; 1 PAIR SCISSORS, .75; AND 1 TOOTHBRUSH, .25." "FROM F CUMMINGS: 1 SUIT UNDER WEAR, 3.00; 1 PAIR WOOL SOX, .25; 1 PAIR PANTS, 5.00; 2 HANDKERCHIEFS, .50; 1 TOOTHBRUSH, .25; 1/2 LB TOBACCO, .75; 2 LB. CANDY, .75; 2 YDS RIBBON, .50. CASH TO CUMMINGS \$30.00, 5, 3, 1." "CREDIT TO 15 DAYS GUARDING AND NURSING HARRY (BATES) LOPEN, \$45.00 = BALANCE \$5.00." "PAID OUT ON TRIP TO ST MICHAEL: BLACKJACK DOG TEAM, \$16.00; CHICKLUCK, \$7.50; BUD CASH AT ANDREAFSKY, 5.00; BUD CASH AT ST MICHAEL, 20.00; BUD ORDER ON TRAGER, 15.00; TO PAUL FOR DOG FEED, 2; ONE WHITE FISH, .25; AT HORNINS DOG FEED, 2; AT KOOSSEVICK, 1; WHITE FISH, .50; LODGING, .50; GRUB AT EDWARDS, 3.50; DOG FEED AT BILL MOORES, 50; DOG FEED AND LODGING KOOTLEK, 3.00; LODGING AT PITUETALIC, .50; 2 AND DOG FEED MONEY TO BUD 6.50.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00010 A 909910

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830N 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, HUNTING, FORESTRY, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING, MISC TRANSPORT, FLOOD, LAKE, TIDE

ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 10. JAN 1, 1909-JUNE 30, 1910; UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES JAN 3 "NATIVES GONE TO PILOT VILLAGE" JAN 5, "I DID \$15 TRADE. JAN 16, "I DID \$15 TRADE. JAN 21, "ALEXY ARRIVED FROM PILOT VILLAGE" JAN 24, "BLACK JACK CAME DOWN" JAN 29, "JOHNSON AND THE KUSKOKWIM COURIER (?) CAME UP FROM ST MIKE." FEB 2, "A DELEGATION CAME DOWN FROM ALEXANDERS VILLE" FEB 5, "GEORGE HOFFMAN AND A CRIMINAL RUSSIAN PRIEST ARRIVED FROM ST MIKE." FEB 12, "FIND AN INVOICE OF \$2000.00" FEB 14, "BUD CAME DOWN AND EVERYBODY HAS GONE TO HIS VILLAGE FOR A. YOUNGHII I SET THE PRICE OF HINK AT \$4.00. FEB 27, "BUD CAME DOWN" MAR 10, "TWITCHELL CAME UP FROM ST MIKE" MAR 12, "MR NELSON OR ANDERSON... PASSED DOWN" MAR 15, "NICK BELKOFF AND THE LONG HAired PRIEST PASSED UP" MAR 23, "TRADED \$27 1/2 AND MAR 25, "TRADED \$22. MAR 29, "THREE CANADIAN SHIP CARPENTERS ARRIVED FROM PIAMUTE. APRIL 15, "BUD CAME DOWN" APRIL 11, "NATIVES ARE SLEDDING UP ROWBOATS AND CANOES FOR THE GREAT GOOSE HUNT" APRIL 20, "TRADED FOR \$27.50 WORTH OF WOOD" MAY 1, "ICE GETTING ROTTEN" MAY 9, "RIVER HAS RAISED 4 OR 5 FT." MAY 10, "RIVER RAISING QUITE FAST" MAY 11 AND 12 RIVER WAS STATIONARY. MAY 13, "RIVER RAISING 4 IN. IN 10 HOURS." MAY 14, "RIVER IS BOBBING RIGHT UP-1 IN PER HOUR." MAY 16, "RIVER RAISED 12 IN. IN 24 HOURS... RIVER BROKE AND ICE BEGAN MOVING AT 9 P.M.-BUT IT IS GORGING" MAY 17, "RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE FOR 0-10 MI. IS NOT MUCH CURRENT AND NOT RAISING FAST SO THE REAL BREAKUP IS NOT HERE YET." MAY 18, "RIVER SCARCELY MOVING BUT IT IS RAISING SLOWLY, SO ITS GORGED BELOW HERE. NO ICE IN SIGHT." MAY 19, "RIVER DOING LOTS OF GORGING AND GOING." MAY 20, "ICE IS RUNNING IN DEAD EARNEST" MAY 21, "ICE RUNNING FREELY BUT IS NOT THICK. RIVER RAISING STEADILY ABOUT 2 IN. OR 3 PER HOUR."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00010 B 909910

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830N 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, HUNTING, FORESTRY, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING, MISC TRANSPORT, FLOOD, LAKE, TIDE

ABST MAY 22, "RIVER RAISING FASTER" MAY 23, "ICE RUNNING RIVER RAISING" MAY 24, "RIVER STILL RAISING. ICE STILL MOVING." MAY 25, "RIVER ALMOST STATIONARY. ICE GROWING SCARCE". MAY 26, "RIVER STATIONARY. VERY LITTLE ICE MOVING." MAY 27, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE AND STATIONARY" MAY 29, "RIVER FALLING". MAY 30, "RIVER FALLING SLOWLY... TOOK A ROWBOAT RIDE". MAY 31, "KRUGER AND TUCKER CAME UP WITH 4 ROWBOATS" JUNE 3 HE WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION, PIAMUTE, HOLY CROSS AND ANYIK. JUNE 8 "STEAMER 'HAMILTON' WITH BARGES PASSED DOWN ALSO CORBESHER'S LAUNCH" JUNE 9, "STEAMER 'JULIA' WITH CARGO DOWN. MAIL LAUNCH UP" JUNE 11 HE WENT DOWN RIVER, REACHING HOME JUNE 12. JUNE 14, "RIVER RAISING". JUNE 15, "STEAMER 'ROBT KERR' PASSED DOWN" JUNE 17 (?) PASSED DOWN ALA

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4042

ROWBOAT. JUNE 19, "I STEAMED TO INGRAKIMUTE AND DID \$25.00 TRADE". JUNE 20, "TWO ROWBOATS PASSED DOWN". JUNE 26, "STEAMER 'LOUISE' PASSED DOWN" JUNE 27, "N.J.A.T AND T STEAMER PASSED UP WITH TWO BARGES" JUNE 28, "I START FOR ST MIKE AND REACH A LITTLE BELOW ANDREAESKY. STEAMER 'LOUISE' WITH 4 BARGES PASSED UP". JULY 2 HE ARRIVED AT ST MIKE AND LEFT JULY 6 ARRIVING AT KOTLEK JULY 8. HE NOTES HT VILLAGE, ANDREAESKY, BLUFF VILLAGE AND INGRAKIMUTE WHERE HE DID \$45 TRADING JULY 15. HE REACHED HOME JULY 16. TO FIND HE HAD BEEN LOOTED. JULY 20, "RIVER FALLING FAST" JULY 21, "STEAMER 'ST JOSEPH' PASSED UP TOWING A BARGE". JULY 25, "J E BARR PASSED DOWN" JULY 29, "LOUISE PASSED DOWN" AUG 6, "I STEAMED UP TO RUSSIAN MISSION AND DOWN TO INGRAKIMUTE" AUG 14, "THE STEAMER 'GENERAL JACOBS' (U.S. ARMY) CAME UP." AUG 18, "PICKED 4 GAL. OF BLUEBERRIES" AUG 20, HE AGAIN MADE A TRIP TO ST MICHAEL OVER THE SAME ROUTE AND RETURNING AND RETURNED HOME SEPT 11. SEPT 10, "STEAMER 'HEALEY' CAME UP" SEPT 12, "STEAMER 'MONARCH' CAME UP" SEPT 13 HE WENT UP RIVER TO RUSSIAN MISSION AND RETURNED SEPT 18.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00010 C 909910

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,HUNTING,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,DISCHARGE,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,TRAPPING,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,FLOOD,LAKE,TIDE

ABST SEPT 19, "I SHOT 7 GROUSE". SEPT 21 HE WENT UP RIVER TO PIANUTES, HOLY CROSS AND ANVIK AND RETURNED SEPT 29. OCT 2, "I TRAPPED TO EKOGINUTE AND SHOT 5 GROUSE." STAMPEDEERS STILL GOING FOR THE INNOKO IN GASOLINE. LAUNCHES" OCT 4, "2 N.A.T. STEAMERS DOWN" OCT 6, "INVOICED MY TRADING STOCK WHICH RUNS ABOUT \$600. OCT 7, "STEAMER 'HERMAN' PASSED DOWN". OCT 9, "ICE APPEARED IN THE YUKON QUITE THICK TOO" OCT 12, "RIVER FALLING BUT LITTLE CURRENT. ALEX, CIPPERY AND HOCKY VISITED ME". OCT 13, "RIVER QUITE FULL OF ICE". OCT 14, "RIVER FULL OF ICE AND SCARCE MOVING." OCT 16, "RIVER GORGED AND STOPPED RUNNING LAST NIGHT." OCT 17, "ICE MOVED IN THE OLD CHANNEL BUT GORGED AGAIN. RIVER RAISING RAPIDLY." OCT 18, "RIVER RAISED 5 FT." OCT 17, "RIVER STARTED TO FALL THIS A.M SO MUST BE GORGED ABOVE HERE." OCT 21, "SHOT 2 GROUSE. RIVER FALLING SLOWLY" OCT 23, "FIRST DOG TEAN PASSED ONE MINK SKIN CAME IN." OCT 24, "RIVER HAS RAISED" OCT 25, "RIVER STILL RAISING." OCT 26, "RIVER FELL ONE INCH" OCT 31, "EVERYTHING IS FROZE UP SOLID." NOV 7, "NATIVES ARE RETURNING FROM THEIR FALL HUNT" NOV 8, "EELS RAN SATURDAY" (NOV 6) (NATIVES FISHING) NOV 11, "MR LANGDON WITH A SINASH PASSED DOWN FETCHING MY MAIL". NOV 13, "SHOT 3 GROUSE" NOV 14 HE WALKED TO DICK BENNETTS AND RETURNED NOV 19. HE NOTES KILLING 8 GROUSE. NOV 20, "THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR CALLED" NOV 30, "MR TWITCHELL AND AN INDIAN PASSED DOWN HEADED FOR ST MIKE." DEC 20, "A BIG FLOCK OF INDIANS PASSED DOWN EVIDENTLY GOING TO PILOT VILLAGE FOR A FEAST DANCE". DEC 26, "IT RAINED ALL LAST NIGHT SO THERE IS WATER FROM 1 IN TO 4 IN ALL OVER THE ICE". JAN 3 "DID \$16 WORTH OF TRADING".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00010 D 909910

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,HUNTING,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,DISCHARGE,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,TRAPPING,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,FLOOD,LAKE,TIDE

ABST JAN 8, "SNODESHOED TO DICK BENNETT'S" JAN 17, "TRADED \$5 OR \$6 TODAY". JAN 19, "PIVA CAME UP AND CUT MY HAIR." FEB 4, "U.S. MARSHALL HUGH E LEE AND HALFBREED FRANK KANEROFF FROM ST MICHAEL CAME IN FOR RUSSIAN MISSION" FEB 9, "MARSHALL LEE WITH A FLOCK OF INDIANS AND CHRIST BETSCH AS PRISONERS PASSED DOWN FOR ST MICHAEL". FEB 13, "REV FATHER LOUGRISY FROM HOLY CROSS PASSED DOWN HEADED FOR ST MICHAEL". MAR 2, "PIVA WAS UP AND BLOWED IN 50 CENTS." MAR 6, "BLACK JACK THE BUM WITH A LITTER OF 3 OR MORE CAME DOWN TO SPOUGUE (?) FROM THE JOKONITES" MAR 11 HE SHOT ONE GROUSE AND 8 ON MAR 13. MAR 16, "ALEXANDER BELKOFF PASSED UP YESTERDAY FOR ST MICHAEL." MAR 17 HE WENT TO BENNETT'S. MAR 21, "SCORES OF DOG TEAMS MOVING." APRIL 1, HE NOTES JOHNSON COMING. APRIL 10, "TRAPPED UP TO EKOGINUTE." APRIL 13, "F H KRUGER ARRIVED FROM ANVIK." APRIL 15, "MR LANGDON AND A CAPE-PRINCE-OF-WALES NATIVE PAST HEADED FOR KUSKOKWIMWARDS." APRIL 16 A MR THOMPSON AND NATIVE PASSED UP FOR RUSSIAN MISSION AND RETURNED APRIL 20. APRIL 23, "AN INDIAN FROM RUSSIAN MISSION CAME DOWN." APRIL 27,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4043

"I TOOK IN \$30 WORTH OF LYNX SKINS OF BLACKJACK." APRIL 28, "I WENT TO EKOGLIUT." MAY 1, "I WENT OVER TO THE ISLAND AND SHOT 2 MORE GESE (HE SHOT 2 APRIL 29). HE CROSSED THE YUKON MAY 6 AND SHOT 1 MORE." MAY 8, "PETER CLIPPERY CAME UP AND TRADED \$6.50." MAY 24, "RIVER RAISING STEADILY." MAY 25, "ICE HEAVING AND CROWDING IS PILED 25 FT HIGH IN PLACES BUT ISN'T GOING OUT YET. RIVER VERY HIGH AND RAISING RAPIDLY." MAY 27, "RIVER IS BOOMING. BANK FULL AND ICE GALORE." MAY 28, "RIVER FULL OF ICE." MAY 29, "YUKON IS OUT OF HER BANKS AND STILL RAISING IS RUNNING HALF FULL OF ICE." MAY 30, "ICE STILL MOVING." MAY 31, "RIVER ALMOST CLEAR OF ICE. CURRENT VERY SLOW. EVIDENCE OF GORGE BELOW."

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00010 E 909910

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,HUNTING,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,DISCHARGE,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,TRAPPING,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,FLOOD,LAKE,TIDE
 ABST JUNE 1, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE AND FALLING SLOWLY. I CAUGHT A 12 LB WHITE FISH" JUNE 2 FRED KRUGER ARRIVED AND JUNE 3 THEY LEFT FOR HOOPER BAY EAST ANDREAFSKY. JUNE 3 HE NOTES "ALL BANKS ARE OVER-FLOWED AND VILLAGES FLOODED" JUNE 7 HE NOTES EVERYTHING FOR MILES UNDER WATER AND JUNE 8 THEY WERE BLOCKED IN WITH ICE ON A CHAIN OF LAKES NEAR THE COAST. JUNE 13 "WE GOT THROUGH THE LAKES AND MADE ABOUT 40 MI BUT MET AN ICE JAM THAT BLOCKED US OFF. HEAVY TIDES INDICATE THE COAST IS NOT FAR" JUNE 19, "ICE IN HEAVY CHUNKS BUT SCATTERING. TIDES EVERY 12 HOURS RUNNING 10 FT CURRENTS 4-5 MILES PER HOUR. JUNE 20, "FOUND AN OLD DESERTED VILLAGE" THE NEXT DAY THEY WERE AT SEA. JUNE 27, THEY STARTED BACK FOR THE YUKON, NOTING GETTING STUCK SEVERAL TIMES IN THE LAKES.

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00011 A 910911

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,HUNTING
 ABST PILCHER (BOX 2, DIARY NO 11, JULY 1, 1910-SEPT 30, 1911, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION) RAN TO ENGRAHOKINUTE JULY 5 AND JULY 6 NOTES KRUGER'S BOAT ON FIRE DESTROYING \$50 WORTH OF SKINS AND SEAL OIL. JULY 6 HE WAS NEAR EKOGLIUTE. (HE WAS COMING FROM HOOPER BAY) JULY 7, "'SUSIE' PASSED UP" JUL 8 HE WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION, PIAMUTE AND ANVIK. HE ARRIVED HOME JULY 18. ROBERS TOOK \$20-25 WORTH OF PROPERTY. JULY 26 "THREE STAMPEDERS FROM SEATTLE FOR THE INNOKO WITH A GASOLINE BOAT CALLED IN." JULY 28, "THE STEAMER 'GEN JACOBS', U.S.N. CAME IN AND TOOK \$60 WORTH OF WOOD." JULY 31, "THE YUKON IS RAISING". AUG 3, "STEAMED TO EKOGLIUTE AND COLLECTED \$20 FROM KECHUCK." AUG 5 HE LEFT FOR ST MIKE NOTING STARQUICKPUCK, HAMILTON, AND ST MIKE AUG 9. HE RETURNED NOTING KOTLEK, NEW HAMILTON, KOOSSELVECK, BIG BEND, ANDFEAFSKY, AND STARQUICKPUCK. HERE HE TOOK IN \$25.00. AUG 28 HE NOTES, "MR COCHRIN CAME UP AFTER REINDEER AND MR BARNARD PASSED DOWN IN A SAILBOAT." AUG 29, "MADE TO PILOT VILLAGE. TONED MR COCHRIN'S BOAT...TRADED \$75.00 IN TWO HOURS." HE TRADED \$100 THE NEXT DAY HERE. HE ARRIVED HOME AUG 31. SEPT 2 HE WENT UPRIVER TO RUSSIAN MISSION AND TUCKER'S FISH CAMP (DOG FISH), AND HOLY CROSS AND ANVIK. HE BOUGHT THE SIMEL (?) BARGE AND STOCK FROM MR KRUGER AND PLANS TO MOVE TO "STAR-QUICK-PUCK". SEPT 21 (FROM ANVIK) "'SUSIE' PASSED DOWN. 'BEN HUR' LEFT FOR UP RIVER. SEPT 22, "STEAMER 'MINNEAPOLIS' PASSED UP." SEPT 25, "STEAMER 'HERMAN' CAME UP WITH SOME FREIGHT." MAR 20, 1911 HE WENT FROM SHAGELUK TO ANVIK TO PURCHASE \$240.00 OF MERCHANDISE AND HE RETURNED TO SHAGELUK MAR 25. JUNE 2 PILCHER LEFT SHAGELUK AND CAME TO THE YUKON TO FIND IT FLOODED. "STEAMER 'OIL CITY' PASSED DOWN." JUNE 3, "STEAMER 'J P LIGHT' PASSED DOWN." PILCHER WENT TO HOLY CROSS, TUCKERS PLACE, RUSSIAN MISSION, BEAR CREEK. JUNE 8, "SHOT 2 DUCKS AND 1 GOOSE FROM THE 'HERBERT'."

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00011 B 910911

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4044

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,FORESTRY,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,HUNTING
 ABST STEAMER "MINNEAPOLIS" IS AT THE MISSION (RUSSIAN MISSION). JUNE 15 HE WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION AFTER BEING AT PORTAGE SLOUGH. HE STOPPED AT TUCKER'S FISH CAMP AND TONED A BOAT FOR HIM TO BACON HILL THEN UP TO PIAMUTE AND HOLY CROSS. JUNE 16 HE RAN UP THE INNOKO. JUNE 20, HE RETURNED TO THE YUKON AT HOLY CROSS, DOWN TO PIAMUTE AND TO HIS OLD HOME THE 21. JUNE 23, HE WENT TO ANDREAFSKY NOTING PASSING THE STEAMER "EVALIN" AT PILOT STATION. "HERMAN" 8 MILES ABOVE ANDREASKY. HE NOTES KOTLEK AND ARRIVED ST MIKE JUNE 27. HE LEFT ST MIKE JULY 10 AND BACK UP THE YUKON, NOTING HAMILTON, MT VILLAGE WHERE HE TOOK IN \$16.00, AND THEN ANDREAFSKY, STARQUICKPUCK, PILOT VILLAGE, RUSSIAN MISSION, TUCKERS, PIAMUTE, HOLY CROSS AND TO INNOKO. AUG 10, HE RETURNED TO HOLY CROSS AND BACK UP INNOKO. AUG 20, HE RETURNED TO YUKON GOING TO PIAMUTE, RUSSIAN MISSION, IVGRAHOKINUTE, JOKOINUTE, TUCKERS, HOLY CROSS AND BACK UP THE INNOKO. SEPT 9 HE AGAIN CAME TO HOLY CROSS, RUSSIAN MISSION, TUCKERS, DOG FISH, PIAMUTE, HOLY CROSS AND UP THE INNOKO.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00013 912913

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING,ROUTE,FREEZEUP
 ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 13, JUNE 1, 1912-MAR 13, 1913. GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. JUNE 1, HE IS ON THE YUKON. HE NOTES NEW HAMILTON, AND KOTLEK AND REACHED ST MIKE JUNE 3. HE SOLD HIS FURS FOR \$1365.00 TO SLATERBURGH AND LEFT ST MIKE JUNE 26 AND KOTLEK JUNE 27. HE PASSED MT VILLAGE, PILOT VILLAGE, JOKON, TUCKERS, PIAMUTE AND HOLY CROSS. JULY 18 HE WENT TO HOLY CROSS, TUCKERS AND THEN BACK TO THE INNOKO. JULY 29 PILCHER AGAIN CAME TO HOLY CROSS AND TUCKERS, THEN HE, TUCKER, MARSHA AND ANOTHER WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION, BACK TO HOLY CROSS AND AGAIN UP THE INNOKO. AUG 15 HE CAME TO HOLY CROSS AGAIN, AND THEN TO ANVIK. AUG 25 HE CAME TO HOLY CROSS AND THEN HOME. SEPT 14, HE AGAIN CAME TO HOLY CROSS. SEPT 15 HE NOTES "STEAMER "SUSIE" CAME UP WITH FREIGHT FOR ME." SEPT 16 HE STARTED HOME. SEPT 20 HE AGAIN CAME TO HOLY CROSS. SEPT 21, "BIG CROWD CAME DOWN ON THE STEAMER "L N WASHBURN" FROM IDITAROD" SEPT 22, "HERMAN" ARRIVED UP. "SUSIE" DOWN." HE WENT HOME SEPT 23, OCT 1 HE WENT TO HOLY CROSS FROM THE INNOKO. OCT 2, "STEAMER "J P LIGHT" CAME DOWN WITH BARGES. HE WENT UP INNOKO OCT 2. OCT 5 HE RETURNED TO THE YUKON AND NOTES THE STEAMER "LITTLE DELTA" STUCK WITH 2 BARGES. "SHOT SEVERAL GROUSE." HE RETURNED HOME OCT 6. OCT 27, PILCHER NOTES AT INNOKO "BIG JACK CAME OVER PORTAGE FROM ANVIK. REPORTS YUKON FROZE OVER."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00014 A 913914

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,FISHING,FORESTRY,HUNTING,RIVER
 BASIN,FREEZEUP,AGRICULTURE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,DISCHARGE
 ABST MAY 24, 1913 "YUKON ICE RUNNING THICK" MAY 25, "STRAY CAKES OF YUKON ICE PASSING THROUGH THE SLOUGH. MAY 31, "NATIVES FROM BARAZILA REPORT YUKON ICE MOVING" JUNE 7, "REACHED HOLY CROSS" HE THEN WENT TO TUCKERS, RUSSIAN MISSION. JUNE 11, HE NOTES TAKING IN 200 MUSKRATS" HE NOTES HAMILTON, KOTLEK AND ST MIKE ON JUNE 14. JULY 10 HE NOTES LOADING HIS BOAT INCLUDING 1/2 TON OF CARCINE (KERSENE). HE LEFT JULY 18 AND NOTES AGAIN KOTLEK, NEW HAMILTON, STARQUICKPUCK, WHERE JULY 27, HE NOTES "SCHOOL TEACHER BOWERS CAME FROM RUSSIAN MISSION IN A ROWBOAT". JULY 28 HE NOTES TUCKCHOKINUTE AND JULY 29, "SOLD \$50 WORTH OF GOODS AND RAN TO INGRAHAKINUTE." HERE HE SOLD \$50 AND THEN WENT TO EKOGINUTE, RUSSIAN MISSION, TUCKERS AND "CAUGHT FISH WHEEL VILLIAMS. (MR WILLIAMS) THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE FISH WHEEL. AM TAKING HIM TO HOLY CROSS" AUG 2, HE AND MR WILLIAMS WENT TO PIAMUTE, THEN TO HOLY CROSS. HE RETURNED TO HOLY CROSS AUG 15, AFTER SELLING HIS STORE. AUG 17, "LOUISE" WITH 4 BARGES PASSED UP, "WHITE SEAL", ONE LARGE BARGE DOWN." AUG 19 HE WENT TO ANVIK AND AUG 20 HE LOADED ON 1130 FT OF LUMBER AND AUG 21 TO HOLY CROSS AND AUG 23, DOG FISH, AUG 25, RUSSIAN MISSION, AUG 27, EKOCHOKINUTE. AUG 28, STARQUICKPUCK AUG 30, SWITCH BACK AND AUG 31, HE NOTES JO BERRY CAME DOWN IN ROWBOAT. SEPT 2, "MADE A RUN DOWN THE KULENECK BUT GOT STUCK ON A SHORT BEND... SHOT 2 GEESE. SEPT 4, "STOPPED FATHER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4045

TRICHA'S MISSION... TOOK A NATIVE BOY FOR PILOT AND RAN TO MY DESTINATION IN A SLOUGH (3) 6 MI BELOW. (HERE HE INTENDS TO BUILD A NEW TRADE POST) SEPT 7 "SHOT 3 DUCKS AND 1 PTARMIGAN" SEPT 9, "SHOT 3 DUCKS" SEPT 12, "NATIVES CAPTURED BULL SEAL IN FRONT OF VILLAGE" SEPT 17 HE INTENDED TO GO TO ST MIKE BUT TURNED AROUND SEPT 20 BECAUSE OF A STAMPEDE AT BEAR CREEK. SEPT 27, "STEAMER 'SUSIE' PASSED UP WITH BARGE" OCT 1, HE NOTES ANDREAFSKY AND OCT 3, PILOT VILLAGE OCT 9, "STEAMER 'HERENAN' STOPPED" (THIS WAS AT BEAR CREEK).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00014 0 913914

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, FISHING, FORESTRY, HUNTING, RIVER BASIN, FREEZEUP, AGRICULTURE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DISCHARGE

ABST OCT 22, "RIVER GORGED WITH ICE AND RAISED 2 FT." OCT 24, "ICE STOPPED MOVING, JUST ZERO. RIVER FALLING" NOV 1-HE NOTES THE CAMP NAME OF MARSHALL. NOV 13, "KRUGER, EDGER GOT BACK. 2 PILGRIMS FROM FAIRBANKS ONE CAME FROM NONE" NOV 25 HE MOVED TO ELEPHANT CREEK BUT WAS BACK AND FORTH TO MARSHALL. DEC 11, "SHOT 4 TARMIGAN" DEC 13 "REINDEER CAME UP TODAY FROM ANDREAFSKY" DEC 23 HE MOVED AGAIN TO ELEPHANT CREEK. JAN 30, HE CAME IN FROM THE CREEKS AND FEBRUARY 3 HE NOTES TRADING \$30.00. HE RETURNED TO ELEPHANT CREEK FEBRUARY 7 BUT RETURNED AND PACKED OUT AGAIN FEBRUARY 9. APRIL 12 HE WENT TO MARSHALL ADDG TEAMS WHICH HE NUSHED BACK TO MARSHALL. MAY 14 HE CAME TO TOWN AND NOTES MAY 15 THE RIVER RAISING. MAY 16, "RIVER RAISING SLOWLY." MAY 17, "RIVER RAISING FAST." MAY 19, "THE CHANNEL OF THE YUKON AT MARSHALL IS CLEAR OF ICE, BUT THE UPRIVER GORGE HAS NOT ARRIVED." MAY 20, "ICE IS RUNNING AND THE YUKON IS RAISING RAPIDLY." MAY 21, "RIVER RAISED ABOUT 6 FT IN 24 HRS. ICE COMING THROUGH THE SLOUGH." MAY 22, "RIVER FULL OF ICE AND RAISING QUITE NICE." MAY 23, "RIVER BOOMING WITH ICE. ALMOST BANK FULL AND RAISING 2 INCHES PER HR." MAY 24, "RIVER STOPPED RAISING 2 FT BELOW THE TOP OF THE BANK." MAY 25, "RIVER STATIONARY AND HALF FULL OF ICE." MAY 26, "ICE GETTING VERY THIN. I ROWED DOWN TO THE GORGE IN MY ROWBOAT." MAY 27, "STRAY CAKES OF ICE AND LOTS OF DRIFT RUNNING." MAY 29, "MORGAN'S SIMASH CAME DOWN AFTER HIS NEW GASOLINE PUT-PUT AND STARTED TO PIHUTE WITH IT." MAY 30, "RIVER FALLING...ICE ALL ABOUT GONE."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00015 914915

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FLOOD

ABST BOX NO 3, DIARY NO 15, JUNE 1, 1914-OCT 31, 1915, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. JUNE 1 DICK BENNETT AND PILCHER TOOK HIS BOAT TO EKOGINUTE AND THEN BACK TO MARSHALL WITH 3/4 TON OF GOODS JUNE 3. JUNE 5 HE WENT TO ELEPHANT CREEK. NOV 3 PILCHER CAME TO VOTE AND NOTES "ICE IS STILL MOVING ON THE YUKON" SEPT 14, 1915 PILCHER NOTES FLOOD AT MARSHALL.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632 00016 916

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST PILCHER NOTES GOING TO TOWN SEVERAL TIME FROM ELEPHANT CREEK. TOWN IS MARSHALL. JULY 15, 1916 HE CAUGHT THE "JULIA B" FOR ST MIKE AND REACHED ST MIKE JULY 17. AUG 6 HE NOTES ALBERT EDWARDS COMING FROM MARSHALL WITH GOLD DUST AND AUG 7, BILL BLANCHER ARRIVED FROM MARSHALL. WHILE IN ST MIKE HE WENT TO NOKE AND BOUGHT HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT FOR MINING. HE ALSO PURCHASED SOME EQUIPMENT AT ST MIKE, WHICH HE SHIPPED ON THE "BELINDA" AUG 25 HE LEFT FOR MARSHALL ON THE STEAMER "SARAH" WITH 6 BARGES IN TOW CARRYING 2000 TONS OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD IRON AND SPIKES, BOLTS AND FISH PLATES. HE NOTES NEW HAMILTON, MT VILLAGE AND REACHING MARSHALL AUG 30. SEPT 12, PILCHER AGAIN BOARDED THE "SARAH" FOR ST MIKE. SEPT 14, "HE ARE STUCK JUST ABOVE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4046

HAMILTON" SEPT 15, "GOT OFF THE MUD AND REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND STUCK ON THE FLATS WAITING FOR HIGH TIDE" HE REACHED ST. NIKE SEPT 16. SEPT 25, "LEASED THE STEAMER "SEALION" TO CARRY MY OUTFIT. (HYDRAULIC STUFF)" OCT 5, "THE POULTIE HARBOR CAME IN FROM MARSHALL WITH MAIL AND PASSENGERS" OCT 6, "STEAMER "SARAH" ARRIVED." OCT 7, "STEAMER "SUSIE" CAME IN." OCT 8, "TWO SCHOONERS CAME IN FROM MARSHALL." OCT 9 HE LEFT ST NIKE ON JOHN CHRISTIANSON'S LAUNCH. HE NOTES OLD HAMILTON, FISH CAMP, PILOT STATION AND ARRIVED IN MARSHALL OCT 13.

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03632 00017 917
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP
ABST PILCHER NOTES SEVERAL TIMES GOING TO THE YUKON-MARSHALL. JUNE 20 HE WENT TO PICK UP HIS EQUIPMENT. HE NOTES "STEAMER SUSIE CAME UP WITHOUT MY OUTFIT." JUNE 23 HE WENT TO TOWN TO MEET THE "SCHWATKA", WHICH DIDN'T SHOW UP. OCT 30, PILGRIM NOTES THE YUKON CLOSED.

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03632 00018 919
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW NO TRAFF;LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY
ABST PILCHER NOTES NOV 13,1919, "JO WEAVER REPORTS THAT ICE STOPPED RUNNING IN THE YUKON NOV 6." PILCHER NOTES YUKON CLOSED OCT 17,1920. MAR 17, "I TOOK BOB SLEDS TO THE YUKON AND HAULED MY JOHN BOAT HOME." MAY 21,1921 HE NOTES YUKON BROKE.

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03632 00019 922
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,DISCHARGE,FISHING,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP,WATER LEVEL
ABST PILCHER NOTES AT MARSHALL MAY 19 "THE YUKON IS ONLY BEGINNING TO RAISE AND LOOSEN THE ANCHOR ICE" MAY 24 HE WENT TO TOWN AND "FOUND THE YUKON BROKE" MAY 25, "ICE STOPPED." MAY 26 "ICE MOVING" MAY 27, "RIVER FULL OF ICE AND UP TO THE FOOT OF THE BANKS" MAY 28 "ICE THIN AND SCATTERING RIVER STOPPED RAISING" MAY 29, "RIVER STATIONARY,VERY LITTLE ICE" MAR 21-22 PILCHER CAME TO YUKON ON WAY TO THE KUSKOKWIM. HE RETURNED MAR 27. MAY 27,1923 HE NOTES YUKON BROKE. NOV 16,1923 HE NOTES THE EEL RUN ON THE YUKON "EVERY BODY IS BOTH HAPPY AND BUSY." DEC 8,1923, "MRS BLANKER JUST RETURNED FROM HOLY CROSS" MAY 27,1924, PILCHER NOTES ICE MOVED OUT OF YUKON MAY 22. JUNE 1, HE NOTES A STEAMER PASSED UP. "THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS BOUGHT THE OLD WIRELESS OUTFIT AND WILL START IT UP." JUNE 22,1924 PILCHER WENT TO INGRAHAKHUTE BY WAY OF WILLOW CREEK. OCT 24 HE NOTES ON A TRIP TO MARSHALL "ICE BEGAN RUNNING ON THE YUKON ON THE 14TH. YUKON IS JAMMED WITH ICE AND IS MOVING MIGHTY SLOW. MAY 15, HE NOTES AT MARSHALL THE RIVER RAISING RAPIDLY. OCT 31,1925 HE NOTES ICE RUNNING ON THE YUKON. MAY 29 PILCHER NOTES IN TOWN "THE YUKON JAMMED WITH ICE AND BLOCKED DEAD." OCT 20, PILCHER NOTES ICE RUNNING ON THE YUKON. JUNE 27 PILCHER NOTES FROM MARSHALL THE STEAMER "JACOBS" AUG 7 PILCHER NOTES THE HOSPITAL BOAT AT HOLY CROSS. AUG 22 HE NOTES STEAMER "GENERAL JACOBS" ARRIVED UP RIVER.

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03632 00020 929930
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND WATER CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREEZEUP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4047

ABST PILCHER NOTES YUKON BROKE UP VERY LOW JUNE 2, 1929. OCT 19, PILCHER NOTES AT MARSHALL THAT THE ICE IS RUNNING. OCT 20, "YUKON HALF-FULL OF RUNNING ICE. JUNE 4, 1930, PILCHER NOTES THE RIVER CLEAR OF ICE. AUG 17, HE NOTES STEAMER "EUSEE". OCT 29, "ICE RUNNING ON YUKON." NOV 3 "RIVER HAS BEEN FROZEN OVER FOR SEVERAL DAYS" NOV 23 PILCHER NOTES HIS GOOD FRIEND FRED KRUGER DROWNED ON THE YUKON BY RUSSIAN MISSION WHILE FALLING THROUGH THE ICE WITH DOG TEAM WITH HIM WAS JACK HORT. DEC 24 HE NOTES NATIVE ARRIVING BY "DOG MOBILE" FROM BOTH UP AND DOWN RIVER. (LATER NOTE NOTES THAT KRUGER'S DRAWING WAS FALSE RUMOR)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632_00021 931933

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, FISHING.

ABST PILCHER NOTES MAY 28, 1931 "EVIDENTLY THE YUKON RIVER HAS BROKE (HE IS AT ELEPHANT CREEK) AND IS RUNNING WITH ICE FROM THE INTERIOR WHICH IS LIBERATING FROST IN THE AIR" OCT 26, "RIVER IS HALF FULL OF ICE." NOV 26, "ICE ON YUKON IS FLOODED. TUNDRA IN LOWLANDS BARE" MAY 15 HE NOTES "NO DOUBT THE YUKON IS BROKE AND RUNNING. IT HAD MOVED A LITTLE ON THE 12 AND 13." AUG 14, 1932 HE NOTES "YUKON ROSE 5 FT LAST NIGHT" OCT 15 "I CAN FEEL IN THE AIR THAT ICE HAS STARTED TO RUN DOWN THE YUKON." MAR 12, 1933 "PEOPLE CATCHING TONS OF SMALL WHITE FISH IN TRAPS AT MARSHALL"

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632_00022 A 933940

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, MINING, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE

ABST PILCHER NOTES JUNE 1, 1933, "MAIL BOAT, THE NEW 'NENANA' CAME" OCT 7, "RIVER DEAD LOW" JUNE 1, PILCHER NOTES YUKON FREE OF ICE AT WILLOW. JUNE 9 PILCHER NOTES STEAMER "NENANA" AT MARSHALL. MAY 24, 1936 PILCHER NOTES THE RIVER CLEAR OF ICE. MAY 28 HE NOTES MAIL BOAT ARRIVING. OCT 16, "ICE JUST BEGINNING ON YUKON" NOV 10, "RIVER CLOSED, JAMMED WITH UPRIVER ICE." OCT 20, 1937 PILCHER WENT OVER HILLS AND BORROWED A NATIVE BOAT AND BOATED DOWN THE YUKON TO MARSHALL. OCT 28, 1937 HE NOTES THAT BECAUSE IT IS FREEZING THE ICE MUST BE MOVING ON YUKON. MAY 6, 1938, "RIVER ICE STILL HANGS" MAY 7, "STILL THE ICE HANGS. MAY 8, "ICE MOVED IN EARNEST TODAY." MAY 10, "ICE HANGS GORGED BELOW." MAY 11, "RIVER RAISING RAPIDLY. ICE SHIFTING MAY 14, "ICE ON RIVER JUST MADE LAST NIGHT". MAY 17, "RIVER RAISING RAPIDLY". MAY 18, "RIVER ANFD LOW FOR A BREAKUP. MAY 19, "RIVER FALLING" PILCHER HAS APPARENTLY MOVED INTO TOWN FOR SOMETIME. MAY 4 IS THE DATE HE MOVED. JUNE 9, "THE STEAMER 'NENANA' ARRIVED AT 2 A.M. AND WILL BE DISCHARGING FREIGHT AND MINING MACHINERY ALL DAY." JULY 9, "MAIL BOAT CAME FROM THE TANANA." JULY 24 HE PICKED BLUEBERRIES. ALSO JULY 27. AUG 14, "STEAMER 'EUSEE' ARRIVED FROM ST MICHAEL." AUG 20, "MAIL STEAMER NENANA ARRIVED THIS P.M." SEPT 3, "MAIL STEAMER CAME W.C. CHASE OF ANVIK CALLED ON ME." SEPT 9, "ANDY EDGAR CAME IN AND PAID ME \$250 FOR THE SNIPER CLAIM ON DISAPPOINTMENT." SEPT 20, "THE LAST TRIP OF MAIL BOATS ARRIVED". NOV 3, "ICE RUNNING VERY GOOD." NOV 4 "ICE RUNNING THICK" NOV 6 "ICE RUNS THE RIVER 2/3 FULL AND SLOWING UP" NOV 8 "ICE GETTING THICKER" NOV 10, "RIVER GORGED AND STOPPED LAST NIGHT" DEC 28 "ICE CLEARED OF SNOW ON THE RIVER SO KIDS ARE SKATING" FEB 13, 1939 HE MOVED BACK TO ELEPHANT. MAY 28, "YUKON BROKE BUT ICE JAMMED." MAY 29, "ICE RUNNING LIVELY" MAY 30, "ICE RUNNING LIGHT." MAY 31 "RIVER ALMOST CLEAR"

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03632_00022 B 933940

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, MINING, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4048

ABST JUNE 2, 1939 PILCHER NOTES CARL TINSON WITH HIS FEDERAL FISH BOAT ARRIVED FROM FAIRBANKS. JUNE 5, "MAIL BOAT ARRIVED." AUG 29 PILCHER MOVED BACK TO MARSHALL. OCT 17 PILCHER WENT TO ELEPHANT, ALSO OCT 19, 25 AND 31. OCT 21, "RIVER CLOSED AT 5 A.M." OCT 31 HE MOVED BACK TO ELEPHANT. JAN 6 HE MOVED BACK TO TOWN. HE WAS SICK ALL WINTER AND NEXT DIARY ENTRY IS APRIL. APRIL 23 HE WENT IS ELEPHANT APR 24 HE NOTES THE COLD, WINDY, RAIN INDICATES THE YUKON IS BROKEN AND ICE MOVING MOVED BACK MAY 1. MAY 2 HE NOTES "RIVER STILL RUNNING SOME ICE." MAY 4 MAIL PLANE ARRIVED. MAY 5 "SCATTERING ICE STILL RUNNING" MAY 7, "RIVER RUNNING PRETTY FULL OF HEAVY ICE" MAY 8, "ICE STILL RUNNING BUT SCATTERING." MAY 10, "RIVER CLEAR OF ICE AND THE LOWEST I HAVE SEEN AFTER A BREAK-UP." MAY 11 "WILLOWS IN HALF LEAF. GRASS 6" HIGH, ICE ALL GONE" MAY 30, HE NOTES STEAMER "NENANA" IN TOWN. JUNE 2-14 HE WENT BACK TO ELEPHANT. HE WENT BACK SEPT. 16, 23, NOV 7, DEC 2 AND 9. SEPT 23, "STEAMER "NENANA" GOT IN LAST NIGHT" OCT 20, "ICE ARRIVED ON YUKON THIS MORNING". OCT 21, "LARGE CAKES OF THIN ICE SCATTERY DOWN THE YUKON" OCT 27, "ICE STOPPED ON RIVER AT 9 A.M." DEC 9 HE MOVED BACK TO ELEPHANT AND DEC 24 BACK TO MARSHALL WHERE DIARY ENDS. HE NOTES HIS ELEPHANT CREEK MINING OPERATION WAS SOLD AT \$10,000 AND MORE. THE END OF DIARY CONTAINS A RECORD OF MINING OPERATIONS TO PAY WILLIAMS HIS DEBTOR. JUNE 24-25, 1940, CLEANUP 561 1/4 OZ, ROYALTY 84 1/4 OZ, SENT TO WILLIAMS 42 1/4 OZ, RETAINED 42 OZ, FOR NO 4. JULY 1, 324 1/4 OZ, ROYALTY 48 6/10 OZ, SENT TO WILLIAMS LATER JULY CLEANUP 289 OZ, ROYALTY 43 35/100 OZ, SENT TO WILLIAMS. AUG 21, 71 OZ, ROYALTY 10 65/100 OZ. LATER GROSS 421.50/100 OZ, ROYALTY 63 21/100 OZ. SHIPPED TO WILLIAMS. SEPT 20-21 407 OZ, ROYALTY SENT TO WILLIAMS 61 5/100 OZ. OCT 11, 650 20/100 OZ, ROYALTY 97 23/100, LATER 98 OZ, ROYALTY 14 70/100 OZ SENT TO WILLIAMS 75 OZ. THIS SEASON CLEANUP RAN OVER \$82,000.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03660 905
STOR 1603399
HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY
ABST IN OCT AND NOV OF 1905 CAPTAIN ROALD ADMUNDSEN TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER FROM THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO EAGLE. (P24)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03900 00001 976
STOR 1603399
HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST THE ICE ON THE YUKON BROKE UP ON MAY 2, 1976 AT EAGLE. (P2, FIELD TRIP REPORT--YUKON-CHARLEY TEAM MAY 3-16, 1976)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03900 00001 976
STOR 1603399
HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
ABST THE FIELD TRIP REPORT, EAGLE-YUKON RIVER--KANDIK RIVER--AND COAL CREEK 6/19/76-7/12/76 MENTIONED SEEING SEVERAL PEOPLE IN CANOES, KAYAKS, RUBBER RAFTS AND A RIVERBOAT ON THE YUKON RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE KANDIK AND CIRCLE. (P5) YUKON-CHARLEY TRAVEL REPORT JUNE 9-22, 1976 MENTIONS HIKING THE MAIL TRAIL FROM BOULDER CREEK TO FORD LAKE AND FROM SEVENTYNILE RIVER TO FORD LAKE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 03907 00006 941
STOR 1603399
HQUT N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4049

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, FISHING

ABST RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 269 U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES SEMI-MONTHLY REPORTS, YUKON
SEE TABLE DAILY CATCH OF KING SALMON FOR COMMERCIAL EXPORT IN THE YUKON DISTRICT FOR THE SEASON 1941....

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03907 00010 932950

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, FISHING, ECONOMY

ABST RECORDS GROUP 22 ENTRY 269 U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES ANNUAL REPORTS, YUKON
1932-50 THE COMMERCIAL VALUE FOR THE TOTAL FISH PACK ON THE YUKON RIVER FOR 1941 WAS \$68,972.00 (P6) IN A
MEMORANDUM FROM THE U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DATED 09/11/41, IT WAS STATED THAT 29,905 KING SALMON WERE
TAKEN IN 1941. 10% WERE TAKEN BY FISH WHEELS AND 90% BY GILL NETS. 17,705 KINGS WERE TAKEN AND DELEGATED FOR
LOCAL SALE AND USE. 75% WERE TAKEN BY FISH WHEELS AND 25% WERE TAKEN BY GILL NETS. 383,000 CHUM SALMON WERE
TAKEN BY FISH WHEEL ALONG THE RIVER AND USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR LOCAL USE 55,000 SILVERS WERE CAUGHT AT THE
MOUTH AND USED FOR LOCAL USE AND SALE. 60% WERE CAUGHT IN GILL NETS. 40% WERE TAKEN IN FISH WHEELS. (P1)
3,094 CASES OF #1 FLAT CANS KING SALMON WERE VALUED AT \$43,560.00. 229-800 POUND TIERCES MILD CURE KING
SALMON WERE VALUED AT \$24,100.00. 6000 POUNDS DRY SALTED SIDES KING SALMON WAS VALUED AT \$400.00. 4350 POUNDS
HARD SALTED BELLIES KING SALMON WERE VALUED AT \$652.00. 15000 POUNDS HARD SALTED BELLIES KING SALMON (LOCAL
SALE) WERE WORTH \$2,250. 5000 POUNDS SMOKED STRIPS WERE WORTH \$1,250.00. 256 TONS DRY FISH AT 6 1/2 CENTS PER
POUND WAS VALUED AT \$33,280.00 (P1) SEE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF FISHERIES MEMORANDUM ON THE CATCH
OF SALMON ON THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS FOR 1936, FOR A RUN-DOWN ON STATISTICS CONCERNING FISHING EQUIPMENT
AND FISH QUANTITIES (P1-6) THE CHUM SALMON RUN ON THE YUKON FOR 1932 WAS THE BEST EVER KNOWN (P1) SEE
FISHERIES STATISTICS RELATING TO SALMON CATCH FOR 1932 (PP1-6)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03909 00020 922932

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING

ABST RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 92 BOX 48 RECORDS OF THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUREAU OF FISHERIES DIVISION OF
ALASKAN FISHERIES GENERAL RECORDS-YUKON RIVER 1922-32. IN THE SEASON'S REPORT FOR THE YUKON RIVER WRITTEN BY
C. F. TOWNSEND TO THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES DATED 10/22/1927, IT WAS MENTIONED THAT C. HOGONAGELL USED A
CANOE AND OUT BOARD MOTOR TO TRAVEL FROM PORTAGE SLOUGH ON THE YUKON RIVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT BETHEL.
(P1)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03917 00003 909

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST NATIONAL ARCHIVES. RECORD GROUP 75. BOX 3. ENTRY 806. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIR, ALASKA DIVISION FILES.
STEVENS CAMP 1909. A LETTER FROM G T WILLIAMS, TEACHER AT STEVENS VILLAGE TO MR UPDEGRAFF IN WASHINGTON DC
EXPLAINS THAT THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD ABSORBED THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. HE ALSO
EXPLAINED THAT ALTHOUGH THE FREIGHT CHARGES FOR A MEDICINE CHEST WAS \$8.80, HE ACTUALLY HAD TO PAY \$9.00
BECAUSE IT WAS THE CUSTOM NOT TO GIVE CHANGE IN AMOUNTS LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 03917 00031 910911

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4050

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAPPING, FORESTRY

ABST NATIONAL ARCHIVES RECORD GROUP 75, ENTRY 806, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FILES, ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE GENERAL. LOUDEN, ALASKA 1910-1911. THE LOUDEN, ALASKA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1910 TO THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION STATES THAT THE TOWN IS ONLY 4 YEARS OLD. THE OLD VILLAGE WAS LOCATED 2 MILES DOWN RIVER AND WAS MOVED WHEN THE YUKON RIVER CHANGED ITS COURSE. THE MAIN SOURCES OF LIVELYHOOD ARE HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING. THERE WAS A TRADING POST/STORE AT THAT TIME, WHERE THE NATIVES COULD TRADE THEIR FURS. SOME OF THE NATIVES SUPPLEMENT THEIR INCOMES BY CHOPPING WOOD OR SELLING SNOWSHOES, SLEDS, WITTENS, OR MOCCASINS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03936 00017 930938

STOR 1603399

MOU# N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST RECORD GROUP 28, RECORDS OF THE P.O. DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL POWER BOAT AND STAR ROUTE REGISTER 1930-38 ALASKA AND HAWAII. ACCORDING TO CONTRACT ROUTE 18095 MAIL WAS TO BE DELIVERED AT LEAST 8 TIMES BETWEEN THE DATES JUNE 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1929 AT POINTS ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE YUKON RIVER WITHIN ALASKA.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03962 959

STOR 1603399

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST *NORTH OF BRISTOL BAY THE ONLY COMMERCIAL FISHING OF SIGNIFICANCE IS A GILL NET FISHERY FOR KING SALMON, WHICH IS CONDUCTED DURING JUNE ON THE LOWER YUKON RIVER. A QUOTA OF 65,000 FISH IS THE MAXIMUM CATCH ALLOWED BY REGULATION AND IS SHARED BY SEVERAL SMALL CANNERIES AND SALTERIES. BY ACT OF CONGRESS, NO OTHER SPECIES OF SALMON MAY BE COMMERCIALIZED ON THE YUKON RIVER, EVEN THOUGH LARGE RUNS OF CHUM AND COHO SALMON DO OCCUR. (P23)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 03967 918921

STOR 1603399

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FISHING, CANNERY, RIVER, ECONOMY

ABST THE YUKON RIVER SYSTEM PRODUCES THE GREATEST NUMBER OF CHUM SALMON OF ALL THE AREAS COVERED IN THIS REPORT. CATCHES RANGE FROM 500,000 TO NEARLY 1,000,000 FISH ANNUALLY. (P1) IN 1918 A FLOATING CANNERY WAS ESTABLISHED AT ANDREAFSKY. THIS MARKED THE FIRST COMMERCIAL UTILIZATION OF SALMON ON THE YUKON. FISHING WAS CARRIED ON FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON TO A POINT ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF CLEAR RIVER. IN 1919 AND 1920 THE SAME COMPANY OPERATED A CANNERY IN THE KWIGUK SLOUGH. (P15) COMMERCIAL FISHING ON THE YUKON WAS CLOSED ON AUGUST 31, 1921. IN 1918, 393 FISH WHEELS WERE USED ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES AND WERE VALUED AT \$19,650. 130 GILL NETS AGGREGATING 3,250 FATHOMS, VALUED AT 6,500 DOLLARS WERE ALSO USED ON THE YUKON IN 1918. (P16)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04066 00228 924

STOR 1603399

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4051

ABST EAGLE ROADS. CONSISTS OF A LETTER FROM JOHN B POWERS, OWNER OF A FREIGHT FIRM IN EAGLE TO COL JAMES G STEESE, PRESIDENT OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, DATED OCT 3, 1924. MAKES MENTION OF A SHIPMENT OF HORSES BY BOAT TO EAGLE. (P1) JOHN POWERS RENDERED GUIDING SERVICES FOR MAJOR GUTHALS AS FAR AS CHICKEN CREEK. (P2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04068 00012 948

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN

ABST PROPOSED FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT: RAMPART (1948) U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ESTIMATED THE YUKON RIVER DROPS ABOUT 1 FT PER MILE BETWEEN FT. YUKON (RIVER ELEVATION = 417 FT) AND RAMPART. (RIVER ELEVATION 220 FT) IN REFERENCE TO THE BUILDING OF THE RAMPART DAM, INSTALLATION OF LOCKS WAS INDICATED IN ORDER TO ALLOW BOATS TO PLY THE YUKON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04069 00038 940

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, FORESTRY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION

ABST ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT GENERAL CONTAINS A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY DESCRIBING COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT FOREST SPECIES; ALSO DEPICTS AREA OF POSSIBLE PROPOSED INUNDATION BY THE RAMPART DAM. LOCATIONS OF SAWMILLS ARE ALSO INDICATED; OPERATIONAL STATUS, AND YEARLY PRODUCTION OF LATE. SPECIAL MENTION IS MADE OF HIGH QUALITY SPRUCE TREES IMMEDIATELY ACCESSIBLE TO THE RIVER. (P4) HIGHER QUALITY STANDS WERE DISCOVERED TO BE LOCATED ON THE RIVER FLATS AND FLOOD PLAINS. (P4) RIVER USE ENTAILS BARGING OR RAFTING LOGS TO THE SAWMILL. (P4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04075 00010 951

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT

ABST RECORD GROUP 322, BOX 146486, FILE 420.1 EYSI ERO; DISCUSSION IS MADE OF A SPECIAL TRIP ON THE "NENANA." COAST GUARD REGULATIONS PROHIBIT MORE THAN 16 PASSENGERS DUE TO TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION AND FACT THAT IT IS AN OIL BURNING VESSEL. TRIP IN 1951.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04075 00017 916

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST RIVER BOAT. IN A STATEMENT ISSUED DEC 12, 1958, R LYNCH OF THE YUTANA BARGE COMPANY SUPPLIED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION BY PHONE: THE STEAMER ALICE WAS PILOTED BY W LANGLEY TO THE YUKON RIVER VIA THE KASUMIK SLOUGH IN 1916.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04075 00046 952

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT

ABST STEAMER TRIP LOGS, OIL REPORTS. DAILY LOGS (1952) FOR THE STEAMER NENANA. VOYAGES ARE ATTACHED TO THIS FAHULUS FORM.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04073 00051 955

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT

ABST LETTER FILE (SEPT-DEC)-NENANA DOCK. IN A LETTER DATED 10/21/1955 TO R. H. BRUCE FROM R. F. LYNCH DETAILS A SCHEDULE OF TRIPS OF CIVAIR VESSEL #19 AND BARGE #1 BY YUTANA BARGE LINE ON THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. A TOTAL OF 781 TONS WAS HANDLED FROM 8/26 TO 10/1 1955. PLACES VISITED BY THE STEAMER AND BARGE INCLUDED NENANA, TANANA, GALENA, MANLEY, KOYUKUK, AND RUBY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04075 00057 949955

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, BOAT LAUNCH SITE

ABST DOCUMENT IS FROM FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, LOCATED IN BOX 118179 TITLED "NENANA DOCK 1949-1955". DOCUMENT IS "STEAMER NENANA LOG BOOK", 1954. TRIP NUMBER 1, OF THE STEAMER NENANA, WAS FROM VILLAGE OF NENANA TO FT YUKON. STEAMER NENANA LEFT NENANA MAY 31, 1954. ARRIVED AT TANANA JUNE 2. HAD SOME TROUBLE AT RANPART RAPIDS, AND LOST GROUND ON RIFLES. ON JUNE 5 THE STEAMER NENANA DROPPED A BARGE ACROSS FROM STEVENS VILLAGE, AND PICKED UP BARGE 301. NENANA TIED UP ABOVE PERGATORY ON JUNE 5. ON JUNE 6 UNLOADED FREIGHT AND LOADED BARRELS AT BEAVER. ON JUNE 7 NENANA ARRIVED AT FT YUKON. DISCHARGED FREIGHT ALL NIGHT AND FOLLOWING MORNING. ON JUNE 8 LOADED EMPTY BARRELS. ON RETURN TRIP TO VILLAGE OF NENANA THE STEAMER NENANA TIED UP AT STEVENS VILLAGE. ACCORDING TO LOG MAY 31, DRAFT OF NENANA WAS 3 FT 6 IN FORWARD AND 3 FT 1 IN AFT. ON JULY 1, 1954 CREW OF STEAMER NENANA RECEIVED ORDERS TO TAKE VESSEL OUT OF SERVICE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04075 00061 A 922956

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER, WATER LEVEL

ABST DOCUMENT IS ARCHIVAL MATERIAL FROM FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, ALASKA RAILROAD RECORDS BOX 117925. CORRESPONDENCE FILE 025-601.2 FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS 1947, 1952. A LETTER DATED MARCH 26, 1956 FROM THE ALASKA RAILROAD TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT SIGNED BY E. J. KUNZ, GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, GIVES A TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR RIVER BOAT SERVICE ON THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS VIA YUTANA BARGE LINES. FROM NENANA TO FT YUKON AND WAY POINTS: LEAVE NENANA JUNE 1, JULY 1, AND SEPT 1, 1956. FROM NENANA TO MARSHALL AND WAY POINTS: LEAVE NENANA JUNE 1, JULY 15 AND SEPT 1, 1956. "THERE WILL BE FREIGHT SERVICE NENANA TO GALENA AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS WITH VESSELS LEAVING NENANA APPROXIMATELY EVERY WEEK." THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM A DOCUMENT TITLED "GENERAL INFORMATION COVERING RIVER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, THE ALASKA RAILROAD". IN 1923, THE INTERIOR DEPT. ESTABLISHED A MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE, TO BE OPERATED BY ALASKA RAILROAD BETWEEN NENANA AND HOLY CROSS (VIA TANANA AND YUKON). LATER THE ROUTE WAS EXTENDED TO MARSHALL. IN 1946 SERVICE WAS ESTABLISHED TO CIRCLE, LATER ONLY TO FT YUKON. REASON FOR HAVING RAILROAD PROVIDE RIVER SERVICE IS THAT FORMERLY AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY WAS THE SOLE OPERATOR AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC. THEY ACCOMPLISHED THIS BY BUYING OUT OF NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY RIVER LINES AND VARIOUS INDEPENDENTS. BY 1922 CONDITIONS WERE SO CHAOTIC THAT ALASKA RAILROAD WAS AUTHORIZED TO TAKE OVER. IN 1922 ALASKA RAILROAD WAS GIVEN 2 SMALL STERN WHEEL STEAMERS AND TWO BARGES FROM THE ARMY. BOATS USED TO PLY THE YUKON AND TANANA WERE STEAMER ALICE (1929-53), STEAMER NENANA, THE "YUKON", AND "BARRY K". 1923 TO 1933 AVERAGED AROUND 3000 TONS DURING THE NAVIGATION SEASON OF 4 1/2

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4053

MONTHS, ABOUT MAY 15-SEPT 30.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04075 00061 B 922956
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,RIVER,WATER LEVEL
 ABST DUE TO LOW WATER, NAVIGATION IS USUALLY IMPOSSIBLE AFTER THAT DATE. PASSENGER TRAFFIC DECLINED STEADILY AFTER 1935 WITH ADVENT OF AIRCRAFT. XEROXED TABLES GIVE INFORMATION ON TIME OF ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN VARIOUS POINTS, TONNAGES BY YEARS (1933-54), AND FLOATING EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE. A LETTER FROM YUTANA BARGE LINES SECRETARY, TREASURER, FRED D. GOODWIN WAS SENT TO E. J. KUNZ OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD. THIS LETTER WAS TO INFORM THE RAILROAD THAT "THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO FORT YUKON AND MARSHALL (FROM NENANA) WAS SCHEDULED FOR SEPT 1, 1955. LETTER DATED JULY 22, 1955. A MEMO DATED FEB 29, 1956 FROM E. J. KUNZ TO GEORGE R. HISE DISCUSSES THE LEASING OF RIVER BOATS BY THE RAILROAD. MEMO STATES THAT "THE SEASON COMMENCES ABOUT JUNE 1, AND ENDS ABOUT SEPT 15, EACH YEAR. A MAXIMUM OF 3 VESSELS, DEPENDING UPON NEED, HANDLING A TOTAL OF 10 BARGES ARE USED IN CONTINUOUS SERVICE DURING THE OPEN SEASON. ROUTING TO ALL TANANA AND YUKON VILLAGES BETWEEN NENANA AND MARSHALL TO THE SOUTH AND FORT YUKON TO THE NORTH". ALL INFORMATION IN FILE LABELED "RIVERBOAT SERVICE" 590 WITHIN FILE 025-601.2.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04075 00063 923
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
 ABST FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER 117925 CORRESP. FILES 025-601.2/FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS 1947, 1952. ONE SHEET DATED 4/16/1948 ENTITLED HISTORY OF REPRESENTATIVE RATES TO SPECIFIED POINTS ON THE YUKON RIVER, THE ALASKA RAILROAD FIRST ASSIGNED FREIGHT RATES ON THE TANANA, YUKON, INNOKO, AND IDITAROD RIVERS IN THE SPRING OF 1923. TARIFF ISSUED MAY 5, 1923, NENANA TO HOLY CROSS NAMED A RATE OF \$1.10 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .037. TARIFF AMENDED MAY 31, 1927 TO NAME A MAIL RATE TO MARSHALL, NENANA TO MARSHALL \$1.75 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .041; TARIFF REISSUED MAY 1, 1931, NENANA TO HOLY CROSS \$1.80 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .041; NENANA TO MARSHALL \$2.00 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .047; TARIFF REISSUED MARCH 15, 1943 NENANA TO HOLY CROSS, \$1.80 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .056, NENANA TO MARSHALL \$2.00 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .052. NOTE: INCREASE IN TON-MILE RATE IS DUE TO LESSENING OF DISTANCE, WHEN MILEAGE WAS MEASURED AND RECALCULATED; TARIFF REISSUED MAY 14, 1946 AND RATES EQUALIZED MAKING DOWNSTREAM AND UPSTREAM RATES EQUAL AS RECOMMENDED BY SENATE "THORON COMMITTEE"; PRESENT RATES ARE NENANA TO HOLY CROSS \$1.76 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .054, NENANA TO MARSHALL \$1.98 PER 100 POUNDS, TON-MILE RATE .051. IN THE ALASKA RAILROAD PUBLIC HEARING TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS SERVICE APRIL 21, 1949 ON P5 MENTIONED THAT THE WHITE PASS-YUKON RIVER COMPANY WAS ABLE TO DELIVER FREIGHT TO FORT YUKON 10 DAYS TO TWO WEEKS AHEAD OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD-YUTANA BARGE COMPANY ON ACCOUNT OF THE EARLIER DISAPPEARANCE OF ICE ON THE UPPER YUKON. PLEASE NOTE SHEET ENTITLED REVENUE FREIGHT HANDLED DEPICTING TONNAGES CARRIED BY TANANA-YUKON RIVER BOATS AND REVENUE PER TON FOR THE YEARS 1939 THRU 1948; FURTHER NOTE THE SHEET DATED 4/28/1949, ENTITLED CLASS RATES-IN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS. A SHEET DATED 4/16/1949 INDICATES TARIFF RATES FROM 1924 TO 1949 CONCERNING PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. NOTE SHEET DATED JUNE 9, 1948 RAIL AND RIVER DIVISION SHEET. PLEASE NOTE THE SHEET ENTITLED: SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES-TANANA-YUKON RIVER OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1923 TO 1948. IN THE ALASKA RAILROAD PUBLIC HEARING PROCEEDINGS FOR 4/21/1949 FREIGHT RATES ARE LISTED FOR VARIOUS COMMODITIES FROM HOLY CROSS TO IDITAROD. GENERAL MERCHANDISE \$35.00 PER TON, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS \$25.00 PER TON AND LUMBER \$30.00 PER TON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00036 973
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4054

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFFIC; LAND TRANSPORT

ABST A HISTORIC TRAIL FROM FAIRBANKS TO WISEMAN CROSSES THE WESTERN PART OF THE YUKON FLATS IN THE VICINITY OF BEAVER. ("HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL VALUES")

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04077 00063 978

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC; WATER CRAFT; PRESENT USAGE; GENERAL

ABST BOR MISC RIVER FILES; YUKON RIVER. THIS IS AN ASSEMBLAGE OF CORRESPONDANCE, FIELD NOTES, AND XEROXED MAGAZINE ARTICLES CONCERNING THE UPPER YUKON RIVER STUDY. ALL REFS TO TRAFFIC ARE BY STEAMBOATS, RAFTS, OR CANOES ON THE YUKON ITSELF. NO DATE IS REALLY PERTINENT SO I HAVE USED THE PRESENT DATE, JULY 31, 1978.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04088 904905

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC; WATER CRAFT; PAST USAGE; LAND GEOLOGY; WATER-LAND CRAFT; SPRING BREAKUP

ABST R DE NOGALES, ON VACATION TO ALASKA, DESCRIBES A TRIP DOWN THE YUKON RIVER IN 1904, THOUGH NOT A PART OF THE STAMPEDE TO THE TANANA DISTRICT, HE DID FOLLOW THE STAMPEDERS BY LEAVING DAWSON VIA THE YUKON RIVER ABOARD A FLAT-BOTTOMED LITTLE SCOW. (P62) HE NOTES BREAKUP OCCURRING IN JUNE 1904; FLOATING LOGS AND DRIFT ICE WERE VIEWED ON RIVER. AUTHOR AND DOC STEVENS PULLED INTO FORT GIBBON, NOW CALLED TANANA, TO PREPARE TO POLE THEIR BOAT UP RIVER TO FAIRBANKS. (P64) IN 1905 AUTHOR BEGAN HIS RETURN TRIP INTO CANADA BY DOG SLED ALONG THE HOODED SHORES OF THE RIVER AND TO AVOID FROZEN DRIFTWOOD ON THE BANKS, HE BEGAN TRAVELLING ON THE FROZEN RIVER. REFERENCE IS MADE TO A HOT SPRING OBSERVED ON ROUTE, AS WELL AS NUMEROUS SNOW-COVERED FLATS. (P79) HAVING MISSED A SAILING VESSEL FROM ANADER SEBERIA, DE NOGALES WAS COMPELLED TO TRAVEL BACK INTO ALASKA BY DOG SLED VIA THE YUKON HEADING FOR VALDEZ. (P90)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04089 900910

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER-LAND CRAFT; FREIGHT; WATER CRAFT; ECONOMY

ABST IN THE LATE WINTER-EARLY SPRING OF 1900, "KLONDIKE MIKE" HAHONEY, HAULED A PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE FROM DAWSON TO NULATO OVER THE YUKON, BY DOG TEAM, THEN ACROSS TO NOME, FOR AN AGREED-UPON PRICE OF \$250. (P261-270) SUBSEQUENTLY, IN 1904, KLONDIKE MIKE SAILED AS PASSENGER ON THE RIVER STEAMER "THE GOLDEN HIND" FROM NOME, UP THE YUKON, TO THE TANANA RIVER ENROUTE FAIRBANKS. THE STEAMER WAS A MAKE-SHIFT FLAT-BOTTOMED STERN-WHEELER, SIXTY-FIVE FEET LONG WITH A TWENTY FOOT BEAM AND FOUR-FOOT DRAFT. "FARE FOR MIKE, HIS DOGS AND SOME FREIGHT WAS \$250. (P304-305) LATER, IN 1910, MIKE MOVED A LARGE AMOUNT OF MINE EQUIPMENT BY THE RIVER STEAMER SEAL FROM FAIRBANKS TO EDITAROD VIA THE TANANA, YUKON AND INNOKO RIVERS. (P378-379)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04094 898

STOR 1603399

MOUJ N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER CRAFT; FREIGHT

ABST A GOOD PORTION OF THE SUPPLIES FOR DAWSON CITY ARRIVED BY STEAMER VIA THE YUKON RIVER ROUTE FROM ST MICHAEL. (P318) IN 1896 L EDWIN DUDLEY IN "THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS" STATED THAT SUPPLIES SHOULD ARRIVE IN MAY OR EARLY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4055

JUNE, AFTER THE ICE LEAVES THE RIVER. (P318)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04095 898899

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, MINING

ABST SAM C. DUNHAM STATES THAT AS A GENERAL RULE, WHERE THE PAY STREAK IS LOST IN THE CREEK, IT CAN BE FOUND IN THE HILLSIDE. THIS CONDITION HAS BEEN PROVEN TO EXIST AT "RANPART" IN APPROXIMATELY 1899. (P838) "DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-99 A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN WERE ENGAGED IN CHOPPING WOOD ON THE YUKON, AND AT THE OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION SEASON OF 1899 THERE WERE PROBABLY 25,000 CORDS OF WOOD SCATTERED ALONG THE RIVER." (P843) IN 1898 10,000 TONS OF FREIGHT WERE TAKEN TO DAWSON BY WAY OF ST. MICHAEL. (P832) IN FEB. 1900, THERE WERE 300 MEN AT WORK AT THE "RANPART DIGGINGS." (P841)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04097 287

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, MINING

ABST E J DYER DESCRIBES ROUTES TO THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS AND NOTES THAT THE ST MICHAEL OR UP-YUKON ROUTE HAS ONLY 2 1/2 MONTHS OF OPEN NAVIGATION, AND TREACHEROUS SAND-BARS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO LIMIT VESSELS TO ONLY ONE TRIP IN THE SEASON. (P43) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE YUKON RIVER REQUIRING ESPECIALLY SHALLOW DRAUGHT VESSELS OF LIGHT TONNAGE FOR ITS NAVIGATION. (P54) IT IS NOTED THAT RIVER STEAMERS ARE USED ALONG ABOUT 1800 MI. OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P54) THE PHRASE "SHIFTING SAND-BANK OBSTRUCTED RIVERS" IS USED IN REFERENCE TO THE YUKON AND OTHER RIVERS. ACCORDING TO G. H. DAWSON, IN 1887, THE YUKON DRAINS AN AREA OF 180,144 SQ. MI. IN THE U.S. IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL STEAMERS FROM ITS MOUTH TO MILES CANYON IN CANADA. (P134) PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT BOARD LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RIVER STEAMERS AT ST MICHAEL AND PROCEED 60 MI. ALONG COAST TO THE MOUTH OF YUKON. THERE THEY CAN CONTINUE ON THE RIVER FOR 2300 MI. WITHOUT A BREAK. VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS OF INDIANS, MISSIONARIES, AND TRADERS ARE SEEN ALONG THE ROUTE. THE FIRST 200-300 MILES IS THROUGH LOW FLAT COUNTRY, THEN LATER THE MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY IS REACHED. FT YUKON AND CIRCLE CITY, WITH ITS POPULATION OF 2000, ARE PASSED. SOME PLACER MINES ARE LOCATED NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P134-135) "ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE THE YUKON, BEYOND A STIFF CURRENT OF FROM FOUR TO FIVE MILES AN HOUR, THE WATER HAS NO OBSTACLE TO NAVIGATION AS FAR AS RINK RAPIDS, A DISTANCE OF OVER FIVE HUNDRED MILES, AND BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE IT IS NAVIGABLE TO THE SEA." (P53)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04105 898905

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, PHOTO

ABST ON AUG. 8, 1898, THE "YUKONER" OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. FLEET, SAILED FROM ST MICHAEL TO DAWSON CITY "WITH A FULL PASSENGER LIST." (P163) HER DIMENSIONS WERE 170.8 FEET LONG BY 32 FEET BEAM BY 5.7 FEET DEPTH, AND SHE WAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN JOHN IRVING. (P161) A PICTURE OF THE BOAT IS LOCATED ON PAGE 162. "SHE PASSED EVERY STEAMER THAT SHE ENCOUNTERED ON THE RIVER AND MADE THE TRIP TO DAWSON IN 14 DAYS, OF WHICH 8 DAYS AND 4 HOURS WERE ACTUAL RUNNING TIME." (P163) THE TRIP DOWN RIVER BACK TO ST MICHAEL TOOK 7 DAYS. "IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE "YUKONER" HAD MADE THE FASTEST ROUND TRIP ON RECORD." (P163) THIS INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM HACKING AND LAMB'S "THE PRINCESS STORY: A CENTURY AND A HALF OF WEST COAST SHIPPING." THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD SOLD THE STEAMER "SCHWATKA" TO AMERICAN BUYERS IN 1905. "FOR SOME YEARS SHE RAN ON THE LOWER YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS." (P170)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4056

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04107 898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S2905 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC; WATER CRAFT; COMMUNITY; BOAT LAUNCHING; SITE; LAND TRANSPORT; GENERAL; VEGETATION
 ABST CIRCLE CITY IN 1898 IS THE SITE OF "AD TINES ON THE YUKON" BY C. S. HAMLIN, A COLLECTION OF SOURDOUGH TALES. HE MENTIONS 2 MEN INTENDING TO FLOAT FROM DAWSON TO "FAR BELOW FORTY MILE". THE BOAT GETS A HOLE AND THEY ARE PICKED UP BY A SMALL BOAT AND TAKEN TO CIRCLE CITY. ANOTHER MAN WHO LEFT DAWSON IN A SMALL BOAT GOT FROSTBITE BEFORE REACHING CIRCLE CITY. (P19) MANY PROSPECTORS WINTERED IN CIRCLE CITY "CUTTING WOOD CLOSE BY THE BANKS OF THE YUKON, FOR THE RIVER BOATS". (P1) THE AUTHOR SPEAKS OF PRE-CHECHAGO DAYS AND "THE LOG DUGOUT TO FLOAT IDLY DOWN THE YUKON TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN". (P21) GRUB WAS OFTEN LEFT AT FT YUKON "TAKEN OFF THE BIG BOAT UNABLE TO GET UP THE RIVER AND LEFT IN CHARGE OF A WATCHMAN". FROM WHENCE DAWSON FOLKS WITH DOGSLEDS, TRAILERS, AND HAND SLEDS WOULD COME DOWN TO GET IT. (P30) THE STEAMBOAT "HAY WEST" CAME UP THE YUKON IN FALL OF '98 WITH A FULL LOAD OF YOUNG LADIES. THE BOAT WAS TIED UP TO THE WHARF. (P42) ENTIRE BOOK IS COMPOSED OF DISJOINTED, RAMBLING ANECDOTES, MUCH OF WHICH OCCUR ON THE KLONDYKE, YUKON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04108 896
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW FREEZEUP; FREIGHT; DIMENSION; COMMUNITY; ROUTE; ECONOMY; TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER CRAFT; DISCHARGE
 ABST FREEZEUP HAS OCCURRED AS EARLY AS MIDDLE OF AUGUST. (P74) FREIGHT COST 1 DOLLAR PER POUND FROM CIRCLE CITY TO THE KLONDIKE. WINTER PROVISIONS WERE SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO A MAY 14 (YEAR IS UNKNOWN) LETTER WRITTEN BY J. F. WALLACE, BOATS WERE NOT ABLE TO GET TO THE KLONDIKE ON ACCOUNT OF ICE. (P107) YUKON DESCRIBED AS FLOWING THROUGH FROZEN, ROCK-RIBBED REGION FOR 2600 MILES. (P111) MOST OF THE RIVER IS CLOSED BY ICE FROM SEPTEMBER TO MAY. (P130) IT TAKES FROM 35-60 DAYS TO TRAVEL FROM ST MICHAEL TO DAWSON CITY. (P131) COMMERCIAL COMPANY WAREHOUSES LOCATED AT ST MICHAEL. THE ISLAND COMMUNITY CONSISTED OF SEVERAL HUNDRED ESKIMOS, SEVERAL MISSIONARIES, A NUMBER OF TRADERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COMMERCIAL COMPANIES. (P132) CIRCLE CITY WAS ONCE A MAIL STATION AND TRADING POST. THE CITY IS LOCATED ON A FLAT PLAIN, 20 FT HIGHER THAN THE RIVER. LOG HOUSES RENTED FOR 15 DOLLARS A MONTH OR SOLD FOR 500, PRIOR TO THE STAMPEDE. IN APRIL (1896 OR 1897) IT HAD 1500 RESIDENTS, HOWEVER ONLY A FEW DOZEN ARE EXPECTED TO REMAIN THROUGH THE WINTER. (P134) THE ROUTE USED FOR TRANSPORTING MAIL FROM JUNEAU TO CIRCLE CITY INCLUDES TRAVEL OVERLAND, ACROSS LAKES AND DOWN THE YUKON. THE ROUTE IS 900 MILES LONG. THE SUMMER CARRIER, A MAN NAMED BEDDIE MAKES 5 TRIPS BETWEEN JUNE AND NOV AND IS PAID 500 DOLLARS A TRIP. THE WINTER CARRIERS, CORBIN AND HAYES, ARE PAID 1700 DOLLARS FOR EACH ROUND TRIP. (P171) THE YUKON RIVER PROPER IS 2044 MILES IN LENGTH. FROM FT SELKIRK IT FLOWS NORTHWEST 400 MILES AND TOUCHES THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. IT THEN BENDS SOUTHWARD FOR 1000 MILES AND EMPTIES IN THE SEA. IT DRAINS MORE THAN 600,000 MILES OF LAND. AT ITS MOUTH IT IS 60 MILES WIDE. ABOUT 1500 MILES INLAND IT WIDENS OUT FROM 1 TO 10 MILES. THERE ARE PLACES, EVEN DURING THE HIGH WATER SEASON, WHERE THE RIVER IS SO SHALLOW ONLY FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS CARRYING FROM 400 TO 500 TONS CAN NAVIGATE. (P194-196)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04110 895897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER CRAFT; FREIGHT; COMMUNITY; AGRICULTURE; ECONOMY; LAND GEOLOGY; WATER GEOLOGY; VEGETATION; DISCHARGE; GENERAL; RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST H WEST TAYLOR RECORDED MR HAYNE'S 2 YEARS AS A NORTHWEST HUNTED POLICEMAN IN THE KLONDYKE REGION. THE ONLY RELEVANT INFORMATION IS HAYNE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP UP AND DOWN THE YUKON, FROM (ST MICHAELS) MOUTH TO CANADA. THE POLICE DETACHMENT TRAVELED ON THE P B HEARE STEAMER DEPARTING FROM ST MICHAELS ON JULY 5, 1895 FOR THEIR 1806 HI. TRIP. (P25) THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE WAS FLAT AND DREARY UNTIL JULY 8TH WHEN IT BECAME HILLY.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4057

(P30) THE BOAT WAS A FLAT BOTTOMED STERN-WHEEL DRIVEN BY WOOD POWERED STEAM. THEY HAD TO COLLECT WOOD FREQUENTLY FROM ALONG RIVER. (P26) PASSED INDIAN VILLAGES ALONG BANKS AT INTERVALS. (P29) THEIR AVERAGE SPEED IN THIS LOWER STRETCH OF RIVER WAS ABOUT 80 MI. PER DAY UNDER FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. (P32) REACHED THE SMALL ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SETTLEMENT ON JULY 10TH, ABOUT 500 MI. FROM MOUTH, VEGETABLE GARDEN THERE AND 2 OR 3 GOOD-SIZED ROWING BOATS. (P35) CURRENT GOT STRONGER AS THEY GOT FARTHER UP RIVER. (P35) CURRENT VERY SWIFT THROUGH THE RAMPART, WHICH WAS STRETCH OF RIVER THROUGH INTERMINABLE HILLS THAT HEMMED IN THE RIVER. AND NAVIGATION DANGEROUS AT TIMES THROUGH RAMPARTS. (P36) YUKON FLATS, BEYOND THE RAMPARTS AREA IN WHICH RIVER SPREAD OUT FOR ABOUT 10 MILES ON EITHER SIDE OVER VAST FLAT COUNTRY DOTTED BY INNUMERABLE IS LETS. THE BAR AT ENTRANCE TO FLATS WAS DIFFICULT TO GET OVER DUE TO STRONG CONTRARY WIND. ALL PASSENGERS AND CREW HAD TO DISEMBARK TO ALLOW STEAMER TO FLOAT OVER THE BAR. (P36) FORT YUKON, OLD HEAD-QUARTERS FOR HUDSON BAY TRADING COMPANY, WAS THEN ABANDONED. CIRCLE CITY THE FIRST OF THE MINING CENTERS, WAS REACHED ON JULY 20. (P37) THE RETURN JOURNEY DOWN RIVER 2 YEARS LATER IN P B WEARE STEAMER WENT SWIFTLY. THE HEAVILY-LADEN STEAMER WENT NEARLY 10 KNOTS AN HOUR INCLUDING STOPPAGES FOR FUEL AND THE 1800 MILE TRIP TOOK ONLY 8 DAYS. (P171&172) THE COST OF TRIP FROM ST MICHAELS TO DAWSON WAS \$100. (P183)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04110 895897
 STOR 1603399
 MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER

ABST H NEST TAYLOR RECORDED MR HAYNE'S 2 YEARS AS A NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICEMAN IN THE KLONDYKE REGION. THE ONLY RELEVANT INFORMATION IS HAYNE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP UP AND DOWN THE YUKON, FROM (ST MICHAELS) MOUTH TO CANADA. THE POLICE DETACHMENT TRAVELED ON THE P. B. WEARE STEAMER DEPARTING FROM ST MICHAELS ON JULY 5, 1895 FOR THEIR 1800 MI. TRIP. (P25) THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE WAS FLAT AND DREARY UNTIL JULY 8TH WHEN IT BECAME HILLY. (P30) THE BOAT WAS A FLAT BOTTOMED STERN-WHEEL DRIVEN BY WOOD POWERED STEAM. THEY HAD TO COLLECT WOOD FREQUENTLY FROM ALONG RIVER. (P26) PASSED INDIAN VILLAGES ALONG BANKS AT INTERVALS. (P29) THEIR AVERAGE SPEED IN THIS LOWER STRETCH OF RIVER WAS ABOUT 80 MI. PER DAY UNDER FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. (P32) REACHED THE SMALL ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SETTLEMENT ON JULY 10TH, ABOUT 500 MI. FROM MOUTH, VEGETABLE GARDEN THERE AND 2 OR 3 GOOD-SIZED ROWING BOATS. (P35) CURRENT GOT STRONGER AS THEY GOT FARTHER UP RIVER. (P35) CURRENT VERY SWIFT THROUGH THE RAMPART, WHICH WAS STRETCH OF RIVER THROUGH INTERMINABLE HILLS THAT HEMMED IN THE RIVER. AND NAVIGATION DANGEROUS AT TIMES THROUGH RAMPARTS. (P36) YUKON FLATS, BEYOND THE RAMPARTS AREA IN WHICH RIVER SPREAD OUT FOR ABOUT 10 MILES ON EITHER SIDE OVER VAST FLAT COUNTRY DOTTED BY INNUMERABLE IS LETS. THE BAR AT ENTRANCE TO FLATS WAS DIFFICULT TO GET OVER DUE TO STRONG CONTRARY WIND. ALL PASSENGERS AND CREW HAD TO DISEMBARK TO ALLOW STEAMER TO FLOAT OVER THE BAR. (P36) FORT YUKON, OLD HEAD-QUARTERS FOR HUDSON BAY TRADING COMPANY, WAS THEN ABANDONED. CIRCLE CITY THE FIRST OF THE MINING CENTERS, WAS REACHED ON JULY 20. (P37) THE RETURN JOURNEY DOWN RIVER 2 YEARS LATER IN P B WEARE STEAMER WENT SWIFTLY. THE HEAVILY-LADEN STEAMER WENT NEARLY 10 KNOTS AN HOUR INCLUDING STOPPAGES FOR FUEL AND THE 1800 MILE TRIP TOOK ONLY 8 DAYS. (P171&172) THE COST OF TRIP FROM ST MICHAELS TO DAWSON WAS \$100. (P183)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04121 896898
 STOR 1603399
 MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY

ABST IN DESCRIBING THE ALL-WATER ROUTE TO DAWSON CITY IN 1898, HENRY WYSHAM LANIER STATES THAT THE TRAVELOR MUST FIRST MAKE THE 4000 MI. TRIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ST MICHAEL. A "SHALLOW-DRAFT" STEAMER IS THEN BOARDED FOR THE NEARLY 2000 MI. TRIP UP STREAM TO DAWSON. (P172) "SEVEN WEEKS IS A FAIR ALLOWANCE FOR THE JOURNEY" WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS COMPARATIVELY EASY. (P172) IN 1896 AFTER GEORGE CORNACK DISCOVERED GOLD ON BONANZA CREEK, CIRCLE CITY WAS PRACTICALLY DESERTED. (P170)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4058

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04127 897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY
 ABST ELLIS LUCIA'S "KLONDIKE KATE" RECOUNTS THE LIFE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS KITTY ROCKWELL (1876-1957) AND HER EXPERIENCES IN THE KLONDIKE DURING THE GOLD RUSH; REFERENCE IS MADE TO A 1700 MI. TRIP, MADE IN THE SUMMER, BY TWO SMALL VESSELS, THE "PORTUS D. WEARE" AND THE "ALICE", DOWN THE YUKON TO THE SEA, MORE THAN 80 PROSPECTORS MADE THIS TRIP, AND THEY BOARDED SHIPS AT ST MICHAEL FOR SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO. (P67&68) ESTIMATED DATE OF THIS EVENT IS 1897.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04147 898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT
 ABST P. T. WIZONY, IN DESCRIBING HIS ALASKAN ADVENTURES, NOTES A TRIP MADE 1898 ABOARD THE RIVER STEAMER "P. B. WEARE" ALONG THE YUKON RIVER FROM CANADA TO ST. MICHAEL. INDIANS EXCHANGED WOOD NEEDED BY THE STEAMER FOR SUCH ITEMS AS DENIM AND CALICO FABRIC. FOOD WAS OBTAINED FROM ONE OF THE COMPANY TRADING POSTS. (P20-21) REFERENCE IS MADE TO PASSING CIRCLE CITY AND FORT YUKON. THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED ON YUKON WAS OVER 2300 MILES. (P22)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04149 887
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S270N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,AND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1887, THE AUTHOR TOOK A STEAMER DOWN THE YUKON TO ST MICHAEL. ABOUT ONE HUNDRED MI ABOVE FORT YUKON THE R WIDENS OUT AND NUMEROUS ISLANDS APPEAR CAUSING MANY DIFFERENT CHANNELS. HE PASSED FORT YUKON, THE COUNTRY ALONG THERE IS LOW & FLAT, THE R SOME 7 MI IN WIDTH. THE R FROM FORT YUKON ON THE WAY DOWN TAKES A LONG BEND NEARLY DUE WEST. THEY (THE AUTHOR & OTHERS ON THE STEAMER) STOPPED TO CHOP WOOD. THEY STOPPED AT AN INDIAN RANCH TO DO SOME TRADING. ARRIVED AT LOWER RAMPARTS WHERE THE R IS CONSIDERABLY CONFINED FOR SOME 150 MILES. THEY ARRIVED AT THE RAPIDS (50 MI ABOVE NUKLAKIYET). THE RIVER HERE IS VERY CONFINED, APPARENTLY ONLY ABOUT 500 YDS FROM BANK TO BANK, ALTHOUGH THE CURRENT DOES NOT FLOW; THE AUTHOR JUDGES, MORE THAN ABOUT 5 MPH. HE UNDERSTANDS THAT IT IS MORE RAPID DURING LOW WATER FOR THERE IS A BAR NEAR THE MIDDLE COMPOSED OF LARGE BOULDERS. (PP67-68) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT VILLAGES BECOME MORE NUMEROUS FROM NUKLAKIYET DOWN; THEY STOPPED AT VARIOUS PLACES ALONG THE WAY TO CHOP WOOD (PP71-2) JULY 1, THE AUTHOR TOOK A SWIM IN THE R & FOUND THE WATER VERY COLD (P75) MAY 21, 1887, AT KOYUKUK R. BREAKUP OCCURED & THE R WAS CLEAR FOR NAVIGATION ON THE 28TH (P70) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THERE SEEMS TO BE GOLD ON MOST ALL THE CREEKS & R PUTTING INTO THE YUKON (P70)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04154 A 862890
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
 ABST ACCORDING TO W. OGILVIE'S HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY DAYS ON THE YUKON, THE YUKON RIVER RISES WITHIN 15 FT. OF TIDAL WATERS IN DYEA INLET AND FLOWS IN A NORTH-WESTERLY DIRECTION FOR ABOUT 1,000 MI. INTO ARCTIC CIRCLE. THERE IT TURNS SOUTH-WEST AND FLOWS 1200 MI. TO THE BERING SEA. (P.4) "FROM THE HEAD OF BENNET TO BERING SEA IS ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MILES BY THE COURSE OF THE RIVER, AND ALL THIS LENGTH, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THREE AND A HALF MILES AT THE CANYON AND RAPIDS, IS NAVIGABLE..." (P.5) THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4059

RIVER WITH ALL ITS TRIBUTARIES GIVES ABOUT 3500 MI OF ORDINARY FLAT- BOTTOMED STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION. (P-6) THE FIRST STEAMER ON THE YUKON WAS NAMED THE YUKON. IN 1869 IT MADE ITS MAIDEN VOYAGE UP TO AND PAST FT YUKON. THE SECOND STEAMER, ST MICHAEL, WENT AS FAR AS SELKIRK IN 1871, AND RETURNED WITH A CARGO OF FURS. (P.69) A SMALL STERN-WHEEL STEAMER CALLED THE NEW RACKET WAS BUILT AND LAUNCHED ONTO THE YUKON IN 1883. LATER IT WAS PURCHASED AND USED BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. (P.70) THE THREE MENTIONED BOATS WERE OF AN AVERAGE LENGTH OF FROM 70 TO 80 FT AND 14 TO 20 FT WIDE, WITH A HULL DEPTH OF FROM 3 TO 4 FT. (P.75) THEY SHOVED BARGES CAPABLE OF CARRYING ABOUT 10 TONS. (P.76) IN 1889 THE STEAMER ARCTIC WAS BUILT AND LAUNCHED ONTO THE YUKON. THE BOAT MEASURED 140 FT IN LENGTH, 28 FT. IN WIDTH AND 6 FT. IN DEPTH. IN 1895 THE STEAMER MADE FOUR TRIPS FROM ANVIK TO FORTY MILE IN ONE SEASON, APPROX. 14000 MILES IN A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO MONTHS. THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO ADDED IN 1892, THE PORTEOUS B HEARE AND THE JOHN F HEALY STEAMERS TO THE LIST OF THOSE ALREADY TRAVERSING THE YUKON WATERS. (P.80) THE THREE LARGEST STEAMERS OWNED BY NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. WERE THE HANNAH, SARAH, AND SUSIE. THEIR MEASUREMENTS WERE 222 FT. B IN IN LENGTH, BEAM OF 42 FT. AND DEPTH OF 6 FT. 2 IN. THE NET REGISTERED TONNAGE WAS 639. (P.83) MENTION IS MADE OF A MISSIONARY WHOSE WORK CARRIED HIM UP THE YUKON TO THE FORTY MILE, AND FROM THERE OVER TO THE HEAD OF THE TANANA. THIS MISSIONARY WAS SAID TO HAVE DISCOVERED GOLD ALONG ONE OF THE BRANCHES OF BIRCH CREEK AROUND 1862 OR '63. (P.87) ARTHUR HARPER, JACK MCQUESTEN, AND MOSER MERCIER BEGAN A PROSPECTING TRIP ON JUNE 4, 1874 THAT CARRIED THEM ABOARD MERCIER'S BARGE ALONG THE YUKON TO ST MICHAEL. IN LATE JUNE OR EARLY JULY, HARPER AND OTHERS BOARDED A STEAMER THAT CARRIED THEM TO THE TANANA WHERE THEY BEGAN PROSPECTING. (P.97) IN 1875 HE MADE A TRIP DOWN THE YUKON FROM TOWN OF RELIANCE TO WHERE THE TOWN OF EAGLE IS NOW LOCATED. (P.100)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04154 B 862890
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST EDWARD SCHIEFFELIN IS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE UP THE YUKON TO TANANA STATION IN THE FALL OF 1862 ACCORDING TO W OGILVIE'S HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF EARLY DAYS ON THE YUKON. SCHIEFFELIN SOUGHT QUARTZ LODES BUT DIDN'T DISCOVER ANY. (P.107) OGILVIE NOTES THAT THE STEAMER ARCTIC HAD BEGUN MAKING REGULAR TRIPS ON THE RIVER IN 1890. (P.112)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04160 897898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PUBLICATION OF 1899, THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE KLONDYKE, RIVER STEAMERS UP THE YUKON FROM ITS MOUTH TO DAWSON CITY IS GIVEN AS ONE ROUTE TO THE GOLD FIELDS. (P1) IN 1897, 1000 PERSONS SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND PUGET SOUND CITIES EXPECTING TO GO TO DAWSON BY WAY OF ST MICHAELS AND THE YUKON BUT LESS THAN 45 MADE IT; THE OTHERS ARE SCATTERED ALONG THE LOWER YUKON OR AT ST MICHAEL'S ISLAND BECAUSE OF FREEZEUP. (P12) BISHOP ROWE IN A LECTURE AT SITKA IN 1897, DESCRIBES THE YUKON RIVER: AT THE "RAMPART", RIVER IS ONE MILE WIDE; AT CIRCLE CITY IT IS 10 MI. WIDE; NEAR FORT YUKON IT IS 10 TO 50 MI. WIDE. THE YUKON FLATS ARE ABOUT 250 MI. LONG AND IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE NAVIGATION IS AT ALL DIFFICULT. THE MOUTH IS 75 MI. WIDE AND SHALLOW DUE TO DELTAIC SITUATION. THE NAVIGABLE CHANNEL THROUGH THE DELTA WILL NOT ADMIT A BOAT DRAWING MORE THAN 5 FT. WHEN THE TIDE IS HIGH. FEW MILES UP RIVER FROM MOUTH THE RIVER IS DEEP AND BOATS DRAWING 10 TO 12 FT. COULD PROBABLY RUN UP TO YUKON FLATS. ALL ALONG YUKON FROM LOWER PART TO TANANA ARE ROLLING HILLS AND TREE COVERED VALLEYS. (P24)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04161 897898
 STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4060

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEY# TRAFFIC; WATER CRAFT; PAST USAGE; COMMUNITY; BREAKUP

ABST MENTION IS MADE BY F. PALMER WRITING IN 1898 FOR THE FORUM MAGAZINE, OF THE "BELLA" CAPTAINED BY MR HANSEN OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO THIS STEAMER GAVE FREE PASSAGE FROM DAWSON TO CIRCLE CITY, ALONG THE YUKON, DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1897, A YEAR WHEN WATER WAS UNUSUALLY LOW. 200-300 PERSONS WITHOUT PROVISIONS WERE OFFERED PASSAGE TO CIRCLE CITY TO OBTAIN FOOD. THE STEAMER, THE LAST TO COME UP RIVER, ARRIVED AT DAWSON VIA THE YUKON TOWARD THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION WITH ONLY A FEW PROVISIONS FOR THE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING POPULOUS, THUS THE NEED FOR FREE PASSAGE OUT OF DAWSON TO OBTAIN PROVISIONS AND AVOID RIOTING. (P49-51) ICE WENT OUT OF THE RIVER, AT DAWSON, ON MAY 4, 1897. (P51)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04181 900

STOR 1608399

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEY# TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER-LAND CRAFT; LAND TRANSPORT

ABST STANLEY SCEARCE TRAVELED FROM DAWSON TO NONE BY DOGSLED MOST OF IT BEING DONE ON THIS RIVER. (P34) HE IS TO TRAVEL SOME 1200 MI. THE RIVER FLOWS FROM A QUARTER MI. IN SOME CANYON TO 60 MI AT CIRCLE CITY. (P34)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04187 A 897898

STOR 1603399

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEY# TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER CRAFT; LAND GEOLOGY; WATER GEOLOGY; COMMUNITY; FREIGHT; DISCHARGE; RIVER CHANNEL; BREAKUP; DIMENSION; TIDE; VEGETATION

ABST "TO ALASKA FOR GOLD" IS JOHN F STACEY'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN ALASKA WHILE PART OF A 12 MEMBER EXPEDITION PARTY OF THE KLONDIKE MINING CO OF MANCHESTER, N.H. THE YUKON RIVER IS USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE PARTY. A TRIP WAS MADE UP THE YUKON RIVER TO RAMPART CITY ON A BARGE WHICH HAD NO STEAM AND HAD TO BE TOWED BY RIVER BOAT. "THE TIDE IS FELT FOR 200 MILES UP THE RIVER AND UP ANOTHER HUNDRED MILES ARE SOME RAPIDS WHICH WE WERE ABLE TO MAKE ONLY BY TACKLING SHIP AND GAINING A LITTLE EACH TURN." (P30) FLOATING SANDBARS WERE ENCOUNTERED. THE RIVER IS VERY SHALLOW IN SOME PLACES SO THAT RIVER BOATS "CARRY ONLY 3 FT. OF WATER" WHEN LOADED. REGARDLESS, THE BOAT BECOMES STUCK SEVERAL TIMES AND EVENTUALLY MUST BE TOWED BY ANOTHER RIVER BOAT TO RAMPART CITY. (P30) A RAFT OF 165 SPRUCE LOGS, 9-14" IN DIAMETER AT BUTTS, WAS CONSTRUCTED AT THE "MOUTH OF THE BIG HINOOK" AND TOWED BY A SMALL BOAT 4 MI. DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO THEIR "KNOB HILL" CAMP JUST BELOW THEIR DESTINATION. A BEND IN THE RIVER CAUSES A POWERFUL WHIRLPOOL. (P33) STACEY AWAITED BREAKUP OF THE YUKON, WHICH OCCURRED MAY 22, 1899 TO FACILITATE A TRIP TO ST MICHAEL AND HIS DEPARTURE FROM ALASKA. A 24-YEAR RESIDENT OF RAMPART CITY STATED THAT HE HAD NEVER KNOWN BREAK UP TO VARY MORE THAN 3 DAYS: MAY 20, 21 OR 22. (P60) ON JUNE 5 THE ICE WAS CLEARED OUT OF THE RIVER ENOUGH TO BE SAFE. A SMALL FLAT BOTTOMED BOAT, 18 FT. LONG, AND 3 FT. BEAM, DEPARTS FOR ST MICHAEL WITH 3 MEN ABOARD. (P61) THE YUKON RIVER IS FROM 4 TO 25 MILES WIDE IN DIFFERENT PLACES. THE BOAT IS KEPT TO THE RIGHT ON THE RIVER TO AVOID NUMEROUS SLOUGHS WHICH ALONG THE LEFT SHORE EVENTUALLY LEAD TO THE BERING SEA. THOSE TO THE RIGHT SIDE WOULD LEAD BACK TO THE YUKON. (P63) TO AVOID A WHIRLPOOL THE MEN TAKE A SLOUGH, WHICH THEY ESTIMATED TO BE 100 MI IN LENGTH, INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND TERMINATING 5 MI. ABOVE THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P63) AN ADDITIONAL SLOUGH, WITH A 1/2 MILES WIDE MOUTH IS ENTERED FURTHER DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO AVOID ANOTHER WHIRLPOOL. THREE DAYS OF TRAVEL PASS UNTIL THE YUKON WAS REENTERED 25 MI FROM THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04187 B 897898

STOR 1603399

MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 32 33 34

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4061

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,RIVER
CHANNEL,BREAKUP,DIMENSION,TIDE,FREIGHT

ABST STACEY DESCRIBES THE SHORES OF THE SLOUGH: "SOMETIMES OF ROCK AND SOMETIMES DIRT, BUT ALWAYS PERPENDICULAR."
(P64) LATER THEY STOP AT A NATIVE CAMP AFTER CROSSING A QUIET BAY. NATIVES STATED THE BAY WAS 19 TO 20 MI
ACROSS AND THAT AT TIMES IT WAS VERY WILD AND TREACHEROUS. (P64)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04188 898

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,ROUTE

ABST A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS CIRCLE CITY ON THE YUKON. TENTS ARE VISIBLE ON ONE SIDE AND WOODEN STRUCTURES ARE
VISIBLE ON THE OTHER SIDE. (P54) AUTHOR NOTES BUYING FLOUR AT THE GOLD FIELDS IN CANADA THAT WAS SHIPPED ON
DOG SLEDS FROM FORT YUKON, 600 MILES DOWN RIVER. (P95) AUTHOR NOTES THAT AS RIVER PASSES OVER THE YUKON
FLATS, IT IS 75 MILES WIDE. THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES ARE LISTED. (P133) ALL THE RIVERS ENTER INTO YUKON HAVE
BEEN FOUND TO CONTAIN GOLD. FORTY MILE AND SIXTY MILE HAD BEEN CONSIDERED THE RICHEST WITH BIRCH CREEK THE
THIRD LARGEST. AUTHOR TRAVELED BY STEAMER FROM THE KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS DOWN THE YUKON TO ST MICHAEL. THIS
TRIP IS DESCRIBED IN GENERAL TERMS AND ITS INCLUSION IN THIS ABSTRACT WOULD NOT ADD TO THE QUALITY OF THIS
ABSTRACT. (PP136-137) IN PASSING CIRCLE CITY IT WAS ALMOST DESERTED AND ONLY THREE MEN WERE SEEN. (P136) IN
A LETTER TO THE AUTHOR MRS. THOMAS LIPPY NOTED THAT SHE TRAVELED BY STEAMER UP THE YUKON TO THE KLONDYKE.
(P176) THE YUKON IS NAVIGATED BY FLAT BOTTOMED BOATS WITH "POWERFUL MACHINERY ADAPTED TO NAVIGATE THE SHIFT,
SHALLOW PORTIONS OF THE YUKON." THE ROUTE FROM ST MICHAEL TO DAWSON CITY IS ABOUT 1,250 MILES AND REQUIRES 40
DAYS. (P181) "A 400 TON VESSEL OF LIGHT DRAFT CAN ASCEND THE YUKON 1,900 MILES" BUT A BOAT WITH POWERFUL
"MACHINERY" OF LIGHT DRAFT AND WEIGHING NOT MORE THAN 150 TONS COULD MAKE IT FURTHER. (P183) THE ALASKA
COMMERCIAL COMPANY HIRED MERCIER AS A TRADER AT FORT YUKON AND HARPER AND HAYO AT NUKLUKYET. (P192) 4 OR 5
MEN TRAVELED IN A SMALL BOAT AS FAR AS NUKLUKYET FROM FORT RELIANCE. (P193)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04189 898

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO JAMES STEELE THIS RIVER IS CLOSED TO NAVIGATION BY SEPT. (P12) STEELE WAS WRITING IN HIS BOOK
"THE KLONDIKE". MENTION OF STEAMING UP THIS RIVER AND GETTING HUNG UP ON MANY SANDBARS. (P34) CIRCLE CITY IS
REFERRED TO AS "THE LARGEST LOG-HOUSE TOWN IN THE WORLD." (P34)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04190 897

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE

ABST JOE LADUE'S STORY OF "LIFE IN THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS" AS RECORDED BY I LINCOLN STEFFENS STATES THAT ONE WAY
OF GETTING TO THE GOLD FIELDS IS VIA STEAMBOAT FROM ST MICHAEL ALL THE WAY UP THIS RIVER, 1700 MI. (P961)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04200 A 889899

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,BREAKUP,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,FREIGHT,LAND

TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, FREEZEUP, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN

ABST: H D K WEINER AND FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY FORMED HENRY COUNTY PROSPECTING AND MINING CO SET OUT FOR GOLD FIELDS, ARRIVING AT SKAGWAY MAR 12, 1898. JUNE 18, 1898 THEY HAD ARRIVED IN DAWSON VIA THE YUKON IN CANADA, TRAVELLING NEARLY 600 MILES BY BOAT. (P120) BY JUNE 30 THE AUTHOR AND COMPANIONS HAD TRAVELLED BACK INTO ALASKA VIA THE YUKON AND ESTABLISHED A MINING CLAIM NEAR TOWN OF EAGLE. POPULATION ABOUT 1500. (P305) THEY WALKED FROM THE RIVER ALONG A ROUGH, UNEVEN PATH ALONG THE MOUNTAIN SIDE TO THEIR CLAIM SITE. (P126-127, 305) A DESCRIPTION OF THE GROWTH OF EAGLE CITY INCLUDED THE BUILDING OF STOREROOM BY ALASKA EXPLORATION CO, AN ALASKAN COMMERCIAL CO BUILDING AS WELL AS A NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO BUILDING. THE LATTER HAD FIFTY TONS OF GOODS IN SEPTEMBER 1898 AT EAGLE AWAITING THE COMPLETION OF THEIR BUILDING. (P141) MENTION IS MADE OF ICE MOVING IN A BODY ON YUKON ON MAY 16, 1899. (P179) TWO OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS, THE "BARR" AND THE "ARNOLD" LEFT FOR DAWSON THREE DAYS AFTER THE CLEARING OF THE RIVER. (P180) FIRST BOAT DOWN WAS THE "ST. MICHAELS" ON THE 7TH OF JUNE; THE FIRST SMALL BOAT CAME UP FROM DAWSON CARRYING MAIL; AND THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP FROM DAWSON WAS THE "VICTORIAN" SIGHTED MAY 28. (P180) AUTHOR NOTES THAT BETWEEN JUNE-JULY 1899 21 BOATS PASSED UP AND 20 PASSED DOWN RIVER. ONE BOAT HAD 2,500,000 DOLLARS IN GOLD DUST ON BOARD. CAPTAIN RICHARDSON IS REPORTED TO HAVE BROUGHT 32 SOLDIERS TO EAGLE AND ESTABLISHED A PERMANENT POST. (P182) ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, YUKON IS 2044 MILES IN LENGTH, IS NAVIGABLE FOR BOATS DRAWING FROM 8 TO 15 FT OF WATER, THE ENTIRE DISTANCE, WITH A CARRYING CAPACITY OF 400 TO 500 TONS. (P218) "UP TO THE PAST FEW YEARS, ONLY TWO BOATS SUPPLIED THE TRADING STATIONS IN THE WHOLE, YUKON SECTION, THE "ARCTIC", OF THE A C CO, ... AND THE "P B WEARE", ONE OF THE LARGEST AND STRONGEST BOATS NOW ON THE RIVER." (P219) CORDS OF WOOD PURCHASED ALONG THE RIVER SOLD FROM 6 DOLLARS A CORD TO 20 FOR THE AVERAGE STEAMER. (P218-220) ALEXANDER MCDONALD, WHEN QUESTIONED BY AUTHOR, REMARKED THAT OF THE 1000 WHO STARTED FROM ST MICHAEL IN 1897 ONLY 45 ARRIVED AT DAWSON BEFORE RIVER CLOSED. (P249) MCDONALD REMARKED THAT 70 STEAMERS TRAVELLED THE RIVER IN 1898 CARRYING 250 TO 600 TONS OF FREIGHT. SEVERAL STEAMERS MADE 2 OR 3 TRIPS. HE ALSO SAID THAT "LAST SEASON IT (YUKON) WAS CLOSED BY OCTOBER 3, NAVIGATION OF COURSE CEASES SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE THIS; ORIGINALLY IT FREEZE EARLIER BELOW." (P247) ACCORDING TO MCDONALD THE SEASON WAS CLOSED FOR 198 DAYS IN 1896 AND 1897, 191 DAYS IN 1898 AND 1899. (P247) AUTHOR GIVES A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE CARNACK NOTING HIS 1889-1896 TRIPS UP AND DOWN THE YUKON AND FORTY MILES AND KLONDYKE DISCOVERY. (P255) AUTHOR NOTES STEAMER FARE FROM DAWSON TO COAST OF U S VARIED FROM 75 TO 200 DOLLARS. (P260)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04200 0 889899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644610 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW: TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, FREEZEUP, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN

ABST: H D K WEINER, EAGLE CITY AREA MINER 1898-99 AND EDITOR OF EAGLE REPORTER, NOTES HIS STEAMBOAT TRIP DOWN THE YUKON LEAVING EAGLE ON JULY 29, 1899 ABOARD THE "HANNAH" WHICH WAS OWNED BY A C COMPANY. HE NOTES TRAVELLING ALONG THE SWIFT CURRENT OF THE RIVER, REACHING CIRCLE CITY AT 9 PM ON 26TH. BOAT ESTIMATED TO HAVE TRAVELLED 15 MI PER HOUR. (P261) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE YUKON FLATS EXTENDING FROM CIRCLE CITY TO FT HANLIN, A DISTANCE OF 400 MILES. MENTION IS MADE OF PASSING THE STEAMER "TACOMA" WHICH BECAME STUCK ON A BAR IN SEPTEMBER 1898 AND WAS THEN, JULY 1899, ONLY RAISED AND READY TO BE LAUNCHED. "MANY WHO RUN THE BARS IN HIGH WATER, ARE LEFT HIGH AND DRY, BY THE FALLING OF THE RIVER, UNTIL THE NEXT SEASON, WHEN THEY MAY BE FLOATED OFF AGAIN." (P262) FT YUKON, WITH ITS MISSION, SCHOOL AND INDIAN SETTLEMENT, WAS REACHED ON 27TH, AS WAS FT HANLIN, WHICH WAS THE A C COMPANY'S STATION FOR STORING GOODS FOR THE MINES OF THE SECTION, RANPART CITY, WITH ITS 600 CABINS AND NUMEROUS MINES, WAS REACHED. IT IS THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF THE HINOOK MINING DISTRICT AND IS THE LAST MINING OF ANY IMPORTANCE DOWN THE RIVER. (P262-263) FOOD SUPPLIES ARE USUALLY AVAILABLE BECAUSE THERE ARE NO BARS TO NAVIGATION BELOW HINOOK. BELOW THE TOWN, THE "TANANA" ENCOUNTERED THE RANPART RAPIDS WHERE WATER FLOWS FURIOUSLY BETWEEN GREAT WALLS WITH THE CURRENT SAID TO REACH A SPEED OF 11 KNOTS IN THE RAPIDS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO A WATER FALL WHICH WAS PASSED OVER, A DESCENT OF ABOUT 2 MILES. (P263) STOPS WERE MADE AT WEARE WHERE A COMPANY STORE EXCHANGED GOODS FOR INDIAN FURS AND FISH, AT NULATO WHERE "A BIT OF TRADING WITH INDIANS TRANSPIRED", AT ANVIK, KOSEREFSKY WHERE THE HOLY CROSS MISSION IS LOCATED, WITH ITS LARGE SUCCESSFUL VEGETABLE GARDENS; 79 CHILDREN WERE ENROLLED AT THE SCHOOL RUN BY THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4063

SISTERS AND JESUIT FATHERS. (P264) ABOUT A MILE UP FROM PETICAS POINT ON THE YUKON, ON THE SWETLARETCHKA (SIC) IS LOCATED THE A C CO WAREHOUSES AND HEADWATERS. (P265) REACHED SEA. (P266) ACCORDING TO EXCERPTS FROM AUTHOR'S DIARY HE WAS ABOARD A BOAT "ON THE BIG WATER" ON JUNE 29, 1898. (P305)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04202 898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS THE DIARY OF GEORGIA WHITE AND HER TRAVEL FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO DAWSON AND BACK. SHE LEFT DAWSON AND TRAVELED DOWN THIS RIVER VIA THE STEAMER "LEAK". CHANGED TO THE STEAMER "VITARIA" BECAUSE IT IS SKALLER AND ABLE TO GET OVER THE SAND BARS. PASSED CIRCLE CITY AND FORT YUKON. (P16) NOTES PASSING SEVERAL BOATS INCLUDING THE "ALICE", AND "DAWSON CITY." PASSED MANY OTHER TOWNS AND SHE COMMENTS ON THE NATIVES PRESENT. (P17)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04205 896
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST "LET'S GO TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH" BY LOUIS WOLFE IS A CHILDREN'S BOOK EXPLAINING THE EFFECTS OF THIS EVENT WHICH BEGAN IN 1896. PROSPECTORS RUSHED TO THE KLONDIKE, SOME TAKING STEAMERS UP THE YUKON RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL. (P33)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04251 865899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623500 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER-DIMENSION,VEGETATION,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST "THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA" BY EUGENE MCELWAIN STATES THE LENGTH OF THE YUKON RIVER AS 2,100 MI, WITH A NAVIGABLE DISTANCE OF ABOUT 1,500 MI FROM ITS MOUTH DURING 5 MO OF THE YEAR. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE CURRENT IS QUITE SHIFT, FROM 6 TO 9 MPH. (P144) THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES ARE NOTED AS THE KOYUKUK, TANANA, WHITE, SIXTYMILE, FORTYMILE, SEVENTY MILE, MISSION, CHARLIE, BIRCH, BEAVER, DALL, NOWIAKAT, TOZIKAKAT, AND NELOZIKAKAT RIVERS. (P145) THE AUTHOR NOTED THE FORESTS OF CEDAR, BIRCH, AND SPRUCE ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. (P152) THE AUTHOR NOTED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY POST AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, ON THE YUKON. (P161) THERE IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A STEAMER IN ICE AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER, SHOWN ON P 145. THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1865 AN EXPLORATION PARTY OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY PROCEEDED UP THE YUKON AND LOCATED AT NULATO. FROM THERE THEY CONDUCTED EXPLORATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WINTER. (P366)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04264 00912 912
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,TRAPPING
 ABST NULATO IS SITUATED ON THE YUKON A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW KOYUKUK AND IS A SMALL INDIAN VILLAGE. THE WOODED HILLS AND VALLEYS ABOUT NULATO CONSTITUTE AN EXCELLENT HINK AND MARTEN COUNTRY. ABOUT 40 MILES BELOW NULATO IS KALTAQ, A SMALL TRADING POST WITH ONE STORE AND A TELEGRAPH STATION. THE COUNTRY IS LIKE THAT ABOUT NULATO, VERY HILLY, FULL OF GULCHES AND SMALL STREAMS, AND COVERED WITH A CONTINUOUS FOREST OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH. (P108) HOLY CROSS, FORMERLY CALLED KOSEREFKY, A CATHOLIC MISSION, ONE OF THE LARGEST ON THE YUKON, IS ABOUT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4064

50 MILES BELOW ANVIL AND NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE INNOKO RIVER. (P109) ANDREAFSKI, SITUATED ON THE YUKON AT THE MOUTH OF A SMALL RIVER OF THE SAME NAME, IS A TREELESS TUNDRA REGION. (P109)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04282 00001 914

STOR 1603399

MOU 0623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 32

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, BREAKUP

ABST FISHERIES AGENT H. O. SMITH TRAVELED UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAELS TO WHITE HORSE TO SURVEY THE SALMON FISHERY. INCLUDED IN THE REPORT ARE ABSTRACTS OF HIS NOTES. THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE FOR LARGE VESSELS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TYPE. THE DELTA IS 70 MI WIDE WITH 5 MAIN CHANNELS AND NUMEROUS SMALL STREAMS. THE LOW BANKS ARE ERODED BACK EACH YEAR BY THE ICE FROM BREAKUP IN EARLY SUMMER. FROM HOLY CROSS TO KALTAG THE BANKS ARE PRECIPITOUS WITH ROUGH, ROCKY BEACHES. (P48) NULATO IS THE LEADING FISHING COMMUNITY ON THE RIVER. SANDY BEACHES ARE MORE COMMON AT NULATO. (P49)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04320 900904

STOR 1603399

MOU 0623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BREAKUP, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST IN LATE JANUARY 1900, LEFT DAWSON FOR NONE TRAVELING "OVER THE YUKON ICE." THE 1500 MI. TRIP WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN 329 1/2 (TRAVEL HOURS OR ABOUT 35 DAYS. MODE OF TRAVEL IS NOT SPECIFIED. (AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, P.1) THE AUTHOR ARRIVED AT CIRCLE CITY ON THE YUKON IN APRIL 1904 AFTER WALKING 200 MI FROM FAIRBANKS. "THE ICE MOVED AT 2:00 P.M. SOON AFTER ARRIVING. THE NEXT DAY A STEAMER FROM DAWSON CAME UP." (AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, P.2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04324 A 938

STOR 1603399

MOU 0623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, ICE, FLOOD, BREAKUP, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT

ABST THE DOCUMENT SITED THAT PORTIONS OF THE YUKON RIVER DID NOT FREEZE DUE TO THE SWIFT CURRENT. (P9) IT WAS ALSO MENTIONED THAT THE RIVER WAS MUDDY (P86, 108) WITH CUT BANKS (P86) AND A GREAT DEAL OF SWEEPERS AND DRIFTWOOD, PARTICULARLY AFTER RAIN IN THE HILLS RAISED THE WATER LEVEL. (P86) BOATS WERE OFTEN TIED IN A SLOUGH OFF THE YUKON FOR PROTECTION FROM THE DRIFTWOOD. (P86) THERE WAS MENTION OF THE RIVER CHANNEL CHANGING AND A NUMBER OF SHIFTING SAND AND GRAVEL BARS. (P87, 183, 94) "FIVE MINUTES OUT OF FORT YUKON THE RIVER SPLIT INTO SEVERAL CHANNELS. THE WATER BOILED AND FOAMED". (P105) THE RIVER WAS QUITE SHALLOW AT THIS POINT. (P105) "THE WATER DASHED INTO THE CUTBANKS OF THE ISLANDS, CARRYING AWAY GREAT CHUNKS OF BRUSH AND DIRT." (P105) "THE CHANNELS AND SLOUGHS RAN IN ALL DIRECTIONS OFF THE MAIN BRANCH." (P105) DURING THE WINTER THE YUKON HAD JAGGED SPURS OF ICE (P122) AND WAS "TRICKY AND TREACHEROUS" TO CROSS. (P145) IN THE SPRING OF 1938 THE YUKON FLOODED, LEAVING HIGH WATER MARKS APPROXIMATELY 25 FT ABOVE THE NORMAL ICE LEVEL OF THE RIVER. (P54) THE FIRST SPRING THAT THE BEAVERS WERE IN FORT YUKON (I BELIEVE THIS WAS 1943), THE TOWN WAS FLOODED WHEN AN ICE JAM FORMED DOWN RIVER DURING BREAKUP. (P58-65) CANOES, SMALL BARGES, AND OTHER BOATS WERE USED TO GET AROUND THE TOWN DURING THE FLOOD. (P59) THE ICE JAM WAS BROKEN BY BOMBS DROPPED FROM AIRPLANES. (P64) AFTER THE JAM WAS DESTROYED THE WATER LEVEL DROPPED APPROXIMATELY 1 FT PER HOUR. (P64) IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT DAMAGE TO THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL TRADING POST TOTALLED \$8,000.00. (P68) THERE WERE NO DATES GIVEN FOR THIS EVENT BUT I BELIEVE THAT IT WAS LATE MAY. THE NEXT YEAR, THE ICE WENT OUT ON MAY 22. (P153) BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR STEAMBOATS HAD COME INTO FORT YUKON EVERY WEEK BRINGING TOURISTS TO THE TOWN. (P95) DURING THE WAR, THE STEAMERS WERE MAKING 1 OR 2 TRIPS PER YEAR. (P95) DURING THE BEAVER'S FIRST YEAR AT FORT YUKON, ONE OF THE LAST WOODBURNING STEAMERS, THE "KLONDIKE" CAME TO THE TOWN. (P94) THE BOAT WAS TIED UP TO CABLE AROUND A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4065

"DEADMAN" ON SHORE. (P94) A "DEADMAN" IS A LOG BURIED IN THE GROUND SO THAT IT WILL NOT MOVE, EVEN UNDER THE PRESSURE OF A FULLY LOADED STEAMER AND BARGE. (P94) THE "KLONDIKE" WAS PUSHING A STEEL BARGE. (P94) WHEN THE STEAMER HEADED BACK UP RIVER TO WHITEHORSE, CANADA, SOME EXCESS GOODS WERE SHIPPED TO CIRCLE CITY WHERE THEY COULD BE TRUCKED TO FAIRBANKS OVER THE STEESE HIGHWAY. (P99) 40 CORDS OF WOOD FOR THE STEAMER WERE TAKEN ON AT FORT YUKON. (P101) IT WAS MENTIONED THAT THERE WERE WOOD CAMPS SPACED ALONG THE RIVER (P101) INCLUDING ONE NOT FAR UPSTREAM FROM FORT YUKON. (P105-106)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04324 B 938

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, ICE, FLOOD, BREAKUP, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT

ABST THAT SEPT THE STEAMBOAT COULD NOT MAKE IT DOWN RIVER ANY FARTHER THAN CIRCLE CITY WHICH IS 90 MI UP RIVER FROM FORT YUKON. (P112) THE FREIGHT FOR FORT YUKON WAS LEFT AT CIRCLE CITY AND BROUGHT DOWNSTREAM ON THE MAILBOAT. (P112) THE NEXT YEAR, FORT YUKON WAS SERVICED BY THE STEAMER "AKSALA". (P143) AFTER LEAVING FORT YUKON, THE "AKSALA" SPENT THE SUMMER FREIGHTING FOR THE ARMY BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND WHITEHORSE, CANADA. (P143)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04328 922923

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST END OF NOV. 1922, O J AND ADOLPH MURIE SET OUT DOWN RIVER FROM TANANA BY DOGSLED TO KOKRINES WHERE THEY PLANNED TO MAKE ROUTINE SURVEY OF DOMESTIC REINDEER HERD. THERE WAS A TRAIL, ON WHICH ONE DAY THEY ENCOUNTERED A WIDESLED PULLED BY REINDEER. DEC 20, THEY HEADED BACK TO TANANA. (P128-130) MIDDLE OF APRIL, 1923, O J AND ADOLPH MURIE WENT UP FROM FORT YUKON TO CIRCLE BY DOGSLED, THEN OVERLAND TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS. (P144)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04331 847969

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER

ABST "THE SURRENDER OF FORT YUKON ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO" WAS WRITTEN BY CLIFFORD WILSON AND PUBLISHED IN THE AUTUMN 1969 ISSUE OF "THE BEAVER". THE ARTICLE GIVES A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORT YUKON FROM THE TIME IT WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE BRITISH IN 1847. (P47) UNTIL IT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE AMERICANS IN 1869. (PP47-48) THE FORT WAS BUILT BY ALEXANDER HUNTER MURRAY FOR THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, A FEW MILES FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND THE YUKON. (P47) IN 1864 A NEW FORT WAS BUILT A MILE DOWN RIVER FROM THE ORIGINAL SITE. THIS MOVE WAS MADE BECAUSE THE "FAST-FLOWING YUKON HAD BEGUN TO UNDERMINE THE STEEP BANK ON TOP OF WHICH MURRAY'S FORT HAD STOOD. (P47) IN 1866, W. H DALL AND FREDERICK WHYMPER OF WESTERN UNION TRAVELLED UP THE YUKON TO THE FORT IN KAYAKS. (P47) FORT YUKON WAS A CENTER OF THE FUR TRADE IN THE AREA. (P47) ON JULY 1, 1869, LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT SCOTT AND 12 OTHERS STARTED UP THE YUKON IN THE STERNWHEEL STEAMER "YUKON" WHICH WAS THE FIRST SUCH BOAT TO TRAVEL ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P49) THEY ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON JULY 31, 1869. (P49) AT THAT TIME, THE AMERICANS TOOK CONTROL OF FORT YUKON FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. (P50) TWO AMERICAN COMPANIES, HUTCHINSON, KOHL AND COMPANY, WHICH CLAIMED TO BE THE SUCCESSORS TO THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, AND PARROT AND CO. WERE BOTH SEEKING TO TAKE OVER THE FUR TRADE FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. PARROT AND COMPANY SUCCEEDED IN SECURING THE POSITION. (P50) R G MCCONNELL, WHILE TRAVELLING ON THE YUKON IN 1887-1888, NOTED THAT MUCH OF THE FORT HAD BEEN TORN DOWN TO SUPPLY FUEL FOR YUKON STEAMERS. (P51)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4066

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04342 920
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY
 ABST KLONDY NELSON DUFRESNE MENTIONS THE TRIPS ALONG THE YUKON ABOARD THE U.S.G.S. POWER DRIVEN HOUSE BOAT, "THE BEAVER," AS SHE ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND F DUFRESNE IN HIS SEARCH FOR WILDLIFE VIOLATORS. THE BOAT WAS BUILT ESP. FOR HIM TO NAVIGATE THE SHALLOW TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON. (P118) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL SHIP, "MARTHA ANGELINA," RUN BY DR. CURTIS WELCH, PATROLLING UP AND DOWN THE YUKON. THE SHIP WAS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH DRUGS AND EQUIPMENT TO ADMINISTER TO ANY AILMENT. AUTHOR NOTES THE "BEAVER" PULLING UP SIDE THE "MARTHA" AT THE VILLAGE OF NULATO, WHERE AUTHOR VISITED A TRADING POST. (P123) THE "BEAVER" ONCE DRIEDED ONTO A GRAVEL BAR IN SHALLOW WATER AND HAD TO BE UNLOADED BE EVERYTHING, INCLUDING THE AUTHOR AND HER DAUGHTER, TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD IN THE FOUR MILE WIDE RIVER. BOAT CONTINUED ON RIVER. (P123) NO SPECIFIC DATE WAS GIVEN TO IDENTIFY THE TIME OF THESE OCCURRENCES, HOWEVER IT CAN BE DEDUCED THAT IT WAS SOMETIME DURING THE 1920'S.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04346 911
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,MINING,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATERLEVELS
 ABST THIS ACCOUNT OF LIFE AND TRAVEL IN INTERIOR ALASKA BEGINS IN 1911 WITH ARRIVAL AT NOME, THEN TO ST MICHAEL WHICH THE AUTHOR WRITES, "IS AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER; THERE WE WOULD GET A STERN-WHEEL SHALLOW DRAFT BOAT TO CONTINUE OUR TRIP INTO THE INTERIOR." (P.15) THERE WAS NO MINING AT ST MICHAEL; IT WAS JUST THE TERMINAL FOR THE OCEAN BOATS AND RIVER STEAMERS AND ACTIVITY CENTERED AROUND THE N.C. STORE. THE TRIP UP THE YUKON WAS BY STEAMER "LOUISE" WHICH PUSHED "ABOUT FOUR BIG HEAVILY LOADED BARGES AHEAD OF HER UP THE TRICKY YUKON. IT TOOK A GOOD CAPTAIN TO NAVIGATE THE CHANGING CHANNELS AND AVOID SAND BARS." THE AUTHOR'S INTENTION HAD BEEN TO CHANGE FOR BETTLES IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK, CHANGING AT NULATO FOR "THE RIVER STEAMER THAT MADE MONTHLY TRIPS TO TITIROO AND THEN BACK TO BETTLES." (P.17) INSTEAD, SHE CONTINUED ON "THE POWERFUL STERN-WHEELER, THE WOOD BURNING LOUISE" TO FAIRBANKS, ARRIVING AUGUST 8, 1911. FAIRBANKS THEN BEING "JUST A CRUDE LOG-CABIN MINING CAMP AND EVERY OTHER LOG CABIN WAS A SALOON." (P.18) LATER IN THE ACCOUNT, THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT "TO GET TO BETTLES WOULD HAVE TAKEN ANOTHER MONTH OR SO, IF I HAD GONE...THE RIVERS IN THE NORTH COUNTRY RECEDE IN THE FALL, AND IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT IF THE BOAT WOULD BE ABLE TO REACH BETTLES THAT LATE. AS A MATTER OF FACT THE BOAT REMAINED TIED UP AT ST JOHNS IN THE WILDERNESS UNTIL SPRING." (P.72)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04348 905905
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SLIH WILLIAMS IN THE LATE WINTER, EARLY SPRING OF 1905 TRAVELED ON THIS RIVER BY DOGSLED. (PG 64) ALSO MENTION OF A GASOLINE POWERED RIVER BOAT USED ON THE RIVER. (PG 80)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04351 919941
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,TRAPPING,FREEZE UP,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,COMMUNITY,WATER-AIR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4067

CRAFT, BREAKUP, MAP

ABST EVELYN BURLUND FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON WITH HER FAMILY IN A ROWBOAT TO THE TOWN OF NATION, IN 1919, WHERE THEY SET UP A FISH WHEEL. EVELYN'S FATHER ALSO TRAPPED ALONG THE RIVER (P3). THEY ALSO FLOATED DOWN TO TANANA AND THEN WERE FROZEN IN AT FT YUKON (P5). THERE IS NOTE OF A STEAMBOAT LANDING ACROSS FROM THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL STORE (P31). A PLANE ON SKIS LANDED ON THE RIVER IN 1927 (P32). IN THE TOWN OF FORT YUKON THE STERN WHEELER "YUKON" WOULD ARRIVE SOMETIME IN EARLY JUNE RIGHT AFTER BREAKUP AND DELIVER EVERY WEEK AFTER THAT. FORT YUKON IS A LOG CABIN TOWN (P158). A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04357 930932

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE

ABST JOHN AND HAZEL BERTO TOOK A BOAT UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL TO PILOT STATION WHERE THEY TAUGHT FOR 2 YRS (CA 1930-1932). THEY STOPPED AT EACH LITTLE VILLAGE TO DELIVER SUPPLIES. THE RIVERBANKS EITHER ROSE HIGH OR LEVELED OUT INTO FLATLANDS AND BRUSH. THE RIVER WAS LADEN WITH SILT. (P113) THE BERTOS TOOK A TRIP UP RIVER IN QUEST OF A NURSE OR MIDWIFE. (P114-5) JOHN CARRIED WATER FROM THE YUKON, CUTTING THROUGH NEW ICE EACH DAY. IN MIDWINTER THE ICE MIGHT BE 30 OR 40 INCHES THICK. (P145)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04364 911926

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST MARGARET E. MURIE RECOUNTS HER MEMORIES OF HER FIRST TRIP TO FAIRBANKS ALASKA. SHE WAS 9 YRS OLD AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST TRIP. SHE BOARDED THE RIVER STEAMER, SARAH, AS IT MADE ITS LAST RUN OF THE YEAR BEFORE FREEZE-UP. (P.12) THE SARAH WAS AMONG THE 5 TWO-STACKER MISSISSIPPI STYLE STEAMERS THAT TRAVERSED THE YUKON WATERS BETWEEN ST MICHAEL AND DAWSON. SHE NOTES STOPPING AT EAGLE AND CIRCLE AND MENTIONS THAT FREIGHT WAS UNLOADED INTO THE WAREHOUSE OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY. (P.15) IN MAY 1926 MRS. MURIE AND HER INFANT SON JOINED HER HUSBAND AND A FRIEND ON A U.S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION THAT TOOK THEM FROM FAIRBANKS INTO CANADA TO OBSERVE AND BAND GESE. ON MAY 30 THE 25 FT. MOTORBOAT AND 25 FT. SCOW ENTERED THE YUKON RIVER WATERS. (P.265) SHE DESCRIBES THE THE 120 MILE PORTION OF THE YUKON KNOWN AS THE "FLATS" NOTING ITS MANY CHANNELS, MUDDY AREAS AND DEAD-END PASSAGES, SOME BARRED BY TANGLES OF DRIFTWOOD. (P.270)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04366 877889

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST W. H. PIERCE AUTHOR OF "13 YEARS OF TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION IN ALASKA" MAKES NOTE OF STEAMBOATS GETTING SUPPLIES TO THE MINERS VIA THIS RIVER. (P49) PIERCE AND 5 OTHERS TRAVELED THIS RIVER TO ITS MOUTH PROSPECTING AT ALL THE GOOD LOOKING TRIBUTARIES ON ROUTE. MENTION OF A GREAT INDIAN CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER. (P95)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04369 916

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE

ABST A PERSON BY THE NAME OF GALT OWNED A "NONDESCRIPT TUB--RUN BY A KEROSENE ENGINE." (P101) "GALT SPENT MOST OF HIS SUMMERS FREIGHTING THE RIVERS FOR MINERS, TRAPPERS, AND TRADING POST OPERATORS. LIKE MANY BOAT OWNERS OF THAT DAY, HE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE SUMMER TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON." (P102) IN THE SPRING OF 1916, THE AUTHOR TRAVELED DOWN THE RIVER FROM THE TANANA RIVER IN GALT'S BOAT. TANANA IS A TOWN ON THE YUKON RIVER, AND THE AUTHOR ALSO NOTED INDIAN CAMPS AND VILLAGE ALONG THE WAY. AFTER HITTING A SUBMERGED LOG THEY BEACHED THE BOAT ON A SANDBAR OF A RIVER FLOWING INTO THE YUKON. (P103) THE AUTHOR LEFT THE BOAT HERE TO TRAVEL OVERLAND TO HIS CLAIM NEAR THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P104) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE YUKON AS SLUGGISH. (P114) HE AND HIS PARTY RETURNED UP RIVER AT THE END OF THE SUMMER, FROM SOMEPLACE ON THE YUKON TO FAIRBANKS. IT WAS A TWENTY FOOT BOAT OWNED BY A MAN BY THE NAME OF KJELSON. (P115) THIS REFERENCE IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE YEARS, 1914 TO 1916, THAT THE AUTHOR SPENT PROSPECTING IN ALASKA.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04373 935

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, WATER CRAFT

ABST LATE SPRING 1935, E O GOULET WENT TO RAMPART BY AIRPLANE TO WORK FOR A PLACER MINING COMPANY IN THE AREA. THEY LANDED "ON THE YUKON, JUST OPPOSITE THE RAMPART GENERAL STORE" AND DOG TEAMS TOOK THE BAGGAGE AND MAIL INTO TOWN. STORE AND POST OFFICE IN ONE BUILDING AND A NUMBER OF CABINS CONSTITUTED THE TOWN. DOG TEAMS TOOK THE MEN AND SUPPLIES UP TO "BIG WINDOK CREEK" A MILE ABOVE RAMPART. (P190-192) FURTHER REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE "YUKON OPENED UP FOR NAVIGATION" ON JUNE 18, 1935. (P199) IN SEPT 1935 THE WORK CREW RETURNED TO RAMPART TO AWAIT TRANSPORTATION ON THE STEAMER "YUKON" TO CIRCLE, THEN BY STEESE HIGHWAY TO FAIRBANKS. FIRST THE YUKON (STEAMER) WENT TO TANANA AND NENANA, AND THEN RETURNED TO RAMPART, PICKED UP THE MEN AND PROCEEDED TO CIRCLE. AT BEAVER, SIX CORDS OF FIREWOOD WERE BROUGHT ABOARD AT "A SMALL ISLAND." LATER, 3 OR 4 MORE CORDS WERE TAKEN. AFTER A STOP AT FT YUKON, THEY REACHED CIRCLE AND FROM THERE TOOK A BUS TO FAIRBANKS. (P210-215)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04374 919942

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST JAMES HUNTINGTON RECOUNTS HIS MEMORIES OF LIFE ALONG HOGATZA RIVER WHERE HIS FATHER RAN A TRADING POST. HE NOTES THE STEAMER THAT TOOK HIS TWO OLDER SISTERS AWAY TO THE ANVIK MISSION, 600 MI DOWN THE YUKON, 1919. (P30) HE RECALLS THE STEAMER TEDDY H CAPTAINED BY DAVID TOBOK, ARRIVING JUNE 10, 1920 TO RESCUE HIM AND HIS FAMILY FROM NEAR STARVATION. THE STEAMER WAS MAKING A RETURN TRIP FROM ST MICHAEL TO CANADA. (P47-51) IN AUG. 1920 THE ARCHDEACON DRANE CAME UP THE YUKON FROM THE ANVIK MISSION BY GAS BOAT AND STOPPED AT THEIR POST, HE THEN TOOK ALL THE CHILDREN BACK TO THE MISSION. IN THE WINTER OF 1927, HUNTINGTON'S SISTER WAS SENT BY PLANE FROM THE MISSION TO A HOSPITAL IN FAIRBANKS. (P56) HUNTINGTON CHARTERED A PLANE TO FLY HIM AND HIS ENTIRE TEAM OF DOGS TO FAIRBANKS, FEB. 1940. THE PLANE USED THE FROZEN YUKON RIVER AS A RUNWAY, AT LEAST THAT MILE OF IT THAT WAS STRAIGHT. (P130) IN 1942, HUNTINGTON BEGAN RAFTING GASOLINE FROM NENANA DOWN TANANA AND YUKON TO AIR BASE AT GALENA. (P154)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04375 899

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, VEGETATION, MINING

ABST DOCUMENT IS A COLLECTION OF EXCERPTS FROM WORKS OF OTHER WRITERS, SPECIFICALLY R BEACH, R BANKSON, J LONDON, W OGILVIE, T A ROBERTS AND R SERVICE. THE SELECTION OF J LONDON'S CHOSEN BY L THOMAS JR DESCRIBES A BOAT TRIP DOWN THE YUKON FROM DAWSON TO ST MICHAEL, MADE IN JUNE 1899. THE HOME-MADE BOAT USED WAS EQUIPPED WITH

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4069

WOODSHED, BED CHAMBER, AND KITCHEN. LONDON NOTES "PAUSING" AT EAGLE CITY AND CIRCLE CITY--THE LARGEST CAMP ON THE YUKON. (P178-179) LONDON REFERS TO THE "FLATS" DESCRIBING IT AS A VAST AREA OF LOW COUNTRY, EXTENDING FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES, IN WHICH THE YUKON PASSES. HE ALSO MENTIONS THE COUNTLESS CHANNELS THAT THE YUKON DIVIDES INTO NOTING THAT MANY ARE "BLIND" MEANING THEY HAVE NO OUTLETS. THE ISLANDS ALONG THE YUKON ARE WELL WOODED. 85 MILES WITHIN THE FLATS WHERE THE YUKON BENDS TO THE WEST AND SOUTH AND IS MET ON THE EAST BY THE PORCUPINE. LONDON AND HIS FELLOW SHIP MATES LANDED AT THE OLD HUDSON BAY CO. POST AT FT YUKON. NORTH AMERICAN TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION AND THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. COACHES WERE LOCATED THERE, AS WELL AS AN INDIAN VILLAGE. SUPPLIES WERE OFTEN CACHED THERE WHEN RIVER NAVIGATION WAS CLOSED PREVENTING TRAVEL BY STEAMERS. LONDON ALSO COMMENTS THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SLED THE PROVISIONS STORED AT FT YUKON UP RIVER TO DAWSON. (P180) THE STEAMER BELLA WAS OBSERVED LOADING UP. 200 MILES ACROSS THE FLATS BROUGHT LONDON TO MINOOK, THE PRINCIPAL MINING CAMP ON THE LOWER RIVER, ALSO KNOWN AS RAMPART CITY. LONDON NOTES RUNNING THE RAPIDS BELOW MINOOK AND LANDING AT TANANA STATION, AND THE INDIAN TOWN OF NUKLAKYETO. THE ST JAMES MISSION IS ALSO REFERRED TO LONDON NOTES OBSERVING NUMEROUS BARK CANOES ALONG BANK, WHILE THE OCCUPANTS AWAITED THE SALMON RUN. 650 MI. ABOVE MOUTH OF YUKON; LONDON NOTES SEEING TWO SMALL STEAMERS PREPARING TO LEAVE NULATO AND EXPLORE THE KOYUKUK. (P182-184) BREAKUP HAD BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY "THE GREATEST HIGH-WATER KNOWN FOR YEARS." (P184) MANY VILLAGES HAD BEEN SEVERELY FLOODED, SOME WASHED AWAY. PORTIONS OF MAINLAND AND WHOLE ISLANDS HAD BEEN CLEARED OF TIMBER; MANY TREES UPROOTED OR BROKEN IN TWO BY THE ICE. (P185) THE YUKON IS 8 MI. WIDE AT FT YUKON. 1300 MI. FROM ITS MOUTH AT KOYUKUK THE YUKON IS 2 TO 3 MI WIDE AND FROM KOSEREFSKI TO THE GREAT DELTA IT RANGES FROM 8 TO 10 MI. IN WIDTH. AT ANVIK IT IS 40 MI. WIDE, WITH A SPRING RISE OF FROM 30 TO 40 FT. (P186)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04377 898

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST REED TALKS ABOUT HIS FATHER JUDGE THOMAS REED OF JUNEAU, RUNNING... "FOUR RIVER BOATS LOADED WITH FREIGHT, ON THE YUKON RIVER FOR THE GOLD STRIKE AT DAWSON" IN THE SUMMER OF 1898. THE BOATS WERE FROZEN IN NEAR FORT YUKON AND REED'S FATHER PROCEEDED TO DAWSON BY DOGTEAM. (P5) "TO GO "OUTSIDE" MEANT TRAVELLING BY DOGTEAM TO ST. MICHAEL, UP THE YUKON RIVER TO DAWSON AND THEN TO SKAGWAY FOR A STEAMER TO SEATTLE, A TRIP OF THREE OR FOUR MONTHS. AFTER THE RIVERS WERE FROZEN AND THERE WAS SUFFICIENT SNOW TO TRAVEL, A MAN WOULD JUST ABOUT GET "OUTSIDE" IN TIME TO CATCH THE FIRST BOAT BACK TO HOME." (P77)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04382 964

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 34

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER PHOTO

ABST THE YUKON FLATS COMPRISES A BROAD LOWLAND OF APPROXIMATELY 9000 SQ MI. NAMED AFTER THE YUKON RIVER, THE FLATS IS THE CENTRAL PART OF THE YUKON FLATS REGION (13,700 SQ MI). THE LANDFORMS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE YUKON FLATS ARE FLOOD PLAINS WITH MANY MEANDER SCARS AND OXBOW LAKES, TERRACES, ALLUVIAL FANS, AND SAND DUNES. THE YUKON RIVER, AS IT FLOWS ACROSS THE FLATS, IS AN INTRICATELY BRAIDED STREAM WITH MANY CHANNELS. DURING HIGH WATER THE MAIN CHANNELS OVERFLOW INTO HUNDREDS OF HIGHER SLOUGHS. (P3) TRIBUTARIES TO THE YUKON RIVER ARE SIMILARLY AGGRADED ALONG THEIR LOWER COURSES IN THE YUKON FLATS. MAJOR TRIBUTARIES ARE BEAVER AND BIRCH CREEKS FROM THE YUKON-TANANA HIGHLANDS, THE BLACK AND PORCUPINE RIVERS FROM THE PORCUPINE PLATEAU, AND THE COLEEN, SHEENJEK, CHRISTIAN, CHANDALAR, HADWEENZIC, AND HOOZANA RIVERS FROM THE BROOKS RANGE. (P3) BETWEEN THE CANADIAN BORDER AND THE YUKON FLATS, THE YUKON RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A CANYON CHARACTERIZED BY MEANDERS OF LARGE AMPLITUDE AND STEEPLY RISING BANKS. THE VARIOUS LEVELS OF THE ANCIENT VALLEY FLOOR ARE WELL DEFINED BY RIVER-CUT TERRACES. NEAR CIRCLE THE FLATS BROADEN RAPIDLY AND THE YUKON ASSUMES ITS TYPICALLY MEANDERING AND BRAIDED FORM. AS ITS VOLUME INCREASES ITS BRAIDED CHANNELS MERGE TO FORM ONE OR TWO DEEPER BUT MORE MEANDERING MAIN CHANNELS. BY THE TIME THE RIVER REACHES BEAVER THIS TRANSITION IS NEARLY COMPLETE BUT CHANNELIZATION CONTINUES TO

INTENSIFY UNTIL IT ENTERS RAMPART CANYON. ABOVE THE RAPIDS THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH ENTRENCHED MEANDERS. (P3) BETWEEN CIRCLE AND FORT HAMLIN THE RIVER DROPS 200 FT OR ABOUT 1 FT PER MI. SOILS (ALLUVIUM) EXPOSED ALONG THE RIVER CHANNELS CONSIST OF ALTERNATING LAYERS OF SILT, SAND AND FINE GRAVEL. COARSE GRAVEL IS EXPOSED DURING LOW WATER. IN THE FLATS, THESE UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS ARE THOUGHT TO GENERALLY EXTEND TO DEPTHS OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET. (P3) BETWEEN THE YUKON AND THE SURROUNDING UPLANDS LIES A LOW, GENTLY SLOPING TERRACE ZONE UP TO 40 MILES WIDE. MEANDER SCARS AND OXBOW LAKES ARE NUMEROUS IN THE LOWER PARTS OF THIS ZONE IN SOME AREAS. AT SOME WHAT HIGHER ELEVATIONS OBVIOUS FLUVIAL PATTERNS ARE NOT SEEN BUT NUMEROUS LAKES ARE CHARACTERISTIC. THE FLATS ARE SEPARATED FROM THE UPLANDS BY A MARGINAL ESCARPMENT 100 TO 500 FT HIGH. (P3) MASSIVE SILT DEPOSITS ARE PRESENT THROUGHOUT THE YUKON FLATS. (P4) VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE YUKON RIVER ARE SHOWN IN AERIAL PHOTOS ON PAGES 11, 12, 13 AND 24.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04383 913
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS ACCOUNT OF THE "ARCTIC TRADER" DESCRIBES A TRIP BY "POLING BOAT" ABOUT 60 MI, WITH LONGEST PORTAGE OF ONLY 1/4 MI, UP A SMALL RIVER AND ACROSS SMALL LAKES, FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON RIVER, ENTERING THE YUKON AT JOHNSON'S SLEW. THEN 7 MI, UP THE YUKON TO RUSSIAN MISSION WHERE THE PARTY CAUGHT THE LAST STEAMER OF THE YEAR DOWN THE YUKON AND ON TO ST MICHAEL. (PP.250-251) YEAR WAS ABOUT 1913.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04387 898899
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 32 33 34 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,BOAT LAUNCHING
 SITE,COMMUNITY,MINING,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,PHOTO,GENERAL
 ABST THIS DIARY ACCOUNT OF A "YUKON VOYAGE: THE UNOFFICIAL LOG OF THE STEAMER "YUKON" RECORDS A VOYAGE FROM ST MICHAEL TO DANSON, CANADA. THE PERIOD INVOLVED, FROM SEPT. 1898 TO JULY 1899 INCLUDED WINTER QUARTERS (FROZEN-IN) NEAR RUSSIAN MISSION FROM OCT. 1898 TO MAY 1899. IN THE COURSE OF THE VOYAGE, THE FOLLOWING STOPS IN ALASKA ARE RECORDED: ANDREAFSKY, RUSSIAN MISSION, HOLY CROSS, NULATO, WEARE, RAMPART CITY, FT YUKON, AND CIRCLE CITY. AN APPENDIX DESCRIBES AND INCLUDES PHOTOS OF THE "YUKON RIVER STEAMBOATS" (PP.275-299) THE ACCOUNT ALSO INCLUDES REFERENCES TO EVERY OTHER FORM OF YUKON TRANSPORT (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AIRCRAFT) FOR TRAVEL ON WATER, ICE OR SNOW. YUKON RIVER FREEZUP IS INDICATED AS OCCURRING BETWEEN OCT. 23, 1898 AND NOV. 9, 1898 (PP.66-72); BREAKUP ABOUT MAY 26, 1899 (P.193) REFERENCES ARE MADE TO MINING, WOODCUTTING AND TRADING ACTIVITIES. AMOUNT PAID FOR A CORD OF WOOD FOR THE STEAMER RANGED FROM \$5 TO \$7. (P.233) PHOTO: "RUSSIAN MISSION, ALASKA: THE WATER HERE IS SAID TO BE FIVE HUNDRED FEET DEEP." (P.56) PHOTO: "THE PORTUS B WEARE AT WOOD CAMP (ON THE YUKON); 1899" (P.80) PHOTO: "THE UPPER YUKON IN WINTER" (P.90) PHOTO: "THE YUKONER IN RAMPART NARROWS" (P.216) PHOTO: "RAMPART CITY, 1899" (P.217) REPORTED POPULATION THEN AT 2000 (P.216) PHOTO: "THE YUKONER AT CIRCLE CITY," 1913 (P.226) PHOTO: "THE JOHN CUDAHY AT CIRCLE CITY," 1899 (P.227)

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 LUPR 31 32 33 34 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,BOAT LAUNCHING
 SITE,COMMUNITY,MINING,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,PHOTO,GENERAL
 ABST THIS DIARY ACCOUNT OF A "YUKON VOYAGE: THE UNOFFICIAL LOG OF THE STEAMER "YUKON" RECORDS A VOYAGE FROM ST MICHAEL TO DANSON, CANADA. THE PERIOD INVOLVED, FROM SEPT. 1898 TO JULY 1899 INCLUDED WINTER QUARTERS

(FROZEN-IN) NEAR RUSSIAN MISSION FROM OCT. 1898 TO MAY 1899. IN THE COURSE OF THE VOYAGE, THE FOLLOWING STOPS IN ALASKA ARE RECORDED: ANDREAFSKY, RUSSIAN MISSION, HOLY CROSS, NULATO, WEARE, RAMPART CITY, FT YUKON, AND CIRCLE CITY. AN APPENDIX DESCRIBES AND INCLUDES PHOTOS OF THE "YUKON RIVER STEAMBOATS" (PP.275-299). THE ACCOUNT ALSO INCLUDES REFERENCES TO EVERY OTHER FORM OF YUKON TRANSPORT (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AIRCRAFT) FOR TRAVEL ON WATER, ICE OR SNOW. YUKON RIVER FREEZUP IS INDICATED AS OCCURRING BETWEEN OCT. 23, 1898 AND NOV. 9, 1898 (PP.66-72); BREAKUP ABOUT MAY 26, 1899 (P.193). REFERENCES ARE MADE TO MINING, WOODCUTTING AND TRADING ACTIVITIES. AMOUNT PAID FOR A CORD OF WOOD FOR THE STEAKER RANGED FROM \$5 TO \$7. (P.233). PHOTO: "RUSSIAN MISSION, ALASKA. THE WATER HERE IS SAID TO BE FIVE HUNDRED FEET DEEP." (P.56) PHOTO: "THE PORTUS B WEARE AT WOOD CAMP (ON THE YUKON), 1899" (P.80) PHOTO: "THE UPPER YUKON IN WINTER" (P.90) PHOTO: "THE YUKONER IN RAMPART NARROWS" (P.216) PHOTO: "RAMPART CITY, 1899" (P.217) REPORTED POPULATION THEN AT 2000 (P.216) PHOTO: "THE YUKONER AT CIRCLE CITY," 1913 (P.226) PHOTO: "THE JOHN CUOAHY AT CIRCLE CITY," 1899 (P.227)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 04387 898899
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**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 04387 B 869938
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION

ABST ANOTHER PIONEER STEAM BOAT ON THE RIVER WAS THE NEW RACKET, BUILT IN 1882 AT SAN FRANCISCO, AND TAKEN TO ST. MICHAEL, ON THE DECK OF A SCHOONER, BY ED. SCHIEFFELIN, THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED GOLD IN ARIZONA IN 1877 AND PUT THE NAME OF TOMBSTONE ON THE MAP. THE NEW RACKET WINTERED IN THE YUKON DURING THE WINTER OF 1882-1883, AND SCHIEFFELIN ABANDONED THE EXPEDITION IN 1883. HE WAS INTERESTED IN QUARTZ ONLY, AND FOUND NONE. LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA MENTIONS SEEING THE NEW RACKET. HE SAYS SHE WAS SOLD TO ARTHUR HARPER, JACK MCQUESTEN, AND AL MAYO, EMPLOYEES OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. THESE MEN HAD THEIR WAGES CUT TO THE POINT WHERE THEY COULD NOT LIVE, AND BOUGHT THE BOAT WITH THE INTENTION OF GOING INTO BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES IF THEIR WAGES WERE NOT RAISED. THIS WAS DONE, AND THE AK COMMERCIAL CO ACQUIRED THE BOAT. THE NEW RACKET WAS 42 FEET IN LENGTH, 11 FT WIDE, WITH 3.5 FEET DEPTH OF HOLD. THE STEAKER ARCTIC, 140 FEET LONG BY 30 FEET WIDE, WAS BUILT AT ST. MICHAEL IN 1889 BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, AND WAS RUN BY CAPTAIN KENNEDY WITH BILLY MOORE AS PILOT. THE ARCTIC WAS ONE OF THE SWIFTEST BOATS ON THE RIVER, AND MADE FIVE TRIPS TO FORTY MILE IN ONE SEASON. WHEN THE ARCTIC WAS LOADED WITH STEAM AND STERN AT JUST THE PROPER DEPTH FOR SPEED, BILLY MOORE WOULD NOT ALLOW ANOTHER POUND OF FREIGHT ABOARD HER. THE ARCTIC WINTERED SEVERAL TIMES IN A SMALL STREAM ABOUT FIVE MILES ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION, AND AN ISLAND OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THIS STREAM IS MARKED ARCTIC ISLAND, ON U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS OF TODAY. THE ARCTIC HAD THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST STEAMBOAT EVER TO LAND AT DAWSON, AS TOLD LATER. SHE WAS CAUGHT IN THE ICE JAM NEAR FORTY MILE IN THE BREAKUP OF 1897, AND WAS BLOWN UP WHEN AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO BLAST HER FREE WITH GUNPOWDER. HER MACHINERY WAS SAVED AND TAKEN TO ST. MICHAEL, AND DURING THE SEASON OF 1897 WAS INSTALLED ON A SQUARE-NOSED BARGE, AND THE STEAMBOAT THUS CREATED WAS NAMED THE MARGARET, FOR MARGARET WILSON, INFANT DAUGHTER OF J. M. WILSON, DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. THE MARGARET WAS 140 FEET IN LENGTH AND 33 FEET IN WIDTH. HER FIRST CAPTAIN WAS CARL MALHOUIST, NOW LIVING NEAR CONCORD, CALIFORNIA. THE ALICE, 160.5 FEET IN LENGTH, 200 TONS NET BURDEN, AND THE BELLA, 140 FEET IN LENGTH AND OF 185 TONS NET BURDEN, WERE BUILT AT ST. MICHAEL IN 1895. THEY WERE VERY POWERFUL, BEING ABLE TO TOW OR PUSH LARGE BARGES LOADED WITH FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS, AS WAS THE LEAH, ALL BUILT AND OPERATED BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. THESE BOATS, LOADED WITH PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT AND PUSHING THEIR BARGES, MADE THE TRIP FROM ST. MICHAEL TO DAWSON IN ABOUT TWENTY DAYS, RETURNING IN HALF THE TIME. ANOTHER STEAMBOAT OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY WAS THE VICTORIA, USED AS A PILOT BOAT ON THE YUKON FLATS. THE PORTUS B WEARE WAS THE FIRST STEAMBOAT OF THE N. A. T. AND T. COMPANY, BUILT IN 1892 AT FORT GET THERE, ALASKA. SHE WAS NAMED FOR PORTUS B WEARE, OF CHICAGO, ONE OF THE ORGANIZERS OF THE COMPANY. THE JOHN J

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4072

HEALY WAS BUILT AT ST. MICHAEL IN 1896. THE WEARE WAS 175 FEET IN LENGTH AND 20 FEET IN WIDTH. THE HEALY WAS THE SAME LENGTH AS THE WEARE BUT EIGHT FEET WIDER. OTHER STEAMBOATS OF THE N. A. T. AND T. COMPANY WERE THE JOHN CUDAHY, THE KLONDYKE, THE JOHN C. BARR, THE CHARLES H. HAMILTON, AND THE T. C. POWER. THE HAMILTON WAS ONE OF THEIR LARGEST BOATS, BUT WAS UNWIELDY.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 C. 869938

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, WATER

GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION

ABST SHE WAS 190 FEET IN LENGTH, 38 FEET IN WIDTH AND HAD A NET TONNAGE OF 297 TONS. SHE WAS BUILT AT ST. MICHAEL IN 1897. THE CUDAHY WAS BUILT AT UNALASKA IN 1898, THE YEAR OF THE GREAT RUSH IN BOATBUILDING FOR THE YUKON RIVER. THE CUDAHY WAS 192.3 FEET IN LENGTH AND 32.6 FEET IN WIDTH, WITH A NET TONNAGE OF 481 TONS. THE T. C. POWER WAS A SISTER SHIP TO THE CUDAHY, BEING OF THE SAME SIZE, AND BUILT AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE. THE KLONDYKE WAS BUILT AT DUTCH HARBOR IN THE SPRING OF 1898. SHE WAS 120.8 FEET IN LENGTH AND 27.5 FEET IN WIDTH. THE JOHN C. BARR WAS PURCHASED IN TOLEDO, AND TAKEN APART AND SHIPPED TO UNALASKA, WHERE SHE WAS REBUILT IN THE SPRING OF 1898. SHE WAS 144.6 FEET IN LENGTH AND 28.2 FEET IN WIDTH. SHE WAS TRANSFERRED TO BRITISH REGISTRY SO SHE COULD RUN ON THE UPPER RIVER BETWEEN DANSON AND WHITEHORSE. WHEN THE UPPER RIVER BUSINESS DROPPED OFF, SHE WAS TRANSFERRED BACK TO AMERICAN REGISTRY. THE CUDAHY WAS THE FASTEST OF THE N. A. T. AND T. COMPANY BOATS. SHE MADE THE ROUND TRIP FROM ST. MICHAEL TO DANSON AND RETURN IN TWENTY DAYS. DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-1899 THE WEARE, OF THE N. A. T. AND T. COMPANY, WINTERED ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES BELOW RUSSIAN MISSION, WHERE SHE WAS STUCK IN THE OPEN RIVER, NEAR THE BANK. A BREAKWATER WAS BUILT IN FRONT OF HER AT A COST OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND SHE WAS SAVED FROM THE ICE JAM IN THE SPRING. THIS BREAKWATER MUST HAVE STOOD, FOR ON U. S. SURVEY MAPS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT IN 1916 THE PLACE IS MARKED AND NAMED "WEARE DYKE".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 D. 869938

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, WATER

GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION

ABST CAPTAIN HORN, OF THE WEARE, WENT NEAR THE BANK AT THAT PLACE TO GATHER SOME DRIFTWOOD, AND THE WATER IN THE RIVER DROPPED SO FAST HE COULD NOT GET HIS BOAT OUT, THUS GAINING FOR HIMSELF THE NICKNAME, "DRIFTWOOD HORN." THE STEAMBOATS OF THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY-LIEBES AND COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO WERE THE HERMAN, THE ARNOLD, THE LINDA, THE LEON, THE MARY F. GRAFF, AND THE F. K. GUSTIN, ALL BUILT IN THE SPRING OF 1898. THEY WENT INTO ALASKA FOR SEALSKINS MANY YEARS AGO, AND AFTER THE KLONDIKE DISCOVERY STARTED A LARGE COMMERCIAL AND TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS WITH STATIONS AT ST. MICHAEL, NOME, GOLOVIN BAY, RANPART, EAGLE, AND DANSON, WITH L. R. EULDA AS MANAGER. THE ARNOLD, THE LINDA, AND THE LEON WERE OF THE SAME SIZE, BEING 181 FEET IN LENGTH, 36.5 FT IN WIDTH, AND OF 402 TONS NET BURDEN. THE ARNOLD AND THE LEON WERE BUILT AT SAN FRANCISCO AND THE LINDA AT UNALASKA. THE HERMAN, 155 FT IN LENGTH, WAS BUILT AT DUTCH HARBOR. THE MARY F. GRAFF AND THE F. K. GUSTIN WERE ACQUIRED FROM THE MORAN FLEET, BUILT AT SEATTLE. THE NAMES OF ALL THE YUKON RIVER STEAM BOATS THAT I HAVE ANY ACCOUNT OF ARE: LOWER RIVER BOATS--THE YUKON, THE NEW RACKET, THE ARCTIC, THE MARGARET, THE YUKONEER, THE HANNAH, THE SUSIE, THE SARAH, THE LOUISE, THE ALICE, THE BELLA, THE LEAH, THE PORTUS B. WEARE, THE JOHN J. HEALY, THE JOHN CUDAHY, THE KLONDYKE, THE JOHN C. BARR, THE CHARLES H. HAMILTON, THE T. C. POWER, THE HERMAN, THE ARNOLD, THE LINDA, THE LEON, THE MARY F. GRAFF, THE F. K. GUSTIN, THE ROBERT KERR, THE MILWAUKEE, THE REINDEER, THE PILGRIM, THE LOTTA TALBOT, THE SYBIL, THE RIDEOUT (LATER CALLED THE IDA HAY), THE MONARCH, THE SOVEREIGN, THE VICTORIA, THE OIL CITY, THE ROCK ISLAND, THE SAULT STE MARIE, THE W. K. HERMIN, THE LAVELLE YOUNG, THE MINNEAPOLIS, THE ST. JOSEPH, THE SCHWATKA, THE D. R. CAMPBELL, THE W. H. EVANS, THE J. B. LIGHT, THE TACOMA, THE SEATTLE, THE SEATTLE NO. THREE (THE SEATTLE NO. TWO AND THE SEATTLE NO. FOUR WERE LARGE BARGES), THE HAY WEST, THE NUNIVEC (U. S. REVENUE BOAT), THE D.

ARMSTRONG, THE DANSON CITY, THE GOLD STAR, THE KOYUKUK, THE SEATTLE NO. ONE, THE ST MICHAEL, THE TOSI. THE ARGO AND THE CHETCO WERE OCEAN-GOING BOATS THAT GOT OVER THE BAR AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND WENT UP AS FAR AS RAMPART, WHERE THEY STRANDED FOR ALL TIME AS FAR AS I KNOW. AMONG THE UPPER RIVER STEAMBOATS WERE THE CANADIAN, THE VICTORIAN, THE ANGLICAN, THE AUSTRALIAN, THE WHITE HORSE, THE JAMES DONVILLE, THE ORA, THE FLORA, THE NORA, THE CLARA, THE LOWE, THE BONANZA KING, THE ELDOORADO, THE WILLIE IRVING, THE BAILEY, THE FLORENCE S., THE TYRRELL, THE LIGHTNING, THE ALLIANCE, THE ZEALANDIAN, THE PROSPECTOR, THE THISTLE, THE SELKIRK, THE CLIFORD SIFTON, THE LA FRANCE, THE CASCA, THE BELLINGHAM, THE KALAMAZOO, THE JOSEPH CLOSSETT, THE GODDARD. AMONG THE BOATS NAMED ARE WHAT WERE CALLED ON THE RIVER THE "MORAN BOATS." THEY WERE BUILT AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, IN THE SPRING OF 1898, BY ROBERT MORAN AND BROTHER, AND WENT FROM SEATTLE TO ST. MICHAEL UNDER THEIR OWN STEAM POWER, FOLLOWING THE COAST LINE. THEY HAD A ROUGH TRIP, AND HAD TO BE BEACHED MANY TIMES TO GET THE KINKS OUT OF THEM. THEY ARRIVED AT ST. MICHAEL JULY 27, 1898, AND WENT INTO SERVICE AT ONCE. MR. ROBERT MORAN, NOW LIVING AT ROSARIO, WASHINGTON, MADE THE TRIP WITH THE FLEET AND IS JUSTLY PROUD OF HIS SHARE IN ITS BUILDING. SAID MR. MORAN IN RECALLING TO MEMORY THE HAPPENINGS OF OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO, "THE BOATS ALL GAVE SPLENDID SERVICE ON THE RIVER, PAYING THEIR COST WITH THE FIRST LOAD OF FREIGHT TAKEN TO DAWSON.

*** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 E 869938

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, WATER

GEOLGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION

ABST THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN A SHORTAGE OF FOOD, AND MUCH SUFFERING IN THE COUNTRY IF THE ELEVEN CARGOES OF FOOD HAD NOT BEEN TAKEN UP THE YUKON RIVER IN 1898 BY THE MORAN FLEET. ELEVEN VESSELS WERE PUT IN SERVICE AS SOON AS THEY ARRIVED AT ST. MICHAEL. ONE OF THE BOATS, THE WESTERN STAR, WAS LOST ON THE VOYAGE UP THE COAST. THIS FLEET OF TWELVE VESSELS MADE THE VOYAGE TO ST. MICHAEL UNDER THEIR OWN STEAM POWER. THEY WERE CONVOYED ON THE VOYAGE BY THE OCEAN TUGS, SOUTH COAST, RICHARD HOLYOKE, AND RESOLUTE. THEY WERE COVERED BY INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S, LONDON, FOR ABOUT \$600,000. THEY PAID ABOUT \$50,000 FOR THE ONE BOAT LOST ON THE VOYAGE. THE WRECK OCCURRED NEAR COOK'S INLET, AND THE MATERIAL FROM THE WRECK WAS FINALLY USED BY THE INDIANS TO BUILD A CHURCH AT THE KATMIA MISSION. THE "MORAN BOATS" WERE ALL ALIKE, BEING BUILT BY THE NILE AND CUT APART IN PROPER LENGTHS, AS AN OFFICER ON ONE OF THEM SAID TO ME. THEY WERE 176.1 FEET IN LENGTH, 35.4 FEET IN WIDTH, 5.9 FEET DEPTH OF HOLD, AND OF 409 NET TONS BURDEN. THE NAMES OF THE "MORAN BOATS" WERE: THE OIL CITY, THE O. R. CAMPBELL, THE TACOMA, THE PILGRIM, THE J. B. LIGHT, THE SEATTLE, THE VICTORIA, THE ST. MICHAEL, THE MARY F. GRAFF, THE F. K. GUSTIN, THE ROBERT KERR, AND THE WESTERN STAR. THE OIL CITY WAS PURCHASED AND OPERATED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. SHE MADE ONE ROUND TRIP TO DAWSON IN 1898 AND SPENT HER FIRST WINTER NEAR RUSSIAN MISSION, LOADED WITH KEROSENE IN FIVE-GALLON CANS, CANDLES, AND SO FORTH, SO SHE COULD GET AN EARLY START FOR DAWSON IN THE SPRING. THE SEATTLE AND THE TACOMA WERE ACQUIRED BY THE EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OWNERS. THESE TWO BOATS, AFTER REACHING DAWSON, WENT DOWN TO CIRCLE CITY TO BRING UP GOODS THAT HAD BEEN LEFT THERE TO LIGHTEN THEM SO THEY COULD GET OVER THE YUKON FLATS. THEY STRANDED NEAR CIRCLE CITY AND SPENT THEIR FIRST WINTER THERE. THE MARY F. GRAFF AND THE F. K. GUSTIN WERE ACQUIRED BY THE ALASKAN EXPLORATION COMPANY. THE J. B. LIGHT WAS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CORPORATION. THE ROBERT KERR AND THE PILGRIM WERE ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OF OTHER STEAMBOATS ON THE LOWER RIVER, THE MONARCH AND SOVEREIGN WERE BUILT AT BALLARD, WASHINGTON, IN 1898. THE MONARCH WAS 149.6 FEET IN LENGTH. THE SOVEREIGN WAS 125.6 FEET IN LENGTH AND 26.5 FEET IN WIDTH. SHE FINISHED HER CAREER IN THE BREAKERS IN FRONT OF NOME. THE LAVELLE YOUNG WAS BUILT AT PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1898, AND WENT TO ST. MICHAEL UNDER HER OWN STEAM. SHE WAS 140 FEET IN LENGTH AND WAS BUILT FOR A DREDGE, BUT WAS TURNED INTO A STEAMBOAT IN ORDER TO CASH IN ON SOME OF THE KLONDIKE BUSINESS. THE SCHMATKA, NAMED FOR LIEUTENANT SCHMATKA, WAS BUILT AT PORT BLAKELY, WASHINGTON. SHE WAS 146 FEET IN LENGTH. THE SEATTLE NUMBER ONE AND THE SEATTLE NUMBER THREE WERE BUILT IN 1898; THE FORMER AT ST. MICHAEL, AND THE LATTER AT DUTCH HARBOR. THE NUMBER ONE WAS 148 FEET IN LENGTH, AND THE NUMBER THREE WAS 151 FEET IN LENGTH. THE SEATTLE NUMBER TWO AND NUMBER FOUR WERE LARGE BARGES. THE MINNEAPOLIS WAS BUILT AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON, IN 1898; LENGTH 108.6 FEET. THE ST. JOSEPH, BELONGING TO HOLY CROSS MISSION, WAS BUILT AT ST. MICHAEL IN 1898; LENGTH 96 FEET.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4074

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 F 869938
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LUPR 31KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT,RIVER,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,WATER
GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION

ABST THE RIDEOUT WAS BUILT AT STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, IN 1898; HER LENGTH WAS 149 FEET. SHE WAS TRANSFERRED TO BRITISH REGISTRY TO RUN ON THE UPPER RIVER AND LATER TRANSFERRED BACK TO AMERICAN REGISTRY AND HER NAME CHANGED TO IDA MAY. THE M. H. EVANS WAS BUILT AT BALLARD, WASHINGTON, IN 1898; LENGTH 182.5 FEET; WIDTH 36 FEET. SHE RAN AGROUND IN THE YUKON FLATS IN HER FIRST YEAR, AND THE FALLING WATER LEFT HER STRANDED SO HIGH THAT I DO NOT THINK SHE EVER GOT OFF; AT LEAST NOT WHILE THERE WAS ANY BUSINESS FOR HER. THE MAY WEST WAS BUILT AT ST. MICHAEL IN 1897; LENGTH 96 FEET; WIDTH 18 FEET. SHE WAS THE FIRST BOAT TO GET UP TO DAWSON IN THE SPRING OF 1898; THE D. ARMSTRONG WAS BUILT IN 1898 AT ST. MICHAEL; LENGTH 56 FEET; WIDTH 16 FEET. THE KOYUKUK WAS BUILT AT PORTLAND, OREGON, IN 1902; LENGTH 120.5 FEET; WIDTH 24.5 FEET. THE MILWAUKEE WAS BUILT IN 1898 AT BALLARD, WASHINGTON; HER LENGTH WAS 135.5 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 30.5 FEET. THE M. K. MERLIN WAS BUILT IN 1883 AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; HER LENGTH WAS 108 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 22.5 FEET. SHE WAS THE OLDEST STEAMBOAT TAKEN OVER THE OCEAN TO THE YUKON. SHE HAD SEEN OVER THIRTEEN YEARS' SERVICE BEFORE THE KLONDIKE STRIKE. SHE WAS SWAMPED IN THE BREAKERS ON NUOME'S GOLDEN BEACH AT 4:00 A. M., AUGUST 2, 1900. I KNOW THE HOUR IS RIGHT BECAUSE I WATCHED HER GO DOWN. THE LOTTA TALBOT WAS BUILT IN 1896 AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. HER LENGTH WAS 145.7 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 24.8 FEET. THE ROCK ISLAND WAS BUILT IN 1898 AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. HER LENGTH WAS 134 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 32.2 FEET; ALL THESE LENGTHS AND WIDTHS I HAVE GIVEN MAY NOT BE INTERESTING, BUT THEY WILL SERVE FOR COMPARISON AS TO SIZE. THE FIRST STEAMBOAT AFTER THE KLONDIKE DAYS WAS THE WILL H. ISOM, BUILT AT BALLARD, WASHINGTON, IN 1901, TOO LATE TO BE PROFITABLE. OTHER BOATS OF A LATER DATE WERE THE ISABEL, THE DELTA, THE TANANA, THE KOYUKUK, THE WHITE SEAL, THE POP, THE RELIANCE, THE JULIA B., THE ALICE CA NEW, ALICE, FIFTY FEET SHORTER THAN THE ORIGINAL ALICE OF THE KLONDIKE DAYS), THE TEDDY H., AND THE YUKON, THE FINEST BOAT ON THE RIVER TODAY, BUILT IN 1913. OF STEAMBOATS RUNNING ON THE UPPER RIVER, THE YUKONER, BUILT AT VICTORIA BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY IN 1898, TAKEN APART AND REBUILT AT ST. MICHAEL, RAN FROM DAWSON TO WHITEHORSE FROM THE FALL OF 1899 UNTIL 1903, WHEN SHE WAS TAKEN FROM THE WATER AND NEVER RETURNED. SHE WAS TOO LARGE FOR THIS STRETCH OF WATER. HER LENGTH WAS 170.8 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 32 FEET. THE ORA, FLORA, AND NORA WERE BUILT AT LAKE BENNETT, B. C., IN 1898. THEY WERE ALL ALIKE, 79.5 FEET LONG AND 16 FEET WIDE. THE FIRST YEAR THEY FURNISHED TRANSPORTATION ONLY, THE PASSENGERS PROVIDING THEIR OWN MEALS AND BEDDING. THE WILLIE IRVING WAS BUILT AT LAKE BENNETT, B. C., IN 1898, BY JOHN IRVING, OF VICTORIA, B. C.; HER LENGTH WAS 80 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 20.2 FEET. THE CANADIAN AND COLUMBIAN WERE BUILT AT VICTORIA, B. C., 1898, BY THE CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD., OF VICTORIA; THEY WERE 146.5 FEET LONG AND 33.4 FT WIDE.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 G 869938
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT,RIVER,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,WATER
GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION

ABST THEY MADE THE OCEAN TRIP TO ST. MICHAEL AND TOOK A LOAD OF PASSENGERS FROM ST. MICHAEL TO DAWSON. THE ANGLICAN WAS BUILT AT TESLIN LAKE, B. C., IN 1898. HER LENGTH WAS 85 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 20.6 FEET. THE AUSTRALIAN WAS BUILT AT LAKE BENNETT, B. C., IN 1899; HER LENGTH WAS 115 FEET; AND HER WIDTH 24.8 FEET. THE ZEALANDIAN WAS BUILT AT LAKE BENNETT, B. C., IN 1900. LENGTH 102 FEET; WIDTH 23 FEET. THE WHITE HORSE WAS BUILT AT WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, BY THE BRITISH YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY IN 1901. SHE IS 167 FEET IN LENGTH AND 34.5 FEET IN WIDTH. SHE HAS RUN FROM DAWSON TO WHITEHORSE SINCE 1901 AND IS STILL IN SERVICE. THE PROSPECTOR WAS BUILT AT WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, BY ERIL STAUF AND H. E. RIDLEY, OF DAWSON, IN 1901. SHE WAS 110.9 FEET IN LENGTH AND 22.2 FEET IN WIDTH. THE BAILEY WAS BUILT AT LAKE BENNETT, B. C., BY THE BRITISH YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY IN 1899. SHE HAS 110 FEET IN LENGTH AND 27.7 FEET IN WIDTH. THE TYRRELL WAS BUILT AT VANCOUVER, B. C., BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1898. SHE WAS 142 FEET IN LENGTH AND 32.2 FEET

IN WIDTH. THE LIGHTNING WAS BUILT IN 1898, AT VANCOUVER, BY THE TRACEY-HIEBERT AND YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. HER LENGTH WAS 140 FEET, AND HER WIDTH 30 FEET. THE GOLD STAR WAS BUILT AT ST. MICHAEL IN 1898. LENGTH 94 FEET, WIDTH 22 FEET. THE THISTLE WAS BUILT AT VANCOUVER IN 1890, BY JAMES DUNSHUIR, OF VICTORIA. SHE HAS 115 FEET IN LENGTH AND 20.6 FEET IN WIDTH. THE JAMES DONVILLE WAS BUILT AT VANCOUVER. SHE WAS WRECKED IN THE THIRTYMILE RIVER IN THE SPRING OF 1899, HALF BLOCKING THE CHANNEL AND ALMOST CAUSING THE WRECK OF THE MERWIN, WHICH WAS DRIVEN AGAINST THE HULL OF THE DONVILLE BY THE SWIFT CURRENT. THE SWIFTEST CURRENT THAT THE STEAMBOATS HAD TO BUCK ON THE UPPER RIVER WAS THE FIVE-FINGER RAPIDS, WHERE THEY WERE ASSISTED BY A CABLE FROM THE SHORE OR FROM ANOTHER BOAT. THE FIRST STEAMBOAT OF THE SEASON OF 1899 TO GET UP THE FIVE FINGER RAPIDS UNASSISTED WAS THE ELDORADO, HER FEAT EARNING HER A SALVO OF APPLAUSE FROM PASSENGERS ON OTHER BOATS WHICH COULD NOT MAKE THE GRADE, AND GETTING HER OWNERS SOME FREE ADVERTISING IN THE DAWSON PAPERS. THE BURPEE, A VERY SMALL STEAMER, RAN BETWEEN DAWSON AND FORTYMILE. THE TIME FROM DAWSON TO WHITEHORSE WAS FIVE OR SIX DAYS, AND THE BOATS WERE PACKED. THEIR TABLES WERE KEPT BUSY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY, BEING USED CONTINUOUSLY EITHER BY EATERS, SLEEPERS, OR BLACKJACK PLAYERS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 H 869938

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 H1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, WATER

GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION.

ABST THE FIRST STEAMBOAT AT DAWSON FROM UP RIVER WAS THE BELLINGHAM, ALL THE WAY FROM LAKE BENNETT. SHE ARRIVED ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, 1898, HER ARRIVAL BEING REPORTED IN THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE KLONDIKE NUGGET, DATED JUNE 16, 1898. THE MERWIN STOPPED AT EVERY TRADING POST ON THE YUKON FROM CIRCLE CITY DOWN, BUT FOUND NOT A THING TO EAT FOR SALE. THE YUKON VALLEY HAD BEEN CLEANED OUT OF FOOD THE PREVIOUS WINTER. AT RUSSIAN MISSION, WHERE THE BOAT HAD TO LAY UP ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH WIND THAT CARRIED AWAY HER PILOTHOUSE. THE MERWIN SANK IN A STORM IN FRONT OF NOME. HER TIMBERS, WHICH WASHED ASHORE, WERE BURNED BY SOME OF HER EX-PASSENGERS, WHO NOW HAD PLENTY TO EAT BUT WERE SHORT OF FIREWOOD. COST OF STEAMBOAT, \$60,000.00; COST OF BARGE, 10,000.00; COST OF CREW-ROUND TRIP, 3,000.00; COST OF MEALS FOR PASSENGERS, 15,000.00; COST OF CORDWOOD, 12,000.00; TOTAL COST, \$100,000.00. THESE FIGURES SHOW THAT THE BOAT PAID FOR HERSELF AND EARNED A PROFIT OF \$41,000.00 ON THE FIRST TRIP. THE COST OF BUILDING AND OPERATING A YUKON RIVER STEAMBOAT WAS NOT HIGH, FOR NOTHING HAD TO BE PURCHASED AT KLONDIKE PRICES EXCEPT CORDWOOD. SUPPLIES AND CREWS WERE SHIPPED TO ST. MICHAEL ON OCEAN STEAMERS FROM THE OUTSIDE, AT OUTSIDE PRICES PLUS OCEAN TRANSPORTATION, WHICH WAS VERY LITTLE. ON A SECOND TRIP THE PROFIT WOULD BE \$131,000.00, A FACT WHICH SHOWS THAT STEAMBOATING PAID, EVEN IF THE SEASON WAS SHORT. THE COMPLETION OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY, IN 1899, ABOUT ENDED THE PASSENGER BUSINESS OF THE LOWER RIVER BOATS, EXCEPT DURING THE NOME RUSH, AND THE BOATS WERE GRADUALLY WITHDRAWN FROM THE RIVER. THEIR BONANZA BUSINESS WAS FOR TWO YEARS ONLY, BUT THEY MADE MONEY FOR THEIR OWNERS WHILE IT LASTED. A MEDIUM-SIZED BOAT LIKE THE LEAH TOOK UP THREE HUNDRED PASSENGERS AND ABOUT SIX HUNDRED TONS OF FREIGHT, PUSHING A BARGE; 175 PASSENGERS ON THE BARGE AND 125 PASSENGERS ON THE BOAT. THE FARE FROM SAN FRANCISCO WAS THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. ALLOWING EIGHTY DOLLARS FOR THE OCEAN FARE LEFT TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS FOR THE RIVER FARE FROM ST. MICHAEL TO DAWSON. THE FIRST STEAMBOAT EVER TO LAND AT DAWSON WAS THE ARCTIC, WHICH ARRIVED AT 5:30 A. M., OCTOBER 17, 1896. THE ACCOUNT OF THIS TRIP OF THE ARCTIC WAS GIVEN ME BY MR. A. E. JOHNSON, NOW LIVING AT HAINES, ALASKA. MR. JOHNSON SAID, ON THE TENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1896, THE STEAMER ARCTIC SAILED FROM ST. MICHAEL AT 12:45 P. M. FOR FORTYMILE AND ON OCTOBER FIFTH SHE GOT STUCK IN THE ICE TWELVE MILES BELOW FORTYMILE AND WE LAID THERE UNTIL THE THIRTEENTH AND THE CARGO WAS UNLOADED AND THE STEAMER WAS READY TO LAY THERE ALL WINTER. BUT A PARTY OF MINERS CAME DOWN AND ASKED HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE TO PUT THE STEAMER INTO COMMISSION AGAIN, AND I SAID THAT THE STEAMER COULD BE REPAIRED IN ONE DAY. A GANG OF MEN CAME DOWN FROM FORTYMILE AND REPAIRED AND LOADED THE BOAT. ON THE FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER WE ARRIVED AT FORTYMILE AT 4:00 P. M. THERE WERE 120 MEN WHO BOUGHT THEIR OUTFITS AT FORTYMILE AND WE STARTED FOR THE KLONDIKE AT 4:00 P. M. AND ARRIVED AT KLONDIKE AT 5:30 A. M., OCTOBER 17, 1896. AT 2:00 P. M. WE RETURNED TO FORTYMILE. WE THEN WENT INTO WINTER QUARTERS THREE MILES BELOW FORTYMILE UNTIL THE ICE BROKE HER UP IN THE SPRING. IT TOOK PLACE ON MAY 15, 1897. THE STEAMER ARCTIC WAS THE FIRST STEAMBOAT TO LAND AT DAWSON, AND THE STEAMER BELLA WAS THE SECOND WHICH ARRIVED NEXT SPRING IN 1897.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 I 869938
STOR 1603399
MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830N 14
LUPR 31KEY# TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;FREIGHT;RIVER;PHOTO;WATER CRAFT;ECONOMY;BOAT LAUNCHING SITE;WATER
GEOLOGY;OBSTRUCTION;COMMUNITY;WATER LEVEL;RIVER CHANNEL;EXPEDITION

ABST AS STATED BY MR. JOHNSON, THE BELLA WAS THE 2ND STEAMBOAT TO ARRIVE IN DAWSON, BEING THE FIRST BOAT UP WITH SUPPLIES IN 1897, ARRIVING IN JULY, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY THE JOHN J. HEALY AND THE OTHER BOATS ON THE RIVER AT THAT TIME. THE BELLA WAS ALSO THE LAST STEAMBOAT INTO DAWSON IN 1897, CLOSELY FOLLOWING THE HEALY AND THE HEARE. AFTER NAVIGATION WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN OVER FOR THE SEASON, AN UNEXPECTED RISE IN THE RIVER BEFORE IT STARTED TO FREEZE ALLOWED THESE BOATS TO GET IN, LOADED TO THE GUNWALES WITH WHISKEY FOR THE STARVING MINERS. THE MARGARET WINTERED AT FORT YUKON THAT WINTER (1897-1898). CAPTAIN HALKQUIST TRIED TO GET OVER THE YUKON FLATS, BUT FAILED, AND STORED THE MARGARET'S GOODS IN A TEMPORARY WAREHOUSE. HE SAYS THAT STEAM BOATS WERE STRANDED ALL ALONG THE YUKON RIVER, FROM RAMPART TO FORT YUKON. THE FIRST STEAM BOATS TO ARRIVE AT DAWSON, IN 1898, WERE THOSE STRANDED ALONG THE RIVER IN THE FALL OF 1897: THE MAY WEST, A SMALL STEAM BOAT WITH SIXTEEN BARRELS OF WHISKEY THAT SOLD FOR A DOLLAR A DRINK AT DAWSON; FROM THE TANANA; THE SEATTLE NUMBER ONE; THE VICTORIA; THE PILOT BOAT OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, FROM THE YUKON FLATS; THE MERWIN, WITH SOME OF THE STRANDED EX-HAYOR WOODS PARTY OF SEATTLE; THE BELLA AND THE HEARE FROM CIRCLE CITY; VIA FORT YUKON AND BACK; THE FIRST BOAT FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WAS THE JOHN J. HEALY, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY CHARLES H. HAMILTON, AND THE RUSH WAS ON, AS THE FLEET OF STEAM BOATS BUILT IN THE SPRING OF 1898 GOT INTO ACTION. OF THESE, THE FIRST TO ARRIVE IN DAWSON WAS THE MONARCH, BUILT AT BALLARD, WASHINGTON, SEVENTY DAYS FROM SEATTLE, FROM WHERE SHE WAS TOWED TO SAINT MICHAEL, THE OCEAN STEAMER, RIVAL. THE MONARCH ARRIVED AT DAWSON ON JULY 21, 1898. THE FIRST STEAM BOAT TO LAND AT DAWSON, FROM UP RIVER, WAS THE BELLINGHAM, ALL THE WAY FROM LAKE BENNETT, SHE ARRIVED ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, 1898, HER ARRIVAL BEING REPORTED IN THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE KLONDIKE NUGGET, DATE THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04387 J 869938
STOR 1603399
MOU# N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830N 14
LUPR 31KEY# TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;FREIGHT;RIVER;PHOTO;WATER CRAFT;ECONOMY;BOAT LAUNCHING SITE;WATER
GEOLOGY;OBSTRUCTION;COMMUNITY;WATER LEVEL;RIVER CHANNEL;EXPEDITION

ABST I HAVE HEARD AND READ OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. USING STEAM BOATS ON THE YUKON, IN THEIR EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS OF 1865-66-67, BUT DO NOT THINK ANY OF THESE BOATS ENTERED THE RIVER. FREDERICK WHYMPER, THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION, IN HIS BOOK, "TRAVELS AND ADVENTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA," PUBLISHED IN 1869, SPEAKS OF MAJOR KENNICOTT, CHIEF OF THE YUKON PARTY, FITTING UP THE SMALL STEAMER, LIZZIE HORNER, AT ST. MICHAEL IN THE SUMMER OF 1865. THE LIZZIE HORNER HAD BEEN BROUGHT UP ON THE DECK OF THE BARK, GOLDEN GATE, FOR USE ON THE YUKON. "BUT ALAS," SAYS WHYMPER, "SHE PROVED WORTHLESS, AND IN FACT NEVER LEFT NORTON SOUND." ON THE EXPEDITION'S TRIP NORTH IN THE SPRING OF 1866, WHYMPER MENTIONS TWO SMALL AND ONE LARGE STEAMBOAT BEING SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED AND TAKEN FROM SAN FRANCISCO. ONE OF THESE BOATS, NAMED THE WILDER, SIXTY FEET IN LENGTH, TRANSPORTED MEN AND SUPPLIES FROM ST. MICHAEL TO THE MOUTH OF THE UNALACHLEET RIVER, FROM WHERE THE PARTY WENT OVERLAND TO NULATO. SOME OF THE NATIVES OF NULATO WENT TO UNALACHLEET DURING THE WINTER TO SEE THE STEAMBOAT, IN WHICH THEY WERE GREATLY INTERESTED, AND THE STORY OF WHICH THEY SPREAD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY SO THAT THE NATIVES ALONG THE YUKON EAGERLY AWAITED THE ARRIVAL OF THE LARGE STEAMBOAT WHICH THEY WERE TOLD WOULD COME UP THE RIVER IN THE SPRING OF 1867. THE BOAT NOT ARRIVING, WHYMPER SAYS, "UNLESS SOME PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS DO WHAT OUR COMPANY PROPOSED TO DO, I AM AFRAID THE INDIANS WILL THINK WE ARE TERRIBLE LIARS." WHYMPER ACCOMPANIED DALL UP THE YUKON TO FORT YUKON THAT SPRING IN A SKIN ROWBOAT, WHICH THEY CERTAINLY WOULD NOT HAVE USED IF THERE HAD BEEN A STEAMBOAT AVAILABLE. WHILE AT FORT YUKON THEY READ IN A NEWSPAPER BROUGHT IN FROM THE EAST OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE. ON THEIR RETURN DOWN RIVER, THEY LEARNED THAT THE EXPEDITION HAD BEEN RECALLED, AND THE TELEGRAPH SCHEME ABANDONED, SO IT DOES NOT SEEM THAT ANY OF THEIR STEAMBOATS EVER GOT INTO THE RIVER. IN 1901, THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 6077

AND ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY COMBINED UNDER THE NAME OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, WHICH COMPANY BOUGHT OUT THE SEATTLE YUKON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. THE STEAMBOATS OF THE N. A. T. AND T. COMPANY WERE OPERATED WITH THIS COMBINATION FOR AWHILE AND THEN WITHDRAWN AND OPERATED SEPARATELY. ON MARCH 7, 1913, THE AMERICAN-YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY WAS CHARTERED UNDER THE LAWS OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND TOOK OVER PRACTICALLY EVERY STEAMBOAT ON THE LOWER YUKON RIVER, RETIRING MOST OF THEM, WHICH WAS CHEAPER THAN COMPETING WITH THEM. PHOTOS OF STEAMBOATS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS DOCUMENT, WHICH IS THE APPENDIX TO CURTIN'S "YUKON VOYAGE" PUBLISHED IN 1938. (P275-290)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 04452 886893
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
ABST MAJOR WILLIAM DOWNIE REPORTED THAT GOLD WAS FOUND IN THE SANDS OF THE YUKON RIVER, NEAR FORT YUKON. (P342) AT THE TIME THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN, 1893, HE HAD NO REPORTS OF GREAT MINING OPERATIONS ON THE YUKON. (P344) HE MENTIONS THE EXPLORATIONS OF LT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA, WHO SURVEYED AND MAPPED THE RIVER IN 1886. (P336) AT THE POINT WHERE THE YUKON LEAVES THE MOUNTAINS, IT SPREADS TO A WIDTH OF 25 MILES ACROSS THE PLAINS. IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PLAINS IT TURNS DUE WEST, AND ENTERS THE MOUNTAINS AT A POINT WHERE THE LAST TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 04464 907
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE
ABST THE FIRST SKETCH OF THE YUKON IS OF THE VILLAGE OF HELLGATE. THE AUTHOR CALLS THE YUKON, LEWIS RIVER INITIALLY. THE SKETCH SHOWS 4 FISHERMEN AMONG 3 BOATS ON THE DOCKS OF THE 1-STRUCTURED VILLAGE OF HELLGATE. (P13) THE NEXT SKETCH SHOWS THE RIVERBOAT, "THE DAWSON UNLOADING CARGO AT FT SELKIRK ON THE YUKON. (P15) THE SKETCH ON PG 16 SHOWS 2 ISLANDS IN THE YUKON AT A PLACE KNOWN AS FIVE-FINGER RAPIDS. THE VEGETATION HERE IS A SPRUCE FOREST. THE NEXT 3 SKETCHES OF THE YUKON ARE ALL IN THE VICINITY OF EAGLE WHERE THE STEEP LOOKING BANKS ARE BORDERED BY SPRUCE. (P18-20) THE SKETCH ON PG 19 SHOWS 2 MEN IN A SMALL FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT. THE SKETCH ON PG 26 SHOWS AN INDIAN AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON IN HIS KAYAK WITH PLENTY OF OPEN WATER AROUND. THE LAST YUKON SKETCH SHOWS AN OLD RUSSIAN FORT AT ST MICHAEL, LOOKING OVER THE SEA. (P27)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 04474 964
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST "TALL (BUT TRUE) TALES OF ALASKA SOURDOUGHS" BY ALBRO B GREGORY IS A COLLECTION OF SHORT, HUMOROUS STORIES ABOUT A FEW OF ALASKA'S COLORFUL OLD-TIMERS. IN THE TALE ENTITLED, "MINING CAMP DENTISTRY", THE MINER AND HIS WIFE HAD THEIR PLACER LAYOUT NOT FAR FROM THE YUKON RIVER. THE WIFE DID A DAILY STINT FROM BREAK-UP TIME IN THE SPRING TO FREEZE UP IN THE FALL, MOST OF IT ABOARD A D-8 "CAT". (P13) A TALE IS TOLD ABOUT CABIN BITTERNESS. IT INVOLVES 2 MEN WHO LIVED ALMOST SIDE BY SIDE FOR MORE THAN 60 YEARS. THEY ARGUED, AND ONE OF THEM MOVED TO FORTY YUKON ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P21) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1964.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 04481 915
STOR 1603399
MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4078

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT

ABST IN "THE LONG DAY" AUTHOR W. S. DILL RELATES THE STORY OF THE COUNT CARBONNEAU, A WINE EXPORTER FROM FRANCE, AND HIS WIFE DELINDA HULROONEY. IN APPROXIMATELY 1915 SHE AWAITED WORD FROM HER HUSBAND WHO HAD SUPPOSEDLY GONE TO FAIRBANKS FROM DAWSON TO CHECK ON A NEW "DISCOVERY." (P105) HAVING RECEIVED NO WORD SHE ASKED AROUND AND A NEW ARRIVAL IN TOWN TOLD HER: "I AIN" SEEN HIDE NER HAIR OF "IN," BUT I UNDERSTOOD HE TRAVELLED RIGHT ON, BY THE "S.S. CUDAHY," AND WENT THROUGH TO NONE." (P106) SHE PROCEEDED TO CABLE ST. MICHAEL WITH A DESCRIPTION OF HER HUSBAND AND RECEIVED WORD THAT A MAN FITTING HIS DESCRIPTION AND REGISTERING UNDER THE NAME OF "PIERRE BLAIS" HAD STOPPED AT ST. MICHAEL AND BOOKED PASSAGE FOR SEATTLE ON THE "PRESIDENT LINCOLN." (P107)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04482 847898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER,LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY

ABST TRAVELLING BY RIVER STEAMER FROM ST. MICHAELS TO DAWSON, UP THE YUKON RIVER, WAS ONE OF THE ROUTES TO YUKON TERRITORY. (P7,53) IN 1847 FORT YUKON WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. (P4) Fysh AND WILLIAMS, 2 CANADIANS, WENT UP THE YUKON IN WINTER, TRAVELLING ON THE ICE IN A "SORT OF TOBAGGAN" IN THE 1890'S. (P53) IN MAY 1873, AS SOON AS THE RIVER WAS FREE OF ICE, BISHOP CLUTT AND FATHER LACORRE, LEFT FORT YUKON FOR THE BERING SEA, TRAVELLING BY CANOE. (P152) IN 1868, THE OLD HUDSON'S BAY POST AT FORT YUKON WAS WASHED AWAY BY EROSION OF THE "TURBULENT YUKON RIVER." AND IN 1869 A NEW POST WAS BUILT ABOUT A MI. UPSTREAM ON THE YUKON, AT A SAFER LOCATION. (P150) IN 1898, REV. ALBERT HETHERTON TRAVELLED UP THE YUKON ON A STEAMER TO DAWSON. HE WRITES, IN A LETTER TO HIS DAUGHTER: NEAR ST. MICHAELS, THE SHORES OF THE YUKON WERE FLAT AND LOW, COVERED WITH A THICK GROWTH OF SHALL BUSHES. UP RIVER, THE WOOD ON THE SHORE GOT LARGER. THE BANKS WERE HIGHER, AND LOW HILLS WERE SEEN. A STEADY STREAM OF BOATS WAS SEEN: STEAMERS, ROWBOATS, AN OCEAN SCHOONER. (WHICH WAS STUCK), CANOES. THEY PASSED A RUSSIAN MISSION, HOLY CROSS MISSION WHERE VEGETABLES WERE GROWN, ANVIK, NULATO, AND YUKAKOGET. AT YUKAKOGET, THE REVEREND PICKED CRANBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES. NEAR YUKAKOGET, THE HILLS WERE NEAR THE BANKS, CONFINING THE BROAD STREAM INTO A NARROW CHANNEL, AND DEEPER. THE BANKS SLOPED UP THE SIDES OF THE HILLS SOME 500 OR 600 FT. THE BANKS AND BED WERE GRAVEL. (P156-161)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04482 847898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER,LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY

ABST TRAVELLING BY RIVER STEAMER FROM ST. MICHAELS TO DAWSON, UP THE YUKON RIVER, WAS ONE OF THE ROUTES TO YUKON TERRITORY. (P7,53) IN 1847 FORT YUKON WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. (P4) Fysh AND WILLIAMS, 2 CANADIANS, WENT UP THE YUKON IN WINTER, TRAVELLING ON THE ICE IN A "SORT OF TOBAGGAN" IN THE 1890'S. (P53) IN MAY 1873, AS SOON AS THE RIVER WAS FREE OF ICE, BISHOP CLUTT AND FATHER LACORRE, LEFT FORT YUKON FOR THE BERING SEA, TRAVELLING BY CANOE. (P152) IN 1868, THE OLD HUDSON'S BAY POST AT FORT YUKON WAS WASHED AWAY BY EROSION OF THE "TURBULENT YUKON RIVER." AND IN 1869 A NEW POST WAS BUILT ABOUT A MI. UPSTREAM ON THE YUKON, AT A SAFER LOCATION. (P150) IN 1898, REV. ALBERT HETHERTON TRAVELLED UP THE YUKON ON A STEAMER TO DAWSON. HE WRITES, IN A LETTER TO HIS DAUGHTER: NEAR ST. MICHAELS, THE SHORES OF THE YUKON WERE FLAT AND LOW, COVERED WITH A THICK GROWTH OF SHALL BUSHES. UP RIVER, THE WOOD ON THE SHORE GOT LARGER. THE BANKS WERE HIGHER, AND LOW HILLS WERE SEEN. A STEADY STREAM OF BOATS WAS SEEN: STEAMERS, ROWBOATS, AN OCEAN SCHOONER. (WHICH WAS STUCK), CANOES. THEY PASSED A RUSSIAN MISSION, HOLY CROSS MISSION WHERE VEGETABLES WERE GROWN, ANVIK, NULATO, AND YUKAKOGET. AT YUKAKOGET, THE REVEREND PICKED CRANBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES. NEAR YUKAKOGET, THE HILLS WERE NEAR THE BANKS, CONFINING THE BROAD STREAM INTO A NARROW CHANNEL, AND DEEPER. THE BANKS SLOPED UP THE SIDES OF THE HILLS SOME 500 OR 600 FT. THE BANKS AND BED WERE GRAVEL. (P156-161)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4079

REFN 04488 897898

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC

ABST GEORGE TILTON, SECOND MATE OF THE WHALING SHIP BELVEDERE, TRAVELED FROM THE VICINITY OF BARRON TO KODIAK ISLAND TO INFORM THE OUTSIDE WORLD OF THE STATUS OF THE SHIPS BELVEDERE, NEWPORT, NAVARRH AND FEARLESS AND THEIR CREWS IN THE WINTER OF 1897-98. AS PART OF THIS JOURNEY, HE CROSSED THE YUKON AND KUSKOQUIM RIVERS. (P206)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04489 908

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT HIS YUKON RIVER TRAVELS BEGAN ON FEB 3, 1908 OVER SPLENDID LEVEL ICE. HE BEGAN AT KALTAG AND WAS HEADING FOR NULATO. (P396) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DOG TEAM ON THE RIVER APPEARS ON P 397. THE AUTHOR SAID THAT MANY NATIVES LIVE ALONG THE BANKS OF THE YUKON. (P401) THERE IS A PHOTOGRAPH ON P. 405 OF A NATIVE CAMP ON THE YUKON, AND ON P 406 A "TYPICAL VIEW OF THE YUKON." HE MENTIONED FORT GIBBON ON THE YUKON AS HAVING TWO HUNDRED MEN AND HALF A DOZEN OFFICERS, BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS. (P406) ON PAGES 402 AND 403 ARE TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF AND NEAR KOKRINES ON THE YUKON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04552 911915

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, DREDGING, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE APOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER IS THE MOST EASTERLY OF THE SEVERAL DELTA CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH THIS RIVER DISCHARGES, AND AFFORDS THE SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN THE YUKON RIVER AND ST MICHAEL, THE NEAREST SEAPORT. IN THE YEARS PRIOR TO 1911, A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF RIVER BOATS, SUPPLYING THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA, PASSED THROUGH THE APOON PASS. THE CHANNEL WAS DREDGED TO A DEPTH OF 6 FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER 150 FEET IN WIDTH, WITH 200 FEET AT BENDS. THE PROJECT WAS ADOPTED BY THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF 25 JULY 1912, AND COMPLETED IN 1915 AT A TOTAL COST FOR NEW WORK OF \$128,896. (P3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04577 A 890964

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PRESENT USAGE, WATER LEVEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND

GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER AIR

CRAFT, ECONOMIC, MINING, CANNERY, EXPEDITION, SPRING, LAKE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, HUNTING

ABST THE PROPOSED RAMPART CANYON DAM WOULD BE AT RIVER MILE 756 ON THE YUKON. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE WOULD BE TO GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER, WITH SECONDARY PURPOSES OF FLOOD CONTROL, NAVIGATION AND RECREATION. (P1, LETTER) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL COMBINED CATCH OF SALMON FROM THE YUKON IN BOTH COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES IS ABOUT 800,000 FISH. (P3, LETTER) HIGH TURBIDITY ON THE YUKON RESULTS FROM ACTIVE BANK EROSION THROUGHOUT MOST OF ITS LENGTH AND FROM GLACIAL SILT OF SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES. (P2) TABLE 1 IS A RECORD OF YUKON RIVER GAGING DATA FROM 1956-1962. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED, AS U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HAS ALREADY ENTERED IT ON THE COMPUTER. (P3) DURING THE ICE-FREE SEASON, THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE VIA BOATS OF VARIOUS SIZES. DOGSLEDS AND MECHANIZED TRACK VEHICLES TRAVERSE THE RIVER IN WINTER. (P4) FIGURE 1 IS A MAP OF THE YUKON RIVER WATERSHED WITH THE PROPOSED RAMPART RESERVOIR. A MINOR HEALTH PROBLEM IS CREATED BY TRASH AND GARBAGE WHICH

THE VILLAGES DUNE IN THE RIVER. (P4) THE YUKON FLATS IS A BROAD PLAIN OF POORLY DRAINED ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS WITH NUMEROUS LAKES, POTHoles AND OxbOWS. THE DOMINANT VEGETATIVE COVER IS SMALL SCRUBBY TREES (SEE FIGURE 3). FREEZEUP AT RAMPART CANYON, ON THE YUKON, GENERALLY OCCURS IN EARLY OCTOBER. BREAKUP NORMALLY PROGRESS TO THE CANYON BY THE END OF MAY. NEAR THE PROPOSED DAMSITE, THE RIVER FREEZE TO A DEPTH OF 5 OR 6 FT. (P5) THE DELTA AREA OF THE YUKON RIVER IS TREELESS, EXCEPT FOR A FEW HILLONS ALONG STREAMBANKS. (P7) RUSSIAN DISCOVERED THE YUKON RIVER IN 1834 AND ESTABLISHED THE POST OF NULATO IN 1841. HUDSON'S BAY CO FOUNDED FORT YUKON IN 1847. FUR TRADING WAS THE MAJOR INTEREST THEN, WHICH WAS REPLACED BY GOLD MINING IN THE LATE 1800'S AND EARLY 1900'S. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE NOW IMPORTANT SOURCES OF EARNED INCOME, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, FIRE FIGHTING, AIRPORTS AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION ALSO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT. 2 GRAVEL ROADS CONNECT THE YUKON TO OTHER AREAS: THE STEESE HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE, AND THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY FROM TOK JUNCTION TO EAGLE. SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO NEARLY ALL VILLAGES ALONG THE RIVER. (P8) A LIMITED COMMERCIAL FISHERY HAS EXISTED EACH YEAR SINCE 1918 EXCEPT FOR THE 1925-31 PERIOD. IN 1918, HEARINGS WERE CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO EVALUATE THE PROS AND CONS OF COMMERCIAL FISHING. IN 1918, THE CARLISLE PACKING CO FISHED THE SOUTH MOUTH OF THE YUKON WITH 6 FISH WHEELS AND 124 GILL NETS. A MAIN PROCESSING PLANT AND 2 SALTEPIES WERE OPERATED.

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04577 B 890964

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14.

LUPR 31

KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, PRESENT USAGE, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, WATER

GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, PHOTO, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ICE, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, MINING, CANNERY, EXPEDITION, SPRING, LAKE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, HUNTING

ABST IN 1918, 12, 239 CHINOOK, 73,921 CHUM AND 26,144 COHO SALMON WERE TAKEN. AFTER 1918, COMMERCIAL FISHING WAS RESTRICTED ON THE RIVER. CARLISLE HARVESTED MORE THAN 60% OF CATCH OUTSIDE MOUTH OF RIVER. IN 1919, TOTALLING 104,822 CHINOOK, 327,898 CHUM AND 37,070 COHO SALMON. (P14) DURING 1920, BIOLOGISTS TRAVELLED TO THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND UP THE TANANA TO NENANA. BASED ON DATA FROM INTERVIEWS, THEY CONCLUDED THE 1919 SALMON RUN WAS ONE OF THE POOREST EVER, AND WAS AGGRAVATED BY THE CARLISLE PACKING COMPANY. IN 1920, 70% OF THE CARLISLE PACK WAS TAKEN OUTSIDE THE MOUTH. THE TOTALS WERE 58,467 CHINOOKS AND 155,655 CHUMS. AFTER 1921, ALL COMMERCIAL FISHING WAS OUTSIDE THE MOUTH. AFTER 1924, AN COMMERCIAL FISHING IN THE AREA WAS ELIMINATED. IN 1934, THE FIRST CANNERY WAS ESTABLISHED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. IN 1935, COMMERCIAL FISHING WAS AGAIN LEGALIZED FOR NOT MORE THAN 50,000 CHINOOKS INSIDE THE RIVER MOUTH. FISH WHEELS WERE LEGALIZED FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND PERMANENT WHITE RESIDENTS OF THE YUKON BASIN. (P15-16) FROM 1936-53, THE CHINOOK QUOTA WAS 25,000 INSIDE THE RIVER. IN 1954, THE COMMERCIAL QUOTA WAS RAISED TO 65,000 CHINOOKS. SINCE 1960, THE AK DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME HAS MANAGED THE YUKON FISHERY. TABLES 6 AND 7 PRESENT COMMERCIAL SALMON CATCH INFO FROM 1918-1962. (P17-19) BY 1918, 393 FISH WHEELS WERE IN OPERATION. THE PERSONAL-USE CATCH FOR 1918 WAS 1.4 MILLION SALMON OTHER THA CHINOOKS. IN 1920, 20,000 CHINOOKS WERE TAKEN FOR THE SAME PURPOSE. A DECLINE IN MINING ACTIVITIES AND THE COMPLETION OF THE AK RAILROAD IN 1923 REDUCED RIVER TRAFFIC, ALONG THE YUKON. AIR MAIL CONTRACTS IN THE EARLY 30'S, ELIMINATED MUCH DOGSLED USE. BY 1938, ONLY 168 FISH WHEELS WERE USED AND BY 1956, ONLY 115. TABLES 8-10 ESTIMATE REPORTED PERSONAL USE SALMON CATCHES. (P22-25) ALTHOUGH THE MAINSTERN YUKON SERVES AS AN IMPORTANT ROUTE FOR FISH MIGRATION, ITS VALUE AS A FISH HABITAT IS LESSEned DUE TO TURBIDITY. WITH THE CESSATION OF GLACIAL MELT IN OCTOBER, THE YUKON BEGINS TO CLEAR UP UNTIL IT IS QUITE CLEAR IN WINTER. (P27) GRAVEL BARS ARE EVIDENT IN THE YUKON CHANNEL DURING LOW WATER STAGES, THE BANKS AT MOST LOCATIONS ARE COMPOSED OF SILT AND SAND WITH STRATA OF GRAVEL, COBBLES AND BOULDERS. DOWNSTREAM FROM A GRAVEL BAR NEAR RAMPART IS A FISHING AREA PERHEATED BY SPRING FLOW BECAUSE THE WATERS ARE CLEAR AND ICE DURING WINTER. THE BACKWATERS ARE IMPORTANT AS A REARING AREA FOR FISH BECAUSE OF NELIGIBLE CURRENTS, A MUD BOTTOM, AND LESSEned TURBIDITY.

**** WAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04577 C 890864

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4081

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, PRESENT USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, PHOTO, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ICE, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, MINING, CANNERY, EXPEDITION, SPRING, LAKE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, HUNTING

ABST HORSETAILS AND SIMILAR VEGETATION IS PRESENT HERE. (P28) FIGURE 9 IS A MAP OF MAJOR YUKON TRIBUTARIES. BECAUSE OF LOW RELIEF AND POOR DRAINAGE, THE YUKON FLATS HAVE MYRIAD PONDS AND LAKES FROM VERY SHALLO TO 2 3/4 MI LONG. MANY ARE OXBOW LAKES FORMED BY MEANDERS. OTHERS THAT SHOW FEW CHARACTERISTICS OF OXBOW LAKES ARE OLDER EXAMPLES, PARTLY FILLED BY VEGETATION. GILL NETS WERE FISHED IN SEVERAL LARGER LAKES TO SAMPLE FISH POPULATIONS. THESE WERE SELECTED IF THEY WERE LARGE ENOUGH TO LAND A FLOAT PLANE. ALL WATERS WERE BROWN. MOST WERE QUITE SHALLOW WITH ABUNDANT VEGETATION. TABLE 13 LISTS THE LAKE SURVEYED FROM JULY 7-21, 1962. (P32) TABLE 15 LISTS FISH COLLECTED FROM THE YUKON AND TRIBUTARIES IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1962. (P34) SUBSISTENCE FISHING ON THE YUKON IS BY GILL NETTING, TRAPS AND HOOK AND LINE. (P3) FIGURE 10 IN A PHOTO OF NATIVES USING WILLOWFENCE FISH TRAPS ON THE YUKON. "FISH TAKEN BY TRAPPING, NETTING, AND ANGLING ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT IN THE WINTER DIET." (P39) TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA IS PREDOMINANTLY SHALLOW-ROOTED FOREST WHICH IS ADAPTED TO GROWTH ON POORLY DRAINED AND POORLY AERATED SOIL. WHITE SPRUCE REPLACES BLACK SPRUCE ON BETTER DRAINED UPLANDS AND ON BANKS OF STREAMS. (P59) AQUATIC TYPES HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED AS (1) BOG LAKES (2-4 FT DEEP); (2) LAKES SUBJECT TO ANNUAL FLOODING; (3) CLOSED BASIN LAKES WHICH ARE SELDOM FLOODED. (P62-3) TABLE 18 LISTS WATER AREAS ON THE YUKON FLATS WHICH WERE ASSESSED WITH A SAMPLE COUNT ON 1:63,360 MAPS OF THE U G GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. THE NUMBER OF LAKES AND PONDS IS ESTIMATED AT 36,000 PLUS OR MINUS 7100. THE AVERAGE SIZE OF LAKES AND PONDS IS 21 ACRES PLUS OR MINUS 7.8 ACRES. THE TOTAL AREA OF LAKES AND PONDS IS 762,000 ACRES. THE MILES OF MAJOR STREAMS ARE 5,000 MI PLUS OR MINUS 2500. THE SUM OF RIVER STREAM MILEAGE IS 7,600 PLUS OR MINUS 2400. (P64) FIGURE 25 IS A PHOTO OF A MAN PULLING A BEAVER OUT OF AN ICE HOLE WITH A FLOAT PLANE BEHIND HIM IN THE YUKON FLATS. (P71) TABLE 19 LISTS POPULATIONS, ANNUAL HARVEST AND VALUES OF FUR ANIMALS FROM THE YUKON FLATS FROM 1952-62. (P72) DURING THIS PERIOD, THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FUR VALUE IS \$139,000, OR 7% OF THE STATE HARVEST. (P75) TABLE 22 LISTS PHENOLOGICAL EVENTS AFFECTING WATERFOWL PRODUCTION ON THE YUKON FLATS, 1960-62. THE EDGES OF LAKES OPENED BEFORE 5/9/60, 5/10/61 AND 5/15/62. THE LAST ICE OBSERVED ON LAKES WAS 5/17/60, 5/25/61 AND 5/29/62.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04577 D 890964

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, AIR-WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, PHOTO, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ICE, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, MINING, CANNERY, EXPEDITION, SPRING, LAKE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, HUNTING

ABST BREAKUP OF THE YUKON AT FORT YUKON WAS 5/7/60, 5/18/61, 5/22/62. THE FIRST ICE APPEARED ON LAKES 9/29/61 AND 62. THE FREEZING OF LAKES WAS COMPLETE BY 10/15/62. THE FIRST ICE ON THE YUKON WAS 10/8/61 AND 10/15/62. THE FREEZING OF THE YUKON WAS COMPLETE 10/21/60 AND 10/18/62. (P80) FIGURE 27 SHOWS A STREAM IN THE YUKON FLATS WITH CUT BANKS AND A FISH WHEEL AND CAMP ON THE BANK. (P87) 1300 MILES OF THE YUKON ARE IN ALASKA. WITHIN ALASKA THE AVERAGE GRADIENT OF THE YUKON IS LESS THAN 1 FT PER MILE. THE GRADIENT IS LESS THAN 0.35 FT PER MILE IN THE LOWER 700 MILES. THE YUKON, FROM ITS MOUTH TO WHITEHORSE, AND THE LOWER PORTIONS OF THE KOYUKUK, TANANA AND PORCUPINE RIVERS ARE NAVIGABLE DURING THE ICE-FREE SEASON BOATS OF VARIOUS SIZES DURING SUMMER ARE REPLACED BY DOGSLEDS AND MECHANIZED TRACK VEHICLES IN WINTER. THE YUKON FREEZES TO A DEPTH OF 5-6 FT AT RAMPART CANYON. (P2-5) FLOWS IN THE YUKON RISE RAPIDLY DURING MAY AND PEAK ON JUNE 1 AT RAMPART CANYON. THE FLOW THEN DECREASES IN JULY AND AUGUST WITH SUMMER RAINS AND GLACIAL MELT. WATER LEVELS DECLINE UNTIL FREEZEUP IN OCTOBER. AFTER FREEZEUP WATER LEVELS DECLINE UNTIL JUST BEFORE BREAKUP. (P7) MOST OF THE TRIBUTARIES UPSTREAM FROM RAMPART CANYON ARE CLEAR WITH SAND, GRAVEL AND COBBLE BOTTOMS. THE BOTTOM MATERIALS OF LARGE STREAMS ARE OF ALL SIZES WITH HIGH PERCENTAGES OF FINE SAND AND SILT. EXCEPT FOR LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE, THE BULK OF DISCHARGE AT RAMPART CANYON WOULD RANGE BETWEEN 130 AND 180 PARTS PER MILLION TOTAL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4082

DISSOLVED SOLIDS: (P46) FORT YUKON RESIDENTS CONSIDER CARIBOU OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE FOR MEAT, HIDES AND BY-PRODUCTS. (P69)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04579 974
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST SAM JOHN AND SEVERAL COMPANIONS WERE CARRIED ACROSS THE YUKON NEAR RAMPART BY BOAT. (P86) SOME OF THE MEN FROM RAMPART CUT WOOD N. OF TOWN THEN FLOATED 10 CORDS DOWNRIVER ON A RAFT. (P90) THIS WOOD WAS SOLD FOR \$25 PER CORD. (P90) MENTION WAS MADE OF A STEAMER, (P91) THAT WOULD STOP IN RAMPART AND A DIESEL BOAT AND BARGE THAT BROUGHT SUPPLIES INTO RAMPART. (P92) AT ONE POINT, THE GROUP WAS VISITED BY FRIENDS FROM THE UPRIVER COMMUNITIES OF STEVENS VILLAGE AND BEAVER. (P177)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04618 863
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 32
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST "DALL GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF A BELUGA BEING TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS, IN 1863 AT NULATO, ON THE YUKON RIVER, ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED MILES FROM THE SEA." (P94)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04623 912
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE BISHOP RECOUNTED THE DIFFICULTIES OF "THAT FIRST JOURNEY DOWN THE YUKON" IN A HANDMADE BOAT. HE DESCRIBED "UNKNOWN RAPIDS" "FEARFUL FLATS WHERE THE RIVER SEEMS LOST IN A MAZE OF INTRICATE SLOUGHS AND CHANNELS". (P647)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04654 930931
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 35 32 33 22 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO
 ABST INCLUDED IN THIS ACCOUNT OF THE "GLACIER PRIEST'S" SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS TO ALASKA IS AN ACCOUNT OF A 1600 MI. DOGSLED TRIP IN WHICH THE FROZEN YUKON RIVER WAS THE PRIMARY ROUTE. THE FROZEN TANANA RIVER WAS CROSSED AT MENANA; THEN OVERLAND TO NULATO ON THE YUKON. FROM THERE BEGAN THE 1600 MI. ROUTE TO NORTON SOUND (UNALAKLEET, ST MICHAEL AREA) AND RETURN UP THE FROZEN YUKON RIVER, STOPPING ENROUTE, BOTH DIRECTIONS, AT THE VARIOUS CATHOLIC MISSIONS. (PP.1-38) ONE REFERENCE IS TO OVERTAKING THE "MAIL TEAM" ON THE YUKON JUST BELOW HOLY CROSS (P.37) SUBSEQUENTLY, "WHEN THE RIVER WAS CLEAR" AND THE FIRST MAIL BOAT CAME WITH THE CHRISTMAS PACKAGES ON JUNE 1, THE NEXT DAY A BIG RED AND YELLOW AIRPLANE (FLOAT PLANE) SWOOPED DOWN AND SOME STRANGERS TOOK THE GLACIER PRIEST AWAY". (P.40) EARLY PHOTOS OF NULATO AND HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON ARE INCLUDED; ALSO, PHOTO OF A DOG TEAM ON THE FROZEN YUKON. (PP.16-17) PERIOD WAS 1930-1931 (EST.)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04676 847
 STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4083

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THE LARGEST NUMBERS OF CARIBOU ARE NORTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. SOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER THE LARGEST HERDS ARE THE NELCHINA HERD AND THE STEESE-FORTY MILE HERD WITH 40,000 OR MORE IN EACH, AND THE MCKINLEY-MINCHUNINA, MULCHATNA-RAINY PASS, AND ALASKA PENINSULA HERDS PERHAPS AGGREGATING A TOTAL OF 30,000 MORE. (P91) IN 1847, WHEN THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ESTABLISHED A POST AT FORT YUKON, THE COMPETITION FOR FURS BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND BRITISH INCREASED THE HARVEST. (P94) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD PENETRATED UP THE YUKON ONLY AS FAR AS NULATO, AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY COMING FROM THE EAST HAD REACHED DOWNSTREAM ONLY AS FAR AS THE JUNCTION OF THE PORCUPINE AND YUKON RIVERS. (P95) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT MOOSE POPULATIONS ARE RELATIVELY STABLE IN THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY. (P92)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04683

830

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN THE 1803, BARON WRANGEL'S FUR TRADERS EXPLORED THE LOWER YUKON. (P2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04689

867909

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST V STEFANSSON STATES IN "ULTIMA THULE" THAT IN JUNE, 1867, WILLIAM H DALL, "DIRECTOR OF THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION," JOURNEYED ALONG THE YUKON RIVER HE ARRIVED AT FT YUKON ON JUNE 23. (P298) IN 1883 LT FREDERICK SCHWATKA OF THE U.S ARMY MADE A "RECONNAISSANCE OF THE YUKON VALLEY." (P300) HE REPORTS THAT JULY 29 "WAS AN EXCEEDINGLY HOT, BLISTERING DAY ON THE RIVER AND ALMOST UNBEARABLE ON THE RAFT." (P300) STEFANSSON QUOTES ARCHDEACON HUDSON STUCK OF THE EPISCOPAL MISSION, FORT YUKON: "WE WERE JOURNEYING UP THE YUKON FROM ANVIK TO TANANA, LATE IN JULY, 1909, IN THE LAUNCH "PELICAN," AFTER A WEEK OF THE MOST INTENSE SULTRY HEAT, AND BECAUSE IT WAS TOO HOT TO RUN THE BOAT BY DAY AND NAVIGATION WAS EASY, WE WERE RUNNING ALL NIGHT." (P282) DURING A VIOLENT STORM THE BOAT TOSSED ABOUT LIKE A "COCKLESHELL." (P283)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04701

A 844938

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW FREEZEUP,WATER GEOLOGY,FLOOD,RECREATION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,BREAKUP,PHOTO,RIVER,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1932, OSGOOD RETURNED TO ALASKA "DESCENDING THE YUKON" TO WORK AMONG THE ATHAPASKANS. (P6) HE SETTLED AMONG THE INGALIK OF THE LOWER YUKON RIVER IN THE SUMMER OF 1934. (P7) THE IKOGMIUT LIVE A OF HOLY CROSS ALONG THIS RIVER AND HAVE A LARGE SETTLEMENT AT PAIHUTE. (P33) IN DEC. 1833 GLAZUNOV LED AN EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE MOUTHS OF THE YUKON RIVER ON FEB. 1, 1834, HAVING PROCURED GUIDES, THE PARTY LEFT ANVIK AND "FOLLOWED THE YUKON DOWN TO MAGINUT (BONASILA), TAKING 2 DAYS FOR THE JOURNEY." ON FEB. 7 THEY CONTINUED TO ANILUKHTAKPAK (HOLY CROSS) ARRIVING THE NEXT DAY. AFTER A WEEKS STAY HERE THEY PROCEEDED TO THE KUSKOKWIM ARRIVING THERE FEB. 19. (P37) RUSSIAN MISSION (IKOGMIUT) WAS FOUNDED IN 1836. (P38) ON MAY 3, 1838, "WHEN THE YUKON OPENED," MALAKITOV RETURNED TO ST MICHAEL FROM "NULAGITO VILLAGE" BECOMING "THE FIRST MAN TO MAKE THE TRIP TO THE COAST FROM THAT PLACE BY RIVER." (P38) ON NOV. 19, 1838, MALAKHOV SET OUT TO FOUND A POST AT NULATO, HOWEVER, HE TOOK THE WRONG TRAIL AND ARRIVED ON THE YUKON AT TUTAGO VILLAGE AND FINALLY ON "MARCH

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4084

28, 1939, DID HE GET BACK TO NULATO." (P39) DURING THE SPRING OF 1843, ZAGOSKIN ENGAGED IN COLLECTING SPECIMENS AT NULATO "OF VARIOUS KINDS" WHICH WERE PRESENTED TO THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. (P39) ON JUNE 4, 1843, ZAGOSKIN "WITH A NUMBER OF MEN SET OUT UP THE YUKON IN A SKIN BOAT WITH 6 DARLOCKS WITH THE HOPE OF REACHING BRITISH TERRITORY." (P39) INDIANS FROM THE UPPER INNOKO RIVER WHO HAD PORTAGED TO THE YUKON WERE ENCOUNTERED. "ON JUNE 30, THE PARTY REACHED A PLACE IN THE RIVER WHERE THE WATER WAS TOO SWIFT TO ALLOW THEM TO CONTINUE UPSTREAM AT THAT STAGE OF WATER, AND THEY TURNED BACK ARRIVING AT NULATO ON JULY 7." "ON THIS JOURNEY THEY REACHED LONGITUDE 154 18 45" WEST OF GREENWICH, WHICH IS IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF KOKRINES." (P39) ON AUG. 2, 1843, ZAGOSKIN SET OUT IN A SKIN BOAT GOING DOWN THE YUKON REACHING "VASHITCAGAT VILLAGE" LOCATED NEAR "THE HEAD OF SHAGELUK SLOUGH ON AUGUST 13. (P39) CONTINUING DOWN THE YUKON, THEY ARRIVED AT ANVIK ON AUG. 14 AND STAYED 2 DAYS. (P41) LEAVING HERE THEY PASSED SEVERAL VILLAGES AND REACHED HOLY CROSS ON AUG. 18. ON AUG. 20 THEY LEFT FOR IKOGNIUT AND ARRIVED THERE AUG. 23, 1843. (P41)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04701 B 844938

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW WATER, GEOLOGY, FLOOD, RECREATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED,
TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, BREAKUP, PHOTO, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, MISC
TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP

ABST ZAGOSKIN REMAINED HERE TILL NOV. 23 "WHEN HE SET OUT FOR THE KUSKOKMIN RIVER BY WAY OF PAIMUTE." (P41) ON JUNE 8 ZAGOSKIN PORTAGED FROM KOLHAKOV TO IKOGNIUT AND ON JUNE 13 CONTINUED ON TO ST MICHAEL WHERE HE LANDED JUNE 21, 1844. (P41) "DURING THE SUMMER OF 1863, IVAN SIMONSON LUKIN SUCCEEDED IN NAVIGATING THE YUKON FROM NULATO TO FORT YUKON, THUS CONNECTING THE PATH OF EXPLORATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN APPROACHING FOR MANY YEARS FROM EAST AND WEST." (P42) AFTER 1869, RIVER JOURNEYS UP AND DOWN THE YUKON WERE COMMONPLACE, SEVERAL BOATS WERE IN SERVICE, AND THE RUSSIAN AMERICA COMPANY ESTABLISHED A TRADING STATION AT ANVIK AROUND THIS TIME. (P43) THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY STORE WAS A HALF MILE BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK. BILLY WORKED ON A STEAMER BELONGING TO THIS COMPANY FOR \$1 A DAY. (P55) BLADES FOR STONE SKIN SCRAPERS ARE FOUND IN THE SUMMER WHEN THE RIVER IS LOW ENOUGH SO THAT ONE CAN WALK ALONG THE ROCKS OF THE SHORE. (P80) THE RIVER BANK IS THE FAVORITE WORKING PLACE FOR MEN, BECAUSE THEY CAN SEE PEOPLE TRAVELING BACK AND FORTH ON THE RIVER. (P113) ABOUT ONE-QUARTER MILE BELOW ANVIK THERE IS A DEPOSIT OF CLAY NEAR THE YUKON WHICH IS DUG OUT AND USED FOR MAKING POTS. (P146) ITEMS ARE WASHED IN THE RIVER. (P158) AFTER FREEZEUP ON THE YUKON, 3-FOOT BY ONE AND A HALF FOOT HOLES ARE CUT THROUGH THE ICE WHERE THE WATER IS THE SWIFTEST SO LAHPREYS CAN BE PULLED OUT FROM UNDERNEATH THE ICE. (P174) THE SWIFT CURRENT OF THE YUKON RIVER IS IN A DIFFERENT LOCATION IN WINTER. IT MAY REACH THE BANK ABOVE OR BELOW WHERE IT DOES IN SUMMER. THE CURRENT IS DETERMINED BY PUTTING A STICK DOWN THROUGH A HOLE IN THE ICE. (P230) FREEZEUP IS GENERALLY IN OCTOBER AND BREAKUP USUALLY IN MARCH. (P230) IN THE FALL, JUST BEFORE FREEZEUP, HOLES ARE DUG IN THE SANDBARS ABOUT 7 FEET DEEP AND 4 OR 5 FEET SQUARE TO SERVE AS UNDERGROUND CACHES FOR FOX. (P250)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04701 C 844938

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW FREEZEUP, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, RECREATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED,
TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, BREAKUP, PHOTO, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, MISC
TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST WATER IS SPLASHED IN AND ALLOWED TO FREEZE. IN THE SPRING THE PITFALL IS FLOODED. (P251) WINTER HOUSES ARE BUILT BACK "A LITTLE WAY FROM A R ON RELATIVELY HIGH GROUND, TO AVOID AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE THE WATER FROM SPRING THAWS AND ALSO FLOODS." (P307) BECAUSE OF HEAVY WINDS, "STRETCHES OF LARGE BODIES OF WATER LIKE THE YUKON RIVER MAY FREQUENTLY BECOME ABSOLUTELY UNNAVIGABLE FOR CANOES." (P371) RED OCHRE IS DUG "NEAR HALL'S RAPIDS JUST BELOW THE BEGINNING OF SHAGELUK SLOUGH." (P383) VARIOUS GAMES ARE DESCRIBED ON PAGES 398 THROUGH

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4085

400 WHICH ARE PLAYED ON THE RIVER ICE. THREE PHOTOGRAPHS ON PLATE A SHOW "WINTER FISHING NEAR ANVIK."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04731 896898
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FLOOD,FRIEGHT,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY
 ABST AN EXPEDITION FROM THE "BEAR" A REVENUE MARINE VESSEL, CROSSED THE YUKON DELTA IN DEC 1897, ON A RESCUE MISSION. THEY CONCLUDED FROM THE FROZEN PONDS THAT EVEN THE HIGHEST GROUND OF THE DELTA IS FLOODED WHEN THE YUKON ICE GOES OUT. (P160) TRAVELING BY DOGSLED FROM ANDREAESKI VILLAGE TO ST MICHAEL TOOK A TOTAL OF FIVE DAYS, PASSING A STEAMER FROZEN INTO THE RIVER. (P162) THE YUKON WAS AN IHPORTANT TRANSPORT RIVER DURING THE GOLD RUSH, WITH CARGO CARRIED BY STEAMERS OR LIGHTERS TOWED BY STEAMERS. IN 1896 THERE WERE NINE STEAMERS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P200) ONE STEAMER HAD BEEN UNABLE TO MAKE IT TO CIRCLE CITY IN AUG. OR SEPT. DUE TO LOW WATER. (P201)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04751 900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,CANNERY
 ABST IN 1900 WILLIAM T HORNADAY MADE A TRIP TO THE LOWER YUKON RIVER ON THE STRENGTH OF REPORTS OF "SKINS OF A RED BEAR FLOWING DOWN THE YUKON VALLEY TO THE TRADERS AT ST MICHAEL." (P222) HE STATES THAT ALONG THE YUKON RIVER THE SCARCITY OF SALMON, DUE TO OVERFISHING BY THE CANNING INDUSTRIES, HAS STARVED OUT MANY OF THE RIVER INDIANS AND DRIVEN THEM BACK INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO SUBSIST ON GAME. (P256)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04771 954
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,FISHING,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THOMAS A CLEVELAND AND HIS WIFE WROTE THIS LETTER TO HIS HOME CHURCH FROM ST PAULS MISSION, HOLIKACHUK, AK, DEC 2, 1954. HE NOTES THERE IS A MISSION AT ANVIK, 25 MILES FROM HOLIKACHUK. (P11) PEOPLE FROM HOLIKACHUK GO TO "FISH CAMP ON THE YUKON RIVER ABOUT 40 MI AWAY" IN JUNE. (P13) FISHING IS DONE WITH FISH WHEELS, "THE CURRENT KEEPS THE WHEEL GOING AND THE FISH, UNABLE TO SEE BECAUSE OF THE MUDDY WATER, RUN UPSTREAM INTO THE SCOOPS AND THEN SLIDE INTO A BOX ON THE RAFT." (P13)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04806 947
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST MANY GOLD PROSPECTORS MADE BOATS AND SET OUT DOWN THE YUKON INTO ALASKA. (814) HELMERICKS ONCE FOLLOWED THE GOLD SEEKER'S TRAIL BY CANOE FROM MOUTH OF TANANA TO KOYUKUK STATION. (P16) DICK WOODS TRAVELED FROM FAIRBANKS TO RUBY VIA GAS BOAT FROM NENANA TO RUBY TO DELIVER NEW PROPELLER TO NOEL WIEN. (P48) ED BAOTEN SETTLED AT FORT YUKON AND FLEW OUT OF THEIR ONE DAY AND CRASHED INTO RIVER ICE. (P100&101) SAM WHITE FLEW FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE. (P197) IN 1947, CLIFF EVERTS AND BELL SMITH WERE FLYING A BOEING 247 FROM NOME TO FAIRBANKS AND CRASHED LANDED NEAR YUKON RIVER. JESS BACHNER AND QUAM FLEW OUT IN CESSNA 140 TO REPAIR PLANE AND NEEDED DRAGGED RUNWAY FOR THE BOEING TO TAKE OFF. CLARENCE ZAZER TOOK HIS D-8 CATERPILLAR ACROSS RIVER ICE, DRILLED HOLES IN ICE TO FIND THICKNESS--ABOUT 30 INCHES. (P220)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4086

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04812 930
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,EXPEDITION,BREAKUP,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE MISSION AT HOLY CROSS WAS A REGULAR STOP ON BLUNT'S MAIL ROUTE, WHERE HE WOULD LAND ON THE RIVER. TWO MISSIONARIES FLEW FROM HOLY CROSS TO CARRY FOOD AND WINTER SUPPLIES TO MC GRATH, AND ON THEIR RETURN THEY CRASHED. AFTER THEY HAD BEEN FOUND AND HAD RECOVERED, BLUNT FLEW THEM FROM TAKOTNA TO HOLY CROSS. (P80-87) FATHER HUBBARD, THE GLACIER PRIEST, TRAVELED TO HOLY CROSS BY DOGSLED. (P106,109) HIS EXPEDITION TO ANIACHAK CRATER IN 1931 BEGAN AT HOLY CROSS. (P109) WHEN THE VOLCANO ERUPTED IN MAY, ASHES FELL ON HOLY CROSS 600 MILES AWAY. (P112) FATHER HUBBARD WANTED TO LEAVE RIGHT AWAY, BUT IN MID-MAY BREAKUP WAS GOING ON, AND BLUNT COULD NOT LAND IN THE RIVER UNTIL THE END OF MAY. (P113)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04830 926926
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,GENERAL
 ABST CAPT GEORGE WILKINS DESCRIBES A FLIGHT FROM BARRON TO FAIRBANKS IN 1926 DURING THE COURSE OF WHICH THEY LANDED AT CIRCLE, A TOWN ON THE YUKON RIVER. THEY LANDED ON A RIVER BAR COVERED WITH SNOW ABOUT A MILE OPPOSITE THE TOWN. (P74) THE BOOK, "FLYING THE ARCTIC" IS CONCERN MOSTLY WITH ATTEMPTS TO EXPLORE THE AREA NORTH OF BARRON BY SMALL PLANE IN 1927 AND 28.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04831 941955
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1941 SHELTON, TRAVELING IN A BOAT WITH 2 OTHER COMPANIONS STOPPED AT THE VILLAGE OF KOKRINES WHERE THE "BANK OF THE YUKON STACKED HIGH WITH COFFINS." CORPSES WERE BROUGHT DOWN TO THIS VILLAGE FROM THE SURROUNDING AREAS PRIOR TO BURIAL. THEY STOPPED NEXT AT RUBY WHERE C A A WAS BUILDING AN AIRSTRIP. THERE THEY SOLD THE BOAT, THE TWO CANOES, AND A BIG STACK OF MUSKRAT PELTS. (P40) SHELTON IN JANUARY 1955, FLYING A FUR BUYER AROUND ALASKA, LANDED ON THE FROZEN YUKON BY THE TOWN OF RUBY. (P112)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04832 922924
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290S 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,MINING,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST "PIONEER BUSH PILOT" BY IRA HARKEY RECOUNTS THE LIFE OF NOEL WIEN. IN THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BOOK SAM O. WHITE DESCRIBES HIS ADMIRATION OF WIEN. AROUND 1922 WHITE WAS WORKING FOR THE ALASKA GAME COMMISSION AND CAME DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO EAGLE IN A CANOE. (P12) IN 1924 WIEN FLEW NORMAN WIMPLER OF THE U S BUREAU OF MINES TO EAGLE ON HIS ANNUAL INSPECTION OF PLACER OPERATIONS. (P94) IN THE PAST, WIMPLER'S INSPECTION TRIP HAD TAKEN 3 WEEKS, STEAMING DOWN THE TANANA RIVER AND UP THE YUKON. (P95) IN 1925 WIEN LANDED ON THE FROZEN YUKON RIVER NEAR AN ANCIENT INDIAN VILLAGE WHERE THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVER MEET. (P113) HE ALSO LANDED ON THE ICE OF THE YUKON RIVER ABOUT A MILE FROM THE RAMPART ROADHOUSE. (P115) IN REFERENCE TO FLYING FROM NULATO TO NOME IN HEAVY FOG, THE BOOKS STATES THAT OFTEN A DOG TRAIL WAS FOLLOWED DOWNRIVER TO KALTAG. (P143) IN REFERENCE TO LANDING ON THE YUKON IN THE SUMMER, THE BOOK STATES THAT ONE CAN LAND ON BARS NEAR STEVENS VILLAGE. (P153) BELOW KALTAG, WIEN LANDED HIS PLANE ON THE RIVER'S EDGE, HE AND A PASSENGER WIKED DOWN THE RIVER 3 MI. TO A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4087

SLOUGH WHERE A CABIN WAS LOCATED. (P228)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04841 940

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST KOYUKUK IS ON THE YUKON. (P105) "THE YUKON IS A BROAD DEEP RIVER, TURGID AND HUDDY AND PUNCTUATED WITH SAND BARS." (P118) ALMA WAS ENROUTE TO NOME WITH BILL LUND AND EDDIE MAURER OF WIEN ALASKA AIRLINES, WHEN THEY LANDED AT A SAND BAR OPPOSITE KOYUKUK, AN INDIAN TRADING POST. THIS SAND BAR WAS A REGULAR WIEN WAY STATION TO NOME. (P237) A PACIFIC ALASKA ELECTRA WAS DOWN ON THE BAR AT NULATO. (P237) ALMA "CLAMBERED DOWN TO THE BANK OF THE RIVER, TRILLED ALONG ON THE SOGGY MARSH GRASS" FROM THE ROADHOUSE AT KOYUKUK. (P238) AT THIS LOCATION A WOMAN DROWNED WHILE CROSSING THE RIVER. HER HUSKY PUP WAS SICK AND JUMPED INTO THE RIVER. IN HER ATTEMPT TO SAVE HIM, "SHE WAS DRAGGED OVER." (P240)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04845 961

STOR 1603390

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, COMMUNITY
 ABST PART 6 ENTITLED, "YUKON TAGGING PROGRAM" DESCRIBES AN INVESTIGATION TO ESTIMATE THE POPULATION SIZE AND RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE CHUM SALMON RUN IN THE YUKON RIVER, BY MEANS OF AN EXTENSIVE TAGGING AND RECOVERY PROGRAM ON THE LOWER YUKON COUPLED WITH A SURVEY OF THE SUBSISTENCE FISHING UP RIVER. (P1) IT IS NOTED IN THE DOCUMENT THAT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IS AN AREA OF INTENSE COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE FISHING. (P3) A SURVEY OF THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH OF ALL SALMON SPECIES WAS MADE BY 2 FISH AND GAME AIDES BY BOAT FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON UPSTREAM AS FAR AS AND INCLUDING DAWSON CITY IN CANADA. (P4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04850 914

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, ECONOY, FREIGHT
 ABST THE VOLUME OF WATER DISCHARGE OF THE YUKON RIVER "IS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT TWO THIRDS OF THAT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. RIVER BOATS ARE OPERATED REGULARLY THROUGH THE SUMMER SEASON (1914), AT WHICH TIME THE STREAM IS NOT CLOSED BY ICE, ALONG THE ENTIRE NAVIGABLE PORTION OF THE YUKON; THAT IS, FROM WHITEHORSE TO ST MICHAEL ON BERING SEA, A DISTANCE OF SOMETHING OVER 2000 MILES." (P.178) "IN THE SUMMER PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT REACH THE ALASKAN INTERIOR CHIEFLY BY RIVER." THERE ARE TWO WATER ROUTES FROM SEATTLE-ONE UP THE COAST TO ST MICHAEL BY OCEAN BOAT AND FROM THERE TO FAIRBANKS AND OTHER RIVER POINTS BY BOAT UP THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS, AND ANOTHER TO SKAGWAY ON THE SOUTHERN ALASKAN COAST, BY OCEAN BOAT AND FROM THERE TO WHITEHORSE BY THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILROAD AND THENCE BY RIVER BOAT DOWN THE YUKON." (P.177) SOILS SURVEY CREW TOOK RIVER STEAMERS ON NENANA AND TANANA "TO FORT GIBBON, AND UP THE YUKON RIVER TO WHITEHORSE." (P.12) 7 TO 12 DAYS AFTER BREAK-UP "THE RIVER IS FINALLY FREE" "OPEN SEASON" HAS COMMENCED AND THE RIVER BOATS MAY VENTURE FROM THEIR WINTER QUARTERS. THE RECORDS SHOW THAT ON THE YUKON THE BREAK-UP USUALLY OCCURS ABOUT MAY 12 AND NAVIGATION MAY START ABOUT MAY 20. THE DATE OF THE FREEZE-UP IS NOT QUITE SO UNIFORM AS THAT OF THE BREAK-UP, BUT IT USUALLY OCCURS NEARS THE LAST OF OCTOBER OR THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER." (P.111) TABLE ONE P.112 SHOWS "DATES OF BREAK-UP AND FREEZE UP ON YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS," 1898-1912. "A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF WOODCHOPPERS ARE KEPT BUSY CUTTING WOOD FOR THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVER STEAMERS AND TO SUPPLY THE NEEDS OF THOSE LIVING IN TOWNS. THE PRICE OF FIREWOOD AT FAIRBANKS IS \$6 TO \$8 A CORD. WOOD STACKED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS IS BOUGHT BY STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AT ABOUT \$6 A CORD." (P.174) "RAMPART, ABOUT 69 MI. ABOVE TANANA, IS REPORTED TO HAVE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4088

HAD A POPULATION OF 1500 IN 1898-1899 WHEN INTEREST IN GOLD MINING RAN HIGH IN THAT DISTRICT." (P.176) THESE OBSERVATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING A "SOILS RECONNAISSANCE OF ALASKA WITH AN ESTIMATE OF AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04873 918
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST SOON AFTER WORLD WAR I 2 OF HAUD BERGLUND'S SONS WERE DROWNED IN THE SWIFT-RUNNING YUKON. (P36)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04890 954
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,RIVER,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST B. J. EDERER DESCRIBES A MOTORIZED CANOE TRIP ALONG THE YUKON RIVER FROM CIRCLE CITY, THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS. FAST WATER WAS EXPERIENCED AT SIX MILES. AUTHOR STOPPED AT AN INDIAN FISH CAMP. FISH WHEELS ON THE RIVER CAUGHT 60 SALMON RANGING FROM 10 TO 50 POUNDS IN ONE DAY. PHOTO ON OPPOSITE PAGE OF P. 128 SHOWS A FISH WHEEL ON THE YUKON RIVER. CAPTION READS "INDIAN FISH WHEELS ON THE YUKON RIVER. THE FAST CURRENT OF THE RIVER TURNS TO WHEEL ABOUT, THUS CATCHING THE SALMON ON THEIR UPSTREAM MIGRATION." (P128) FAST CURRENTS AND HIGH PROMONTORY NOTED PROGRESS ALONG RIVER WAS ABOUT 3 MILES AN HOUR. AUTHOR AND COMPANION CAMPED NEAR ROCKY REEF. THE STEAMER "YUKON" WAS OBSERVED ON RIVER. (P129) AFTER LEAVING THE FLATS THE SPEED OF RIVER CHANGED TO ABOUT 8 MILES. POPLAR TREES OBSERVED ALONG RIVER. (P130) NUMEROUS CREEKS WERE OBSERVED ON PASSING ALONG RIVER INCLUDING THE WOODCHOPPER CREEK, CHARLEY RIVER AND NATION RIVER. THEY CAMPED AT MOUTH OF NATION RIVER. DRIFTWOOD IN YUKON RIVER WAS DODGED AS THEY MADE THEIR UPSTREAM JOURNEY, PASSING SHEEP CREEK, ALSO CALLED TATONDAK RIVER. THE DIESEL-POWERED MAIL BOAT FROM FAIRBANKS WAS OBSERVED ON RIVER. THE SKIPPER OF THE BOAT INVITED EDERER AND HIS COMPANION TO LEAVE THEIR CAMP ON THE GRAVEL BAR AND RIDE ALONG WITH HIM. THEY ACCEPTED. THEY PASSED 70 MILES RIVER AND NOTED DENSE VEGETATION GROWING ALONG THE SHORE OF YUKON. CALICO BLUFF WAS OBSERVED ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE RIVER NEAR TOWN OF EAGLE. ALTHOUGH MUCH MINING ACTIVITIES WAS OBSERVED AT EAGLE NO REPAIR SHOP TO WAS FOUND TO ASSIST IN GETTING THE CANOE MOTOR FIXED. (P131-32)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04899 924
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,VEGETATION
 ABST THE YUKON IS CITED IN THIS TRAVEL BROCHURE AS DEFERING, "GOLD MINES OF MEMORY, ROMANCE, AMAZING SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CLIMATE, FRUITS AND FLOWERS, AND WITH ITS TRIBUTARIES THE YUKON OFFERS 3,500 MILES OF NAVIGATION." (P4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 04924 898
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE,DIMENSIONS,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,BREAKUP,RIVER CHANNEL,ECONOMY
 ABST MARY HITCHCOCK WRITES IN HER JOURNAL OF HER VOYAGE FROM ST MICHAELS TO YUKON RIVER, LEAVING JULY 7, 1898, ON RIVER TO DAWSON ON A BARGE TOWED BY STEAMER LEAH AND OWNED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. (P50&54) OTHER

STEAMERS CARRYING PROSPECTORS AND SUPPLIES WERE THE SOVEREIGN AND THE VICTORIA, (P87), THE MONARCH AND THE JOHN C BARR. (P88) THE RIVER WAS OPEN JUNE 11, 1898 AT DELTA, (P25) UNTIL JULY THE RIVER WAS TOO LOW FOR STEAMERS TO TRAVEL; "THE RIVER HAS NEVER BEEN SO LOW. STEAMERS ARE LYING AGROUND ALL ALONG ITS BANKS. THEY HAVE LITTLE CHANCE OF COMING DOWN, NOR HAVE WE OF GOING UP, UNLESS A HEAVY RAIN SETS IN, FOR THE SNOW AND ICE HAVE ALREADY MELTED AND DISAPPEARED. NOTHING CAN GO THROUGH NOW DRAWING MORE THAN SCANT 4 FT. OF WATER." (P36) JULY 3RD THE STEAMER BELLA ARRIVED AT ST MICHAELS, VIA YUKON FROM DANSON CARRYING OVER 200 PASSENGERS ON A TOWED BARGE. (P45) STEAMER MARGARET PASSED GOING DOWN YUKON. (P76) AT RUSSIAN MISSION, THE RIVER HAS BEEN SOUNDED AT 480 FT. (P66) AT LOWER RAMPARTS "WATER GOES FURIOUSLY BETWEEN GREAT WALLS; DURING HIGHEST FRESHETS; THE CURRENT IS SAID TO ATTAIN SPEED OF 11 KNOTS IN THE RAPIDS. (P80) RAMPART CITY IS THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF MINOOK MINING DISTRICT. FROM THE BIG NEW STORE AND WAREHOUSE OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY THE MINERS CARRY THEIR SUPPLIES IN ALL DIRECTIONS TO CLAIMS ON LITTLE MINOOK, HUNTER, ALDER AND OTHER CREEKS. (P80) AT TANANA IS TRADING STORE OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND INDIANS FROM AS FAR AS SOURCES OF TANANA COME TO EXCHANGE FISH AND FURS, GUNPOWDER, LEAD AND FOOD. (P77) YUKON FLATS EXTEND FROM FORT HAMLIN TO CIRCLE CITY, 400 MI, AND HERE THE RIVER WIDENS AND HAS MANY CHANNELS AND NUMBERLESS ISLANDS. (P85) AT FORT YUKON ALL SUPPLIES COME IN AND OUT BY WAY OF PORCUPINE, HACKENZIE AND CANADAIAN LAKES. (P86) FROM CIRCLE CITY THERE WAS A HORSE TRAIL TO BIRCH CREEK DIGGINGS. (P91) YUKON CURRENT, 300 MILES BELOW DANSON, WAS 7 MI PER HR. (P92)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04942 A 904913
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, RIVER CHANNEL, ICE, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, OBSTRUCTION, FREEZEUP, MISC. TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, PHOTOGRAPH, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST MR AND MRS MALLINSON TOOK A RIVER STEAMER UP THE YUKON IN APPROXIMATELY 1904 ON THEIR WAY TO FAIRBANKS. (P77) THE YUKON FLOWS FROM EASTERN ALASKA TO BERING SEA. IT IS 2,300 MILES LONG. (P80) THEY WAITED THREE DAYS FOR THE BOAT THAT WAS TO TAKE THEM UP THE YUKON TO BE COMPLETED. THE TICKETS WERE PURCHASED AND THEY WERE CHARGED \$20.00 EXTRA TO TRANSPORT THE YUKON STOVE. (P84) THEY LEFT THE NEXT DAY ON THE "TANANA" WHICH WAS NOT QUITE COMPLETED BUT WORKMEN TRAVELED WITH THEM AND CONTINUED THE JOB. EACH HAD TO PAY \$100.00 FOR "FIRST CLASS" PASSAGE. THE SHORES OF THE YUKON WERE MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH SPRUCE. (P86) NO EVIDENCE WAS SEEN OF THE PRESENCE OF WHITE PEOPLE. AT THE MOUTH OF TRIBUTARIES; FLATS, SHOALS OR SAND BARS HAD TO BE AVOIDED. AT VARIOUS POINTS PARTIES WITH A BOILER ROOM. (P87) OCCASIONALLY AN INDIAN VILLAGE WAS PASSED; THEY PASSED ANDREAFSKY, RUSSIAN MISSION AND HOLY CROSS, WHICH WAS 358 MILES FROM THE START. (P88) NULATO IS 610 MILES UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL. KOYUKUK RIVER IS 20 MILES FURTHER. (P88-89) RUBY IS 175 MILES BELOW TANANA AND WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1911. IT IS A CENTER FOR THE RUBY MINING DISTRICT. NULATO IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE AND IT IS AT THIS POINT THE LIGHT DRAFT RIVER STEAMERS OF THE AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY ARE TAKEN FOR TRAVEL UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER. NULATO IS WHERE ONE OF THE LARGEST REINDEER HERDS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA IS LOCATED. (P90-91) TANANA IS LOCATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. (P91) TANANA IS ALSO KNOWN OF AS FORT GIBBON, WHERE A GOVERNMENT POST IS LOCATED. THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY ALSO HAS A BRANCH STORE HERE. (P91) MR MALLINSON IN APPROXIMATELY 1906 CAPSIZED IN HIS BOAT AND LOST HIS FOOD SUPPLY. (P10E) HE WAS HIT BY A LARGE LIMB OF ONE OF THE TREES WHICH BORDER THE YUKON AND WAS KNOCKED OUT OF HIS BOAT. COMPANIONS HELD THE BOAT STEADY AND HE RESCUED HIMSELF. THEY THEN CAMPED ON THE BANK OF THE YUKON OVER NIGHT. (P108) FORT GIBBON HAS A WIRELESS STATION, GOVERNMENT POST, SOLDIER'S POST AND LOTS OF STORES. ONE OF THEM IS THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY WHERE INDIANS AND MINERS DO THEIR TRADING AND BUYING. FURS AND GOLD DUST ARE ALSO SOLD HERE. MRS MALLINSON ARRIVED HERE OCTOBER 6, 1913 ON HER JOURNEY TO SEATTLE. THEY WERE TAKEN TO A BOAT CALLED THE "HERMON". THIS STEAMBOATS UTILIZED CRUDE OIL. (P141) THE BOAT STOPPED AT RUBY FOR REPAIRS. (P142) THE BOAT HAD ABOUT 150 PEOPLE ABOARD, (P143) AND FARE FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS IS \$100.00. (P161) A BARGE WAS BEING PUSHED AHEAD OF THE STEAMBOAT DOWN RIVER. (P144)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 04942 B 904913

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,ECONOMY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,ICE,COMMUNITY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,OBSTRUCTION,EREZEUP,MISC_TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,PHOTOGRAPH,WATER-LAND CRAFT.

ABST THEY APPROACHED MARSHALL CITY WHERE IT WAS REPORTED THAT GOLD HAD BEEN LOCATED. (P146) ONE WEEK AFTER LEAVING FAIRBANKS THEY ARRIVED AT KOTLICK, AN INDIAN CAMP. INDIAN CAMPS WERE LOCATED AT OTHER PLACES ALONG THE RIVER AND OFTEN THEY WENT ASHORE TO BUY CURIOS. (P146) A WIRELESS STATION WAS LOCATED AT KOTLICK, BUT HAD ALREADY BEEN DESTROYED FOR THE WINTER. (P146) IN THE AREA OF THE YUKON FLATS, THE STEAMBOAT RAN AGROUND ON A SAND BAR DURING THE NIGHT. (P147) UNABLE TO MOVE, THE BOAT WAS ICED IN 5 DAYS LATER. THE "KLONDYKE" WAS SENT TO THEIR AIDE BUT WAS ONLY ABLE TO GET WITHIN 5 MILES OF THE "HERMON." INDIANS TRAVELED ACROSS THE ICE TO TRADE WITH THE PEOPLE ON THE "HERMON." (P148-151) SOME OF THE PASSENGERS WERE ABLE TO WALK ACROSS THE HAZARDOUS ICE TO BOARD THE "KLONDYKE." (P152-155) A GASOLINE LAUNCH PLOWED ITS WAY THRU SOME OF THE ICE WITH SOME PASSENGERS. IT WAS STRUCK BY FLOATING ICE AND SPRUNG A LEAK A MILE FROM THE "KLONDYKE." A BARGE WAS SENT TO RETRIEVED THE PASSENGERS. (P156-157) THE "KLONDYKE" WAS THEN STRUCK BY FLOATING ICE AND ANOTHER BOAT, THE "LOUISE" CAME TO ASSIST. TOGETHER THEY TRAVELED TO STEBBINS POINT. (P158) MRS MALLINSON, ANOTHER WOMAN AND 50 MEN REMAINED ON THE "HERMON". (P159) 4 DAYS LATER THE "KLONDYKE" RETURNED BUT COULD NOT COME CLOSER THAN 10 MILES. SLEDS AND DOGS WERE USED TO TRANSFER BAGGAGE ACROSS THE ICE TO SHORE. THE REMAINING PASSENGERS WALKED FROM THE "HERMON" TO THE SHORE. (P164-167) THE PASSENGER THEN RODE IN DOGSLEDS AND WALKED TO A CAMP ALONG THE SHORE. (P167-169) THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY WALKED 5 MILES DOWN THE SHORE TO A POINT WHERE TWO ROWBOATS TRANSFERRED THEM TO THE "KLONDYKE". THEY PAUSED ON THEIR 5 MILES HIKE TO DRINK WATER FROM AN UNNAMED STREAM. (P177-181) THE INDIANS TRANSFERRED THE BAGGAGE BY DOGSLED TO THE EDGE OF THE ICE BUT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PICK THE BAGGAGE UP. (P183-184) ONCE THEY REACHED OPEN WATER THEY TRANSFERRED TO THE "METEOR" FOR THE TRIP TO ST MICHAEL. (P184) A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OCTOBER 13, 1913 AT KOTUK BY MOOSE JOHNSON SHOWS THE "HERMON" STUCK ON A SANDBAR IN THE YUKON RIVER. (P16) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS SUNSET ON THE YUKON. (P129)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04945

940947

STOR 1603399

MOU N623500 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE AUTHOR, ANNA MARTIN, LANDED AT MARSHALL ON THE LOWER YUKON AND WAS TAKEN TO SHORE BY A MOTORBOAT. SHE LEFT UP THE YUKON ON AN OLD STERNWHEELER NENANA AFTER IT UNLOADED FREIGHT FOR MARSHALL. THE 150 FT LONG BOAT PUSHED A BARGE UP THE RIVER AHEAD OF IT THAT WAS AS LONG AS IT WAS AND WAS LOADED WITH 600 TONS OF FREIGHT, MOSTLY MACHINERY. (P65) OCEAN VESSELS COULD DEPOSIT FREIGHT AT MARSHALL AFTER BEING TOWED THAT FAR UP THE YUKON. HOLY CROSS, WITH A CHAPEL AND A MISSION, WAS REACHED THE EVENING OF THE SECOND DAY. A MAN CALLED OUT THE DEPTH OF THE RIVER AS THEY PROCEEDED UP, AS IT WOULD GET DANGEROUSLY SHALLOW, OFTEN TIMES THE CHANNELS WOULD CHANGE EVEN BEFORE THE RETURN TRIP OF A BOAT. ON THE LOWER YUKON THERE WERE NO TREES, JUST OPEN TUNDRA. (P67-8) AFTER GOING UP TO NENANA ON THE NENANA RIVER AND BACK, THEY PROCEEDED UP THE YUKON TO RAMPART WHERE THEY SAW REX BEACH'S DESERTED CABIN. DAYS LATER THEY ARRIVED AT A ONE-CABIN STOP CALLED PURGATORY WHERE 2 OLD TIMERS LIVED IN A CABIN. (P69) THEY ARRIVED "AT BEAVER". THE NEXT EVENING THEY ARRIVED AT FT YUKON, WHERE THEY VISITED THE MISSION. AUG 11 THEY REACHED CIRCLE VILLAGE. THREE DAYS LATER THEY PASSED CALICO BLUFF, NAMED BECAUSE OF COLORED STRATA OF SOIL AND ROCK ALONG THE BANKS. ROCK OUTCROPS IN THE RIVER BROKE IT INTO 5 ALMOST PARALLEL CHANNELS, CAUSING THIS SECTION TO BE KNOWN AS FIVE FINGERS. IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER CALICO BLUFFS AND FIVE FINGERS ARE IN ALASKA SINCE THE NEXT TOWN MENTIONED IS DAMSON. (P70-1) IN 1947 THE AUTHOR AGAIN VISITED CIRCLE CITY AND NOTED ONE RIVER BOAT TIED UP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE YUKON. (P80)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04966

888

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 32 34

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,GENERAL

ABST ON AN EXPEDITION FOR THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT IN 1888, EXPLORER HARBURTON PIKE'S RETURN ROUTE WAS BY CANOE DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO A POINT BELOW "IKOGHUT" (RUSSIAN MISSION.) HE MENTIONS THAT DURING A "STAY AT FORTY MILE, THE RIVER STEAMER ARCTIC ARRIVED, SIXTEEN DAYS OUT OF ST MICHAEL'S." (P225) ANOTHER REFERENCE TO STEAMER TRAFFIC ON THE YUKON AND "UP TO THE MINES" ON THE "KEOKUK" (KUYOKUK) IS MADE. (P242) OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE ON YUKON RIVER CHARACTERISTICS BUT NONE WHICH ADD TO INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY ABSTRACTED. COMMUNITIES MENTIONED ARE FT YUKON, "NIKLUKYET" (TANANA), ANVIK, "KOREJOVSKI" (HOLY CROSS), AND NULATO AS WELL AS IKOGHUT (RUSSIAN MISSION.) THE AUTHOR NOTES AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES (HAYMAKING, POTATO CROP, AND CATTLE) AT KOREJOVSKI (HOLY CROSS.) (P245) ORIGINALLY INTENDING TO TRAVEL ON THE YUKON TO THE SEA, THE DECISION WAS MADE TO TAKE A PORTAGE ROUTE TO THE KUSKOKWIM, THEN TO THE SEA. (P246) IN THIS ACCOUNT REFERENCES ARE ALSO MADE TO THE FOLLOWING ROUTES OFF THE YUKON RIVER: (1) "THE TANANA IS MUCH USED AS A WINTER ROUTE BY TRAVELLERS FROM THE LOWER YUKON TO FORTY MILE CREEK, AS IT CUTS OFF THE BIG BEND OF THE MAIN STREAM, AND THERE IS ONLY A SHORT PORTAGE FROM ITS UPPER WATERS TO THE MINING CAMP." (P237) (2) "THESE INDIANS TOLD US OF AN EASY WAY TO THE COAST THAT MIGHT BE FOUND BY POLING FOR TWO DAYS UP THE TANANA, AND MAKING A DAY'S TRAVEL WITH MANY SMALL PORTAGES UP AND DOWN LITTLE STREAMS AND THROUGH SEVERAL LAKES, TILL A CREEK TRIBUTARY TO THE KUSKOKWIM IS REACHED." (P238) (3) "ALTHOUGH NULATO IS, BY THE COURSE OF THE RIVER, MANY HUNDRED MILES DISTANT FROM THE SALTWATER, ITS INHABITANTS ARE BROUGHT INTO CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE COAST TRIBES BY MEANS OF A SHORT WINTER ROAD THAT REACHES THE SEA AT NORTONSOUND." (P243) (4) A ROUTE BY "LIGHT CANOE" UP THE ANVIK RIVER, WITH "PORTAGES THROUGH CHAINS OF LAKES" TO THE COAST BY ST MICHAEL. (P244)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04966

888

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 32 34

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,GENERAL

ABST ON AN EXPEDITION FOR THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT IN 1888, EXPLORER HARBURTON PIKE'S RETURN ROUTE WAS BY CANOE DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO A POINT BELOW "IKOGHUT" (RUSSIAN MISSION.) HE MENTIONS THAT DURING A "STAY AT FORTY MILE, THE RIVER STEAMER ARCTIC ARRIVED, SIXTEEN DAYS OUT OF ST MICHAEL'S." (P225) ANOTHER REFERENCE TO STEAMER TRAFFIC ON THE YUKON AND "UP TO THE MINES" ON THE "KEOKUK" (KUYOKUK) IS MADE. (P242) OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE ON YUKON RIVER CHARACTERISTICS BUT NONE WHICH ADD TO INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY ABSTRACTED. COMMUNITIES MENTIONED ARE FT YUKON, "NIKLUKYET" (TANANA), ANVIK, "KOREJOVSKI" (HOLY CROSS), AND NULATO AS WELL AS IKOGHUT (RUSSIAN MISSION.) THE AUTHOR NOTES AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES (HAYMAKING, POTATO CROP, AND CATTLE) AT KOREJOVSKI (HOLY CROSS.) (P245) ORIGINALLY INTENDING TO TRAVEL ON THE YUKON TO THE SEA, THE DECISION WAS MADE TO TAKE A PORTAGE ROUTE TO THE KUSKOKWIM, THEN TO THE SEA. (P246) IN THIS ACCOUNT REFERENCES ARE ALSO MADE TO THE FOLLOWING ROUTES OFF THE YUKON RIVER: (1) "THE TANANA IS MUCH USED AS A WINTER ROUTE BY TRAVELLERS FROM THE LOWER YUKON TO FORTY MILE CREEK, AS IT CUTS OFF THE BIG BEND OF THE MAIN STREAM, AND THERE IS ONLY A SHORT PORTAGE FROM ITS UPPER WATERS TO THE MINING CAMP." (P237) (2) "THESE INDIANS TOLD US OF AN EASY WAY TO THE COAST THAT MIGHT BE FOUND BY POLING FOR TWO DAYS UP THE TANANA, AND MAKING A DAY'S TRAVEL WITH MANY SMALL PORTAGES UP AND DOWN LITTLE STREAMS AND THROUGH SEVERAL LAKES, TILL A CREEK TRIBUTARY TO THE KUSKOKWIM IS REACHED." (P238) (3) "ALTHOUGH NULATO IS, BY THE COURSE OF THE RIVER, MANY HUNDRED MILES DISTANT FROM THE SALTWATER, ITS INHABITANTS ARE BROUGHT INTO CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE COAST TRIBES BY MEANS OF A SHORT WINTER ROAD THAT REACHES THE SEA AT NORTONSOUND." (P243) (4) A ROUTE BY "LIGHT CANOE" UP THE ANVIK RIVER, WITH "PORTAGES THROUGH CHAINS OF LAKES" TO THE COAST BY ST MICHAEL. (P244)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04973

909

STOR 1603399

NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST PRIESTLY BEGAN HIS LONG TREK AT KOKRINES ON THE YUKON RIVER. HE LEFT ON FEB 21, 1909. FROM CENTRAL ALASKA IT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4092

HAS THE CUSTOM TO TRAVEL BY WAY OF FAIRBANKS TO VALDEZ, BUT PRIESTLY DECIDED TO TAKE A NEW ROUTE. (P91) FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS HE FOLLOWED THE YUKON, 50 MILES WITH HIS DOGSLED.

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05007 840899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST, USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZED A FEDERAL STEAMER FOR THE YUKON, AND IN 1899 THE "NUNIVAK" WAS COMPLETED. SHE WAS A STERNWHEELER OF 450 TONS, 209 FEET IN LENGTH. IN 1895 ALASKA ITSELF PRODUCED OVER \$800,000 FROM PLACERS, MAINLY ON THE YUKON, AND \$1,725,000 IN LOOSE GOLD. (P145) A BRITISHER, ROBERT CAMPBELL, HAD DISCOVERED THE YUKON SYSTEM FROM INLAND IN 1840, AT THE TIME WHEN HE NAMED THE PELLY RIVER. IN 1848 CAMPBELL ESTABLISHED FORT SELKIRK AT THE PELLY-YUKON JUNCTION AND IN 1850 HE DESCENDED THE YUKON TO THE PORCUPINE. (P90) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE YUKON VALLEY AT EAGLE. (NO 3) A SECOND PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE YUKON RIVER NEAR THE RAMPARTS. A CANOE IS SHOWN ON THE EDGE OF THE WATER. (NO 4) A THIRD PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPLORERS IN A SMALL BOAT ON THE YUKON. (NO 7)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05017 910
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST, USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND, GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, FREIGHT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST AUTHOR STECKER WENT UP THE YUKON RIVER AFTER A PORTAGE FROM KUSKOKMIN IN 1910. RUSSIAN MISSION HAS TWO CHURCHES, A SCHOOL, A TRADER AND 60 ESKIMOS. HE TOOK THE STEAMER SUSIE WITH OTHER PASSENGERS HEADED FOR THE IDIAROD GOLD FIELDS TO KOSEREFSKY OR HOLY CROSS. (P76) HE THEN STOPPED AT ANVIK, DOG STATION WHICH CONSISTED OF 75 DOGS THEN AND KALTAG. KALTAG HAS TRADERS, AND A TELEGRAPH STATION. "HERE THE BANKS OF THE YUKON ARE MORE HILLY THAN USUAL BUT NOT HEAVILY WOODED. THE TREES ARE MOSTLY BIRCH AND WILLOW." (P77) NULATO HAS A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION AND A SCHOOL. FORT GIBBON HAS SEVERAL STORES AND A WAREHOUSE FOR THE STORAGE OF OIL, WHICH IS USED FOR THE LARGER VESSELS INSTEAD OF COAL OR WOOD. THE STEAMER TANANA ARRIVED WITH PASSENGERS FROM THE TANANA RIVER WHO WANTED TO BOARD THE SUSIE. RAMPART HAS ABOUT 50 LOG HOUSES AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM. "WE PASSED THE VILLAGE OF NINOT AND ET HANLIN." (P78) THEN FT. YUKON AND CIRCLE. "WE WERE INFORMED THAT A SHIP WITH 150 PASSENGERS HAD RUN A GROUND 15 MI ABOVE CIRCLE." (P78) ALSO RAN A GROUND BUT WERE ABLE TO GET LOOSE AND TRIED TO PULL THE OTHER SHIP A FLOAT BUT WERE NOT ABLE TO DO SO. THEY TOOK THE 150 PASSENGERS ABOARD. "WE REACHED EAGLE IN THE EVENING. IT IS QUITE A GOOD SIZED SETTLEMENT BEING ALSO A MILITARY POST AND TELEGRAPH STATION. (P79) "AT EVERY LANDING MORE PASSENGERS CAME ON BOARD. ONE PARTY CONSISTED OF 60 MEN AND 60 HORSES WHO WERE ENGAGED IN SURVEYING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE U S AND CANADA." (P80) WE REACHED FORTY MILE THE NEXT MORNING.

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05021 954
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO

ABST PHOTO, P170, OF HOUSE ON THE YUKON, OUTSKIRTS OF CIRCLE, TREE COVERED ISLAND IN THE RIVER. (PP170-171)

**** HATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05028 901
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4093

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, PAST USAGE
 ABST THIS RIVER IS "NAVIGABLE FOR LARGE STEAMERS, AS ONE UNBROKEN FLOOD, 1,965 MI FROM ITS MOUTH... OR FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ST PAUL, AND MORE THAN TWICE AS FAR FROM NEW ORLEANS TO CHICAGO; AND IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT-DRAFT BOATS HUNDREDS OF MILES FURTHER." (P110) AT ITS MOUTH ITS 60 MI WIDE AND 14 MIS UP RIVER IT IS 8-10 MI WIDE. ITS DRAINAGE AREA IS MORE THAN 500,000 SQ MI AND IT DISCHARGES TWICE AS MUCH WATER AS THE MISSISSIPPI. (P110)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05029 893
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623500 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONED LANDING AT AN AIRFIELD AT FT YUKON WHICH SITS ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P125) SHE NOTED ALSO THAT THE FROZEN YUKON HAD BEEN USED AS A LANDING AREA IN "EARLIER DAYS". (P129) THE TOWN OF CIRCLE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1893 ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON RIVER WHERE STEAMSHIPS COULD LAND SUPPLIES. (P124)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05036 925
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE DOCUMENT INDICATES THAT BEFORE THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE WAS OVER, THE ENGINEERS AND WORKMEN HAD BEGUN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN ALASKA FROM SKAGWAY, TO CONNECT THE PACIFIC WITH THE YUKON RIVER AND TO MAKE PRACTICABLE TRAVEL BY TRAIN AND STEAMER FROM SKAGWAY, TO ST MICHAEL. (P33) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1925.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05062 897900
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST WINCHESTER, AN ENGLISHMAN, RECOUNTS HIS EXPERIENCES OF TRAVEL UP THE YUKON. DESCRIPTION OF THE ROCK ISLAND BOAT, PULLING FREIGHT-SUPPLY LIGHTERS. DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ABOARD AND THE WORK OF A DECK HAND. (P158-163) DISEMBARKED AT PICKETT'S LANDING STOP AT HOLY CROSS MISSION. (P163) ALASKA UNION CO. USED PICKETT'S LANDING AS A POINT OF TRANSFER FOR BOATS COMING DOWN THE KOYUKUK WITH THEIR YUKON STEAMERS, ESPECIALLY FOR MAIL. (P165) GOING DOWNSTREAM TO ST MICHAEL, STOPPED AT NULATO WHERE PASSED 2 LARGE RIVER STEAMERS TO DAWSON LOADED WITH SUPPLIES. (P235) PINCKLEY HAD A LIFEBOAT WHICH HE USED TO OVERHAUL OTHER BOATS. (P235) LOWER YUKON, LAND IS BOGGY WITH WILLOWS AND ALDERS. (P236) CHOSE A DISTRIBUTARY WITH CURRENT, HOPING IT WAS THE MAIN CHANNEL. (P237-38)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05063 899900
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1899, LOYAL LINCOLN WIRT, AS GOVERNOR JOHN BRADY'S REPRESENTATIVE, DEPARTED SITKA FOR "ANVIL CITY" WHERE HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO KEEP PEACE AMONG THE THOUSANDS OF NEWLY ARRIVED PROSPECTORS. WIRT AND 3 COMPANIONS TRAVELLED, IN 2 SMALL BOATS, VIA THE YUKON RIVER FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO ITS MOUTH AT ST MICHAEL. A MEMBER OF THE PARTY, WHO HAD MAJORED IN GEOLOGY TRACED AN "ELUSIVE" STRATUM OF VOLCANIC ASH FOR 500 MI. ALONG THE EROSION OF THE RIVER BANK. (P16) WIRT STATES THAT HE FISHED. (P16) AT ST. MICHAEL WIRT TOOK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4094

PASSAGE ON A STEAMER TO "ANVIL CITY" IN JAN. 1900. IT BECAME APPARENT THAT MEDICAL AND FOOD SUPPLIES WOULD RAPIDLY BE EXHAUSTED AND IT WAS NECESSARY TO CONVEY THIS MESSAGE TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. ON JAN. 9, 1900, WIRT DEPARTED "ANVIL CITY" FOR KATHAI, VIA DOG SLED, IN THIS ENDEAVOR. (P44) HE STATED THAT BEYOND THE YUKON RIVER THERE WOULD BE NO TRAIL. (P43) 50 OR 60 MI. A DAY WERE TRAVERSED WHEN CROSSING FROZEN LAKES OR RIVERS CLEARED OF SNOW BY THE WIND. (P48) NEAR THE END OF WIRT'S BOOK, "ALASKAN ADVENTURE," HE STATED THAT LIEUTENANT FREDERICK SCHWATKA TRAVELED 2600 MI. DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO ITS MOUTH IN 1884 ON A RAFT. (P117)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05071 898907
 STOR 1603399
 MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ICE,RIVER,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST WITH TWO GOLD CREEKS BEING DISCOVERED OVER THE ALASKA BORDER ON THE YUKON, THE TOWN OF EAGLE WAS CREATED OR SETTLED IN 1898. (P20) A CHURCH WAS SOON ERECTED IN EAGLE. TWO MINISTERS TRAVELED IN THEIR SMALL BOAT FROM EAGLE TO CIRCLE CITY, SOME 600 MILES DOWN THE YUKON. (P21) MINERS ATTEMPTING TO REACH THE KLONDIKE IN 1907 BY STEAMER HAD THEIR EASTWARD TRAVEL STOPPED BY THE ICE. (P21) A LOG PILE USED FOR SERVICES HAD EXISTED AT RAMPART ON THE YUKON ONLY TO BE REPLACED BY A CHURCH. (P21)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05074 897934
 STOR 1603399
 MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FISHING,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,ICE,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL
 ABST IN HIS BOOK "MY WAY WAS NORTH" FRANK DUFRESNE SPEAKS OF PADDLEWHEEL STEAMERS HEADING 2,000 MI UP THE YUKON TO "DANSON AND GOLD." ALSO "HUNDREDS OF SMALL WHIP-SAWED BOATS AND BARGES" DRIFTED THE RIVER. THE AUTHOR ALSO DROVE A DOGTEAM UP STREAM FROM THE MOUTH. HE DESCRIBES A BOAT USED IN THE YUKON DELTA AS A HOUSE COMPLETE WITH SMOKING STOVEPIPE BUILT OUT OF THIN LUMBER BOARDS AND ONLY DRAWS ONE FOOT OF WATER. IT WAS RUN ON A ONE CYLINDER ENGINE AND ITS NAME WAS "CLOUNDER." (P.139) THE AUTHOR RAN A GAS BOAT ON THE RIVER FURTHER UP RIVER OF THE TOWN OF EAGLE. SALMON WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF FOOD FOR THE PEOPLE ON THE YUKON AND WERE IN A VERY ABUNDANT SUPPLY. MANY FISHWHEELS WERE PRESENT. DURING SPRING FLOOD NEW CHANNELS WERE FORMED (FROM ICE) AND OFTEN TIMES CABINS OR PARTS OF VILLAGES WERE WASHED AWAY. SPEAKS OF MANY STEAM BOATS ON THE RIVER. THE AUTHORS LITTLE GAS POWERED BOAT WAS NAMED "BEAVER."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05077 00001 910
 STOR 1603399
 MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO
 ABST PHOTO OF A WORKING FISH WHEEL IN THE YUKON. NEGATIVE NUMBER C-163. THERE IS A SMALL SKIFF PULLED ALONG SIDE THE WHEEL. PHOTO, NEGATIVE #C-130, SHOWS THE VILLAGE OF RUSSIAN MISSION IN 1910. THE PICTURE ALSO SHOWS CANDLES ON THE YUKON. PHOTO, NEGATIVE #C-178, SHOWS A BOAT AND 6 PEOPLE ON THE BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER "LOOKING BACK AT THE END OF THE RAMPARTS".

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05081 913
 STOR 1603399
 MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,PHOTO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4095

ABST THE SEATTLE GROUP IN TWO STEAMERS TRAVELLED FROM WHITE HORSE, Y T TO ST MICHAEL. (P253) PICTURES ON PG 394, 468 AND 453 SHOW THREE RIVERBOATS "CAREFULLY FEELING THEIR WAYS AROUND THE SAND-BARS" ON THE YUKON RIVER. PICTURES OF A TRADING POST, SALDON, TELEGRAPH POST, HOTEL, INDIAN CEMETERY AND FORT GIBBON COMPLETE THE ARTICLE'S LAYOUT ON THE "DOWN THE YUKON RIVER" ARTICLE. (P453) A PHOTO ON PG 366 SHOWS AN INDIAN CAMP SOMEWHERE ALONG THE YUKON. AN INFORMATIVE SUPPLEMENT TO THE PHOTOS POINT OUT THESE FACTS: 1) THE YUKON SPREADS OUT OVER A WIDTH OF SIXTY MILES ON THE YUKON FLATS AND STILL HAS DEPTH ENOUGH IN THE MAIN CHANNEL TO FLOAT HEAVILY LADEN FREIGHT STEAMERS. 2) IT PROVIDES AN UNBROKEN STRETCH OF OVER 2,100 MILES FROM WHITEHORSE, Y T TO ST MICHAEL ON THE BERING SEA AND 3) THE YUKON VALLEY IS THE "HOPE OF ALASKA" IN TERMS OF IT'S AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL. (P492)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05083 971
STOR 1603399
HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION

ABST A LONG TIME RESIDENT OF ALASKA IS REMENISCING HOW THE STEAMERS CAME UP FROM ST MICHAEL, TO THE GOLD FIELDS AND USED TO STOP AT HOLY CROSS MISSION ON THE MIDDLE YUKON. (P15) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THE BENDS IN THE YUKON RIVER BELOW ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE PORCUPINE RIVER; THE RIVER IS NEARLY 2,300 MILES LONG. (P56-57)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05087 889
STOR 1603399
HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,MAP

ABST MR MAGRATH SAILED UP THE YUKON IN 1889 PAST FT YUKON TO THE BOUNDARY LINE WHERE HE ESTABLISHED CAMP DAVIDSEN. HIS PARTY RAN SEVERAL SURVEYS IN THE AREA AND THEN DESCENDED THE RIVER SURVEYING AS THEY WENT. (P244) MR. TURNERS PARTY WENT UP THE YUKON IN THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY STEAMER TO WITHIN 50 MI OF THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE. THIS PARTY STARTED IN MARCH, 1889. (P246) BONNER STATES THAT IT WAS VERY EXPENSIVE FOR MINERS TO TRAVEL ON THE COMMERCIAL COMPANYS STEAMERS UP THE YUKON BUT IT WAS "A NEVER ENDING TASK" TO PADDLE A POLE UP IN A CANOE. (P251) MAGRATH ROUTE IS SHOWN ON ATTACHED MAP.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05092 00001 919
STOR 1603399
HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 34

KEYH ND TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY

ABST THE ALASKA BUREAU OF PUBLICITY'S "MONTHLY BULLETIN" SERVED AS A GENERAL NEWSLETTER FOR ALASKA FOR 1919-1921. THEY REPORTED ALL KINDS OF GRAIN SUCH AS WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND PEAS, GROWING ALONG THE YUKON IN THE VICINITY OF EAGLE; LIKEWISE STOCK FARMING WAS REPORTED AS SUCCESSFUL IN THIS AREA. (VOL 1 # 2)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05113 945
STOR 1603399
HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
LUPR 31

KEYH TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,RIVER BASIN

ABST THE YUKON RIVER EXCEPT WHEN FROZEN OVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS, IS REPORTED AS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH ALL THE WAY THROUGH ALASKA AND ON TO WHITEHORSE, CANADA; FOR A DISTANCE OF OVER 2,000 MILES. (P4) THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE YUKON WAS DESCRIBED AS A "FAIRLY WIDE FLAT AREA." (P4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4096

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05114 967
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST THE YUKON FROM THE CANADIAN BORDER TO KOYUKUK IS USED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS, LOGS AND LUMBER. (P59) ALONG WITH 3 MAJOR RIVER TRIBUTARIES THE YUKON DRAINS 2/3 OF THE STATE. (P100) THE YUKON CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RIVER. (P100) THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE YUKON WAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "NAVIGABLE BY SHALLOW DRAFT FLAT-BOTTOM RIVER BOATS FROM THE MOUTH TO NEAR THE HEAD OF LAKE BENNETT. IT CAN NOT BE ENTERED OR NAVIGATED BY OCEAN-GOING VESSELS. CONTROLLING DEPTHS ARE 7 FEET TO STEVENS VILLAGE AND 3-5 THEREON TO FORT YUKON." (P101)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05151 833885
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1833, A CREOLE CALLED ANDREI GLAZNOF, CONDUCTED AN OVERLAND EXPEDITION FROM NORTON SOUND TO THE ANVIK RIVER THENCE DOWN IT TO THE YUKON RIVER WHERE SOMETIME WAS SPENT IN EXPLORATION. THE EXPEDITION FINALLY PROCEEDED DOWN THE YUKON TO ITS MOUTH. GLAZNOF SUBSEQUENTLY EXPLORED MUCH OF THE DELTA REGION OF THE YUKON WHICH WAS AT THAT TIME DENSELY POPULATED. HE ALSO CROSSED THE PORTAGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. FROM THIS POINT HE ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE COOK INLET BUT SHAPED HIS COURSE TOO FAR TO THE NORTH AND WAS FORCED TO RETURN TO THE KUSKOKWIM, THENCE TO THE YUKON, FROM WHICH POINT HE PROCEEDED TO THE RUSSIAN POST AT MIKHAILOUSK, ON NORTON SOUND. (P5) IN 1869, THE FIRST RIVER STEAMBOAT ASCENDED THE YUKON. DURING THE SAME YEAR CAPTAIN C W RAYMOND, U S A LEAD AN EXPEDITION UP THE YUKON RIVER FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING ITS SOURCE AND TO LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BRITISH IN THAT REGION. IN ADDITION TO GATHERING MUCH VALUABLE DATA PERTAINING TO THE NATIVE POPULATION AND THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY, RAYMOND SURVEYED THE LOWER YUKON RIVER. (P10) IN 1880, IVAN PETROF SPENT 2 YEARS IN TRAVEL ALONG THE COAST AND ON THE LOWER YUKON. (P10) IN MARCH 1885, LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLEN AND ONE COMPANION TRAVELLED FROM THE LOWER YUKON TO NORTON SOUND VIA THE PORTAGE, AND FOLLOWED ITS SOUTHERN BORDER TO THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON, FROM WHICH POINT HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES. HE MAPPED THE THREE RIVERS WHICH HE HAD TRAVERSED, THE YUKON, KOYUKUK AND TANANA, AND MADE OTHER VALUABLE OBSERVATIONS. (P10)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05157 A 837868
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, WATER, LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, FISHING, DIMENSIONS, COMMUNITY
 ABST WILLIAM H DALL, MIKE LEBARGE AND A PARTY OF INDIANS ARRIVED AT THE YUKON RIVER ABOUT ONE HALF MI BELOW KALTAG, ON NOV 24, 1866. THE PARTY WAS WITHA GROUP EXPLORING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPOSED OF RUSSIANS AND U S PERSONS. (P41) THE PARTY THEN TRAVELED UP THE YUKON RIVER TO NULATO ARRIVING ON NOV 27, 1866 WHERE THEY MET CAPTAIN KETCHUM AND MR. WHYKPER, ADVANCE MEMBERS OF THEIR GROUP. ALONG THE WAY THEY OBSERVED A SEAM OF COAL IN A SHARP BLUFF ON THE SOUTH BANK KNOWN AS SHAMAN MOUNTAIN SEVERAL MILES DOWN RIVER FROM NULATO. THEY TRAVELED BY DOGSLED. (P42-43) THE YUKON RIVER IS 1 AND 1/2 MI WIDE AT NULATO. (P46) IN 1838, HALAKOFF, A CREOLE, EXPLORED THE YUKON AS FAR NORTH AS NULATO, BUILT A SMALL TRADING POST, WHICH WAS DESTROYED THAT WINTER, REBUILT IN 1839, AND DESTROYED AGAIN THE FOLLOWING WINTER, AND REBUILT AGAIN IN 1841. WHERE IT ESCAPED INJURY UNTIL 1851 WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED BY A NEIGHBORING TRIBE OF INDIANS. MARCH 11, 1867, CAPTAIN KETCHUMSET OUT FROM NULATO BY DOGSLED ON THE ICE OF THE YUKON BOUND FOR FORT YUKON. ICE BREAKUP ON YUKON AT NULATO WAS MAY 19-21, 1867, IN 1866, MAY 21. MAY 26, 1867 MR DYER LEFT NULATO ON SMALL BOAT, ON THEIR JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. ON THE SAME DAY WILLIAM DALL, SEVERAL OTHER U S MEN AND A

GROUP OF RUSSIANS LEFT NULATO IN TWO BOATS AND SEVERAL INDIAN CANOES ON A TRIP UP THE YUKON TO CONTINUE EXPLORING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH. JUNE 4TH THEY ARRIVED AT THE VILLAGE OF NOWIKAKAT, AT THE MOUTH OF THE NOWIKAKAT RIVER, WHERE THEY PURCHASED SUPPLIES AND ANOTHER CANOE. ON JUNE 10, 1867 THEY ARRIVED AT THE "THE RAMPARTS" WHERE THE RAPIDS OF THE YUKON ARE LOCATED. THEY TRAVELED UPSTREAM THROUGH THE RAPIDS USING TRACKLINES. THE FALL IS 12 FT IN A HALF MILE. THE BANK AT THE RAMPARTS ARE COMPOSED OF METAMORPHIC QUARTZS AND A DIKE OF HARD GRANITE ROCK CROSSES THE RIVER. (P96) THEY CONTINUED UP THE RIVER ON JUNE 11TH ARRIVING AT THE VILLAGE OF KUTCHA KUTCHIN, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BIRCH RIVER OF THE ENGLISH ON JUNE 22ND WHERE FISH WERE PURCHASED. THEY ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON ON JUNE 23, 1867. FUR TRADING WITH SEVERAL TRIBES OF INDIANS JUNE 26 TO JULY 7, 1867, AMOUNTED TO AN ESTIMATED VALUE OF NOT LESS THAN 50000 ANNUALLY. (P115)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05157 B 837868

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, FISHING, DIMENSIONS, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON JULY 8, 1967, CAPT. KETCHUM, MIKE LEBARGE, MR. WHYMER, AND WILLIAM H. DALLEY LEFT FORT YUKON WITH TWO LARGE BIRCH CANOES AND A BIDARRA ALONG WITH INDIANS TO PADDLE. THEY TRAVELED DOWNSTREAM. (P116) THE BIDARRA IS A LARGE OPENBOAT, FLAT BOTTOMED AND CONSISTING OF A WOODEN FRAME TIED WITH SEALSKIN THONGS, OR REMNI AND WITH THE SKINS OF THE SEAL PROPERLY PREPARED, OILED, AND SEWED TOGETHER, STRETCHED OVER THIS FRAME AND HELD IN PLACE BY WALRUS SKINE LINE OR MADUT. IT IS CALLED DOMIAK BY THE INDIANS AND BIDARRA BY THE RUSSIANS. (P15) THEY PASSED THROUGH THE RAMPARTS ON JULY 9 AND THE RAPIDS ON THE 10TH OF JULY. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF THE ICE IN WINTER AND EXTREME HIGH-WATER MARK, AS INDICATED ON THE ROCKS, CANNOT BE MUCH LESS THAN 30 FT. AT THE RAPIDS. (P117) THEY ARRIVED AT NULATO JULY 12, 1867. THEY LEFT NULATO JULY 15, ARRIVING AT RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE 17TH AND ANDREAFFSKY ON THE 22ND. NEAR RUSSIAN MISSION THE RIVER CHANNEL IS DEEP ENOUGH FOR VESSELS OF ANY SIZE. IT IS EXTREMELY BROAD WITH THE LOW LEFT BANK BARELY VISIBLE. SLOUGHS AND INNUMERABLE ISLANDS CHARACTERIZE THIS PORTION OF THE YUKON. AFTER SEVERAL TRIES THE PARTY REACHED PASTOLIK, AN ESKIMO VILLAGE OPPOSITE UPHOON-MOUTH OR NORTHERNMOST MOUTH OF THE YUKON. (P119) NOV 23 AND 24, 1867 WILLIAM H. DALL TRAVELED WITH FOUR DOGSLEDS AND ABOUT 1900 LBS. OF CARGO FROM NEAR KALTAG TO NULATO. (P170-171) THE PURPOSE OF GOING TO NULATO WAS TO EXPLORE THE VICINITY IN WINTER OF 1867-68, AND TRADE WITH THE INDIANS. (P173) ON FEB 14, 1868, WILLIAM H. DALL SET OUT DOWN RIVER WITH A HUDSON BAY SLED, A LONG SLED FOR ABOUT AND EIGHT DOGS, ARRIVING AT KALTAG THE NEXT DAY. FROM WHERE THEY LEFT FOR BEAVER LAKE ON THE ULUKUK RIVER. (P182) THEY MADE A RETURN TRIP ALONG THE SAME ROUTE AFTER PICKING UP SUPPLIES FROM THE REDDOBT AT ST MICHAELS. ICE BREAKUP ON THE YUKON AT NULATO IN 1868 BEGAN MAY 24TH AND FINISHED MAY 28. ON JUNE 2, 1868 WILLIAM H. DALL LEFT NULATO WITH A BIDARRA FILLED WITH SPECIMENS GATHERED THE WINTER OF 1867-68. DALL HAD TWO INDIAN COMPANIONS. THERE WAS STILL MUCH ICE IN THE YUKON RIVER. (P208) THEY ARRIVED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK RIVER ON JUNE 8, 1868. HERE BOTH SIDES OF THE YUKON ARE RATHER HIGH, BECOMING LOW AND FLAT NOT FAR BELOW. THE YUKON WIDENS, AND HERE A SERIES OF SAND-BARS EXISTS, WHICH IS THE FIRST OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION AS WE ASCEND THE RIVER FROM THE SEA. THESE BARS CHANGE SOMEWHAT EVERY YEAR BUT A NATIVE PILOT CAN FIND A FIVE FOOT CHANNEL DURING THE LOWEST STAGE OF THE WATER IN THE FALL. (P217) THEY ARRIVED AT THE RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE 11TH AND AT GREAT BEND ON JUNE 12, 1868.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05157 C 837868

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, FISHING, DIMENSIONS, COMMUNITY
 ABST THERE WERE ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF FISH DRYING HERE WITH SEVERAL ACRES OF GROUND COVERED WITH STANDARDS AND STAGES BEARING LINE AFTER LINE OF FISH HUNG UP TO DRY. (P228) ON JUNE 14 THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF STARRY KNIKHPAK. AND ANDREAFFSKY JUNE 15. ON JUNE 17, 1868 THEY ARRIVED AT THE UPHOON-MOUTH. (P223) AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF POSTS ON THE LOWER YUKON, THE GOODS FOR KOLHAKOFF REDDOBT WERE CARRIED UP THE YUKON AND ACROSS A PORTAGE, IN LAT 61 DEG 40 MIN 30 SEC N TO THE KUSKOOVIM. (P275) IN 1837 GLASUNOFF EXPLORED THE DELTA

OF THE YUKON AND ASCENDED THE RIVER AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK RIVER. THE FOLLOWING YEAR MALAKOFF EXPLORED AS FAR AS NULATO, WHERE A POST WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE COMMAND OF NOTARMI. IN 1842 LIEUTENANT ZAGOSKIN REACHED NULATO, AND IN THE SPRING ASCENDED THE YUKON AS FAR AS NOWIKAKAT. HERE HE TURNED BACK AND REPORTED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR SKIN BOATS TO ASCEND ANY FARTHER. IN 1847, MCMURRAY DESCENDED THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND FOUNDED THE TRADING POST OF FORT YUKON. SOON AFTER, MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL DESCENDED THE UPPER YUKON FROM FORT SELKIRK, AT THE MOUTH OF THE LEWIS RIVER TO FORT YUKON. IN THE AUTUMN OF 1860, ROBERT KENNICOTT ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON, AND IN THE SPRING OF 1861 DESCENDED AS FAR AS THE SHALL HOUSES. ABOUT THIS TIME THE RUSSIANS BEGAN TO VISIT NUKLUKAYET TO TRADE IN THE SPRING. STRACHEN JONES ESQ. COMMANDER AT FORT YUKON, HAD SENT SEVERAL PARTIES OF INDIANS TO TRADE AT THE SAME POINT, AND IN 1862 DESCENDED THE YUKON IN BOATS, AS FAR AS NOWIKAKAT. THUS REALLY COMPLETING THE CHAIN OF EXPLORATION BEGUN BY ZAGOSKIN. IVAN SIMONSEN LUKEEN ACCOMPANIED THE RUSSIAN TRADING PARTY TO NUKLUKAYET, AND CONTINUED ON TO FORT YUKON IN SUMMER OF 1863. IN 1867 FRANK E KEYCHUM AND MIKE LEBARGE HAD PUSHED UP THE YUKON FROM FORT YUKON TO FORT SELKIRK BY CANOE. IN 1867, CAPTAIN ELIJAH EVERETT SMITH, OF EDGARTOWN, ASSISTED BY LIEUTENANT JOSEPH T OYER OF WASHINGTON, D C EXPLORED THE DELTA OF THE YUKON AND MADE THE FIRST CHART WHICH APPROXIMATES ANY DEGREE OF ACCURACY. (P276-277) QUOTE: ZAGOSKIN, SURGEON ADAHS, AND LIEUTENANT BARNARD OF H.M. ENTERPRISE IN 1851, THE SERVANTS OF THE HUDSON BAY AND RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANIES, ONE OR TWO MISSIONARIES, ROBERT KENNICOTT AND THE EXPLORERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION, ARE THE ONLY WHITE MEN WHO HAD VISITED THE YUKON PREVIOUS TO JULY 1868, AS FAR AS IS KNOWN TO ME. UNQUOTE. (P276)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05157 0 837868
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, FISHING, DIMENSIONS, COMMUNITY
 ABST FROM FORT YUKON TO THE MOUTH OF THE DALL RIVER AND THE ENTRANCE OF THE RAMPARTS, THE YUKON IS VERY WIDE, TORTUOUS, FULL OF SLOUGHS, ISLANDS AND CUT-OFFS WHICH CHANGE SOMEWHAT EVERY YEAR WITH FRESH DENUDATION AND DEPOSITION OF MATERIAL. THE COUNTRY ON EACH SIDE IS LOW AND FLAT. (P281) THE KUSILVAK MOUTH OR TRUE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER HAS VILLAGES KNEE-AHOGEHUT ON THE SOUTH POINT AND ONUG-KNUGENUT ON THE NORTH POINT. BETWEEN THEM WE HAVE NINE FATHOMS, AND DEPTH DECREASES AS WE ASCEND THE SLOUGH ABOUT A FATHOM A MI, UNTIL WE HAVE 4 OR 5 FATHOMS WHICH MAY BE CARRIED UP THE YUKON WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, 300 MI TO THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK RIVER. (P264) ITS LENGTH IS 50 MI FROM THE KUSILVAK MOUTH TO THE LOWER RAPIDS ON THE PELLY (1352 MI), OR TO THE LOWER TACHCO RAPIDS (1513 MI). THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE THROUGHOUT FOR VESSELS DRAWING NOT MORE THAN 4 FT, AND FOR A GREAT PART OF ITS LENGTH FOR THOSE DRAWING MUCH MORE. THE FIRST SHOALS ARE AT ANVIK, THE NEXT NEAR NOWIKAKAT AND NEAR FORT YUKON, AT SOME SEASONS MORE THAN 4 FT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. ELSEWHERE THE DEPTH MAY BE ESTIMATED AT FROM 2 TO 10 FATHOMS. (P283) HE MAY SAFELY ESTIMATE THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE YUKON WITH ALL ITS WINDINGS, AT ABOUT 2000 MI, OF WHICH THREE FOURTHS ARE NAVIGABLE FOR RIVER STEAMERS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05166 898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT, FREEZE UP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1898 MAC GOWAN LEFT FOR THE KLONDIKE TO MEET SOME OF HIS FRIENDS. HE STARTED UP THE YUKON ON THE "SUSIE" WEIGHING 400 TONS WITH 3 DECKS AND 2 FUNNELS. 500 PEOPLE WERE ABOARD. IT WAS A STERN-WHEELER THAT BURNED A WOODEN "ROPE" AN HOUR. A "ROPE" IS WOOD 8 FT BY 4 FT BY 4 FT. THE LOWER YUKON IS BARREN SEDGE-LAND WITH NO TREES OR ROCKS. HE SAW INDIAN FISH-WHEELS. (P80-81) AFTER 15 DAYS ON THE BOAT THEY REACHED FORT YUKON. THE BOAT DIDN'T MOVE AND THE CAPTAIN AND 2 CREW MEMBERS WENT UP RIVER IN A SMALL DINGHY. HE REPORTED THAT THE RIVER HAD DROPPED TOO DRAMATICALLY TO GO FARTHER. SOME PASSENGERS PAID TO BE TAKEN BACK TO ST MICHAEL. NO REFUNDS WERE GIVEN FOR NOT COMPLETING THE TRIP TO DAWSON. THOSE WITHOUT FUNDS WERE PUT OUT ON SHORE VIA DINGHIES. SOME SKIFFS WERE COMING DOWN RIVER TO LEAVE THE KLONDIKE FOR THE WINTER. MAC GOWAN AND A FRIEND WERE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4099

GIVEN A SKIFF BY SOME LEAVING PROSPECTORS. (P84-85) THEY WENT UP RIVER WITH A COMBINATION OF ROWING, TOWING AND PORTAGING. (P87) THE RIVER FROZE THE BOATS A FEW DAYS LATER, AND THEY CONTINUED WALKING UP THE YUKON. (P85-106)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05176 A 833906
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER, FORESTRY, FREIGHT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, HUNTING, MINING, ICE, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, ECONOMY
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED THAT HE ARRIVED AT EAGLE CITY FROM DAWSON JULY 15, 1900, ON THE STEAMER THE "JOHN CUDAHY". (P36) EAGLE BLUFF WAS LOCATED ON THE YUKON ACROSS FROM THE MOUTH OF MISSION CREEK. "IN MIDSTREAM OPPOSITE THE TOWN THERE IS A SMALL ISLAND COVERED WITH EVERGREEN TREES, WHICH SUGGESTED TO MOSES MERCIER, A FRENCH-CANADIAN AND FIRST FUR TRADER ON THE UPPER RIVER FOR ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO, THE NAME FOR THE POST ESTABLISHED THERE BY HIM IN 1874--"BELLE ISLE." (P36) THE POST WAS MOVED TO THE MOUTH OF MISSION CREEK AND THE ISLAND SITE WAS NOT AGAIN OCCUPIED UNTIL 1899 WHEN THE U S BUILT FORT EGBERT THERE. (P36) AT EAGLE, THE ALASKAN COMMERCIAL CO AND THE NORTH AMERICAN TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION CO MAINTAINED STORES, SUPPLIED BY SUMMER RIVERBOATS FROM ST MICHAEL. (P37) A CUSTOM HOUSE WAS ALSO LOCATED THERE. (P37) WICKERSHAM BOUGHT HOUSE LOGS FROM GEORGE DRIBELIS. (P37) THERE WERE 5 SALOONS IN EAGLE IN 1900. (P41) THE MILITARY POST AT EAGLE HAD A SAW MILL. (P41) "IF WE SUCCEEDED IN SECURING SUCH A PERMIT (FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO USE THE ABOVE SAW MILL) WE MUST BUY OUR LOGS FROM LOGGERS WHO WOULD CUT THEM IN THE PUBLIC FOREST ALONG THE UPPER RIVER AND FLOAT THEM DOWN TO THE MILL. WE COULD THEN EMPLOY MILL MEN AND SAW AND DRESS THE LUMBER AT OUR OWN EXPENSE. IT WOULD TAKE AT LEAST 4 HRS BY THE SLOW DOGTEAM MAILS VIA DAWSON AND SKAGWAY TO GET THE PERMIT." (P42) WICKERSHAM FOLLOWED THAT COURSE OF ACTION. ON AUG 20, 1900 A SPECIAL TERM OF COURT WAS HELD AT RAMPART TO COLLECT LIQUOR LICENSES AND LOOK OVER THE COUNTRY. HE TRAVELED TO RAMPART ON THE "SUSIE", "A LARGE, FLAT-BOTTOMED, LIGHT-DRAFT BOAT, WITH 2 SMOKESTACKS, HIGH DECKS, AND A GALLANT DISPLAY OF CABIN LIGHTS." (P47) AT THIS TIME, EAGLE, CIRCLE AND RAMPARTS WERE USED AS CENTERS FOR MINERS TRYING TO FIND ANOTHER KLONDIKE. (P46) "BETWEEN EAGLE AND CIRCLE THERE WERE NO TOWNS OR PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS, BUT HERE AND THERE ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER WAS A ROADHOUSE, OR A MAIL-CARRIER'S OR A WOODCHOPPER'S CABIN. THE GREAT RIVER IS WALLED IN BY MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS FORESTED WITH SPRUCE." (P46) "CIRCLE CITY IS SITUATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE YUKON JUST BELOW WHERE IT BREAKS FROM THE HIGHLANDS AND POURS ITS YELLOW FLOODS INTO THE MANY CHANNELS THAT THREAD THE FLATS FOR 200 MILES." (P46) CIRCLE SUPPLIED THE BIRCH CREEK MINES, "25 TO 50 MILES TO THE WESTWARD". (P46) ALSO PEOPLE OUTFITTED THERE FOR WINTER JOURNEYS TO TANANA RIVER. (P46) N.A.T. AND T CO HAD A STORE AT RAMPART AND THE MINOOK ENTERED THE YUKON AT THAT TOWN. (P47) ALASKA COMMERCIAL AND AL MAYO ALSO HAD STORES THERE IN 1900 AS WELL AS JOHN MINOOK. (P48) THE FIRST COURT WAS HELD AT CIRCLE CITY, SEPT 3, 1900. IT CONVICTED A MURDERER AND A THIEF AND SENT THEM TO PRISON IN WASHINGTON STATE VIA THE FIRST RIVER STEAMER TO ST MICHAELS. (P48)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05176 B 833906
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER, FORESTRY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, HUNTING, MINING, ICE, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, ECONOMY
 ABST SHORTLY AFTERWARDS, ALL BUT THE JUDGE, CLERK, MARSHAL AND ATTORNEY TOOK AN UP-RIVER BOAT TO EAGLE. A SNOWSTORM DELAYED THE JUDGE, SEPT, 1900. (P48-49) WICKERSHAM CAUGHT THE LAST BOAT OF THE SEASON FOR EAGLE ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1900. (P50) "THE TOWN OF EAGLE IS BUILT ON A BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF GRAVELY BENCH LAND, LIGHTLY FORESTED WITH SMALL BIRCH AND SPRUCE, 30 TO 50 FT ABOVE THE RIVER, WHICH WASHES THE EDGE OF ITS LOWER FRONT STREET." (P52) THE RIVER FROZE OVER IN MID-OCT AND THEN THE LOCAL WATERMAN WITH HIS DOGSLED WOULD GET THE TOWN'S WATER FROM HOLES CONTINUOUSLY RECHOPPED IN THE ICE. (P52) OCT 19, 1900, U S GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

COMPLETED TO EAGLE. (P55) IN FEB. 1901, WICKERSHAM SET OUT FOR RAMPART TO HEAR A COURT CASE ON DISPUTED MINING CLAIMS. HE LEFT EAGLE BY DOGSLED, FOLLOWING THE WINTER TRAIL. (P61) FROM HIS JOURNAL: DATE, TOWN, DEPARTURE, ROADHOUSE, PROPRIETOR, ARRIVAL, DISTANCE ARE LISTED AS FOLLOWS: FEB. 9, EAGLE, 10 A M, STAR, ED JESSON, 4 PM, 20 MI; FEB 10, STAR, EARLY, MONTAUK, 20 MI; FEB 11, MONTAUK, LATE, NATION RIVER, 14 MI; FEB 12, REMAINED AT NATION; FEB 13, NATION RIVER, CHARLEY RIVER, INDIAN ROADHOUSE, 34 MI; FEB 14, CHARLEY RIVER, COAL CREEK, 24 MI; FEB 15, COAL CREEK, 10 AM; WEBBER'S 2 AM; LUNCH WITH "PETE THE PIG" AT MOUTH OF WOODCHOPPER CREEK, FEB 16, WEBBER, JOHNSON'S (22 MI N OF CIRCLE CITY); FEB 17, JOHNSON EARLY, CIRCLE CITY, 1 PM, 22 MI; FEB 18, CIRCLE CITY, EARLY, HALF-WAY, 6 PM; 45 MI; LUNCH AT 20 MILE ROADHOUSE; FEB 19, HALF-WAY, 7 AM, SEVENTEEN MILE CABIN, 2 PM; FEB 20, SEVENTEEN MILE, BRITT'S CABIN AT WILLOW CREEK, 35 MI IN 9 HRS; FEB 22, BRITT'S, EARLY, JULIUS' CABIN, 25 MI; FEB 23, JULIUS', EARLY, VICTOR'S CABIN, 30 MI; FEB 24, VICTOR'S, SMITH'S CABIN, 22 MI; FEB 25, SMITH'S, CARSH'S CABIN, 15 MI; FEB 26, CARSH'S, B. AN, ROSS' CABIN, 22 MI; FEB 27, ROSS', FORT HANLIN, 2 PM, 30 MI IN 7 HRS; FEB 28, FORT HANLIN, EARLY, SALT CREEK, ABANDONED CABIN, 23 MI; MAR 1, SALT CREEK, EARLY, TUCKER'S CABIN, 25 MI; MAR 2, TUCKER'S CABIN, RAMPART, 30 MI. (P62-70) APPARENTLY, WICKERSHAM GOT HIS MILEAGES FROM BEN DOWNING'S MAIL ROUTE DISTANCE TABLES. (P63) THE TRAIL WAS SNOW-COVERED TO CHARLEY RIVER AND BAD AND HAD TO BE BROKEN A NEW. (P62-63) IT WAS A GOOD TRAIL UNTIL FEB 25 WHEN A SNOWSTORM STRUCK AND CONTINUED INTO FEB 28. (P67-69) ON FEB 19, BETWEEN HALF-WAY AND SEVENTEEN MILE CABIN, "WE PASSED MUCH OPEN WATER IN THE RIVER TODAY; THE MAIN RIVER CHANNEL IS OPEN, RUNNING FAST AND DEEP; THE ICE IS BREAKING AND FALLING IN AND THE CROSSINGS ARE DANGEROUS." (P66)

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MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
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ABST ON FEB 22, BETWEEN BRITT'S AND JULIUS' CABIN, WICKERSHAM MET "THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO PARTY ON THEIR WAY FROM ST. MICHAEL TO DAWSON--HENZIES, THE AUDITOR, HILL, MARION AND TRUMP... TWO MAIL CARRIERS AND TEAMS AT BRITT'S WITH US LAST NIGHT." (P66) ON FEB 25, HE STAYED AT CARSH'S CABIN--WOODCHOPPER. "CARSH AND HIS PARTNER CUT CORDWOOD FOR THE A C CO STEAMBOATS. THE CONTRACT IS SIGNED BY BOTH PARTNERS AND BRINGS GOOD WAGES. THEY LIVE IN A GOOD-SIZED CABIN WITH 2 FRONT DOORS. CARSH GOES IN ONE DOOR AND HIS PARTNER IN AT THE OTHER. CARSH LIVES ON ONE SIDE OF A LINE DRAWN ACROSS THE MIDDLE OF THE FLOOR. HIS PARTNER ON THE OTHER SIDE. THEY DO NOT SPEAK TO EACH OTHER; EACH HAS A SHEET IRON STOVE AND HIS OWN DISHES. THE GRUB PILE IS DIVIDED... EACH CUTS THE SAME AMOUNT OF WOOD AND THE PURSER ON THE STEAMBOAT DIVIDES THE MONEY EQUALLY BETWEEN THEM." (P68) ON FEB 26 AND 27, WICKERSHAM TRAVELED WITH SALMON, THE MAIL CARRIER, WHO BROKE TRAIL. (P67) ON FEB 28, MET JIM OLDFIELD, A MAIL CARRIER, GOING UP RIVER WITH A LITIGANT WHO WANTED TO MEET HIS ATTORNEY WHOM HE THOUGHT WAS TRAVELING WITH WICKERSHAM. (P69) ON MAR 1, HE MET INDIANS FROM RAMPART ON A MOOSE HUNT. SET UP THEIR HUNTING CAMP ON N BANK BETWEEN SALT CREEK AND TUCKER'S CABIN. (P69) ON MAR 2, JUST N OF RAMPART, WICKERSHAM "PASSED DREW'S COAL MINE OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF MIKE HESS' CREEK." (P70) HE BEGAN HIS RETURN TRIP MAR 11, 1901 BY DOGSLED AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. B H CAMDEN OF THE U'S REVENUE CUTTER "NUNIVAK" WHICH WAS WINTERING ON DALL RIVER. IT WAS THREE BLIZZARD DAYS TRAVEL FROM RAMPART. THE FIRST NIGHT THEY STAYED AT TUCKER'S CABIN, 30 MI, WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY 13 WOODCHOPPERS GOING TO DALL RIVER. THEY WENT TO AN ADJOINING CABIN OWNED BY A MR CLINTON WHO HAD BEEN MINING IN SO AFRICA. 2ND NIGHT WAS ANDERSON'S CABIN 22 MI UPSTREAM. 3RD DAY WAS AT FORT HANLIN WHERE THEY MET THE MAIL CONTRACTOR BEN DOWNING AND WICKERSHAM WENT ON ALONE TO THE "NUNIVAK" AT DALL RIVER. (P72-73) WICKERSHAM STAYED FAIRLY MUCH AT THE SAME ROADHOUSES THAT HE USED ON THE WAY DOWN. BETWEEN ROSS' CABIN AND CARSH'S, THEY BROKE THROUGH THE ICE AND GOT SLIGHTLY WET. (P74) IN SAME AREA, ALSO "MET MANCHESTER, WOOD AGENT FOR THE A. E. (SIC) CO TRAVELING IN STATE". (P74) BEN DOWNING WAS SLIGHTLY AHEAD OF WICKERSHAM ON THE TRAIL. AT VICTOR'S CABIN, WICKERSHAM "FOUND BEN DOWNING WITH SALMON AND PETERSON, TWO OF HIS CARRIERS, WHO MET HERE--VICTOR, ED, LEWIS AND I; SEVEN MEN IN A SMALL CABIN WITH ONE BUNK AND 26 DOGS."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
REFN 05176 D 833906

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4101

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,RIVER,FORESTRY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,FREEZEUP,HUNTING,MINING,ICE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,ECONOMY

ABST DOG FIGHTS ALL NIGHT." (P74-75) FROM JULIUS' CABIN TO EAGLE, WICKERSHAN BEGAN MEETING STAMPEDERS FROM DAWSON TO NOME. (P75-77) STAYED AT FORT YUKON AND CONDUCTED SOME COURT BUSINESS MAR 20. (P75) AT AROUND HALF-WAY HOUSE, HE MET BISHOP ROWE GOING DOWN STREAM BY SLED. (P75-76) ON MAR 21 AND 22, HE MET MANY SLEDS ON THEIR WAY TO THE KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT, AND AMONG THEM A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY UNDER PETERS GOING UP THE CHANDALAR." (P76) ON MAR 24, WENT FROM CIRCLE CITY TO WEBBERS. MAR 25, WEBBER'S TO WASHINGTON CREEK. "PASSED TWO SLEDS DRAWN BY HORSES AND SEVERAL DRAWN BY DOGS, SOME GOING TO KOYUKUK, OTHERS TO NOME. ALSO PASSED DOWNING MAIL TEAMS AT HIS CHARLEY CREEK CABIN." (P77) MAR 26 WASHINGTON CREEK TO MONTAUK, 34 MILES. (P77) MARCH 27, HE LUNCHEd AT STAR ROADHOUSE AT MOUTH OF SEVENTYHILE AND HAS IN EAGLE THAT EVENING. (P77)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

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ABST ST MICHAEL REDOUBT WAS FOUNDED IN 1833 BY THE RUSSIAN SURVEYOR, TEBENKOV. IN 1838, MALAKOF, A TRADER, USED THE PORTAGE FROM UNALAKLEET TO THE YUKON "AND THERE ERECTED THE FIRST RUSSIAN FUR TRADING POST ON ITS BANKS AT NULATO (THE PLACE OF SALMON)." (P79) IT WAS DESTROYED AND LIEUT. ZAGOSKIN, OF RUSSIAN NAVY, HELPED REBUILD IT IN 1842 WHILE "ON HIS EXPLORING TRIP THROUGH THE LOWER VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND THE KUSKOKWIM." (P79-80) IN THE SPRING OF 1851, LIEUT J J BARNARD OF H M S "ENTERPRISE" VISITED NULATO, SEEKING INFORMATION ON THE LOST FRANKLIN EXPEDITION, AT WHICH TIME THE KOYUKUK INDIANS ATTACKED, KILLED BARNARD AND DESTROYED TEMPORARILY NULATO. (P84) THE RUSSIANS TRADED AS FAR UPSTREAM AS NUKLUYET AT THE JUNCTION OF THE YUKON AND TANANA. HUDSON'S BAY CO AS FAR DOWNSTREAM AS NOMIKAKUT. (P80) IN 1863, THE RUSSIAN TRADER OF NULATO, LUKEEN, WENT BY CANOE TO FORT YUKON TO LEARN ABOUT HUDSON'S BAY TRADE. (P83) THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO PROPOSED TO BUILD A TELEGRAPH LINE DOWN THE YUKON RIVER FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO UNALAKIK. (P87) 1866. ROBERT KENNICOTT LED THE EXPLORATIONS OF THE YUKON FOR WESTERN UNION. IN THE WINTER OF 1865 HE MADE THE PORTAGE FROM UNALAKIK TO NULATO. (P89) HE DIED IN MAY, 1866 AND WILLIAM H DALL REPLACED HIM. LANDING AT ST MICHAEL IN 1866, HE CROSSED THE PORTAGE TO NULATO IN THE WINTER WITH "FREDERICK WYMPER, THE ARTIST AND AUTHOR, AND KETCHUM AND LA BARGE." (P89) "IN MID-WINTER KETCHUM AND LA BARGE STARTED FROM NULATO WITH DOGTEAMS, FOR THE MOST DISTANT HEADWATERS... THEY REACHED THE SITE OF OLD FORT SELKIRK (IN CANADA) FROM WHICH POINT THEY RETURNED TO FORT YUKON AFTER THE OPENING OF THE RIVER IN MAY (1867)." (P90) DALL AND WYMPER WENT TO FORT YUKON BY BOAT AFTER BREAKUP. (P90) THEY THEN "EMBARKED IN CANOES AND DRIFTED DOWN THE STREAM TO ST MICHAEL, THROUGH THE APOON OR NORTHERN BRANCH." (P90) DALL THEN MADE ANOTHER WINTER PORTAGE FROM UNALAKIK TO NULATO IN 1868 AND FLOATED DOWN RIVER, USING APOON OUTLET TO GET TO ST MICHAEL. (P90) ON AUG 9, 1869, CAPT C W RAYMOND OF U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS WENT UPSTREAM BY STEAMER TO FORT YUKON TO INFORM HUDSON BAY THAT THEY WERE ON U S SOIL AND HE TOOK POSSESSION OF THE POST. (P92-93) THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY USED ST MICHAELS AS THE BASE OF THEIR FUR TRADE ON THE YUKON. (P96) ON SEPT 3, 1873, MC QUESTERN, JAMES MC KNIPP, MAYO, HARPER, FREDRICK W HART, GEORGE FINCH AND ANDRUS KANSELLAR ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON COMING DOWN THE PORCUPINE. (P98) JOE DEFRESNE, JOHN MC INTYRE, FRANK BARNFIELD, FRED HERCIER AND GEORGE NICHOLSON WERE ACTIVE ON THE YUKON IN 1873. (P98)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05176 F 833906

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

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ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1874, MC QUESTERN, HAYO AND HARPER WENT TO ST MICHAELS FOR TRADING GOODS. HAYO AND KENSLEY WENT TO NUKLUKAYET AT MOUTH OF TANANA RIVER. (P98) IN 1875, MC QUESTERN TOOK OVER THE POST AT FORT YUKON. (P98) IN 1878, MC QUESTERN, HAYO AND HARPER WERE IN CHARGE AT NUKLUKAYET. (P98) NUKLUKAYET WAS LOCATED 18 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. (P102) DR WILLIS E. EVERETTE WENT DOWN THE YUKON FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO ST MICHAEL IN 1885. (P104) SOMETIME AFTER 1848, ROBERT CAMPBELL WENT BY CANOE FROM FORT SELKIRK (CANADA) TO FORT YUKON. (P106) IN 1895, A COMPANY OF CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE WENT FROM ST MICHAEL TO FORTYHILE ABOARD THE "P B HEARE". (P109) BARNEY HILL AND OTHER PROSPECTORS WERE SEARCHING IN THE AREA OF CIRCLE CITY IN 1893, WHEN WORD CAME IN THAT GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND. THEY SET UP WINTER CAMP, WHERE CIRCLE CITY GREW; (P117) IN THE WINTER OF 1887, FRANK DYNMORE, JOHN HUGHES, JIM BENDER AND JACK BURKE CAMPED ON AN ISLAND OPPOSITE ANDREAFSKI, AN OLD RUSSIAN TRADING POST THEN BEING RUN BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL'S FREDERICKSON. (P128) WICKERSHAM DESCRIBED THE MAIL CONTRACTOR BEN DOWNING, WHO HAD SUBDIVIDED HIS ROUTE FROM DAWSON TO FORT GIBBON, DAWSON TO EAGLE. HE RAN A FOUR-HORSE BOBSLED. BELOW EAGLE HE RAN DOGS. (P134) WEBBER'S ROADHOUSE IN WINTER 1901, WAS A "ONE-ROOM LOG-TAVERN STOOD AT THE EDGE OF A DENSE FOREST OF TALL STRAIGHT EVERGREENS THAT COVERED AN ISLAND ON THE LEFT LIMIT OF THE RIVER". (P141) WICKERSHAM ASKED MR WEBBER IF HE HAD ANY WATER FOR DOG FOOD. "YES, SURE, PLENTY OF IT," HE REPLIED, AFTER A SHORT PAUSE, AND A GLANCE AROUND THE CABIN--"WELL, WHERE IS IT?" "IN THE RIVER," WAS THE SURLY REPLY." (P141) THE "YUKON PRESS" WAS BEGUN BY THE EPISCOPAL MISSION AT FORT ADAMS (TANANA) IN 1892 AND MOVED TO CIRCLE IN 1897. (P144-153) THE FIRST EDITION, IN EITHER 1893 OR 1894, HAD 7 ADVERTISERS, SCATTERED UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL TO FORT SELKIRK (CANADA). (P145) JULES L PREVOST WAS EDITOR. (P145) GEORGE F HOWARD REPORTED ON CHRISTMAS AT AL HAYO'S IN TANANA AND GORDON BETTLES WROTE A COLUMN ON ST MICHAEL. (P147) ADVERTISERS WERE H KOKERINE, NOWIKAKAT, G C BETTLES, ARCTIC CITY, ALASKA COMMERCIAL, ST MICHAEL, L N MC QUESTERN, FORTY MILE CREEK, A HARPER, FORT SELKIRK, T H BEAUMONT, FORT YUKON, A HAYO, TANANA. (P149-150) IN 1893, MISSIONARIES ON THE RIVER WERE J L PREVOST (TANANA), F JUDGE, 1 PRIEST AND 1 BROTHER (NULATO), J H CAPMAN (ANVIK), F TOSI, 5 PRIESTS, 4 BROTHERS, AND 11 SISTERS (KOSOREFFSKY), Z BELKOFF AND 2 TEACHERS (IKOGNUT) AND F DRUFF (ST MICHAEL). (P150) TRADERS ON THE RIVER WERE T H BEAUMONT (FORT YUKON), AL HAYO (TANANA), H KOKERINE (NOWIKAKAT), G C BETTLES (NULATO), D BELKOFF (ANVIK), A C CO (ANDRIEFFSKI), A ROMKOFF (KOTULIK), A C CO-H NEUMAN AGT. (ST MICHAEL). (P152)

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MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

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KEYN TRAFFIC;PAST USAGE;WATER CRAFT;COMMUNITY;LAND GEOLOGY;RIVER CHANNEL;VEGETATION;RIVER;FORESTRY;WATER-LAND CRAFT;RIVER BASIN;ROUTE;WATER GEOLOGY;FREEZEUP;HUNTING;MINING;ICE;EXPEDITION;DIHENSTON;ECONOMY

ABST STEAMBOATS WERE "PORTUS B HEARE" (N A T AND T), "ARCTIC" (A C), "YUKON" (A C), "CORA" (G C BETTLES), "NEW RACKET" (A HARPER), "ST MICHAEL" (RUSSIAN CATHOLIC MISSION), "EXPLORER" (RUSSIAN MISSION). ABOVE IS INFORMATION FROM THE FIRST EDITION OF YUKON PRESS, 1893. (P152) YUKON FLAT IS 200 MI LONG AND 60 MI WIDE. (P156) IN 1900, THE STEAMER "SARAH" GROUNDED IN SHALLOW WATER ON A BAR 60 MILES ABOVE CIRCLE. (P164) IN THE SUMMER OF 1901, WICKERSHAM WENT FROM EAGLE TO NOME ABOARD THE STEAMER "LEAH". HE STOPPED AT TANANA WHERE HE MET BARNETTE AND HIS TANANA STEAMER THE LAVELLE YOUNG. (P183) WICKERSHAM RELATED THE ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL VISITORS DURING HIS TERM OF COURT AT RAMPARTS ON JULY 20, 1903. THE STEAMER "JEFF C DAVIS", A MILITARY TRANSPORT FROM FORT GIBBON, BROUGHT A SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF SENATOR DILLINGHAM OF VERMONT, SENATOR NELSON OF MINN, SENATOR PATTERSON OF COLO, AND SENATOR BURNHAM OF N.H. (P413) A WEEK LATER THE "DAVIS" BROUGHT FROM EAGLE CITY GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON WHO RENEWED HIS OLD ACQUAINTANCE WITH AL HAYO AT RAMPART. (P415) THE "SARAH" BROUGHT JUDGE MOORE FROM DAWSON ON HIS WAY TO NOME. (P416) ON AUG 12, WICKERSHAM CLOSED COURT AND BOARDED THE "HERMAN" FOR ST MICHAELS WHERE HE CAUGHT THE "RUSH" TO BRISTOL BAY FOR A TERM OF COURT. (P417) IN MARCH, 1904, WICKERSHAM LEFT EAGLE CITY FOR A TERM OF COURT. (P417) IN MARCH, 1904, WICKERSHAM LEFT EAGLE CITY FOR A TERM OF COURT AT FAIRBANKS. HE JOURNEYED WITH CAPT BARNETTE AND FRANK HANLEY WHO WERE BRINGING MINING SUPPLIES TO FAIRBANKS VIA HORSE AND DOUBLE-ENDER SLED. FROM EAGLE "THE TRAIL TO CIRCLE WAS SOFT AND BAD, FULL OF DRIFTED SNOW". (P428) WICKERSHAM GAVE A BRIEF RESUME OF SHIPS ON THE YUKON. IN 1888, THE "YUKON", "NEW RACKET", "EXPLORER", AND "ST MICHAEL" OPERATED. IN 1898, ALASKA COMMERCIAL BUILT THE "SUSIE", "HANNAH", AND "SARAH". NORTH AMERICA TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO HAD SMALLER BOATS BUT BUILT ONE LARGE ONE "WILL H TSON", WHICH COULD PUSH 6 OR 7 LARGE, COVERED BARGES. THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY OPERATED THE "ZELANDIAN".

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4103

"PINGREE", "WHITEHORSE" AND "YUKONER", IN 1899. AFTER 1906, EARNINGS AND SHIPPING FELL ON THE YUKON RIVER. 1906 WAS THE PEAK YEAR. (P469-471)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05179 A 800894
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 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED,TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,MINING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ICE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY
 ABST IN LATE 1800'S, U.S. JUDD STARTED TO GO PROSPECTING IN ALASKA BUT CHANGED HIS MIND. HOWEVER, HE LEFT HIS YEAR'S SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND GEAR ON A BOAT BOUND FOR ST. MICHAEL WHERE THEY WERE TO BE TRANSSHIPPED TO RAMPART VIA THE YUKON RIVER. HE WANTED HIS COMPANIONS TO RECEIVE HIS SUPPLIES. (P20) LYNN SMITH, IN LATE 1800'S, WENT FROM DAWSON TO RAMPART DOWN RIVER TO GOLD MINE. (P20) ICE WENT OUT MAY 13, 1888 NEAR MOUTH OF FORTYMILE AND ON MAY 28TH 2 BOATS CAME DOWN RIVER WITH SACKS OF MAIL AND SAID 15 MORE BOATS WERE BEHIND THEM. (P54) HENRY DAVIS AND HARRY BELL WENT DOWN RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS TO FORT YUKON IN TWO DAYS AND TOOK 3 WEEKS TO REACH TANANA WHERE THEY FOUND 6 BOATS FULL OF PROSPECTORS WAITING FOR STEAMER TO COME UP RIVER. THE PROSPECTORS TOOK CONTROL OF STEAMER AND ORDERED ITS CAPTAIN TO TAKE THEM DOWN TO KOYUKUK EN ROUTE TO FIND A MURDERER. (P55&56) AFTER A TRIP UP KOYUKUK, HENRY DAVIS AND HIS TWO NEW PARTNERS POLED UP TO TANANA. SEPT. 25, 1888, A STEAMER CAME TO TANANA FOR THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. (P60&61) RIVER FROZE UP NEAR TANANA ON NOV. 6, 1888. (P62) AUG. 10, 1889, HENRY DAVIS AND A FEW OTHER PROSPECTORS ARRIVED AT RUSSIAN MISSION VIA A PORTAGE FROM KUSKOKHIM THAT SAME DAY A STEAMER CAME UP RIVER AND THEY GOT ON BOARD. HENRY DAVIS WENT TO FORTYMILE AND BURKE GOT OFF TO WORK AT MISSION IN HOLY CROSS. SEPT. 30, 1889, A STEAMER ARRIVED AT FORTYMILE FROM DOWN RIVER. (P69) IN SPRING OR SUMMER 1890, DAVIS AND HUGHES WENT UP RIVER FROM NULATO TO TANANA TO GET A FRIEND. (P71) SUMMER 1891, DAVIS WENT FROM NULATO TO TANANA IN MCQUESTEN'S BOAT. (P72) APRIL 20, 1892, THE STEAMER NEWRACKET CAME UP RIVER WITH MAYO FAMILY EN ROUTE TO FORTYMILE. (P72) JUNE 23, 1892, ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY STEAMER ARCTIC CAME INTO TANANA AND DAVIS GOT ON BOARD HEADED FOR FT. YUKON WHICH STEAMER REACHED JULY 6. STEAMER WENT ON TO FORTYMILE IN 40 DAYS. WINTER OF 1892, DAVIS WENT BY DOGSLED FROM FORTYMILE TO TANANA. JUNE 1893, DAVIS WENT BY STEAMER FROM TANANA TO FORTYMILE. (P73) OCT. 12, 1893, THE STEAMER WEARE WENT INTO WINTER QUARTERS IN A SLOUGH CLOSE TO MOUTH OF FORTYMILE. (P73) IN AUG. 1894 THE STEAMER ARCTIC CAME IN TO FORTYMILE. (P74) IN FIRST HALF OF NOV. 1894, THE STEAMER WEARE WAS FROZEN IN THE YUKON ABOVE FT. YUKON WITH BIG LOAD OF FOOD. HENRY DAVIS AND JOE WRIGHT HAULED MORE THAN 1400 POUNDS OF FOOD

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05179 B 800894
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ICE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY
 ABST TO DEADWOOD CREEK CAMP AND MASTODON CREEK CAMP. (P74) JULY 20, 1895 THE STEAMER WEARE OF THE N.A.T. AND I COMPANY CAME INTO CIRCLE CITY. (P75) IN FALL, 1887, JIM BENDER AND FRIENDS WENT DOWN RIVER, APPARENTLY IN BOAT, TO NEW KLIATT 8 MILES BELOW TANANA. (P86) IN EARLY JULY 1888, JIM BENDER, MATT HALL, HANK WRIGHT AND ALPHORSE WENT BY BOAT THEY HAD BUILT FROM MOUTH OF KOYUKUK DOWN TO NULATO, THEN BACK UP TO KLIATT ON THE STEAMER ST. MICHAEL. THEY STAYED THERE AND DECIDED TO JOIN GROUP OF WHITE PROSPECTORS IN FINDING AND HANGING AN INDIAN MURDERER. SO THEY COMMANDERED THE BOAT EXPLORER FROM LIEUTENANT STONEY SINCE IT WAS MADE FOR SHALLOW WATER. THEY WENT DOWN YUKON TO KOYUKUK. (P87&88) THEY RETURNED IN EXPLORER UP RIVER TO FORTYMILE. (P89) IN 1883, THE THREE SCHEFFLIN BROTHERS WENT UP RIVER BY WAY OF SAINT MICHAEL TO PROSPECT ALONG YUKON IN SMALL STEAMBOAT CALLED NEWRACKET. THEY WENT AS FAR AS TANANA. (P103) THE N.A.T. COMPANY, FORMED BY CUDAHY, JOHN J HEALY AND P B WEARE BUILT A STEAMER, THE CUDAHY, AT ST MICHAEL IN 1892 AND STARTED UP RIVER FOR FORTYMILE LATE SUMMER BUT THE FALL ICE RUN FORCED STEAMER TO TIE UP OVER WINTER AT NULATO, HAMILTON TRAVELED FROM NULATO TO TANANA ENROUTE TO LOWER 48 STATES. (P109&110) IN SUMMER OF 1893, THE STEAMER CUDAHY WENT FROM NULATO TO FORTYMILE. (P113) IN 1889, THE A.C COMPANY'S ARCTIC STEAMER STUCK A SHAY AND SANK ON HER FIRST TRIP

UPRIVER WITH WINTER SUPPLIES FOR FORTY MILE. (P117) THE NEW RACKET STERN-WHEELER STEAMER, THE FIRST INDEPENDENT STEAMER TO NAVIGATE YUKON, WAS OWNED BY SCHEFFEL BROTHERS FROM 1881 TO 1883 AND WAS 80 FT. LONG AND 12 FT. ACROSS THE BEAM. THEY OPERATED OUT OF NUNLUKYET. (P119) PETER JOHNSON AND JOHN BREMNER WENT FROM TANANA TO NUKLUKYET, 17 MI. BELOW TANANA TOWN, APPARENTLY IN A BOAT. THERE WAS A TRADING POST THERE. (P119) LYNN SMITH FLOATED DOWN YUKON TO CIRCLE CITY, TO FORT YUKON, TO RAMPART IN SPRING, SUMMER OF 1898, ALONG WITH MANY OTHER PROSPECTORS. THE SEATTLE III STEAMER CAME UP TO RAMPART FROM ST MICHAEL WITH IRON AND MATERIALS FOR THE S.Y.T. COMPANY STORE. THE BOATS KEPT LANDING AT RAMPART WITH FREIGHT IN SUMMER OF 1898. (P141) IN FALL OF 1899, LYNN SMITH TOOK STEAMER FROM RAMPART TO ST MICHAEL. (P145) IN FALL OF 1900, LYNN SMITH WENT ON STEAMER LOUISE FROM ST MICHAEL TO RAMPART. (P148) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 150 SHOWS THE STEAMER HERMAN ON THE YUKON RIVER AT RUBY IN 1913."

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05179 C. 800894
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, MINING, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
 ABST IN 1904, REGULAR STEAMBOAT LINE WAS ESTABLISHED FROM ST. MICHAEL TO FAIRBANKS. FREIGHT CAME BY WAY OF ST. MICHAEL AND BY DAWSON. (P189) IN SUMMER 1898, LYNN SMITH WENT FROM DAWSON TO RAMPART IN SMALL BOAT. (P139) THE OPEN SEASON FOR NAVIGATION IN EARLY 1900'S DID NOT EXCEED 3 1/2 MO. AS EVERY THING HAD TO BE BROUGHT IN (TO FAIRBANKS) BY RIVER ROUTE. THE ICE DIDN'T LEAVE MOUTH OF YUKON UNTIL ABOUT MIDDLE OF JUNE, SO NO FREIGHT BY LOWER RIVER ROUTE COULD REACH FAIRBANKS BEFORE JULY 1. THE UPPER RIVER ROUTE BY WAY OF LAKE LABERGE OPENED FEW DAYS EARLIER. (P234)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05181 910
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE
 ABST THE CHARLEY RIVER ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE YUKON RIVER TRAIL, PROBABLY AT THE MOUTH OF CHARLEY RIVER. THE FORT YUKON ROADHOUSE AND JIM HALEY'S ROADHOUSE ARE BOTH LOCATED AT FORT YUKON. THE GRANT CREEK ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF GRANT CREEK. (P58) KALLAND'S ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF ILLINDIS CREEK. MCCORNICK'S ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF ROADHOUSE CREEK. NATION ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE YUKON RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE NATION RIVER. THE NOYES ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER, NORTHWEST OF THE MOUTH OF THE KANDIK RIVER. THE WOODCHOPPER ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER, 1 MI EAST OF THE MOUTH OF WOODCHOPPER CREEK. AT THE SITE OF WOODCHOPPER A MINING CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED ABOUT 1910. (P59)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY
 ABST "THERE ARE PROCESSING PLANTS AT BLACK R, CHULANAWICK, MTN VILLAGE AND ST MARY'S" (P229)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05308 899
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4105

LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST BASIL AUSTIN, IN HIS "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER," DESCRIBES HIS OBSERVATION OF THE YUKON AFTER HAVING REACHED THE FORTY MILE BY A 17 FT BOAT TRIP. HE NOTES SEEING THE POST OR TOWN LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE YUKON. ABOUT 50 CABINS AND TWO STORES COMPRISED MOST OF THE TOWN BUILDINGS. THE STORES WERE THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. AND THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO. (P132) AUSTIN MENTIONS SEEING THE STEAMBOAT OIL CITY STRUGGLING UP THE YUKON, TIE UP AND UNLOAD. (P133)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05310 904
 STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST THE YUKON RIVER IS SAID TO BE AN ALTERNATE SUMMER ROUTE FROM SEATTLE TO THE NOME REGION AND TO BE NAVIGABLE BY BOAT FROM INSIDE CANADA TO ITS MOUTH ON THE BERING SEA. (P57) THE YUKON RIVER IS ONE SOURCE OF THE ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF DRIFTWOOD WHICH IS FOUND ALONG THE COAST IN THE NOME REGION AND USED FOR FUEL AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF CABINS. (P76)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05314 A 848897
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL WATER, GEOLOGY, FLOOD, FORESTRY, ICE

ABST GREAT CROWDS ARE HEADING NORTH AND WILL INCREASE WHEN THE PASSAGE TO GOLD FIELDS VIA THE YUKON RIVER OPENS. (P19) DR. N. H. DALL OF THE SMITHSONIAN DESCRIBED THE YUKON AFTER AN EXPEDITION IN 1865 BY THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY TO MAKE SURVEYS FOR A TELEGRAPH LINE. THE TERRITORY DRAINED BY THE YUKON ESTIMATED TO BE 331,000 SQ. MI. THE LOWER COURSE WIDTH VARIES FROM 1-10 MILES. THE DELTA GOES TO 60 MILES WIDE. THOUSANDS OF ISLANDS ARE FORMED ON THE WAY TO THE ARCTIC. THE CURRENT IS STRONG AND FRESH WATER EXTENDS 15 MILES TO THE BERING SEA. MOST OF THE LENGTH IS SHALLOW SO THAT ONLY LIGHT-DRAUGHT BOATS UNDER 400-500 TONS CAN NAVIGATE. THE STERN-WHEEL TYPE IS THE ONLY CRAFT USED ON THE RIVER. (P31) TRAFFIC ON THE YUKON IS CONTROLLED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY. THE FORMER HAS 2 VESSELS OF 200 AND 300 TONS. THE LATTER HAS 6 BOATS: "WEARE", "CUDAHY", "HAMILTON", "HEALY", "POWER" AND "KLONDIKE". ALL CARRY FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. (P32-33) THE YUKON IS ICE-BOUND FROM THE MOUTH TO THE HEADWATERS EXCEPT FOR 10-12 WEEKS DURING THE SUMMER. IT OPENS FROM JUNE 1-MID JUNE AND TRAFFIC STOPS ABOUT SEPT. 1. (P33) THE TERRITORY AROUND THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON IS VERY LOW, SO THAT THE CHIEF TRADE CENTER IS 60 MI. ABOVE THE ENTRANCE. THE DELTA IS SUBMERGED IN SPRING BY FRESHETS DUE TO ICE MELT, TO A DEPTH OF 8 FT MAXIMUM. (P41) THE WIDTH OF THE YUKON ON THE ALASKA SIDE AVERAGES 1 MILE BUT SPREADS TO SEVERAL MILES AT THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE. THE BED IS SHALLOW AND SANDY AND CONTINUALLY SHIFTING. (P42) THERE ARE TWO ROUTES TO PLACER DIGS ON UPPER YUKON AREA, ONE BY LIGHT DRAUGHT BOAT FROM ST. MICHAEL'S TO CIRCLE CITY, THE OTHER OVERLAND. THE OVERLAND ROUTE IS PREFERRED AS THE YUKON IS FROZEN 8 MONTHS. (P45) THE FIRST BOAT OF SPRING REACHES CIRCLE CITY AT THE END OF JUNE AND THE LAST ONE LEAVES IN EARLY SEPT TO CONNECT WITH OCEAN STEAMERS WHICH RUN ONLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH RIVER BOATS. (P74) 150 LBS BAGGAGE IS LIMIT FOR RIVER BOAT PASSENGERS. (P82) AMERICAN MINERS ASSERT THAT A TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN PROVIDED THAT THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS SHOULD BE FREE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND EXEMPT FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES. (P88) ON THE MOST NORTHERN BEND OF THE YUKON IS CIRCLE CITY, MOST IMPORTANT TOWN OF THE YUKON UNTIL KLONDIKE DISCOVERIES. IN HILLS BEHIND TOWN IS 6 MI PORTAGE TO BIRCH CREEK. THE TOWN HAS 400 LOG BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED AFTER RAFTING LOGS DOWN RIVER FROM WOODED ISLANDS 20 MI. ABOVE. (P96) LAST WINTER, ESKIMO DOGS COST \$75-200 A PIECE, BUT THE PRICE WON'T INCREASE AS SUPPLY ALONG THE YUKON WILL INCREASE WITH DEMAND. (P98)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4106

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05314 A 848897
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, FORESTRY, ICE
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 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, FORESTRY, ICE
 ABST A CONTRACTOR WAS SAID TO BE SENDING A BOAT, IN SECTIONS, VIA ST MICHAEL'S, UP THE YUKON TO BE USED ON THE WATER PART OF THE MAIL ROUTE OVER CHILKOOT PASS. ORIGINALLY, THE CARRIERS BUILT THEIR OWN BOATS TO CONTINUE AFTER CROSSING THE PASS. (P117) WHEN THE MAIL STEAMERS, CONTRACTED BY THE U S POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, REACHED ST MICHAEL, THE MAIL WAS TRANSFERRED TO FLAT-BOTTOM BOATS TO GO UPRIVER. THE FIRST CLASS ROUTE WENT OVERLAND AND EVERYTHING ELSE WENT BY STEAMER AND BOAT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE BOATS NOW RUN FARTHER UP. (P117) SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL BEDDOE REPORTED FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1896. IMPOSSIBLE TO START UPRIVER BECAUSE OF RAPID CURRENT AVERAGING 8 MPH FOR 500 MILES. IT IS SOMETIMES 10 MPH, WITH MILES CANYON AS A "DEATH TRAP". IT WOULD HAVE TAKEN 45 DAYS TO POLE UPRIVER SO HE WENT DOWN TO ST MICHAELS TO CATCH STEAMSHIP "PORTLAND." (P119) IT WAS HIS INTENTION TO SUBMIT A MAP WITH CORRECTIONS OF DANGEROUS ERRORS. FOR 150 MI FROM CIRCLE CITY NORTH, THE RIVER IS 50 MI WIDE AND HAS THOUSANDS OF ISLANDS. (P120) IT IS THE CUSTOM ALONG THE YUKON TO CONSIDER EACH TRIBUTARY A SEPARATE DISTRICT WITH A SEPARATE CLAIM RECORDER. (P222) THE TIMBER ALONG

THE YUKON IS WILLOW, ALDER AND COTTONWOOD. TOWARD NORTON SOUND IT IS FAIR SIZED. SPRUCE IS ON MOST STREAMS ENTERING THE YUKON. (P242) THE ISLANDS IN THE RIVER FROM FIVE FINGERS TO THE MOUTH ARE WELL-TIMBERED. (P243) 150 MILES FROM THE YUKON MOUTH IS A GREEK MISSION AT LOGMUTE. NULATO IS A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION A FEW HUNDRED MILES FARTHER. (P271) THREE PRINCIPAL EPISCOPAL MISSION ALONG THE YUKON WERE ST JAMES, FORT YUKON AND CIRCLE CITY, COMPRISING 2000 NATIVES. PRESBYTERIAN AND METHODIST MISSIONS PRESENT ALSO. (P299-300) A PHOTO TITLED: "STEAMER "PORTUS B WARE", ICE BOUND AT CIRCLE CITY" SHOWS 3 MEN STANDING ON ICE CHUNKS 2-3 FT THICK WITH A STEAMER IN THE BACKGROUND. (P388) ANOTHER PHOTO IS TITLED: "UNLOADING SUPPLIES FOR THE MINERS AT DAWSON CITY--A STEAMER AND BARGE THAT MADE THE TRIP UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL'S ON THE RIGHT IS SHOWN THE FIRST LOG HOUSE BUILT IN THE NEW MINING TOWN." IT IS A PHOTO OF A WATER COLOR, AND SHOWS MALES AND FEMALES QUITE DRESSED UP. ANOTHER PHOTO TITLED: "KODAKERS ON THE YUKON" SHOWS 18 PEOPLE IN CITY CLOTHES WITH BOX CAMERAS ON THE DECK OF A STEAMSHIP.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05314 B 848897

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, FORESTRY, ICE

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STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, FORESTRY, ICE

ABST A DELAY OF 15 DAYS WAS EXPERIENCED BY THE STEAMER "P B WEARE" BECAUSE OF GROUNDING ON A SAND BAR NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P491) THE STEAMERS THAT WENT UP THE YUKON THIS SUMMER WERE: "J J HEALY, 2 TRIPS, 450 TONS" "P B

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4108

WEARE* 1 TRIP, 250 TONS; BELLA* 2 TRIPS, 550 TONS; MARGUERITE* 1 TRIP, 380 TONS; 2 BARGES, 570 TONS; C H HAMILTON* 1 TRIP, 140 TONS. TOTAL TONNAGE WAS 2840. 1500 TONS WAS FOOD AND THE REST WAS MOSTLY WHISKY WHICH EMBITTERED MINERS. (P242-3) THE STEAMER ALICE* WAS GROUNDED ON HER TRIP UP RIVER NEAR FORT YUKON AND THE FOOD WAS DUMPED, WHILE 80 TONS OF WHISKY, WINE AND CHAMPAGNE WERE TRANSFERRED TO A BARGE. (P493) ON JULY 28, THE *P B WEARE* RAN ONTO A SAND BAR 30 MI BELOW CIRCLE CITY ON TRIP UP RIVER. PASSENGERS STAYED ON BOARD TIL AUG 15, WHEN TRANSFER WAS MADE TO THE STEAMER *J J HEALY*. IT IS FEARED THAT IT WILL BE CRUSHED IN THE ICE. (P494) THE YUKON IS LOWER THIS SUMMER THAN EVER AND MANY BARS ARE ONLY 3 FT DEEP. (P495) HERDS OF REINDEER ARE BEING PLACED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DOMESTIC USE AS FOOD AND TRANSPORT ALL ALONG THE YUKON TIL FORTY-MILE CREEK. PLACER MINES ARE 25-100 MI FROM THE RIVER AND PROVISIONS BROUGHT IN BY 5 LOCAL STEAMERS ARE TRANSPORTED VIA DOGS AT EXORBITANT RATES. REINDEER SHOULD ALLEVIATE THIS PROBLEM. (P355)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05314 C 848897
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW

ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, FORESTRY, ICE

ABST A DELAY OF 15 DAYS WAS EXPERIENCED BY THE STEAMER *P B WEARE* BECAUSE OF GROUNDING ON A SAND BAR NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P491) THE STEAMERS THAT WENT UP THE YUKON THIS SUMMER WERE: *J J HEALY* 2 TRIPS, 450 TONS; *P B WEARE* 1 TRIP, 250 TONS; *BELLA* 2 TRIPS, 550 TONS; *MARGUERITE* 1 TRIP, 380 TONS; 2 BARGES, 570 TONS; *C H HAMILTON* 1 TRIP, 140 TONS. TOTAL TONNAGE WAS 2840. 1500 TONS WAS FOOD AND THE REST WAS MOSTLY WHISKY WHICH EMBITTERED MINERS. (P242-3) THE STEAMER ALICE* WAS GROUNDED ON HER TRIP UP RIVER NEAR FORT YUKON AND THE FOOD WAS DUMPED, WHILE 80 TONS OF WHISKY, WINE AND CHAMPAGNE WERE TRANSFERRED TO A BARGE. (P493) ON JULY 28, THE *P B WEARE* RAN ONTO A SAND BAR 30 MI BELOW CIRCLE CITY ON TRIP UP RIVER. PASSENGERS STAYED ON BOARD TIL AUG 15, WHEN TRANSFER WAS MADE TO THE STEAMER *J J HEALY*. IT IS FEARED THAT IT WILL BE CRUSHED IN THE ICE. (P494) THE YUKON IS LOWER THIS SUMMER THAN EVER AND MANY BARS ARE ONLY 3 FT DEEP. (P495) HERDS OF REINDEER ARE BEING PLACED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DOMESTIC USE AS FOOD AND TRANSPORT ALL ALONG THE YUKON TIL FORTY-MILE CREEK. PLACER MINES ARE 25-100 MI FROM THE RIVER AND PROVISIONS BROUGHT IN BY 5 LOCAL STEAMERS ARE TRANSPORTED VIA DOGS AT EXORBITANT RATES. REINDEER SHOULD ALLEVIATE THIS PROBLEM. (P355)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05332 897908
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW

MINING, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, WATER CRAFT, FISHING

ABST IN WINTER OF 1899 THERE WAS LARGE GOLD STRIKE IN NOME. GEORGE HICK AND AN ENGLISHMAN DOGSLEDDED FROM DAWSON TO NOME, 1800 MILES, STARTING FEB. 1, 1900; FOLLOWING YUKON MOST OF WAY. SEVERAL OTHERS WENT ALSO. QUITE A NUMBER OF WOODCHOPPER'S CABINS ON THE RIVER. ALSO THERE ARE SEVERAL TRADING POSTS WHERE THE INDIANS TRADE FOR FURS. GEORGE STRUCK BERING COAST 150 MI S. OF NOME AND FOUND ESKIMO VILLAGES TO STAY OVERNIGHT ALL ALONG TO NOME. (P11) TOOK THEM 60 DAYS; ARRIVED APRIL 1. DANCING HALLS AND GAMBLING DENS WERE FULL... OPENING OF NAVIGATION IN JUNE. (P12) GEORGE WENT BY RIVER STEAMER MONARK FROM DAWSON TO FAIRBANKS; TOOK 12 DAYS. (P21) GEORGE AND FRIEND SPENT SOME TIME IN NULATO, A LARGE INDIAN VILLAGE ABOUT 600 MILES ABOVE ST MICHAEL. INDIANS DOING MUCH SALMON FISHING. GEORGE TRADED FOR FURS (BEAR & LYNX) AND SOLD THEM IN NOME. GEORGE AND HIS FRIEND WERE TRAVELING DOWN RIVER IN SMALL BOAT BUT NEAR ITS MOUTH WHERE IT GOT VERY WIDE THEY WAITED FOR A STEAMER, THE P B WEARE, TO TAKE THEM TO ST MICHAEL. ST MICHAEL HAD TWO LARGE TRADING POSTS AND SOME IMMENSE WAREHOUSES. AND IT IS A CENTRAL SHIPPING PLACE FOR UPPER YUKON. (P22&23)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05344 877889
 STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4109

HOUT N623500 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST DAN CUSHMAN STATED IN THE GREAT NORTH TRAIL THAT THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO WAS THE ONLY ORGANIZED BUSINESS IN OPERATION, AND THAT PROSPECTORS WINTERED NEAR THE COMPANY POSTS ON THE YUKON OCCASIONALLY RIDING THE COMPANY STEAMBOAT WHICH PLIED THE RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL. (P301) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT EDWARD L SCHIEFFELIN RAN HIS OWN STEAM BOAT UP THE YUKON RIVER IN SEARCH OF GOLD. (P305) IN 1869 THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD ITS FIRST LARGE STEAMBOAT IN OPERATION ON THE YUKON RIVER, THE 140 FT ARCTIC. (P308)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05374 906921

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,FREEZEUP,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,FREIGHT

ABST WHEN THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN THE LAST BOAT TO LEAVE FAIRBANKS LEFT ON OCTOBER FOURTH. AFTER SEPTEMBER FIFTEENTH THE RIVER MAY FREEZE AT ANY TIME. (P114) (PHOTO BETWEEN PAGE 144 AND 145) CAPTION: "THERE ARE FOUR OF THESE LARGE STEAKERS COMING AND GOING ALL SUMMER. FROM DAWSON TO FAIRBANKS, 1500 MILES ON YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS; EACH BOAT SHOVS A LARGE BARGE AHEAD OF HER." IN 1906 ELMER AND JACK BOARDMAN TRAVELLED BY DOGSLED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER FROM DAWSON FOR SIX OR SEVEN DAYS HEADED FOR AMERICAN CREEK. (P186 AND 187)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05421 914

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,TIDE

ABST PHOTO ON P 21 SHOWS 2 YUKON RIVER STEAMERS TAKING ON WOOD AT EAGLE CITY. THE YUKON VALLEY IS 80 MILES WIDE AT FT YUKON. (P27) FOUR DAYS AFTER LEAVING FAIRBANKS THE STEAMER "SARAH" ANCHORED IN THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON, "AWAITING THE FLOOD TO LET US OVER THE BAR." (P31)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05422 906908

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY

ABST SHELDON TRAVELED DOWN IN THE YUKON STEAMER, SEATTLE NO. 3, FROM DAWSON TO TANANA, FROM JULY 3, 1906 TO JULY 6, 1906. (P3) SHELDON WAS ON THE LAST OUTGOING STEAMER, NAVELLE YOUNG, GOING UP RIVER TO DAWSON, WHICH LEFT TANANA SEPT 24, 1906. (P94) THE NAVELLE YOUNG HAD ENGINE TROUBLE AND WAS TIED UP IN YUKON FLATS FOR SEVERAL DAYS. ON OCT 1 A STEAMER CAME DOWN RIVER. THE ICE WAS THEN ALMOST FILLING THE CHANNEL. OCT 3 THE STEAMBOAT SEATTLE NUMBER 3 ARRIVED GOING UP TO DAWSON AND PULLED NAVELLE YOUNG BY CABLE. INDIANS EASILY TRAVEL ALL OVER THE YUKON FLATS CARRYING THEIR LIGHT BIRCH CANOES OVERLAND BETWEEN CHANNELS. ABOVE FORT YUKON THERE WAS NO ICE IN RIVER ON OCT 3, 1906. ARRIVED IN DAWSON OCT 9, 1906. (P99&100) SHELDON STEAMED DOWN YUKON FROM WHITE HORSE TO TANANA EARLY JULY 1907. (P107) SHELDON REACHED ST MICHAELS FROM TANANA VIA BIG PACKED SARAH ON JULY 1, 1908. THEIR HE WENT TO HOME VIA THE CORNIN. (P389)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05442 919

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4110

ABST IN 1919 WILSON GONDONGMAN AND HIS WIFE, NATIVES FROM UNALARLEET, WENT TO MOUNTAIN VILLAGE "ALONG THE YUKON RIVER" TO BEGIN MISSIONARY WORK. (P203)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05451 891

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST ON JULY 19, 1891, THE "ARCTIC" ARRIVED IN "KOSSARIEFFSKY". 3 NEW SISTERS GOT OFF THE BOAT HERE. (P802) IN LATE JULY, SOME OF THE SISTERS AND "GOOD" STUDENTS TRAVELLED TO NULATO ON A BARGE PULLED BY THE "ST. MICHAEL". THEY TRAVELLED BACK AFTER 2 DAYS IN NULATO. THE TRIP TOOK 4 DAYS EACH WAY. ONE DAY IN DECEMBER SOME PARENTS "STOLE" THEIR CHILDREN FROM THE MISSION SCHOOL AND THREW THEM IN A CANOE ON THE RIVER. (P808)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05454 914915

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY

ABST REVEREND JOHN W CHAPMAN HAS A MISSION CENTER IN ANVIK. HE NOTES THAT HOSPITALS ARE BEING BUILT AT FORT YUKON AND TANANA. THE YEAR IS 1914-1915. BOARDING SCHOOLS ARE AT ANVIK AND NENANA. NENANA ALSO HAS A HOSPITAL. ANVIK DOES NOT HAVE A HOSPITAL. STEAMBOATS SOMETIMES BRING PATIENTS TO ANVIK. THE COST OF THE CEMENT IS \$10 A BARREL AT ANVIK DUE MOSTLY TO THE HIGH COST OF FREIGHT. (P481-482)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05455 887961

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED TAKING A TRIP IN 1961 DOWN THE YUKON IN A HOME-MADE BOAT USING AN 18 HORSE-POWER OUTBOARD MOTOR. HE DESCRIBED THE EROSION FROM ONE BANK OF THE YUKON AND THE BUILD UP OF SEDIMENTATION ON THE OTHER. (P15) THE ESKIMO VILLAGES ON THE YUKON WERE VISITED BY COVENANT MISSIONARIES BETWEEN 1887 AND 1897. (P30) THE AUTHOR MENTIONED MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AS ONE OF THE COVENANT MISSIONS ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P98)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05478 898900

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREIGHT

ABST CARL L LOKKE'S "KLONDIKE SAGA" TELLS THE STORY OF THE MONITOR GOLD MINING AND TRADING COMPANY'S PROSPECTING EXPEDITION TO THE KLONDIKE REGION FROM JAN. 1898 TO SEPT. 1899. LOKKE STATES THAT IN EARLY JAN. 1898, JOAQUIN MILLER, AMERICAN POET, ARRIVED IN DAWSON AFTER HE AND A COMPANION "HAULED THEIR OUTFIT BY SLED" FROM CIRCLE CITY VIA THE YUKON RIVER. (P22) IN JUNE, 1900, LARS GUNDERSON SR, ORGANIZER OF THE AFOREMENTIONED EXPEDITION, AND HIS SON TOOK A STEAMER FROM THE KLONDIKE REGION DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO NOME. (P188)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05617 916917

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4111

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES HOW DURING THE WINTER OF 1916, SEPPALA BEGAN A TRIP FROM NOME TO RUBY. HE TRAVELLED ON THE YUKON WITH DOG-TEAM, STOPPING AT A ROADHOUSE AND FURTHER ALONG AT A CABIN NEAR WHISKEY CREEK. (236) ON THE RETURN TO NOME, SEPPALA PASSED SEVERAL TEAMS GOING DOWN THE RIVER TO THEIR HOMES. (238) IN THE WINTER OF 1916-1917, SEPPALA MADE A TRIP BY DOG TEAM WITH A PASSENGER TO FAIRBANKS, TRAVELLING ALONG THE YUKON. (P251) ON THE JOURNEY BACK TO NOME HE STOPPED AT FORT GIBBON, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TANANA AND THE YUKON. (254) AN ADDITIONAL STOP WAS MADE AT RUBY. (P255)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05619 898

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST IN 1898 A GROUP OF MINERS TRAVELED UP THE YUKON RIVER IN A SMALL STERN-WHEEL RIVER STEAMER, THE "INDEPENDENCE". IN PASSING THE DELTA OF THE YUKON, THEY TOOK A COURSE INSIDE THE SHOALS OF SILT THAT EXTEND SOME 80 MILES ACROSS AND SOME 60 MILES OUT TO SEA FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. "PROBABLY NO STEAMER HAD EVER MADE THIS PASSAGE BEFORE, AND ANYWAY, THE CHANNELS AMONG THE SHOALS WERE CONSTANTLY SHIFTING, SO THAT THERE COULD BE NO GUIDE. WE HAD HOPED THAT THE "INDEPENDENCE" WOULD GET THROUGH WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE, BECAUSE SHE DREW ONLY TWO FEET OF WATER. BUT SHE STRUCK SEVERAL TIMES, AND GOT OFF WITH DIFFICULTY." (P124)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05623 905

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY

ABST MS. BURKE TRAVELED BY BOAT UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE TANANA ON HER WAY TO FAIRBANKS. THE YEAR WAS APPROXIMATELY 1905. THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO LOCATED IN ST MICHAEL OWNED TWO BOATS THE "HANNAH" AND THE "SARAH" WHICH SAILED REGULARLY "UP THE YUKON TO FAIRBANKS." (P234) MS. BURKE TRAVELED ON THE "SARAH" WHICH WAS A TON-DECKER. (P240) AT THE JUNCTION WITH THE TANANA RIVER, MS. BURKE TRANSFERRED TO "A PACKET" BOUND FOR FAIRBANKS. MS. BURKE NOTES THAT UPON LEAVING THE BERING SEA AND ENTERING "THE ROARING, WHITE-CAPPED YUKON RIVER," THE RIVER WAS 12 MILES WIDE AT THAT POINT. FORESTS OF PINE, FIR, ASPEN, CEDAR, BIRCH AND OTHER VARIETIES. "STRETCHED FOR INCALCULABLE MILES" IN THIS AREA. "ON THE SIXTH DAY OUT, THE SHIP ROUNDED A BEND IN THE RIVER AND SWUNG INSHORE" TOWARD A NATURAL BAY FOR WHERE A WAKE SHIFT DOCK HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED. HERE THE BOAT, WHICH WAS A "WOOD BURNER" BOUGHT WOOD FROM THE INDIANS. THEY STOPPED SEVERAL TIMES TO TAKE ON FUEL UNTIL THE BOAT REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE INDIANS MAIN SOURCE OF PROFIT ALONG THE YUKON WAS FROM WOODCUTTING. IT WAS ALSO NOTED THAT AT EACH OF THESE STOPS FOR WOOD THE INDIANS HAD "CLOTHESLINES" LOADED WITH DRIED SALMON AND OTHER FOOD. (P253-254) INDIANS ALONG THE YUKON "SEEMED HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS". (P255)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05678 907

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO

ABST THREE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW FISHWHEELS IN OPERATION ON THE YUKON RIVER NO DATE WAS GIVEN. (FISHERIES-FISHWHEELS)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05728 958

STOR 1603399

MOU 623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4112

LUPR 31

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, RIVER

ABST: JUST BEFORE STATEHOOD THERE WERE 2 CANNERIES AND ONE SALTERY ON THE DELTA. UPSTREAM A SHORT DISTANCE WAS THE CANNERY AT ST MARYS, OPERATED BY THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS, AND MR HENRY BOGLER, AT PITKAS POINT, THE MOUTH OF THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER. ALSO ONE CANNERY EXISTED AT THE VILLAGE OF RANPART, OPERATED BY IRA WIESNER. (P464)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05735 921

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST: APPEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, FRANK WRIGHT OF THE CARLISE PACKING CO. SAID THAT NO NEW BOATS HAD BEEN BUILT ON THE YUKON FOR 20 YEARS. "MANY OF THEM (BOATS) HAVE BEEN WRECKED AND ABOUT HALF OF THE FLEET JUNKED, SO THAT I DO NOT BELIEVE NEXT YEAR THERE WILL BE MORE THAN TWO BOATS RUNNING OUT OF A FLEET OF 40 OR 50. THE TOURIST BUSINESS IS GONE BECAUSE IT DOES NOT PAY THEM TO RUN THEIR BOATS." (P24)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05735 921

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST: APPEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, FRANK WRIGHT OF THE CARLISE PACKING CO. SAID THAT NO NEW BOATS HAD BEEN BUILT ON THE YUKON FOR 20 YEARS. "MANY OF THEM (BOATS) HAVE BEEN WRECKED AND ABOUT HALF OF THE FLEET JUNKED, SO THAT I DO NOT BELIEVE NEXT YEAR THERE WILL BE MORE THAN TWO BOATS RUNNING OUT OF A FLEET OF 40 OR 50. THE TOURIST BUSINESS IS GONE BECAUSE IT DOES NOT PAY THEM TO RUN THEIR BOATS." (P24)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 05748 859921

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ICE

ABST: CAPT CHAS. P RAYMOND SURVEYED THE YUKON RIVER IN 1869. LT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA MADE A FURTHER SURVEY IN 1883. (P452) IN 1921 A STUDY OF THE SALMON FISHERY OF THE YUKON RIVER WAS MADE. (P52) IN 1899 PETERS AND BROOKS EXPLORED NORTH TO THE YUKON AT FORTY MILE. (P116) IN 1901, MENDENHALL AND REABURN WENT DOWN THE RIVER IN CANOES FROM THE MOUTH OF DALL RIVER, THEN PORTAGED TO THE KOYUKUK. (P117) IN 1884 DR EVERETTE TRAVELED DOWN THE RIVER ON A STEAMER, PREPARING CHARTS OF HIS TRIP. (P122) APPENDIX NO. 2 IS CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH GIVEN ON CESSION OF RUSSIAN AMERICAN TO THE UNITED STATES. SUMNER RELATES EARLY CONFUSION OVER THE LOCATION OF THE "YOUCAN" RIVER, WHICH APPEARS ON EARLY MAPS (1859) "AS A LARGE RIVER HEADING IN THE INTERIOR WITHOUT ANY OUTLET TO THE SEA" (P255) AS LATE AS 1861 ITS COURSE WAS NOT ACCURATELY MAPPED. (P225) MAJOR KENNICOTT, EXPLORING FOR THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY UNTIL HE DIED "LAST MAY" (18662), REPORTEDLY DISCOVERED THAT THE "YOUCAN" RIVER IS AN AFFLUENT OF THE KWICHPAK " (ALSO SPELLED KWICHPAK) WHICH FLOWS INTO THE BERING SEA. KENNICOTT DIED AT NULATO. HIS BODY WAS BROUGHT DOWN RIVER IN ESKIMO SEAL-SKIN BOATS. HIS COMPANIONS WENT UP RIVER FROM NULATO TO "FORT YOUCAN" IN SKIN BOATS. "THUS ESTABLISHING THE ENTIRE COURSE FROM ITS SOURCE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS FOR A DISTANCE EXCEEDING A THOUSAND MILES." (PP224-226) SUMNER STATES THAT ON THE KWICHPAK RIVER WINTERS BEGINS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER. THE FIRST SNOW FALLS AROUND THE 20 OR 25 OF SEPTEMBER. SMALL PONDS & LAKES ARE FROZEN EARLY IN OCTOBER. THE KWICHPAK WAS FROZEN SOLID ABOUT THE 20 OR 25TH OF OCTOBER. ON NOV 1 THE HARBOR AT ST MICHAELS WAS OPEN, BUT FROZEN SOLID ENOUGH FOR SLEDGES ON NOV 4. SPRING BEGINS THE FIRST OF MAY OR A FEW DAYS LATER WHEN BIRDS RETURN & VEGETATION BEGINS TO APPEAR. "THE ICE DID NOT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4113

ENTIRELY DISAPPEAR FROM THE RIVER UNTIL AFTER THE 20TH OF MAY." SEA ICE REMAINED NEAR ST MICHAEL UNTIL THE FIRST OF JUNE. THE YUKON RIVER "IS NAVIGABLE FOR AT LEAST FOUR, IF NOT FIVE, MONTHS IN THE YEAR." ICE IS FOUR OR FIVE FEET THICK, SIX FEET IN A SEVERE WINTER (PP254-255)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05756 906
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830M 14
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER CRAFT; FREIGHT; RIVER CHANNEL; ECONOMY; WATER LEVEL
 ABST STEFANSSON TRAVELLED THE YUKON FROM FORT YUKON TO EAGLE ON THE RIVER STEAMER HANNA. (P238) THE HANNA, REPORTEDLY WAS CARRYING SEVERAL TONS OF OATS LOADING DOWN THE BOAT "DEEPER THAN USUAL" AND THE RIVER ALSO "HAD BEEN DROPPING RAPIDLY" WHICH LED TO GREAT CONCERN AS TO THE PASSAGE THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS. THE YUKON FLATS WAS DESCRIBED AS A "LONG STRETCH WHERE THE RIVER, NORMALLY ABOUT A MILE OR TWO IN WIDTH, SPREADS OUT TO SIX OR EIGHT MILES AND WINDS ITS WAY THROUGH A MAZE OF LOW ISLANDS." (P238) AFTER HAVING TROUBLE WITH SHOAL WATER THE PASSENGERS UNLOADED ABOUT 600 TONS OF OATS. THE TRIP FROM FORT YUKON TO EAGLE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE A ONE DAY TRIP. (P239)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05761 885
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830M 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC; WATER CRAFT; EXPEDITION; RECREATION; PAST USAGE
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO BOARDED THE "CORWIN" AT ST MICHAEL'S HAD TAKEN THE STEAMER "YUKON" DOWN THE YUKON RIVER. ONE GROUP WAS A GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION; THE OTHER A PLEASURE TRIP BY AN ENGLISHMAN. (PP13-14) HE MADE THE OBSERVATION IN 1885.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05767 A 899
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830M 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC; RIVER CHANNEL; RIVER BASIN; AGRICULTURE; UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT; COMMUNITY; VEGETATION; PAST USAGE
 ABST THE BEDROCK OF THE YUKON RIVER IS PREDOMINANTLY SCHIST. (P6) BELOW CIRCLE, THE YUKON ENTERS THE GREAT LOWLAND, CALLED THE YUKON FLATS, THROUGH WHICH IT TAKES A MEANDERING COURSE FOR SOME 200 MILES. WITHIN THE FLATS, AND AT THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, THE RIVER MAKES A BIG BEND FROM NORTHWEST TO SOUTHWEST. THE YUKON FLATS COMPRISE A GREAT LOWLAND, SWAMPY AREA, BOUNDED BY A RIM OF HIGHLANDS WITH A LENGTH OF SOME 200 MILES AND A WIDTH OF FORTY TO 100 MILES. (P7) THE RAMPART AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION WAS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER. (65 30. LATITUDE) (P24) DR C.C. GEORGESON OF THE DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, IN CHARGE OF INVESTIGATIONS IN ALASKA, WAS AUTHORIZED IN 1900 TO SURVEY THE YUKON RIVER WITH THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING A SITE FOR AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION. HE OBSERVED SEVERAL GOOD GARDENS, INCLUDING A FIELD OF OATS, FORTY BUSHEL'S WHICH HAD BEEN RAISED IN 1899, 12 MILES FROM CIRCLE. (P2-3) DR GEORGESON LOCATED THE SITE FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION ACROSS THE YUKON RIVER FROM RAMPART. IT CONSISTED OF A 320 ACRE WOODED TRACT OF LAND ON A SOUTH SLOPE WHICH WAS BETTER DRAINED THAN THE YUKON FLATS; CONTINUING DOWN THE YUKON RIVER, DR GEORGESON FOUND A U.S. MILITARY POST BELOW WEARE AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. GOOD GARDENS WERE FOUND AT FORT GIBBONS, THE MILITARY POST, WITH LIVESTOCK THRIVING. (P3) THE LAND, FOR SOME HUNDREDS OF MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER, WAS GENERALLY ROLLING AND TIMBERED, MUCH OF WHICH WOULD MAKE GOOD FARM LAND. AT HOLY CROSS MISSION GARDENS, HE OBSERVED CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWER, KALE, CARROTS, TURNIPS AND POTATOES. (P4) THE YUKON RIVER CROSSES THE ALASKAN-CANADIAN BOUNDARY AND PROCEEDS IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION TOWARD FORT YUKON. BELOW CIRCLE, THE YUKON ENTERS THE GREAT LOWLAND, CALLED THE YUKON FLATS, THROUGH WHICH IT TAKES A MEANDERING COURSE FOR SOME TWO HUNDRED MILES. WITHIN THE FLATS, AND AT THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, THE RIVER MAKES A BIG BEND FROM NORTHWEST TO SOUTHWEST. THE YUKON FLATS COMPRISE A GREAT LOWLAND, SWAMPY AREA, BOUNDED BY A RIM OF

HIGHLANDS WITH A LENGTH OF SOME TWO HUNDRED MILES AND A WIDTH OF FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED MILES. (BROOKS, 1953).

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05767 8 899

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE

ABST IN PLACES, THE VARIOUS CHANNELS PROBABLY INCLUDE A WIDTH OF TEN TO TWENTY MILES ON THIS PART OF THE RIVER. IT IS MADE UP OF AN INTRICATE NETWORK OF SHALLOW CHANNELS AND SLOUGHS. MANY OXBOW LAKES HAVE BEEN FORMED BY THE SHIFTING CHANNELS. THE YUKON FLATS PRESENT A MONOTONOUS EXPANSE OF SAND BARS AND LOW, DENSELY FORESTED SPRUCE ISLANDS. AT LOW WATER, TEN OR FIFTEEN FEET OF SILT ARE EXPOSED IN THE BANKS, BUT DURING FLOODS, THE RIVER IS ALMOST EVEN WITH THE SURFACE OF THE ISLANDS. WITHIN THE FLATS, THE YUKON RECEIVES ONLY TWO IMPORTANT TRIBUTARIES, THE PORCUPINE AND THE CHANDALAR. NEAR THE 66TH PARALLEL OF LATITUDE, THE FLATS END ABRUPTLY AT A SCARP WHICH FORMS THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF A PART OF THE PLATEAU. THIS STANDS BETWEEN 1,800 AND 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND IS OFTEN CALLED THE LOWER RAMPARTS OF THE YUKON. THE YUKON TRAVERSES THIS UPLAND BY A NARROW, SOMEWHAT WINDING VALLEY, WHOSE WALLS OFTEN RISE RAMPART-LIKE, EITHER DIRECTLY FROM THE WATER OR FROM A NARROW TERRACE. THIS STRETCH OF THE VALLEY, ABOUT 120 MILES LONG (MEASURING ROUND THE BENDS) AND ONE-HALF TO THREE MILES WIDE, CONTINUES UNBROKEN FROM THE YUKON FLATS TO THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. THE RAMPART REGION, WITH THE BROAD, SWEEPING CURVES OF THE RIVER AND THE STEEP VALLEY WALLS, CLOTHED WITH SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD AND BIRCH, VARIED BY BARE CLIFFS, IS THE MOST PICTURESQUE PART OF THE RIVER. THE RAMPARTS END AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, WHERE THERE IS AN ABRUPT CHANGE IN THE CONTOUR OF THE VALLEY. THE GORGE SUDDENLY OPENS TO A BROAD LOWLAND, WHICH STRETCHES UP THE TRIBUTARY TANANA VALLEY FOR A DISTANCE OF TWO HUNDRED MILES, WITH A WIDTH OF TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED MILES. THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE VALLEY IS A SERIES OF LOW MOUNTAINS WHOSE BASE THE YUKON HUGS. THE SOUTHERN WALL IS FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILES DISTANCE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA BUT GRADUALLY APPROACHES, THUS REDUCING THE WIDTH OF THE VALLEY. THEN, FOR SOME TEN MILES, THE VALLEY IS WELL DEFINED BY BOTH WALLS BUT TEN MILES BELOW, THE EASTERN WALL RECEDES AND IS SELDOM VISIBLE FROM THE RIVER. THE DELTA BEGINS NEAR THE 63RD PARALLEL OF LATITUDE, WHERE THE RIVER DIVIDES INTO A NUMBER OF DIVERGENT CHANNELS TO THE BERING SEA. THE SCENERY OF THE LOWER YUKON OFFERS LITTLE OF INTEREST TO THE TRAVELER. THE MIGHTY RIVER, WITH ITS DARK-YELLOW WATERS AND ROUNDED VALLEY SLOPES, DOTTED WITH SPRUCE AND DECIDUOUS TREES, OFFERS NO CHANGES FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES IN ASPECT OF LANDSCAPE. THE UPPER REACHES OF THE LOWER YUKON ARE HEAVILY FORESTED, BUT AS THE SEA IS APPROACHED, THE TREES BECOME MORE SCATTERED, UNTIL FINALLY A FEW MILES ABOVE THE DELTA, THE TERRAIN GIVES WAY ENTIRELY TO TUNDRA. THE TANANA RIVER, LONGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON, IS ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED MILES LONG. THE KOYUKUK RIVER JOINS THE YUKON FROM THE NORTHWEST ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY-MILES FROM THE BERING SEA. THE VALLEY OF THE KOYUKUK, INCLUDING ITS LONGEST FORK, IS ABOUT THREE HUNDRED MILES IN LENGTH.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05784 861866

STOR 1603399

HQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST THE RUSSIAN MISSION AND ANDREWSKY SETTLEMENTS WERE INLAND MISSION AND TRADING CENTERS ALONG THE LOWER YUKON RIVER. (P101) FATHER ILLARION TRAVELED UP THE LOWER YUKON RIVER IN SKIN BOAT FROM "PASTOLIK". HE THEN CROSSED THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AND ARRIVED AT KALTAG ON SEPT 14, 1861. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1863 FATHER ILLARION ASCENDED THE YUKON RIVER FROM IKOGHUT AND SPENT ALMOST A MONTH TRYING TO CONVERT THE "INKALITS" WHO VISITED THE TRADING CENTER OF NULATO. (P111) ON MAY 19, 1866 FATHER ILLARION BEGAN A TRIP BY BIDARKA UP THE YUKON AND SHAGELUK RIVERS. (P115)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05821 847

STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4115

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, AGRICULTURE
 ABST REFERENCE MADE TO THE DIFFICULT VOYAGE REQUIRED OF THE RUSSIANS TO TRAVEL UPSTREAM FROM THEIR TRADING POST AT NULATO TO REACH NUCLUCAYETTE WHERE THEY BOUGHT INDIAN FURS AROUND 1847. (P20) IN 1869 CAPTAIN C RAYMOND JOURNEYED UP RIVER TO ASK HUDSON BAY COMPANY TO MOVE THEIR POST ONTO CANADIAN LAND. (P21) IF AN AGENT WANTED TO VISIT THE SCHOOLS ALONG YUKON RIVER HE WOULD HAVE TO TAKE THE MONTHLY MAIL STEAMER FROM SITKA TO JUNEAU, 166 MI, HIRE A CANOE TO GET TO OYJA (TAUJA) INLET, WALK 25 MI OVER A MOUNTAIN TRAIL TO UPPER WATERS OF YUKON, RAFT DOWN 1500 MI OF WATER TO NULATO, 250 MORE MI TO ANVIK AND EVEN FURTHER TO ST MICHAEL. TRIP WOULD TAKE OVER 2 MONTHS BETWEEN LATE MAY AND EARLY OCT WHEN YUKON IS OPEN. (P60) ANOTHER METHOD MEANT GETTING TO ST MICHAEL BOARDING SMALL STEAMER AND TRAVELLING 766 MI TO NULATO AND ANVIK UPRIVER. (P60-61) SCHOOLS AT HOLY CROSS AND TUNUNUK ON LOWER YUKON OPENED IN LATE 1880S. (P62) REFERENCE MADE TO S JACKSON'S TESTIMONY TO SENATE IN 1882 SAYING THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY WAS MAKING A MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR AND THAT IT WAS HEAVILY ENGAGED IN THE FUR TRADE WITH 18 POSTS ON THE YUKON. (P69) THE FUR TRADE OPENED THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM VALLEYS, WHOSE NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES OFFERED THE ONLY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO ALASKA'S INTERIOR. (P72) MINERS WERE ACTIVE ON THE GRAVEL BARS OF UPPER YUKON AND ALONG WITH THE MISSIONS AND FUR TRADERS, HELPED SUPPORT THE SUMMER STERN-WHEELERS' TRAFFIC UP FROM ST MICHAELS. "THE WOOD-BURNING BOATS WENT UP THE SWIFT SILT-LADEN YUKON IN MAY, WHEN ICE WAS OUT, LOADED WITH SOME 3000 TONS OF FREIGHT, AVERAGING 50 DOLLARS A TON IN THE EARLY 1890S. (P73) IN 1902 A JUDICIAL DIVISION WAS FORMED AT EAGLE CITY ON UPPER YUKON. (P113) FORT EGBERT AT EAGLE ON THE YUKON, SPRANG UP AS A FORM OF PROTECTION TO THE PROSPECTORS WHO WORKED THE AREA. (P115) WITH THE START OF THE GOLD RUSH IN ALASKA CAME THE INCREASED NEED FOR VESSELS FOR SHIPPING. FIVE AMERICAN COMPANIES AND A FEW ONE-VESSEL OPERATIONS COMPETED FOR YUKON RIVER TRAFFIC. IN 1900 41 SEIZABLE STEAMERS, 15 SMALLER VESSELS AND 39 BARGES OPERATED ON THE YUKON. SHALLOW DRAFT VESSELS WERE BUILT AT ST MICHAEL AND UNALASKA ISLAND TO BE USED ON THE RIVER. (P116) AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION WAS ESTABLISHED AT RAMPART ON THE YUKON. (P117) BRIEF REFERENCE MADE TO HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES AT NULATO. (P216) SOME SENATORS IN CONGRESS, IN 1903, RECOMMENDED THE BUILDING OF A 400 MI WAGON ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO CONNECT WITH YUKON RIVER AT EAGLE. (P119) THE VILLAGE OF RUBY WAS THE SHIPPING POINT FOR A PLACER-MINING DISTRICT. (P217)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05833 876975
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ICE
 ABST R L DE LORNE PRESENTS AN ARTICLE ON LIQUOR SMUGGLING IN ALASKA BETWEEN 1876 AND 1899, IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST QUARTERLY, OCTOBER 1975. IN NOVEMBER 1899, HANNUH WAS BOUND FOR EAGLE, 700 MILES DISTANT (FROM JUNEAU), AND COULD NOT BE PRESENT FOR TRAIL IN NOVEMBER BECAUSE THE YUKON RIVER WAS FROZEN AND REPORTED TO BE IMPASSABLE. (P151) MOST OF THE DOCUMENT DEALS WITH HISTORICAL POLITICS AND EVENTS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 0585 964
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST THE ACCOMPANYING MAP INDICATES AREAS IN WHICH POSSIBLE FORESTED AREAS MAY BE FOUND IN THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY, BUT THE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF COMMERCIAL STANDS ARE NOT KNOWN. (P20) WHILE ASPEN, BIRCH, AND COTTONWOOD GROW IN THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY, IT IS PROBABLE THAT WHITE SPRUCE IS THE DOMINANT SPECIES OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE (P20) ALSO DELINEATED ON THE ATTACHED MAP IS THE AREA OF PROBABLE INUNDATION OF THE PROPOSED RAMPART DAM. (P21) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT "OUTSIDE OF THE FAIRBANKS HIGHWAY INTO THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE UPPER YUKON BASIN, THE ONLY OTHER MAJOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITY IS THE YUKON RIVER ITSELF" (P19)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4116

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05867 834
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; WATER CRAFT; FREIGHT; TRAPPING; PHOTO; COMMUNITY
 ABST THE YUTANA BARGE LINES, INC. OPERATES A FREIGHTING SERVICE ON THE YUKON RIVER MAKING STOPS BETWEEN NENANA AND MARSHALL. FROM MARSHALL, THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL RIVER LINES OPERATES A BARGE SERVICE TO ALAKANUK AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. (P20) IN 1834 GLAZENOFF DISCOVERED THE YUKON RIVER AS AN IMPORTANT AREA FOR FURTRAPPING. (P30) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE TOWN OF RUBY WITH THE YUKON RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND. (P41)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05878 970
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF; FISHING; ECONOMY; CANNERY
 ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON A COMMERCIAL FISHERY HAS DEVELOPED WHERE A MAN CAN EARN A THOUSAND DOLLARS IN A GOOD 5-WEEK SEASON. (P19)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05889 A 898954
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; PRESENT USAGE; WATER CRAFT; RIVER BASIN; RIVER CHANNEL; ICE; BREAKUP; COMMUNITY; FREIGHT; ECONOMY; MINING; ROUTE; DIMENSION
 ABST "YUKON RIVER TRANSPORTATION" IS A REPORT BY THE STATE OF AK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ON POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF A "RIVER ROAD" DOWN THE YUKON. THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS A REPORT BY CAPT. H. L. ADAMS CALLED "THE RIVER ROAD" THE DOCUMENT HAS NO PUBLICATION DATE BUT IT HAS CHARTS DATED 1968 AND NO PAGE NUMBERS. ADAMS PROPOSES THAT A RIVER PASSENGER VESSEL BE BUILT AND OPERATED BY THE STATE BETWEEN RAMPART AND KALTAG OR RAMPART AND KOYUKUK OR BETWEEN NENANA (TANANA RIVER) AND KALTAG. THE PURPOSE IS TO CONNECT EASTERN AK WITH HOME AND WESTERN AK. THE "RIVER ROAD" WOULD CONNECT WITH HIGHWAYS. ADAMS IS A COAST GUARD PILOT AND CAPTAIN ON THE YUKON RIVER AND HAS PILOTTED FROM ST. MICHAEL TO WHITEHORSE. HE PREVIOUSLY PREPARED A REPORT (1951) WHICH RESULTED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF 2 DIESEL TWIN SCREW TUGBOATS WHICH REPLACED THE STERN WHEEL BOATS ON THE YUKON AND TANANA. THESE TUGBOATS WENT INTO OPERATION IN 1953. THE YUKON RIVER NEEDS NO DREDGING, SNAG REMOVAL, OR ROCK REMOVAL IN ORDER TO BE USED FOR TRAVEL. THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH TO WHITEHORSE. ITS MOUTH IS APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES WIDE. THE YUKON HAS 7 MAJOR TRIBUTARIES; ALL OF WHICH ARE NAVIGABLE FOR VARYING DISTANCES. THE YUKON RIVER SYSTEM REPRESENTS ACCESS TO HUNDREDS OF VILLAGE, MINING SITES. IN 1898 THE YUKON WAS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR TRANSPORTING PEOPLE AND GOODS TO THE VARIOUS GOLD RUSH TOWNS. RIVERBOATS GOING FROM ST. MICHAEL TO DAWSON WERE FLAT-BOTTOM, SHALLOW DRAFT, STEAM, STERNWHEEL BOATS. AFTER THE GOLD RUSH THE BOATS WERE ABANDONED. THE ARMY OPERATED SOME BOATS OUT OF FORT GIBBON IN TANANA DURING THE 1ST WORLD WAR. IN 1923, THE AK RR TOOK OVER THE REMAINING FEW BOATS. FREIGHT WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE RAILROAD TO RIVER BOATS AT NENANA AND TRANSPORTED TO YUKON RIVER POINTS. THE RAILROAD BOATS BURNED WOOD AND NATIVES SUPPLIED WOOD IN EXCHANGE FOR FLOUR, SUGAR, ETC. IN 1332 AND 1933 THE STEAMER NENANA WAS BUILT TO RUN FROM NENANA TO MARSHALL. NENANA REPLACED THE EARLIER STEAMER UNTIL THE PRICE OF GOLD WENT FROM \$20.00 TO \$35.00/OUNCE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 05889 B 898954
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER
CHANNEL, ICE, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, MINING, ROUTE, DIMENSION

ABST MINERS THEN FLOCKED BACK TO THE RIVER AND THE VOLUME OF FREIGHT INCREASED TO THE POINT THAT BOTH STEAMERS WERE USED. DURING WORLD WAR II, THE RAILROAD BOUGHT 2 MORE STEAMERS, RUNNING FOUR OUT OF NENANA. THE STEAMERS, FROM 1923-33 CARRIED MAIL, FREIGHT, AND PASSENGERS. DURING WORLD WAR II AND AFTER, BOATS WERE STILL USED BUT AIR TRAFFIC BEGAN TO TAKE OVER THE SERVICES. THE AK RAILROAD CONTINUED TO OPERATE BOATS UNTIL 1954. ARMY PROPOSED RIVER TRAFFIC WOULD NEED TO BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND BEING FROZEN IN ICE EVERY WINTER AND TO WITHSTAND BREAKUP. IT ALSO MUST BE ABLE TO GO THROUGH NARROW CHANNELS AND AROUND SHARP BENDS. THE AUTHOR PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE DAMS ON THE YUKON FOR ELECTRIC POWER, FLOOD CONTROL AND NAVIGATION. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT FREIGHT ROUTES WILL CHANGE FROM ST MICHAEL UP THE RIVER. INSTEAD FREIGHT WILL BE CARRIED FROM FAIRBANKS AND NENANA TO POINTS ALONG THE YUKON BECAUSE THE WATER IS NAVIGABLE AT TANANA AND NENANA MUCH SOONER THAN IT IS AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION ON THE YUKON IS AT MOST FROM THE MIDDLE OF MAY TO THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05914 A 869

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, RIVER, EXPEDITION

ABST THE GOVERNMENT IN 1869 SENT CAPTAIN CHARLES W. RAYMOND, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO MAKE A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE YUKON RIVER AND DETERMINE THE STATUS OF THE HUDSON BAY POST AT FORT YUKON. CAPTAIN RAYMOND AND HIS ASSISTANT JOHN J. MAJOR ARRIVED AT ST MICHAEL JUL 1 AND ASCENDED THE YUKON RIVER TO FORT YUKON, ARRIVING AT FORT YUKON THE END OF JULY. AFTER A SURVEY DETERMINED IT WAS WEST OF 141 DEG WEST, HE RAISED THE "STARS AND STRIPES" OVER THE FORT AND GAVE THE HUDSON BAY TRADER NOTICE TO VACATE THE PREMISES ON AUG 9. (P18) IN 1884 LT SCHWATKA, 5 U S ARMY MEN AND ONE CIVILIAN DESCENDED THE YUKON RIVER ON A RAFT PERFORMING MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE ON THE WAY. THEY WENT FROM CHILKOOT INLET ABOUT THE FIRST OF JUNE TO FORT SELKIRK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, THENCE ALONG THE YUKON TO FORT YUKON AND DOWN TO ST MICHAEL BY AUG 30, 1883. (P41) CAPTAIN PATRICK HENRY BAY AND LIEUTENANT WILDS PRESTON RICHARDSON ARRIVED AT ST MICHAEL ON 18 AUG 1897 TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS BROUGHT ON BY THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH. AT ST MICHAEL THERE WERE 430 STRANDED AND DESTITUTE PEOPLE WITH MORE ON THE WAY. ON 15 SEPTEMBER AN ESTIMATED 1200 PEOPLE WERE STRANDED AT VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE YUKON RIVER BETWEEN FORT YUKON AND ST MICHAEL. THE TWO OFFICERS TRAVELED TO FORT YUKON BY STEAMER IN EARLY SEP AND, SINCE THERE WERE ABOUT 600 TONS OF PROVISIONS, EFFORTS TO BRING STRANDED PEOPLE THERE FOR THE WINTER WERE BEGUN. BY EARLY OCTOBER 800 PEOPLE WERE STRANDED AT ST MICHAEL AND 300 AT FORT YUKON WITH AN ADDITIONAL 500 REPORTED ON THE WAY FROM DAWSON CITY. (P48-53) ON SEPT 3, 1898, BATTERY A 3D ARTILLERY, ARRIVED AT ST MICHAEL. LIEUTENANT E S WALKER WAS PLACED IN COMMAND AT ST MICHAEL ALONG WITH 2ND LT OLIVER L SPAULDING AND 74 ENLISTED MEN. ON SEP 21 LT EDWIN BELL 8TH INFANTRY AND 55 ENLISTED MEN TOOK STATION AT RAMPART CITY, AND ON THE 29TH A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN RICHARDSON ARRIVED AT CIRCLE CITY. RAMPART CITY, WITH A POPULATION OF 1500 WAS THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF THE MINES IN THE BASINS OF HINDOK, GLENN AND BAKER CREEKS. THE CITY HAD 450 CABINS 10 STORES, 12 SALOONS, 6 RESTAURANTS AND A BREWERY. (P70) AT THAT TIME THE POPULATION OF CIRCLE CITY WAS ABOUT 800.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05914 B 869

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290S 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, RIVER, EXPEDITION

ABST ON HIS WAY FROM FORT YUKON TO SKAGWAY IN DEC 1898, LT CASTNER, 4TH INFANTRY, A MEMBER OF EXPEDITION NR 3 WAS OBLIGATED TO INVESTIGATE A MURDER WHICH OCCURRED 9 MI SOUTH OF FORT YUKON ON DEC 29, 30, AND 31. HE CONTINUED ON TO EAGLE IN EARLY JANUARY WHICH HAD A POPULATION OF ABOUT 1000 AT THAT TIME. (P71) FORT GIBBON, LOCATED 901 MILES UP THE YUKON RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL AND ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF THE TOZIKAKIT AND YUKON RIVERS WAS ESTABLISHED JULY 10, 1900. ON JUNE 7, 1900, WHEN MAJOR BOOTH, THE FIRST COMMANDING OFFICER RETURNED

TO THE STATES. THE POST CONSISTED OF 165 ENLISTED MEN AND THE SAME NUMBER OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES. (P75) CAMP RAMPART, A RAMPART CITY, WAS ABANDONED AS A STATION FOR TROOPS IN 1901, AND THE BUILDINGS WERE TURNED OVER TO THE SIGNAL CORPS. (P79) IN 1900-1975 WAS AUTHORIZED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD FROM FORT LISBON TO FORT EGBERT. THE "TRANS-ALASKAN MILITARY ROAD DETACHMENT", THAT BUILT THE ROAD WAS SUPERVISED BY CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE. BY WINTER 1901 THE YUKON RIVER TRAIL WAS THE ONLY ESTABLISHED ROADWAY IN INTERIOR ALASKA AND MAIL RUNS WERE MADE OVER IT BETWEEN EAGLE AND NOME VIA RAMPART CITY AND FORT GIBBON ONCE A WEEK. (P86)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05936 963
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31 32 34
 KEYN NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST: STREAM FLOW RECORDED FOR 6 YRS IN KALTAG AREA, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF 296,000 SQ MI; IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 205,200; MAX 1,020,000; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF HERE IS 9 IN AND 148,600,000 ACRE FT. (P159) STREAM FLOW RECORDED FOR 6 YRS IN RUBY AREA, WITH DRAINAGE AREA OF 259,000 SQ MI; IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 165,800; MAX 815,000; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF HERE IS 9 IN AND 119,300,000 ACRE FT. (P159) STREAM FLOW RECORDED FOR 7 YRS IN RAMPART AREA, WITH A DRAINAGE BASIN OF 199,400 SQ MI; IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 119,000; MAX 765,000; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF HERE IS 8 IN AND 86,660,000 ACRE FT. (P159) STREAM FLOW RECORDED FOR 14 YRS IN EAGLE AREA, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF 113,500 SQ MI; IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 75,440; MAX 561,000; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 9 IN AND 54,620,000 ACRE FT. (P159)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05969 A 887902
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYN COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FORESTRY, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND-WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN

ABST: JOHN CHAPMAN, A MISSIONARY, LIVED WITH THE INDIANS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ANVIK AND YUKON RIVERS FOR 43 YEARS. (PVII) IN THE LATE 1800'S THE ANNUAL TRIP TO ST. MICHAEL'S WAS "AN EVENT OF PRIME INTEREST". EACH TRAVELLED IN A BOAT OF LUMBER WHIPS AWED FROM YUKON VALLEY SPRUCE. THE CAPACITY VARIED FROM 10-20 TONS. THE LOADED BOATS WERE MADE INTO A TON GOING UP RIVER. DOWN RIVER THE CURRENT WAS 4 MPH. (P4-5) IN 1887, CHAPMAN AND A FEW OTHERS BEGAN ASCENT OF THE YUKON THROUGH THE APOON MOUTH. HE TRAVELLED IN A SMALL BOAT 30 FT BY 9 FT THAT HE HAD PURCHASED FOR \$25. (P22) IT WAS DECKED AT THE BOW AND STERN AND OVER THE HATCH A TENT WAS ERECTED. THEY WERE TOWED UP THE YUKON IN THE COMPANY OF 2 TRADER'S BARGES BY A STEAMER WITH NO PASSENGER ACCOMODATIONS. (P22) ALONG THE WAY HE TRADES 1/4 LB OF TEA FOR 30-35 LBS OF FRESH SALMON. 55 MI ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION THEY PASSED PIANUTE, THE LAST OF THE ESKIMO VILLAGES. 30 MI FARTHER, THEY CAME TO THE FIRST INDIAN VILLAGE, KOSEREFSKI. (P26-27) THE CABINS USED BY CHAPMAN WERE ON THE NECK OF A PENINSULA BETWEEN THE YUKON AND ANVIK RIVERS. A YEAR AFTER ARRIVAL, THE BUILDINGS WERE MOVED TO THE FOOT OF A HILL OPPOSITE THE NATIVE VILLAGE. THE FORMER LOCATION IS NOW AN ISLAND. (P28) A SAWMILL AND BOILER WERE SENT TO THE AUTHOR BY HIS FATHER. THEY CAME UP RIVER IN THE "ARCTIC" IN 1889. IN THE SPRING OF 1890 CAME "ONE OF THOSE OCCASIONAL SPRING FLOODS WHEN THE YUKON SHOWS ITS POWER." THE MISSION AND MACHINERY WAS COVERED WITH MUD. BY 1892 THE HILL WAS OPERATIONAL AND A SQUARED LOG CHURCH WAS FINISHED IN 1893. IN 1902 THE FIRST BOAT POWERED BY GASOLINE GOT TO THE MISSION. (P74-75) IN A LETTER HOME, WRITTEN ON JUNE 2, 1890 THE AUTHOR MENTIONS "THE OLDEST INHABITANT SAYS THAT HE NEVER SAW THE WATER SO HIGH BEFORE". AFTER THE ICE BROKE THE MISSION WAS IN A MUD FLAT. HE WAS IN DAILY EXPECTATION OF THE STEAKBOAT. THE BANK IS "MUD COLORED, BUT SOLID NOW. "JUST AS NICE IN FACT AS IT IS POSSIBLE FOR MUD TO BE." THE RAVIDE BETWEEN THE MISSION AND KUKU'S HOUSE IS FULL OF WATER AND BIRCH BARK CANOES AND FISHING CHILDREN. THE MISSION SIDE OF THE BANK HAS FEWER TREES. (P76-7) TOWARD 1897, TRAFFIC ON THE RIVER INCREASED. DURING THE SUMMER 6 STEAMER-TRIPS MIGHT BE MADE PAST THE MISSION. (P94)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 05969 B 887902

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4119

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FORESTRY, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND-WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN

ABST IN 1895, THE AUTHOR AND SEVERAL COMPANIONS BOOKED PASSAGE UP THE YUKON. WHILE WAITING FOR A SMALL STEAMER, THEY SAW THE "ARCTIC" BEING TOWED IN AFTER BEING DRIVEN AGAINST A SAND BAR IN A STORM. THE STEAM PIPES WERE DISCONNECTED WHEN THE HOG CHAINS BROKE. THE STATEROOM ON THE "YUKON" HAD BUNKS WITH DEER SKINS INSTEAD OF MATTRESSES. (P98-9) ON APRIL 1, 1897, THE AUTHOR AND A FRIEND BEGAN A 600 MILE SLED JOURNEY TO THE KUSKOKWIM. THEY FIRST FOUND HOLY CROSS, 40 MILES BELOW ANVIK. THIS WAS THE LARGEST MISSION ON THE YUKON. 30 MILES BELOW IS PIANUTE WITH A PORTAGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM. THEY CROSSED THE YUKON AND ENTERED THE PORTAGE. IN THE WOODS THE TRAIL WAS EASY TO FOLLOW, BUT IT WAS DIFFICULT ON THE ICED TUNDRA. (P101) A PLATE BETWEEN PAGES 102 AND 103 SHOWS A NATIVE PULLING UP A WINTER FISH TRAP ON THE YUKON RIVER. ON THE RETURN TRIP TO ANVIK FROM THE KUSKOKWIM, THE AUTHOR AND HIS FRIEND CAME UPON NARROW AND DRY WATER COURSES WHERE TWIGS AND GRASS HAD LODGED HIGH UP IN THE BUSHES LINING THE BANKS DURING PREVIOUS SPRING FLOODS. THIS GAVE THEM SOME INDICATION OF BEING IN THE YUKON VALLEY. SHORTLY, THEY FOUND THE RIVER AND CROSSED IT ON ICE AS THE WIND BLOWING HELPED RETARD SNOW MELT AND FORM A GOOD CRUST. (P108-110) IN 1897, THE YUKON WAS SWARMING WITH BOATS. THE AUTHOR SAW AT LEAST ONE A DAY FOR THE SUMMER. THIS WAS DUE TO THE GOLD RUSH. (P115) ON THE WAY UP THE YUKON, ONE PARTY WAS BLOCKED BY ICE. THEY FOUND A MOUND ON THE BANK AND BUILT A CABIN. AFTER LIGHTING A FIRE IT BLEW UP BECAUSE OF MARSH GAS. (P117) IN 1898 A PARTY OF COMPANY EMPLOYEES CAME UP RIVER IN A LARGE BARGE TO WINTER IT. (P120) IN WINTER 1899, THE AUTHOR AND A FRIEND TRAVELLED 80 MI UP THE YUKON WITH 2 TEAMS TO HELP A SICK WINTERED-OVER GOLD SEEKER. THEY CROSSED THE RIVER AFTER TRAVELLING UP THE EAST SIDE. (P127) THEY RETURNED DOWN RIVER THE NEXT DAY. (P130)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 06026 898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY

ABST TOTAL LENGTH IS ABOUT 3000 MILES. RIVER RUNS THROUGH LOW, FLAT MARSHY COUNTRY. THE YUKON VALLEY EXTENDS AS MUCH AS 50 MILES TO THE FOOTHILLS. AT OTHER PLACES THE MOUNTAINS COME RIGHT DOWN TO THE RIVER. (P3) AUTHOR AND MEMBERS OF THE TANANA COMPANY ARRIVED BY BOAT FROM CANADA TO CIRCLE CITY VIA THE YUKON RIVER ON JUNE 21, 1898. (P46) CIRCLE CITY IS THE SECOND OLDEST MINING TOWN. THE MINES ARE LOCATED ON MASTODON CREEK, ABOUT 120 MI BACK FROM THE YUKON RIVER. THE MINERS FROM CIRCLE CITY AREA JOINED THE TANANA COMPANY IN HOPES OF REACHING THE TANANA RIVER, WHERE RUHOR SAID NO WHITE MAN HAD EVER BEEN. (P48) THE GOLD SEEKERS PACKED THEIR SUPPLIES ALONG THE TRAIL FROM CIRCLE CITY HEADING TOWARDS BIRCH CREEK. HORSES WERE ALSO LOADED WITH SUPPLIES. TRAIL WAS MARSHY AND SOFT UNTIL THEY REACHED THE FOOTHILLS AND HIGHER GROUND. (P49) TWO HORSES AND TWO MULES WERE USED BY THE AUTHOR AND HIS PARTNER TO HAUL FIREWOOD UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FOR ABOUT 8-10 MILES NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P71) SOME OF THE FIREWOOD WAS SOLD IN TOWN. REFERENCE WAS MADE TO THE STEAMER "PURITAN" BEING STUCK ON A SAND BAR ALL SUMMER BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND DAWSON. IT HAD JUST GOTTEN OFF AND INTO CIRCLE CITY. AUTHOR BOARDED THE STEAMER AND WAS TAKEN TO ST MICHAEL. A PRICE OF 20 DOLLARS HAD BEEN QUOTED TO THE AUTHOR AS THE FARE FOR TRAVEL ABOARD A STEAMER HEADED FOR ST MICHAEL. EVEN THOUGH HE PAID THIS FARE, THE BOAT LEFT CIRCLE CITY WITHOUT HIM. HE DID HOWEVER OBTAIN PASSAGE ABOARD ANOTHER STEAMER. (P82)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 06026 898

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY

ABST TOTAL LENGTH IS ABOUT 3000 MILES. RIVER RUNS THROUGH LOW, FLAT MARSHY COUNTRY. THE YUKON VALLEY EXTENDS AS MUCH AS 50 MILES TO THE FOOTHILLS, AT OTHER PLACES THE MOUNTAINS COME RIGHT DOWN TO THE RIVER. (P3) AUTHOR AND MEMBERS OF THE TANANA COMPANY ARRIVED BY BOAT FROM CANADA TO CIRCLE CITY VIA THE YUKON RIVER ON JUNE 21, 1898. (P46) CIRCLE CITY IS THE SECOND OLDEST MINING TOWN. THE MINES ARE LOCATED ON MASTODON CREEK, ABOUT 120 MI BACK FROM THE YUKON RIVER. THE MINERS FROM CIRCLE CITY AREA JOINED THE TANANA COMPANY IN HOPES OF REACHING THE TANANA RIVER, WHERE RUMOR SAID NO WHITE MAN HAD EVER BEEN. (P48) THE GOLD SEEKERS PACKED THEIR SUPPLIES ALONG THE TRAIL FROM CIRCLE CITY HEADING TOWARDS BIRCH CREEK. HORSES WERE ALSO LOADED WITH SUPPLIES. TRAIL WAS MARSHY AND SOFT UNTIL THEY REACHED THE FOOTHILLS AND HIGHER GROUND. (P49) TWO HORSES AND TWO MULES WERE USED BY THE AUTHOR AND HIS PARTNER TO HAUL FIREWOOD UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FOR ABOUT 8-10 MILES NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P71) SOME OF THE FIREWOOD WAS SOLD IN TOWN. REFERENCE WAS MADE TO THE STEAMER "PURITAN" BEING STUCK ON A SAND BAR ALL SUMMER BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY AND DAWSON. IT HAD JUST GOTTEN OFF AND INTO CIRCLE CITY. AUTHOR BOARDED THE STEAMER AND WAS TAKEN TO ST MICHAEL. A PRICE OF 20 DOLLARS HAD BEEN QUOTED TO THE AUTHOR AS THE FARE FOR TRAVEL ABOARD A STEAMER HEADED FOR ST MICHAEL. EVEN THOUGH HE PAID THIS FARE, THE BOAT LEFT CIRCLE CITY WITHOUT HIM. HE DID HOWEVER OBTAIN PASSAGE ABOARD ANOTHER STEAMER. (P82)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06153 899900
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST WITH THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH, THERE WERE AT LEAST 40 OVERNIGHT STERNWHEELERS OPERATING ON THE YUKON. (P9) IN 1899, THE SMALL VESSEL, THE "ARGO" SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN R. FREDERICKS, JUNIOR. THE CARGO WAS DESTINED FOR RAMPART CITY ON THE YUKON. ARRIVING AT ST MICHAELS, THE SKIPPER DECIDED TO TRY AND DELIVER HIS CARGO AT ITS DESTINATION AND STARTED UP THE YUKON. HE GOT STUCK ON A SMALL ISLAND NEAR RUBY, LOCALLY KNOWN AS ARGO ISLAND, WHERE THE VESSEL WINTERED, BEING FROZEN IN THERE. NEXT SPRING (1900) HE RESUMED HIS JOURNEY AND REACHED RAMPART SAFELY, AND MADE HIS WAY OUT AGAIN AFTER DISCHARGING HIS CARGO. (P10)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06163 909907
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE
 ABST UNTIL THE RAILWAY WAS COMPLETED, (1900) THE ONLY WAY TO GET A STEAMER ON THE YUKON WAS TO GO FROM ST MICHAEL UP THE RIVER. (P145) IN 1907, A CAPTAIN WHILAN, NEAR THE END OF THE SUMMER SEASON, SAILED A STEAMER FROM WHITE HORSE TO THE MOUTH OF THE FORTYHILE, ON A 48-HOUR WATCH. PROGRESS WAS SLOW BECAUSE OF THE LOW WATER AND LATENESS OF THE SEASON BUT THE VOYAGE WAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED BEFORE THE WINTER CLOSE OF NAVIGATION. (P150-152)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06188 926
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND COMPANIONS TRAVELING BY RAILROAD FROM SEWARD TO FAIRBANKS STOPPED AT NENANA. A STEAMER MAY BE BOARDED HERE THAT WOULD TRAVEL TO LOWER YUKON RIVER POINTS. (P11) AUTHOR AND COMPANIONS TRAVELING BY STAGE FROM FAIRBANKS TO CORDOVA STOPPED AT "THE RAPIDS" FOR LUNCH WHERE A ROAD-HOUSE WAS LOCATED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06202 898
 STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4121

HOUT N623600 W1644800 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT

ABST FIRST VOYAGE OF THE TANANA CHIEF. AK-YUKON MAGAZINE MARCH 1909 PP555-557. ON JULY 26, 1898 THE RECENTLY-BUILT STEAMER TANANA CHIEF BEGAN AN ASCENT OF YUKON RIVER. THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA WAS REACHED AROUND THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST. (P555)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06227 A 898974

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ICE, GLACIER, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, COMMUNITY

ABST THE YUKON CROSSES AND RECROSSES THE ARCTIC CIRCLE NEAR FORT YUKON, VEERS TO THE SW THROUGH THE RAY MOUNTAINS, AND ULTIMATELY FORMS A MANY-MOUTHED DELTA INTO THE BERING SEA, HAVING TRAVERSED 1,432 MI AND FALLEN 800 FT IN ITS COURSE ACROSS AK. THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS MORE THAN 300 MI INSIDE THE BERING SEA WINTER ICE FIELD. THE YUKON AND ITS PRINCIPAL TERRITORIES ARE OPEN TO NAVIGATION LESS THAN 4 MO OF THE YEAR, FROM BREAKUP TO FREEZEUP. FREIGHT BARGES NAVIGATE THE RIVER AS FAR AS WHITEHORSE, A DISTANCE OF NEARLY 2000 MI. THE YUKON IS BIG, FORCEFUL, AND FREQUENTLY CHOOSES ITS OWN COURSE. AT TIMES, IT IS A RIVER OF ICE IN NOTION. ANYTIME AFTER 1 OCT, BUT USUALLY IN NOV, SLUSH ICE FORMS IN THE RIVER AND SLOWLY BRIDGES INTO A STATIONARY SHEET, REACHING A MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN APRIL. IN MAY, THE MELTING SNOW CAUSES THE RIVER TO RISE RAPIDLY AND THUS, THE ICE BREAKS. JAMS ARE FREQUENT AND HUGE BLOCKS OF ICE 3 TO 8 FT THICK PILE UP AND PUSH OUT ON THE BANKS UNTIL THE OBSTRUCTION MOVES AND A NEW CHANNEL FORMS. IN THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER 10 DAYS ARE USUALLY REQUIRED FOR ALL THE ICE TO PASS AT A GIVEN POINT. ONE OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE YUKON BASIN IS THE HIGH RUNOFF TO PRECIPITATION RATIO, AVERAGING MORE THAN 65%. PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR SUCH HIGH RUNOFF ARE SHORT GROWING SEASON, SPARSE VEGETATION, RECEDING GLACIERS, LOW EVAPORATION, AND GROUND THAT IS PERPETUALLY FROZEN TO BEDROCK EXCEPT FOR A SURFACE LAYER THAT THAWS IN THE SUMMER. THERE IS POTENTIAL POWER DEVELOPMENT IN THE UPPER YUKON RIVER REGION, THE YUKON FLATS AREA, AND THE LOWER YUKON RIVER AREA. (P2) AT VARIOUS INTERVALS OVER MANY THOUSANDS OF YEARS, THE YUKON MAY HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTES IN THE MIGRATION OF MAN FROM SIBERIA VIA THE BERING LAND BRIDGE. THE USE OF POWER CRAFT COVERS A SPAN OF LESS THAN 100 YEARS. THE YUKON AS A WATER WAY HAD ITS HEY DAY IN 1898-1900 DURING THE GOLD STAMPEDE. THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE FOR 1,432 MILES, THE FULL LENGTH OF THE RIVER IN AK (AN ADDITIONAL 568 MI IN CANADA ARE NAVIGABLE TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION IN WHITEHORSE. (P3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06227 B 898974

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830E 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ICE, GLACIER, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, COMMUNITY

ABST THERE ARE MANY SMALLER RIVERS AND STREAMS WHICH ARE NAVIGABLE IN SEASON BY SHALLOW DRAFT CRAFT. THE STREAMS TO BE CROSSED BY THE AK PIPELINE ARE THE YUKON (NEAR RAY RIVER), HESS CREEK (30 MI S OF YUKON), TOLOVANA (CROSSING AT HEADWATERS WELL ABOVE NAVIGATION LIMITS), CHATANIKA, CHENA (CROSSING IS 20 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH, 10 MILES ABOVE LIMIT OF NAVIGATION), SALCHA, TANANA, DELTA RIVER. (P4) WATER DEPTH ABOVE FORT YUKON IS A LIMITING FACTOR AT TIMES FOR NAVIGATION. (P56)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06271 961964

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4122

KEYW TRAFFIC, BREAKUP, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST THE DISTRICT ATTEMPTED TO CONTROL RIVER BANK EROSION AT GALENA ON THE YUKON. THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY IS THAT THE YUKON BULKS LARGE QUANTITIES OF SOIL FROM ITS BANKS, ESPECIALLY AT FLOODTIME. AT SPRING BREAKUP, HUGE CHUNKS OF ICE TEAR AT ANY PROTECTION THAT MAN BUILDS TO PREVENT THE EROSION. DURING THE SIXTIES, THE DISTRICT SPENT OVER \$2.5 MILLION ON EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS TO KEEP THE AIRFIELD FROM BEING WASHED AWAY. THE ENGINEERS HAVE USED ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION, SHEET STEEL PILING AND HUNDREDS OF GRAVEL-FILLED DRUMS AND SANDBAGS. (P91) TWO ADDITIONAL METHODS HAVE BEEN TRIED. IN THE WINTER OF 1963-64, WHEN THE TEMPERATURE DROPPED BELOW 60 FAHRENHEIT AND THE ICE ON THE RIVER WAS MORE THAN 5 FEET THICK, A DISTRICT CONTRACTOR SPREAD 40,000 CUBIC YARDS OF ROCK ON THE SURFACE OF THE ICE IN A RIBBON 100 FEET WIDE AND A HALF MILE LONG. THEN THE ICE WAS BLASTED BY DYNAMITE AND THE ROCK SETTLED TO "PAVE" THE RIVER BOTTOM AND HENCE STABILIZE THE TOE OF ITS SLOPE. THE SECOND METHOD HAS BEEN THE INSTALLATION OF DEVICES KNOWN AS "FREEZE PROBES." THESE THERMOPILES INVENTED BY ERWIN LONG OF THE ALASKA DISTRICT, ARE INTENDED TO KEEP THE RIVER BANK FROZEN SOLID LIKE THE PERMAFROST BED WHICH UNDERLIES THE WHOLE AREA. THE PROBES ARE INSTALLED TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT 40 FEET. THESE DEVICES HAVE CONTRIBUTED CONSIDERABLY TO STABILIZING THE BANK. (P92) IN 1961, THE ALASKA DISTRICT BEGAN EXPLORATORY DRILLING IN FOUNDATION ROCK IN THE RAMPART CANYON THAT WAS PLANNED TO BE THE SITE OF A DAM. A BULLDOZER CLEARED A RUNWAY ON THE FROZEN RIVER TO ACCOMMODATE CARGO AIRCRAFT OF A COMMERCIAL LINE AND THE ALASKA AIR NATIONAL GUARD. THE DISTRICT MEN THEN DRILLED THROUGH ABOUT 5 FEET OF ICE TO SECURE THEIR SAMPLES. (P94) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THE YUKON RIVER. "GRAVEL-FILLED DRUMS BEHIND SHEET STEEL PILING WERE ONE FORM OF BANK EROSION CONTROL TRIED AT GALENA ON THE YUKON, 1964." (P92) "SITE OF POSSIBLE RAMPART DAM AND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, YUKON RIVER." (P93)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06286 897943
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST HERBERT C LANKS, AND HARRY J. UTZY, TRAVELING AS WAR CORRESPONDENTS TRAVELED BY THE RIVER BOAT KLONDIKE IN SUMMER 1943 FROM DAWSON, YT TO ALASKA STOPPING FIRST AT EAGLE WHICH HAD A POPULATION OF 60 INHABITANTS, A FEW LOG HOMES, A LOG CHURCH, THE CUSTOMS OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH STATION. AT CALICO BLUFFS, THE BOAT PASSED UNDER A TOWERING WALL OF STRATIFIED ROCK CONTRASTING BLACK AND WHITE LAYERS. THEY CONTINUED ON THE KLONDIKE TO CIRCLE FROM WHERE THEY TRAVELED THE STEESE HIGHWAY BY JEEP AND TRAILER TO FAIRBANKS. P87-88. CIRCLE HAD BEEN AT THE HEAD OF THE MAIL TRAIL AND WAS ALSO NEAR NASTADON CREEK WHERE THE EARLIEST GOLD STRIKES OF ALASKA DEVELOPED BUT THE GREAT KLONDIKE STRIKE OF 1897 AND THE FAIRBANKS RUSH OF 1902 RUBBED CIRCLE OF ITS INHABITANTS, AND WAS PRACTICALLY DESERTED IN 1943. P89

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06304 950
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WHILE EDNA BORIGO WAS TAKING BRUSH-UP COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS, SHE TRAVELED TO CIRCLE CITY WITH OTTO GEIST, ASSISTANT ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN JULY 1950. THE AUTHORESS STATED THAT THE VILLAGE SQUATTED ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON RIVER AND HAD ONCE BEEN AN IMPORTANT TRADING CENTER. ALTHOUGH THE VILLAGE WAS NOW A "VIRTUAL GHOST TOWN," AT ONE TIME BOATS LADEN WITH PROSPECTORS AND TRADE GOODS STOPPED ON THEIR WAY DOWN RIVER TO FORT YUKON, GALENA, AND HOLY CROSS AS SOON AS THE ICE WAS CLEARED OUT OF THE RIVER. (P126) THEY WALKED DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE AND OBSERVED A FLAT-BOTTOMED RIVER BOAT PUSHING A BARGE WHICH WAS TIED UP WHILE UNLOADING FREIGHT. THEY WADED IN THE RIVER. (P126) BORIGO'S LAST TEACHING ASSIGNMENT WAS IN GALENA. SHE STATED THAT A DEW LINE WAS CONSTRUCTED NEAR THE TOWN IN 1942 AND A SMALL CONTINGENT OF THE AIR FORCE OCCUPIED AN INSTALLATION ON A BLUFF OVERLOOKING THE RIVER. (P140) WHILE AT GALENA, BORIGO PAID \$15 MONTHLY FOR RENT INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT. (P142) THE "INDIAN VILLAGE OF GALENA" OCCUPIED THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER AND BORIGO STATES THAT SHE OFTEN WALKED THERE ALONG THE RIVER BANK. (P141) SEVERAL YEARS LATER, SHE RECEIVED WORD

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4123

THAT A NATIVE FRIENDS OF HERS HAD "DROWNED WHILE CROSSING THE RIVER AT GALENA." (P144)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06309 968
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC,FLOOD,COMMUNITY
 ABST APPROXIMATELY EVERY SECOND YEAR, FLOODING OF THE YUKON CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE COMMUNITY OF NULATO. (P6)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06311 834920
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,LAND
 GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER,TRAPPING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1846 JAMES BELL, A HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TRADER FOLLOWED THE PORCUPINE WESTWARD OUT OF CANADA AND INTO
 RUSSIAN AMERICA, AND THEN WENT ON DOWN TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH A "MIGHTY SILT-LADEN STREAM". HE CALLED THE
 RIVER THE YUKON, FROM THE INDIAN NAME. IN 1834 THE RUSSIANS HAD EXPLORED THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER AND
 CALLED IT THE KHIKPAK. UNTIL 1960, MAPS SHOWED THE KHIKPAK FLOWING N AND ENTERING THE ARCTIC OCEAN. THERE
 WERE ONLY SKETCHY TRACINGS FOR THE UPPER YUKON. IN 1860 ROBERT ENDICOTT VISITED FORT YUKON AND DREW A MAP
 BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE INDIANS. IN 1866, WHEN HE RETURNED TO THE LOWER RIVER HE LEARNED THAT
 THE KHIKPAK AND THE YUKON WERE THE SAME AND HE NAMED THE ENTIRE RIVER THE YUKON. (PP2-3) FROM ITS CONFLUENCE
 WITH THE WHITE RIVER (CANADA) THE YUKON IS MUDDY ALL THE WAY TO THE BERING SEA. (P5) EAGLE IS THE 1ST ALASKA
 SETTLEMENT ON THE RIVER AFTER THE RIVER CROSSES THE CANVAS LINE. LONG AGO IT WAS A FUR RENDEZVOUS. THERE IT
 BECAME A GOLD CAMP. (P8) THE YUKON IS FROZEN SOLID FROM NOV TO MOST OF MAY. AFTER BREAKUP, BOATS STERN THE
 STRONG CURRENT. NOWADAYS, ONLY SMALL CRAFT POWERED WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS BREAK THE WATER AS FISHERMAN RUN
 BETWEEN THE VARIOUS INDIAN VILLAGES. THE YUKON CARRIES LARGE AMOUNTS OF DRIETWOOD WHICH COLLECTS ON SANDBARS
 AND SHORES OF ISLANDS. (P9) THE HUDSON BAY TRADERS CAME DOWN THE YUKON AS FAR AS THE TANANA TO BARTER FOR
 FURS WITH THE INDIANS. (P12) NOT FAR BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA ON THE LEFT BANK ARE CLIFFS OF FROZEN MUD
 CALLED "THE BONEYARD". EACH SUMMER THE SURFACE THAWS INTO STINKING MUCK THAT SLIDES OFF, EXPOSING THE REMAINS
 OF LONG EXTINCT BEASTS. (P13) AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, THE 2 RIVERS INTERTWINE SO THAT EARLY DAY VISITORS
 OFTEN GOT LOST. ONE PARTY OF PROSPECTORS POLED A RAFT OF SUPPLIES IN THIS MAZE FOR 2 1/2 MONTHS. (P14) NEAR
 ANVIK, INDIANS CATCH THE SALMON AS THEY ARE CROWDING UPSTREAM TO SPAWN. (P15) IN 1920, THE 1ST FLIGHT WAS
 MADE OVER THE YUKON FROM NEW YORK TO NOME. THE YUKON RIVER WAS USED AS A GUIDE. (PP168-173)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06321 944
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST VAN VALIN STATES THAT HE HAS SEEN AS MANY AS 3 VEINS OF COAL AT DIFFERENT LEVELS CROP OUT ALONG THE YUKON.
 (P96) THE YUKON IS 2,400 MILES IN LENGTH. (P15)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06325 966
 STOR 1603399
 NOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW FISHING,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,NO TRAFFIC
 ABST THE ESKIMOS THAT ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE MAINLY CONCENTRATED IN THE LARGER VILLAGES ALONG THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4124

YUKON. (P323) SALMON, CAUGHT DURING THE ANNUAL MIGRATORY RUN UP THE YUKON IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE ITEM IN THE SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY. (P323) WITH THE BEGINNING OF THE FISH RUNS, THE PEOPLE DISPERSE FROM THE VILLAGES TO FISHING CAMPS ALONG THE RIVER. (P323) COMMERCIAL FISHING IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME ON THE YUKON RIVER FROM ANDRAEFSKY TO THE SEA. (P324) BREAKUP ON THE YUKON IS USUALLY LATE MAY. (P331)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06337 A 945973

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S029N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAKE, LAND
GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE

ABST YUKON DELTA IS A LAKE DOTTED MARSHY PLAIN TRAVERSED BY SLOUGGISH MEANDERING STREAMS. PROBABLY 30 TO 50 PERCENT OF THE DELTA IS LAKE SURFACE. LARGER LAKES HAVE SCALLOPED SHORELINES, AND PROBABLY HAVE BEEN FORMED THROUGH THE COAL ESCENCE OF SEVERAL SMALLER LAKES. INCLUDES DATA STREAM, SLOPE. THERE ARE REACHES LIKE YUKON FLATS WITH RATHER STEEP GRADIENT WHERE DURING HIGH STAGES, THE MOVEMENT OF BEDLOAD GRAVEL AND BOULDERS IS ENOUGH TO SHIFT NAVIGATION CHANNELS. SPRING FLOODING FROM ICE JAMS IS WIDESPREAD. IN 1945 THE VILLAGE OF GALENA WAS UNDER 7 FEET OF WATER. THE MAIN-STREAM FLOODS ARE FLAT CRESTED AND STAGES REMAIN AT OR NEAR THE PEAK FOR A PERIOD OF FROM SEVERAL DAYS TO MORE THAN A WEEK. MAJOR FLOODS CAUSE DELAYS AND INCONVENIENCE TO NAVIGATION BY HIGH VELOCITY FLOW, AND IN PLACES, INUNDATION OF THE USUAL DOCKING FACILITIES. THE YUKON HAS A BRAIDED SECTION COURSE. SOUTHEAST OF THE BEND AT FORT YUKON AND A MEANDERING COURSE WITH MANY SLOUGHS. SOUTHWEST OF FORT YUKON, PERMA FROST UNDERLIES MOST OF THE YUKON FLAT EXCEPT FOR THE RIVERS. THE YUKON ENTERS THE RAMPART TROUGH THROUGH A NARROW ROCKY GORGE AND MEANDERS GENTLY THROUGH A NARROW FLOOD PLAIN. THE RAMPART TROUGH IS INCISED 500 TO 2500 FEET BELOW HIGHLANDS ON EITHER SIDE, HAVING BEEN ERODED ALONG A TIGHTLY FOLDED BELT OF SOFT COAL BEARING ROCKS OF TERTIARY AGE. SLOPE OF YUKON RIVER, UPSTREAM REACH MILE NO 0 SLOPE IN FT PER MILE 0.1; MILE NO 245 SLOPE IN 0.3 FT PER MILE; MILE NO 636 SLOPE IN 0.5 FT PER MILE; MILE NO 720 SLOPE IN 0.6 FT PER MILE; MILE NO 868 SLOPE IN 0.4 FT PER MILE; MILE NO 958 SLOPE IN 1.1 FT PER MILE; MILE NO 1035 SLOPE IN 2.0 FT PER MILE; MILE NO 1149 SLOPE IN 2.1 FT PER MILE; MILE NO 1267 SLOPE IN 1.6 FT PER MILE. REFERENCE: SURFACE WATER RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT, ANCHORAGE JOINT FEDERAL STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION 1973, BY DAVID J DANNIS, (P3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06337 B 945973

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAKE, LAND
GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE

ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA IS SOME 204,000 SQ MI, UPON THE YUKON RIVER, CONTROLLING DEPTH, FOR NAVIGATION, TO STEPHENS VILLAGE IS 7 FT WHICH OCCURS AT ABOUT RIVER MILE 670. ABOVE THERE DEPTHS DECREASE TO BETWEEN 3 AND 5 FT TO FT YUKON. THE FLOW AT KALTAG, WHERE IT ENTERS THE LOWER YUKON SUBREGION IS ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO 20 MILLION GPM AT LOW FLOW AND APPROACHES 500 MILLION GPM AT PEAK FLOW. IN THE CENTRAL AND UPPER YUKON REGION, THE MOST HEAVILY SEDIMENT LADEN STREAM IS THE YUKON RIVER. DURING THE SUMMER, THE REACH OF THE YUKON FROM THE CANADIAN BORDER TO FORT YUKON CARRIES A NORMAL SUSPENDED SEDIMENT LOAD OF 300 TO 400 MG/L. BETWEEN FORT YUKON AND TANANA THE YUKON RIVER SUPPORTS 200 TO 300 MG/L OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT. WITH THE ADDITION OF TANANA RIVER WATER SUSPENDED SEDIMENT INCREASES TO 300 TO 400 MG/L. AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KOYUKUK, THE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT IS AGAIN REDUCED TO SLIGHTLY OVER 300 MG/L.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06348 966968

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4125

KEYW ICE TRAFFIC PRESENT USAGE UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT EXPEDITION COMMUNITY BREAKUP FREEZEUP
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT GALENA. FIRST ICE OBSERVED OCT. 10, 1966. OCT. 29 - FREEZEUP COMPLETE. MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 144 CM ON MARCH 25, 1967. (P25) MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 84 CM FROM 13 TO 27 APRIL, 1968. BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 9 MAKING IT UNSAFE FOR ICE MEASUREMENT. THESE DIMENSIONS TAKEN AT FORT YUKON. (P66) MEASUREMENT AT GALENA: RIVER UNNAVIGABLE ON OCTOBER 17 FOR BOATS BECAUSE OF ICE FLOES. FREEZEUP ENDED. NOV. 12, 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 140 CM ON MARCH 3, 1968. CRACKS BEGAN MAY 8. RIVER ICE BROKEN ON MAY 17 AND RIVER CLEAR OF ICE BY MAY 25, 1968. ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE AT EAGLE ON APRIL 28, 1968. THE ICE RANGED FROM 2.7 FT AT 20 FT FROM LEFT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 10 FT FROM 380-420 FT TO 3.0 FT AT 940 FT. (P93) ICE MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT KALTAG ON DEC. 11, 1966 ICE RANGED FROM 0.9 FT THICK AT 200 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 1.0 FT AT 1000 TO 2000 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 2150 FT. ON MARCH 19, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 4.5 FT. AT 100 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2-2 FT AT 1200 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 2400 FT. (P95) ICE THICKNESS AT RAMPART ON DEC. 1, 1966 RANGED FROM 1.5 FT AT 50 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 8.5 FT AT 350 FT. TO 1.3 FT AT 1100 FT. ON MARCH 15, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 2.4 FT AT 100 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 6.6 FT AT 450 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 1,000 FT. (P98) ICE THICKNESS AT RUBY ON MARCH 15, 1967 RANGED FROM 4.0 FT AT 100 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.5 FT AT 1300 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 1800 FT. ON MARCH 15, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 4.0 FT AT 300 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 3.0 FT AT 1500 FT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW ICE TRAFFIC PRESENT USAGE UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT EXPEDITION COMMUNITY BREAKUP FREEZEUP
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT GALENA. FIRST ICE OBSERVED OCT. 10, 1966. OCT. 29 - FREEZEUP COMPLETE. MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 144 CM ON MARCH 25, 1967. (P25) MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 84 CM FROM 13 TO 27 APRIL, 1968. BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 9 MAKING IT UNSAFE FOR ICE MEASUREMENT. THESE DIMENSIONS TAKEN AT FORT YUKON. (P66) MEASUREMENT AT GALENA: RIVER UNNAVIGABLE ON OCTOBER 17 FOR BOATS BECAUSE OF ICE FLOES. FREEZEUP ENDED. NOV. 12, 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 140 CM ON MARCH 3, 1968. CRACKS BEGAN MAY 8. RIVER ICE BROKEN ON MAY 17 AND RIVER CLEAR OF ICE BY MAY 25, 1968. ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE AT EAGLE ON APRIL 28, 1968. THE ICE RANGED FROM 2.7 FT AT 20 FT FROM LEFT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 10 FT FROM 380-420 FT TO 3.0 FT AT 940 FT. (P93) ICE MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT KALTAG ON DEC. 11, 1966 ICE RANGED FROM 0.9 FT THICK AT 200 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 1.0 FT AT 1000 TO 2000 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 2150 FT. ON MARCH 19, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 4.5 FT. AT 100 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2-2 FT AT 1200 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 2400 FT. (P95) ICE THICKNESS AT RAMPART ON DEC. 1, 1966 RANGED FROM 1.5 FT AT 50 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 8.5 FT AT 350 FT. TO 1.3 FT AT 1100 FT. ON MARCH 15, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 2.4 FT AT 100 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 6.6 FT AT 450 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 1,000 FT. (P98) ICE THICKNESS AT RUBY ON MARCH 15, 1967 RANGED FROM 4.0 FT AT 100 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.5 FT AT 1300 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 1800 FT. ON MARCH 15, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 4.0 FT AT 300 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 3.0 FT AT 1500 FT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06447 895925
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC PAST USAGE LAND TRANSPORT FREIGHT WATER LAND CRAFT COMMUNITY
 ABST ED SCULLY HAD COME TO CIRCLE CITY ON THE YUKON IN 1895. WHEN WORD GOT TO CIRCLE OF THE KLONDIKE STRIKE, HE HITCHED UP HIS TWO PONIES AND DROVE UP THE YUKON RIVER TO DAWSON OVER THE ICE, A DISTANCE OF 300 MI. (P84) IN 1906 A A "SCOTTY" ALLAN AND A MAN NAMED DINGER MADE A 1400 MI TRIP OVER THE ICE FROM NOME VIA NORTON BAY AND THE YUKON RIVER TO VALDEZ. THEY STARTED FEB 20 AND TRAVELED BY DOG SLED. THEY MADE THE TRIP IN 28 DAYS. A FEW DAYS LATER A A "SCOTTY" ALLAN AND HANK SWANSON SET OUT BACK TO NOME WITH A 937 LB LOAD OF FREIGHT STOPPING AT WORTHAN'S ROADHOUSE. THEY HAD PICKED UP 6 ADDITIONAL DOGS FOR A TOTAL OF 15. THE 6 DOGS WERE TO BE DELIVERED TO FAIRBANKS. THEY STOPPED AT COPPER CENTER AND AT GULKANA WHERE THEY PICKED UP A GIRL BETTY CONNORS WHO WENT ALONG TO FAIRBANKS. THEY STOPPED AGAIN AT PAXSON'S, AND AT DONNELLY'S CABIN ON THE DELTA. AFTER GETTING RID OF 6 DOGS, BETTY AND HANK, SCOTTY CONTINUED DOWN THE TANANA AND THE YUKON TO NOME. (P156-175) ENROUTE FROM NOME TO JUNEAU AS A LEGISLATOR IN THE 1920'S SCOTTY ALLAN STAYED OVERNIGHT AT KALTAG WITH HARRY LAWRENCE, WHO HAD

BEEN CARRYING MAIL UP AND DOWN THE YUKON RIVER AND ACROSS THE PORTAGE (PROBABLY KALTAG TO UNALAKLEET) FOR 20 YRS. HE TRAVELED UP THE YUKON TO GOLD HILL, THEN TO TANANA AND ALONG THE TANANA TO FAIRBANKS AND BEYOND ARRIVING IN CHITINA THENCE BY THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD TO CORDOVA AND BY STEAMER TO JUNEAU. (P313-316)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06490 898900
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY
 ABST RUSSELL A. DANKSON COMPILED A SERIES OF NEWS STORIES TAKEN FROM DAWSON'S KLONDIKE NUGGET NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED BY E. C. ALLEN FROM 1898-1900. ON JULY 23, 1898 THE NUGGET RAN A STORY CONCERNING THE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MONARCH TO DAWSON FROM ST. MICHAEL, NOTING THAT CAPT. SPRAGUE, TROUBLED BY YUKON FLATS BELOW CIRCLE CITY, WAS STILL ABLE TO MAKE THE TRIP IN 20 DAYS AND 20 HOURS. JUNE 30 - JULY 21 THE MONARCH, OWNED BY THE COLUMBIA NAVIGATION LINE, WAS CAPABLE OF CARRYING 300 TO 400 PASSENGERS. (P177-178) EXPANDING HIS INTEREST E.C. ALLEN ESTABLISHED, IN 1898, THE NUGGET EXPRESS DOG SLEDS WHICH CARRIED MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORY USING THE YUKON RIVER AS FAR AS FORTY MILE AND EAGLE. (P323) ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY, ALLEN LEFT DAWSON BY DOGSLED IN MAR. 1900 HEADING DOWN THE FROZEN YUKON IN ROUTE TO NOME AND HOPEFULLY TO MORE PROSPEROUS GROUNDS. (P349)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06519 894
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST E. HULTEN GIVES A BRIEF HISTORICAL DISCUSSION OF BOTANICAL EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA. HE NOTES THAT FREDERICK FUNSTON OF THE U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, STARTED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER IN A SMALL BOAT ON JULY 3, 1894 AND ARRIVED AT KOTLIK ON AUG. 21. FROM KOTLIK HE PROCEEDED TO ST MICHAEL WHERE HE COLLECT PLANT SPECIMENS. (P-309)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06543 889895
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ALASKA-BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY WAS DETERMINED BY OBSERVATIONS MADE AT U.S. COAST SURVEY STATIONS ON THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS IN 1889-91. MERIDIAN STONES WERE ERECTED ON THE BANKS OF THESE RIVERS. (P143) BY TIME OF PUBLICATION CIRCLE CITY WAS A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT. OVER 2000 MINERS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN AT WORK ALONG THE CREEKS AND GULCHES OF ALASKA'S YUKON AREA DURING THE 1895 SEASON. (P143)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06582 963
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE YUKON HAS A "MASSIVE, QUICK-RUNNING, POWERFUL APPEARANCE" AND CARRIES A HEAVY, CLOUDY LOAD OF SILT. (P213) THE RIVER WAS BROAD AND SILENT WHERE SEEN BUT IN A FEW SPOTS WAS BROKEN WITH ISLANDS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06589 940
 STOR 1603399

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4127

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "PERSONAL EXPOSURES," REX BEACH, DESCRIBES HIS TRAVELS FROM MICHIGAN, FIRST TO FLORIDA AND LATER TO ALASKA. HE DESCRIBES HIS ARRIVAL TO ALASKA SAYING THAT ABOUT 1500 PEOPLE WERE ALL DUMPED OUT ON THE BANK OF THE YUKON FORCED TO FIND THEIR OWN WAY IN A REGION UNHAPPY AND UNEXPLORED. (P46) ALTHOUGH THE GROUP ORIGINALLY TRAVELLED BY STEAMER, THEY TRANSFERRED INTO A LARGE DORY CLOSE TO THE MOUTH OF THE DAHL RIVER. (54) NO DATE WAS GIVEN. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE COPYRIGHT DATE.

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 06598 A 972

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,RECREATION,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST IN 1972, A FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOUTH IN A KLEPPER ARIUS. (P2) THE FIRST PART OF THE TRIP WAS ALL IN CANADA. THE AUTHOR ENCOUNTERED EAGLE, THE FIRST RIVER COMMUNITY ON THE ALASKA SIDE OF THE BORDER. AS THE AUTHOR PASSED THE BORDER, HE REMARKED ON THE 30 FT WIDE SWATHE CUT ON THE "HIGH HILLS" SLOPING "TO THE MUDDY BANKS." EAGLE IS A FEW MILES FARTHER DOWN THE RIVER ON THE LEFT SIDE. THE TOWN BEGINS WITH SCATTERED INDIAN CABINS ALONG THE BANK AND CULMINATES IN MORE SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS ON A HIGH-CUT BANK WHERE THE RIVER MAKES A SHARP TURN TO THE RIGHT AROUND AN ISLAND. BUILDINGS INCLUDE A GENERAL STORE, POST OFFICE, A CHURCH AND AN AIRFIELD WHICH RUNS FROM THE TOWN CENTER TO THE RIVER EDGE. (P135-138) PAGE 139 SHOWS THE AUTHOR IN A LIFE VEST POSING WITH A SMALL OBELISK MARKING THE ALASKA-CANADA BOUNDARY WHERE IT CROSSES THE YUKON. ANOTHER RIVER TRAVELLER APPEARED IN EAGLE THE SAME DAY. HE WAS TRAVELLING SOLO IN A 15 FT GRUHMANN CANOE. PAGE 150 SHOWS A PHOTO OF EAGLE ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON. THE LARGE ISLAND IN THE BEND OF THE RIVER ACROSS FROM EAGLE HAD A WIDE AND BEACH. (P141) THE AUTHOR AND THE CANOE TAVELLER ARRIVED IN EAGLE ON JUNE 26, 1972. BOTH MEN CAMPED ON THE ISLAND IN TENTS FOR A DAY. IT RAINED DURING THE NIGHT AND THE RIVER DROPPED ABOUT 10 INCHES, WHICH MEANT THE BOATS WERE 20 FROM THE WATER'S EDGE. 12 MI FROM EAGLE, THE AUTHOR PASSED CALICO BLUFF ON THE LEFT. 25 MI FROM EAGLE, BOTH BOATERS PULLED INTO A PLACE CALLED HILLERS CAMP, ON THE MAP. IT CONSISTED ONLY OF MUD AND MOSQUITOES. THE AUTHOR CONTINUED 20 MILES FARTHER WHERE NATION WAS SUPPOSED TO BE, THERE WAS NOTHING VISIBLE FROM SHORE, BUT THE AUTHOR FOUND A NICE LITTLE BAY SET INTO AN ISLAND AND CAMPED. THE CANDER JOINED HIM. (P142-144) THE NEXT DAY, THEY SAW BIEDERMAN BLUFF, SOME 20 MILES FROM NATION, WHERE THEY SPOTTED A RED HOMEMADE CANOE PILOTED BY EAST FRANK WHO WAS COOKING SOUP IN A VACANT CABIN ON THE BANK. THE 2 BOATERS SET UP CAMP 20 MILES AWAY BENEATH THE CANYON WALLS NEAR WOODCHOPPER CREEK. (P146) DRINKING WATER WAS OBTAINED THE NEXT DAY FROM A "BROOK TUMBLING CLEAR AND COLD DIRECTLY DOWN A ROCKY WALL INTO THE RIVER." A TRAPPER'S CABIN WAS PASSED AND 2 CHILDREN ENCOUNTERED WHO TOOK CORRESPONDENCE COURSES. (P146-148)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 06598 B 972

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,RECREATION,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE YUKON FLATS ARE A LARGE CURVING BASIN 250 MI LONG AND 10-40 MI WIDE STRETCHING FROM CIRCLE TO STEVENS VILLAGE. ONLY VEGETATION IS SCRAGGY SPRUCE, DENSE ALDER AND WILLOW BRUSH. THOUSANDS OF LOW SHIFTING SAND AND GRAVEL ISLANDS DOT THE RIVER. PERIPHERAL SLOUGHS MAY STRETCH 40 MI THROUGH THE LOW TUNDRA. THEIR WATERS ARE STILL AND DEAD. THE RIVER DROPS LESS THAN 300 FT THROUGH THE FLATS, ONLY A LITTLE OVER A FOOT A MILE. THE NAMES ON THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE OF WHAT TRAVEL IS LIKE: CRAZY SLOUGH, DEAD MAN'S ISLAND, HALFWAY WHIRLPOOL,

PURGATORY. THOUSANDS OF NEAR-STAGNANT LAKES MAKE THE AREA A GREAT BIRD SANCTUARY. A DAM WAS PROPOSED AT RAMPART CANYON TO MAKE A LAKE AND PROVIDE ELECTRICITY. (P149) THE ONLY WAY TO TRAVEL THROUGH THE FLATS IS TO DRIFT WITH THE CURRENT. (P151) ON JUNE 30, THE KAYAKER AND THE GRUNANN CANOEER ARRIVED AT CIRCLE, WHICH IS DOMINATED BY THE YUKON TRADING POST. THE POPULATION IS 12 WHITES AND 50 INDIAN, WHO ARE PROSPEROUS BECAUSE OF TOURISTS COMING IN VIA THE STEESE HIGHWAY. THE TOURISTS THEN ELY TO FORT YUKON TO SAY THEY'VE BEEN INSIDE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. RIVERBOATS CONTINUALLY TRAVEL FROM FORT YUKON TO CIRCLE AND BACK BECAUSE THE FORMER COMMUNITY IS OFFICIALLY "DRY". (P152) PAGE 153 SHOWS THE AUTHOR DRIFTING IN THE YUKON FLATS WITH HIS FEET UP ON THIS KAYAK. DURING THE NIGHT, WHILE CAMPED AT CIRCLE, 2 DRUNKEN "NEANDERTHALS" DROVE UP IN 2 CARS AND DUMPED 2 BOATS INTO THE RIVER FOR A RACE. ONE OF THE BOATS HAD 2 OVERSIZED OUTBOARD MOTORS. A MAN FROM FAIRBANKS HAD A HOUSE BOAT TIED UP AT CIRCLE. HE HAD A CABIN AT NATION WHICH HAD BEEN "STRIPPED BARE" AND HE BLAMED "HIPPIES ON RAFTS". (P154) THE AUTHOR MET THE RAMPART SCHOOL TEACHER. RAMPART WAS 350 MI DOWNRIVER. (P155) PAGE 157 HAS A PHOTO OF CIRCLE CITY. THE AUTHOR AND FRIEND ENCOUNTERED TRACTORS AND TRAILERS ON TRACTOR TREADS WHICH WERE OWNED BY UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CORPORATION AND SEARCHING FOR OIL INDICATORS. HERE THEY MET A COUPLE WHO HAD CANOED FROM EAGLE TO FORT YUKON. (P154-158) ON THE MORNING OF JULY 2, THE AUTHOR AWOKE ON HIS SHALLOW GRAVEL ISLAND, IN THE YUKON TO FIND THE WATER LEVEL HAD GONE WAY UP. (P162) THE KAYAKER AND THE CANOEER CONTINUED DRIFTING WITH THE CURRENT TOWARD FORT YUKON. AS THEY CROSSED THE ARCTIC CIRCLE THEY SAW 2 LARGE RADAR TOWERS, BUT NOTED THAT THE BUSH GREEN VEGETATION DID NOT CHANGE FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06598 C 972

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,RECREATION,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER

ABST THEY PULLED UP ONTO A SPIT OF LAND JUST ABOVE THE TOWN AND SEPARATED BY A LONG DEAD-END TONGUE OF STILL WATER. THE POINT WAS CARPETED IN FOOT HIGH FERNS AND 10 FT SHRUBBERY AND TREES. THE WATER LEVEL WAS VERY HIGH, ALMOST LEVEL WITH THE FERN MEADOW. THE MAIN STREET OF FORT YUKON PARALLELED THE DEAD END SLOUGH. THE TOWN HAD GAS OR OIL STORAGE TANKS, CABINS, A FEW TWO-STORY BUILDINGS, A SCHOOL AND A INDIAN CULTURAL CENTER. (P163) THE KAYAK HAD BEACHED ABOVE FORT YUKON, AND BOTH THE KAYAK AND CANOE LANDED BELOW FORT YUKON BEHIND A LARGE RIVERBOAT. PAGE 165 SHOWS A PICTURE OF THE KAYAK IN THE WATER AND THE CANOE WITH SAIL AT THE FORT YUKON CAMP. ANOTHER PART OF FORT YUKON, 1/4 MI BELOW THE FIRST STOP, HAD A POST OFFICE, A LARGE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND AN AIRPORT WITH A DIRT RUNWAY. "HYPER-UP LONG-NOSED RIVERBOATS" ROARED BY THE CAMPSITE LIKE "RAUCOUS MOTORCYCLES." (P164-166) THE NEXT DAY THE AUTHOR MADE 45 MILES IN 6 HOURS OF PADDLING WITH THE CURRENT. (P170) THE NEXT DAY, ON THE 4TH OF JULY, THE AUTHOR PADDLED 60 MILES IN SIX HOURS AND ARRIVED AT BEAVER, ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P174) A DAY AND A HALF WAS SPENT FLOKTING SLOWLY AND PADDLING TO STEVENS VILLAGE. THE CHANNEL WAS CLOGGED WITH TOTALLY VEGETATED ISLANDS. THE AUTHOR MOVED DOWNRIVER TO CAMP FOR THE NIGHT WHERE THE BANKS WERE NEARLY VERTICAL AND ALMOST 10 FT HIGH. HE CAMPED AT THE SIDE OF THE GRASS AIRSTRIP. (P180) STEVENS VILLAGE HAD RADIO CONTACT VIA SATELLITE. (P183) THE CHANNEL IN FRONT OF STEVENS VILLAGE IS A SLOW-MOVING BACKWATER CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE RIVER BY SEVERAL OVERLAPPING 3-4 MI ISLANDS. THE WATER VEERS TO THE LEFT AFTER PASSING IN FRONT OF THE TOWN, JOINING THE MAIN RIVER, AND SLIDING THROUGH A GAP IN THE FORT HAMLIN HILLS, WHICH FORM THE START OF CANYON COUNTRY AFTER THE FLATS. THE AUTHOR STOPPED AT FORT HAMLIN, A COUPLE OF CRUMBLING LOG CABINS TO LOOK FOR FRESH WATER, BUT FOUND NONE. HE STOPPED BY THE MOUTH OF ANOTHER STREAM LOOKING FOR FRESH WATER, BUT IT WAS ANOTHER STILL WATER SLOUGH. THE YUKON WAS TOO DIRTY TO DRINK. (P184) AFTER THAT, HE FOUND A STREAM CASCADING DOWN A ROCK WALL INTO THE YUKON AND TRAVELLED 90 MILES IN 14 HOURS, WHILE FLOKTING AND READING THOREAU. (P186) IN THE CANYON COUNTRY, THE RIVER BECAME NARROW (1/2 MILE) AND SWIFTER.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06598 D 972

STOR 1603

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4129

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,RECREATION,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER

ABST THE SURFACE WAS SMOOTH AND THERE WERE FEW ISLANDS. THE AUTHOR WAS GOING TO STOP AT THE ISLAND OF KALKA FOR SUPPER BUT THE MOSQUITOES PREVENTED THAT. CRESCENT ISLAND WAS JUST PAST KALKA AND HAD SPRUCE TREES FULL OF RAVENS. (P188) THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED 80 MILES TO TANANA IN 2 DAYS FROM HIS CAMPSITE JUST ABOVE RAMPART. PAGE 191 IS A PHOTO OF RAMPART, STOPPED AT RAMPART AND VISITED THE WEISNER TRADING CO. ONE MAN IN RAMPART SAID THE RIVER WAS 10 FT HIGHER THAN NORMAL. THE RAPIDS OF RAMPART CANYON SEEMED NEGLIGIBLE TO THE AUTHOR, COMPARED TO HIS EARLIER EXPERIENCE OF THE FIVE FINGER RAPIDS. THE AUTHOR HAD DIFFICULTY FINDING A CAMPSITE BECAUSE OF THE HIGH WATER AND THICK BRUSH THAT GREW DOWN THE BANKS. HE FINALLY FOUND A LOW SANDBAR BESIDE THE EDGE OF SIXTEEN MILE ISLAND, WHICH LIES 16 MI ABOVE TANANA. (P193) AS THE AUTHOR APPROACHED TANANA, THE LAND WAS FLAT AND UNMARKED ON THE LEFT SIDE. (P194)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06659 882914

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,FISHING,VEGETATION,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,ECONOMY

ABST PAGE 9 HAS A PHOTOGRAPH OF AN INDIAN WOMAN AND CHILD IN A CANOE OF THE TYPE USED ON THE YUKON RIVER. IN 1882 THE ARCTIC EXPLORER, LIEUTENANT FREDERUK SCHUATKA, FLOATED THE YUKON RIVER ON A RAFT. (P28) PAGE 29 SHOWS A SMALL PHOTOGRAPH OF A NATIVE IN A KAYAK ON THE LOWER YUKON RIVER. A PHOTO ON P 56 SHOWS AN ALASKAN FISH WHEEL ON THE YUKON WITH A BACK DROP OF BIRCH AND SPRUCE TREES. (P56) A PHOTO ON P 59 SHOWS A LARGE RACK OF DRYING SALMON ON THE LOWER YUKON RIVER. A PHOTO ON P 110 SHOWS AN INDIAN GRAVE YARD IN THE BACK GROUND AND A CANOE AND BOAT IN THE FOREGROUND ABOVE NULATO ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P110) P115 HAS A PHOTO OF A NUMBER OF REINDEER ALONG THE SHORE OF THE YUKON RIVER WITH A SMALL BOAT BEHIND THEM (AS NO DATE HAS BEEN GIVEN FOR PHOTOGRAPHS, DATE USED (1914) IS DATE OF DOCUMENT) THE AUTHOR TRAVELED TO FORT YUKON ON THE YUKON RIVER, 300 MILES NORTHWEST OF EAGLE, WHERE HE SPOKE TO A TRAPPER WHO HAS SOLD A SILVER FOX SKIN FOR \$600. (P78-79) A PHOTO ON P83 SHOWS RUBY "THE NEWEST CAMP ON THE YUKON." PAGE 84 HAS TWO SMALL PHOTOS OF INDIAN VILLAGES ON THE YUKON AND TWO PHOTOS ON P85 SHOW THE HOLY CROSS MISSION ON THE YUKON AND THE NATIVE CHILDREN AT THE MISSION.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06663 A 868905

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,AGRICULTURE

ABST IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA", A W GREELY HAS GIVEN A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE YUKON HE INDICATES THAT THE YUKON WATERSHED COMPRISES NEARLY ONE-HALF OF ALASKA; THE RIVER RUNNING IN A BOW-SHAPED, GENERALLY WESTERN COURSE FOR 1,500 MILES FROM THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY TO NORTON SOUND. IT IS SEPARATED FROM THE ARCTIC COAST BY LOW RANGES OF MOUNTAINS. TO THE SOUTH-EAST THE WATERSHED IS LIMITED BY THE ALASKA RANGE. THE YUKON WATERSHED IS PRACTICALLY COVERED WITH SMALL TIMBER, EXCEPT IN THE LOWER REACHES OF A HUNDRED MILES OR SO IN THE DELTA COUNTRY. (P6) FLOWING IN ITS UPPER REACHES THROUGH CANYON-LIKE VALLEYS, IT EMERGES AFTER ENTERING ALASKA INTO A PLATEAU TUNDRA REGION, WHERE ITS WIDE AND WINDING CHANNELS DIVIDE AND FLOW SLUGGISHLY, ESPECIALLY IN THE GREAT FLATS NEAR FORT YUKON. THERE THE ISLANDS AND CUT-OFFS MAKE THE RIVER FROM 10-30 MILES WIDE. FROM FORT GIBBON TO NORTON SOUND THE RIVER VALLEY GROWS STEADILY WIDER, UNTIL THE VAST, TREELESS DELTA REGION IS REACHED; ABOUT 100 MILES INWARD FROM NORTON SOUND. THE DELTA HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 9,000 SQUARE MILES. (P20-21) ALTHOUGH THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE EXTENT, IT IS LARGELY RESTRICTED BY ITS VERY SHALLOW MOUTHS, WHICH ADMIT BOATS DRAWING NOT OVER 3-4 FEET OF WATER. ALL FREIGHT SHIPMENT FOR THE YUKON WATERSHED, THEREFORE, ARE TRANSFERRED FROM THE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS TO RIVER STEAMBOATS WHICH RUN TO ST MICHAEL, NINETY MILES SEAWARD FROM THE APODN MOUTH OF THE DELTA. (P21) AT FORT GIBBON (TANANA), JUNCTION OF THE YUKON AND TANANA, THE 2 RIVERS ARE OPEN ON THE

AVERAGE BY MAY 13 AND CLOSED BY NOV 1. IN 8 YEARS THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION RANGED FROM MAY 7 TO 24, AND ITS CLOSING FROM OCTOBER 21 TO NOVEMBER 9. TOWARD ST MICHAEL FROM FORT GIBBON, THE TIME OF NAVIGATION AVERAGES 3 MONTHS AND 15 DAYS, FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 30. THE ARRIVAL OF THE 1ST BOAT FROM ST MICHAEL RANGES FROM JUNE 2 TO 24. (P23) BETWEEN FORT GIBBON (YANANA) AND FORT EGBERT (EAGLE CITY) 575 MILES UP THE YUKON, THE BOATS USUALLY RUN UP RIVER FROM MAY 16 TO SEPTEMBER 17. (P23) ACCORDING TO GREELY, THERE IS SOME SUCCESSFUL FARMING PRACTICED AT THE HOLY CROSS MISSION ON THE YUKON. CATTLE HAVE BEEN RAISED FOR 10 YEARS OR MORE. IN ADDITION, POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES ARE GROWN. (P46) AT FORT GIBBON AND FORT EGBERT. LARGE QUANTITIES OF VEGETABLES AND POTATOES HAVE BEEN RAISED. (P47) AT RAMPART AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION UNDER THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS LOCATED. GRAIN HAS RIPENED THERE 6 CONSECUTIVE YEARS, AND POTATOES, CABBAGE, PEAS ETC., ALL THRIVE WITH LITTLE CARE. (P48) IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT MINING, GREELY MENTIONS THAT THE GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE YUKON BASIN MORE THAN QUINTUPLED FROM \$1,300,000 IN 1904 TO \$6,900,000 IN 1905. (P55)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06663 B 868905
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,PHOTO

ABST NULATO, AN INDIAN SETTLEMENT OF ABOUT 300, IS AN OLD CENTRE OF TRADING. (P24) ACCORDING TO GREELY, THE AREA OF COAL BEDS ON THE YUKON APPROXIMATES 400 SQUARE MILES. HOWEVER, OIL HAS TENDED TO DISPLACE COAL AS SUPPLEMENTARY FUEL TO THE 30,000 CORDS OF WOOD USED ANNUALLY BY YUKON STEAMBOATS. (P27) GREELY INDICATES THAT MAIN ARTERY, PASSING THROUGH HOT SPRINGS AND FORT GIBBON, CONTINUES DOWN THE YUKON VIA NULATO, AND OVER THE KALTAG PORTAGE TO UNALAKLIK. (P28) MR A. G. MADOREN, IN 1904, MADE A JOURNEY OF NEARLY 300 MILES THROUGH AN UNKNOWN COUNTRY, STARTING FROM THE YUKON RIVER IT INVOLVED MUCH SMALL-BOAT TRAVEL ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P226) RIVER BOATS LEAVE ST MICHAEL ABOUT THICE A WEEK FROM JUNE 20TH TO ABOUT SEPTEMBER 20, AND ARRIVE AT ST MICHAEL ON THEIR RETURN FROM ABOUT JUNE 10 TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER. (P245) ACCORDING TO GREELY, THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, FORMED IN 1868, WAS THE PIONEER OF YUKON TRADE AND NAVIGATION. THE COMPANY'S YUKON FLEET CONSISTS OF 32 STERN-WHEEL, LIGHT DRAFT, MOSTLY OIL-BURNING STEAMBOATS, AND 35 FREIGHT CARRYING BARGES WHICH ARE TOWED BY THE STEAMBOATS. THE COMPANY OPERATES LARGE TRADING STORES AT EAGLE, CIRCLE, RAMPART, KOKRINES, NULATO, AND ANDREAFSKI. (P250) A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 22, SHOWS "STEAMER SARAH, OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO." AT EAGLE ON THE UPPER YUKON. A SECOND PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS "WHITE HORSE RAPIDS ON THE LEHES (UPPER YUKON) RIVER." ON THE RAPIDS ARE 3 MEN TOWING A SMALL BOAT. (P238)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06671 B 898
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,MINING

ABST A.P. SHINEFORD'S BOOK, PUBLISHED IN 1898, IS BASED ON A 5-MONTH CRUISE, ON ADDITION TO PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND RESEARCH MADE WHILE A RESIDENT OF ALASKA. IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE YUKON RIVER THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THE NORTHWESTERN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY, BASED ON ST MICHAEL'S ISLAND, OPERATES A LINE OF STEAMERS ON THE YUKON. SHINEFORD ALSO MENTIONS THAT ABOVE THE DELTAS THE RIVER IS DEEP ENOUGH TO BE NAVIGATED A DISTANCE OF AT LEAST 1,000 MILES BY STEAMERS DRAWING 12-15 FEET, WHILE AN ORDINARY RIVER BOAT CAN ASCEND TO A FURTHER DISTANCE OF 1,000 MILES. IN ADDITION, A NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES ARE NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS FOR FROM 200-500 MILES. (P175) GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN 1802. (P175)

**** MAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06676 B 918
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4131

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST E C WAID HAS COMPILED A BOOK WHICH GIVES A CURSORY GLIMPSE OF THE MANY FEATURES OF ALASKA. SHE INDICATES THAT THE YUKON RIVER IS THE MAIN ARTERY OF TRAVEL AND FREIGHT WITH THE TANANA AND PORCUPINE ALSO NAVIGABLE FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES. (P63) ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH WAS ESTABLISHED AT TANANA, ON THE YUKON, (P108) AND A HOLY CROSS MISSION WAS BUILT ON THE RIVER. (P106) ACCORDING TO A MRS. HIGGINSON, BISHOP ROSE TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON IN A CANOE. (P111) NO APPROPRIATE DATE WAS MENTIONED CONCERNING THIS BODY OF INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE LATEST DATE MENTIONED THROUGHOUT THE BOOK, ASSUMING THIS TO BE CLOSEST TO THE PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06802 963

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY

ABST THE VILLAGE OF KOTLIK IS LOCATED ON THE APOON EXIT OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P1) FREIGHT IS HANDLED IN THE SUMMER BY THE YUTANA BARGE LINE TO POINTS ON THE TANANA AND YUKON AS FAR AS MARSHALL. (P4) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1963.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06812 A 899

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND

GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,FISHING,MINING

ABST MARY LEE DAVIS WAS SPEAKING OF DUNS SCOTUS AND HIS TRIP DOWN THE YUKON RIVER. THE FIRST TOWN HE CAME TO AFTER CROSSING THE BORDER WAS EAGLE CITY. HE WAS TRAVELING IN A 22 FT RIVER BOAT. (P223) PHOTO OF FORT EGBERT. (P224) EAGLE CITY WAS A COLLECTION OF LOG CABINS. FORT EGBERT WAS NEXT TO THE TOWN. (P224) HE REACHED CIRCLE CITY, A TOWN OF 300 CABINS, ON JUL. 21, 1899. CIRCLE WAS THE TRADING CENTER FOR BIRCH CREEK MINING DISTRICT. (P228-229) THE RIVER IN THE "YUKON FLATS" AREA WIDENS UP TO A WIDTH OF ALMOST 20 MI, AND LOOKS LIKE A "LAKE FULL OF ISLANDS." (P230) MENTION OF A STEAMER GOING UP RIVER "BOUND WITH WINTER FREIGHT." (P231) HE PASSED THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS ON HIS TRIP DOWN RIVER: "BURPEE", "SYBIL", "BELLA", "PORTEUS B. HEARE", "ALICE", "HEALY", "PILGRIM", "TACOMA". (TACOMA WAS OWNED BY THE E T CO.) AND THE "MONARCH". (P222-223) "ALL THESE RIVER BOATS WERE FLAT-BOTTOM STERN-WHEELERS OF VERY LIGHT DRAFT. (P223) MENTION OF MEN COMING DOWN RIVER ON THE ICE FROM DAWSON TO NOME. (P223) HIS NEXT STOP WAS FORT YUKON. HE MENTIONS PEOPLE TRAVELING 600 MI. UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON. (P235) HE MENTIONS THE YUKON IS "AMAZINGLY NAVIGABLE". LATTER IN HIS JOURNEY HE PASSED THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS: "LINDA", OF THE ALASKA EXPLORATION CO., WAS SHOving A BARGE NAMED "BEAR", "ROBERT KERR", "LOTTA TALBOT", "LAURADA", "QUICKSTEP", "HANNAH", "SUSIE", "LEAH", "MILWAUKEE", "MARGARET", AND THE "YUKONER". (P244-248) THE STEAMERS "HANNAH", "SUSIE", AND "SARAH" WERE MARK TWAIN TYPE RIVER BOATS AND WERE THE LARGEST BEING 200 FT LONG, A BEAM OF 42 FT AND ABOUT 6 FT DEEP. THEY WERE POWERED TO GET 17 MPH IN STILL WATER. (P248) THE SOIL ALONG THE BANKS IN THE "FLATS" ARE SEDIMENTARY SOIL AND CONTINUOUSLY WASHED AWAY BY THE SWIFT CURRENT. (P249) MANY WILD BERRY PLANTS GREW ALONG THE BANK. (P249) PAST FORT HANLIN-MERELY A TRADING POST AND SMALL NATIVE VILLAGE. (P250) ON JULY 28TH HE REACHED RAMPART CITY. (P225) 3 PHOTOS OF THE YUKON, 1 SHOWING A STEAMER, 1 SHOWING JUST THE RIVER AND 1 SHOWING A SUMMER INDIAN FISH CAMP. (P256) PHOTO OF "A YUKON STEAMER AND HER BARGES AT FORT GIBBON." (P262) PHOTO OF "THE TENNEH CANOE IS SLIM, LONG AND POINTED." (P263) FROM RAMPARTS TO KOYUKUK, THE RIGHT HAND BANK IS A WALL OF CALICO COLOR AND COMPRISED OF QUARTZITE, YELLOW GRAVEL, BLuish SLATE AND SANDSTONE, "AND AT TIMES A SOFT, GREEN ROCK WITH CURIOUS STAR-SHAPED SPECKS CAST IN IT." HE MENTIONS MANY FISH TRAPS ON THE RIVER AFTER PASSING THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P267)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06812 B 899

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4132

STOR 1603399
 HOVT N623556 W1644810 S290W 0830W 14
 LUFR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,DEHENSION,FREIGHT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND
 GEOLOGY,FISHING,MINING,VEGETATION

ABST HE PASSED A PROSPECTOR'S COAL MINE AND USED A SHOVEL FULL IN HIS STOVE. (P267) HE STOPPED AT NULATO WHICH IS NOW AN INDIAN VILLAGE BUT PREVIOUSLY WAS THE FURTHEST INLAND POST OF THE RUSSIAN FUR TRADERS. ABOVE NULATO THERE ARE STEEP CLIFFS WITH PLANTS AND FERNS GROWING AT THE BASE AND THE RIVER IS MORE THAN A MILE WIDE AND IS DEEP.(P269)PASSED ANVIK A LARGE INDIAN SETTLEMENT.(P288)THIS IS THE LAST INDIAN VILLAGE HE NOW TRAVELS INTO ESKIMO COUNTRY. (P290) HE MENTIONS PASSING NATIVES IN LARGE SKINNED CANOES. (P291) PASSED HOLY CROSS. (P294) HE IS NOW FULLY IN ESKIMO COUNTRY BECAUSE "BIRCH BARK CANOES HAVE GIVEN PLACE TO KAYAKS AND TO UMIAKS MADE OF WALRUS HIDE SEWED "GREEN" OVER A LIGHT FRAMEWORK." (P306) LARGER, OPEN UMIAKS WILL HOLD 20-30 PEOPLE AND ARE 40 FT LONG. THE RUSSIANS CALLED THESE BOATS "BAIDARAS." (P306) THE ESKIMO BOATS ARE VERY DURABLE TAKING EXTENSIVE WARE AND TEAR. IF A BOAT SHOULD TEAR IT IS MERELY SEWN UP AGAIN. BIRCH BARK WOULD NEVER DO HERE BECAUSE OF SO MUCH ICE. ONLY B.C. AND SOUTHEASTERN NATIVES BUILD DUG-OUT CANOES BECAUSE THE WOOD IS AVAILABLE. (P306) AUGUST 15TH HE PASSED ANDREAFSKI. THE ESKIMO FISHES THUSLY GLIDING QUIETLY ALONG OVER THE WATER IN HIS LIGHT KAYAK HE WATCHES FOR RIPPLES MADE BY THE SWIMMING SALMON AND IF THE HUNTER FEELS THE FISH IS BIG ENOUGH HE SPEARS IT WITH A BONE SPEAR. THIS METHOD IS MENTIONED IN CONTRAST TO THE INDIAN METHOD WHICH IS A FISH WHEEL. (P309) CAME TO HAMILTONS LANDING. (P310)

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06885 A 833885
 STOR 1603399
 HOVT N623556 W1644810 S290W 0830W 14
 LUFR 31
 KEYW COMMUNITY,PHYSICAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,MAP

ABST THE AUTHOR CITES RAYMOND ("A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE YUKON RIVER", 1869) THAT FORT ADAMS WAS THE EASTERNMOST STATION EVER ESTABLISHED ON THE RIVER AT THAT TIME, WAS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER. THE TANANA RIVER EMPTIES INTO THE YUKON ABOUT 30 MI BELOW THE BANPARTS, AND ITS RAPID WATERS INCREASE THE CURRENT OF THE YUKON. (P24) THE AUTHOR PRESENTS A BRIEF HISTORY OF YUKON RIVER EXPLORATIONS: IN 1833, GLASANOFF PORTAGED FROM NORTON SOUND TO THE YUKON RIVER THEN TO THE KUSKOKWIM, BUT DIDN'T GO ANY FARTHER ON THE YUKON THEN ANVIK RIVER. ALSO, IN THAT YEAR, LT ROSENBERG ATTEMPTED TO EXPLORE THE YUKON MOUTHS (CALLED KHIKPAK) BUT FAILED DUE TO SHALLOW WATER. IN 1838, HALAKOFF ASCENDED THE RIVER AS FAR AS THE SITE OF NULATO, 24 MI BELOW THE KOYUKUK. CAPT KUPRIANOFF ALSO SENT SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS PRIOR TO 1841. IN 1843, LT ZAGOSKIN ASCENDED THE UNALAKLIK RIVER AND REACHED THE YUKON RIVER AT THE HOGOTLINDA SETTLEMENT (LAT 64 19), THEN ASCENDED THE YUKON TO THE KOYUKUK. (PP26 TO 27) THE YUKON RIVER IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE "NIGA TO". (P76) ALLEN'S PARTY REACHED THE YUKON RIVER FROM THE TANANA WITHOUT KNOWING IT TILL 2 MI DOWNSTREAM WHERE THEY MET A NATIVE WHO SAID NUKILERAI (TRADING STATION) WAS BELOW AND NUKLUKYET WAS ABOVE. IN A CANOE, THE AUTHOR WENT TO NUKLUKYET TO FIND JUST AN ASSEMBLY GROUND THEN WENT TO NUKILERAI WHICH THEY THEN CALLED NUKLUKYET. THE STEAMBOATS "YUKON" (ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO) AND "NEW RACKET" (CHARPER, MCQUISTEN, MAYO) WERE DUE IN 10 OR 12 DAYS. (PP86,87) PLATES 25, 23 AND 24 ARE SCENES OF NUKLUKYET TRADING STATION. A SHORT TRIP WAS MADE FROM NUKLUKYET TO NULATO AND RETURN. NATIVES ARRIVED AT NUKLUKYET FROM TANANA, FORT YUKON AND THE KOYUKUK DURING END OF JUNE AND EARLY JULY FOR TRADING. ON JULY 11, ALLEN DEPARTED FOR DOWNSTREAM IN A CANOE AND HE NOTES THAT OBSERVATIONS HARDLY DIFFERED FROM CAPT RAYMOND'S 1869 CHART. CAMP 1 WAS AT A TRADING STATION 2 1/2 MI ABOVE THE NOWIKAKAT RIVER (AGENT-COCHREIN), AFTER PASSING THE HELOZIKAKAT RIVER.

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 06885 B 833885
 STOR 1603399
 HOVT N623556 W1644810 S290W 0830W 14
 LUFR 31
 KEYW COMMUNITY,PHYSICAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,MAP

ABST THE YUKON RIVER HAD FREQUENT WOODED ISLANDS. NATIVE SETTLEMENTS WERE ALSO FREQUENT ALONG THE RIVER. AFTER A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4133

RUN OF 201 MI. THE PARTY LANDED AT NULATO. THE THREE NULATOS, LOWER, MIDDLE, AND UPPER, THE LOWER BEING THE FORMERLY BURNED RUSSIAN STATION. THE PARTY MET THE STEAM BOATS AND RETURNED TO NUKLUKYET. THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. FURNISHED TRADERS SUPPLIES AT 25% ABOVE SAN FRANCISCO PRICES PLUS TRANSPORTATION AND BOUGHT FURS AT 1/2 THEIR SAN FRANCISCO VALUE. AFTER EXPLORATIONS OF THE KOYUKUK, THE AUTHORS PARTY PROCEEDED DOWN THE YUKON FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, AFTER HAVING MISSED THE STEAMBOAT BOUND FOR ST MICHAELS. THEY STARTED FROM NULATO, AND STOPPED AT A VILLAGE ON THE LEFT BANK, 5 MI BELOW. THEY PASSED KHALYAT'S ISLAND VILLAGE, AND HALTED AT A VILLAGE ON THE RIGHT BANK, 65 MI BELOW NULATO. THEY PASSED YAKUTSKALITNIK VILLAGE, AND 6 MI FURTHER BELOW THEY REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE AUTOKAKAT, FROM WHICH PORTAGE TO THE UNALAKLIK WAS MADE. (PP109 TO 110) A MAP AND TABLE OF DISTANCES ON THE YUKON RIVER IS INCLUDED.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO JOHN RICE, AS TOLD IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, HE AND HIS CREW ARRIVED AT THE YUKON RIVER 15 MILES WEST OF EAGLE. THEY MET 2 PROSPECTORS COMING DOWN RIVER AND ONE MEMBER OF THEIR PARTY RODE WITH THEM TO EAGLE WHILE THE REST OF THE PARTY HIKED ALONG THE RIVER TO EAGLE. (P100)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 06917 946
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, ONE OF SCOTTY ALLEN'S JOBS WAS FREIGHTING GOODS THAT HAD BEEN BROUGHT IN 1500 MILES UP THE YUKON, TO THE CAMPS ALONG THE VARIOUS STREAMS. (P121) COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1946.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 07107 935947
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY
 ABST "PREHISTORY OF NORTHERN NORTH AMERICAN AS SEEN FROM THE YUKON" BY FREDERICKA DELAGUNA, 1947; SOC. FOR AN- ARCHEOLOGY, IS AN ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY IN 1935 ALONG THE LOWER TANANA, AND MIDDLE AND LOWER YUKON RIVERS. THE CURRENT OF THE YUKON FROM RAMPART TO ANVIK AVERAGES 5 MPH, THEN ON TO HOLY CROSS IT DROPS TO 2 OR 3 MPH. WAVES CAN BE CAUSED BY WINDS DURING SUMMER. YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES "FORM A HIGHWAY FOR TRAVEL, AND THE INDIAN'S CANOES... MAKE FAIRLY GOOD TIME UPSTREAM..." (P24) THE YUKON, LOWER AND MIDDLE, OPENS FOR NAVIGATION ABOUT MAY 12 OR 15. FLOOD LEVELS MAY REACH 10-30 FT ABOVE NORMAL, BACKING UP SLOUGH WATERS FOR MILES, CUTTING NEW CHANNELS AND CHANGING PATTERNS OF TRIBUTARIES. (P25) MUCH OF BOOK TALKS OF VILLAGES ALL ALONG THE YUKON AND ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS AT THESE SITES, FOR EXAMPLE, MOUSE POINT, 6 MI BELOW THE NOWITNA. (P43)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 07144 00001 966
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS BY ANN MCEADYEN CLARK, 1966. IN THE SUMMER NUCLEAR KOYUKUK INDIAN FAMILIES TRAVELLED AS FAR AS THE YUKON RIVER TO TRADE. (P91) WHYPER DESCRIBED THE KOYUKAN CANOE USED ON THE YUKON. BIRCH BARK COVERED A FORM OF WILLOW AND BIRCH AND COULD BE FROM 8 TO 16 FEET IN LENGTH. SEAMS

WERE SEWN WITH SPRUCE ROOTS AND CAULKED WITH GUM. A CANOE WAS PATCHED BY WARKING THE SPRUCE GUM OVER A SMALL FIRE. SINGLE PADDLES ARE MUCH MORE COMMONLY SEEN THAN DOUBLE-ENDED ONES. (P138) FIGURE 5 (P211) DEPICTS USE OF THE RIVER FOR TRAVEL BY THE KUYUKUK INDIANS.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 07145 864
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ATHOPASKAN GROUPS OF CENTRAL ALASKA AT THE TIME OF WHITE CONTACT BY R. A. MCKENNAN 1969. (P335-343) R. MCDONALD, JUNE 25, 1864, WROTE ABOUT A HUDSON'S BAY TRADER WHO MADE A 600 MI JOURNEY DOWN THE YUKON FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERSUADING INDIANS TO TRADE THEIR FURS AT FT YUKON.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 07165 850959
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC,FREIGHT,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE
 ABST "ABOUT 1850 A GROUP OF BRITISH WENT DOWN THE RIVER AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, THE UPPERMOST POINT REACHED BY THE RUSSIAN TRADERS. FOR THE FIRST TIME WHITE MAN HAD TRAVELED THE FULL LENGTH OF THE RIVER AND HAD PROVED THAT IT WAS NAVIGABLE, EVEN THROUGH THE RAMPART AREA PREVIOUSLY DECLARED UNNAVIGABLE BY ZAGOSKIN." IN 1867 FUR TRADERS NAVIGATED THE ENTIRE RIVER WITH CANOES, POLE BOATS, ETC. (P365) IN 1953 THERE WERE 15 BOATS ON THE YUKON: ALASKA RAILROAD, 2 NEW SLED TOWBOATS AND THE LAST STERNWHEELER; 3 BOATS OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICAL ADMINISTRATION FOR SUPPLYING DOWNRIVER AIRFIELDS; 3 OF THE BLACK NAVIGATION CO; AND OTHERS OWNED BY LOCAL CHARTER OUTFITS. (P376) DOCUMENT, "THE YUKON WATERWAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERIOR ALASKA", BY H R SIDDALL, PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, XXVII (NOV 1959) 361-376. COVERS IN SOME DETAIL THE HISTORY OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE YUKON, AS WELL AS THE EFFECT OF THE RAILROAD ON INTERIOR TRANSPORTATION.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 07187 00307 970
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST INFORMATION IS FROM "REVIEW OF INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS, ALASKA, TENTATIVE PLAN OF SURVEY", APRIL 16, 1970. REPORT IS FILED IN BOX G-4-D AND NUMBERED 1517-08. "REPORTED NAVIGATION PROBLEMS ON THE YUKON RIVER CENTER ON SHIFTING CHANNELS AND SHALLOW DEPTHS AT THE RIVER MOUTH." RIVER ENTRANCE HAS NO DEEP DRAFT CAPABILITY. AT ST MICHAEL CARGO IS TRANSFERRED FROM SEAGOING TO RIVER VESSELS. SHALLOW DRAFT CARGO VESSELS AND FISHING VESSELS BOUND FOR COMMUNITY OF ENHONAK, LOCATED APPROXIMATELY AT RIVER MI 20, HAVE DIFFICULTY IN CALM WEATHER. THERE ARE REPORTS OF BANK EROSION AT ENHONAK.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER
 REFN 07187 00400 A 898958
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830N 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,WATER LEVEL
 ABST "TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES". "UNDER NORMAL TRAVELING CONDITIONS THE TRIP FROM NENANA TO MARSHALL AND BACK CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN 10 DAYS TO 14 DAYS; FROM NENANA TO GALENA AND BACK IN ABOUT 5 DAYS." "THE FREE MOVEMENT OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN STEVENS VILLAGE AND MARSHALL APPEARS TO BE ADEQUATE FOR THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4135

PRESENT FOR VESSELS NOT EXCEEDING THE 6-FOOT DRAFT LIMIT, AND NO ADVERSE NAVIGATIONAL PROBLEMS HAVE EVER BEEN ENCOUNTERED BETWEEN TANANA VILLAGE AND CALENA, BETWEEN STEVENS VILLAGE AND FORT YUKON SOME DIFFICULTIES ARISE IN THE LATE SUMMER AND FALL WHEN THE RIVER IS LOW. COMPARISON OF RIVER DATA, APPEARING SINCE 1898 IN PILOTS' RECORDS WITH THE MOST RECENT DATA, REVEAL THAT THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE YUKON RIVER HAS CHANGED VERY LITTLE, AND THE DEPTH DURING A NORMAL WATER YEAR HAS REMAINED ABOUT THE SAME FROM STEVENS VILLAGE TO ITS MOUTH. THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS DETERMINED TO BE APPROXIMATELY 20 FEET WITH MINIMUM DEPTHS OF 7 FEET PREVAILING IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS AND OCCURRING USUALLY LATE IN FALL. "FROM STEVENS VILLAGE TO CIRCLE THE MAIN RIVER CHANNEL SHIFTS FREQUENTLY OVER THE WIDE AREA OF THE YUKON RIVER FLATS. MOST NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS USUALLY APPEAR IN THE LATE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL WHEN THE RIVER RECEDES AND IN SEVERAL PLACES MAXIMUM DEPTHS OF THE CHANNEL MAY RANGE FROM 3 FEET TO 5 FEET. A RESTRICTION SUCH AS THIS ENTAILS THE USE OF SHALLOWER DRAFT VESSELS, SUCH AS THE STERNWHEELER "YUTANA" WITH A 2 FOOT DRAFT AND PARTIALLY LOADED BARGES, IN ORDER TO REACH FORT YUKON. IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR NO SERIOUS TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS ARE ENCOUNTERED HERE, AND THE FREQUENCY OF SUCH OCCURRENCES AND THEIR ADVERSE EFFECTS UPON THE MOVEMENT OF CARGO ARE FAR LESS THAN THOSE ENCOUNTERED ON THE TANANA RIVER. THE REACH BETWEEN FORT YUKON AND CIRCLE IS EXTREMELY POOR AND PRECLUDES ANY MOVEMENT OF CARGO EXCEPT BY SMALL CARRIERS. THE YUTANA BARGE LINES DOES NOT OPERATE ITS VESSELS ABOVE FORT YUKON." "IN GENERAL, THE MOVEMENT OF CARGO ON THE YUKON RIVER WITH BARGES LOADED UP TO 800 TONS OR 1000 TONS DOES NOT POSE ANY SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN NAVIGATION. IT IS TRUE THAT IN SOME LOCATIONS THE RIVER IS BRAIDED AND SUBMERGED BARS AND OTHER BARRIERS TEND TO RESTRICT THE FREE MOVEMENT OF WATER TRAFFIC. BUT FOR PILOTS WHO KNOW THE RIVER AND PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY, MANY OF THESE OBSTACLES CAN READILY BE BY-PASSED. NORMALLY A RADIO-EQUIPPED PILOT BOAT MOVES ABOUT 6 MILES AHEAD OF THE CONVOY TO SOUND AND SELECT THE BEST CHANNEL." (P3)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 07187 00400 B 898958

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING

ABST: "REGULARLY OPERATING IN THE YUKON RIVER TRAFFIC ARE THE MOTOR VESSELS "YUKON" AND "TANANA", BUILT BY THE "ALBINA ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS" IN PORTLAND AT A COST OF \$500,000 EACH. EACH VESSEL IS POWERED WITH A 1200 HORSEPOWER DIESEL ENGINE. EACH HAS A DRAFT OF 3.5 FEET, AND BOTH WERE PLACED IN SERVICE IN 1954. OTHERS REGULARLY USED ARE THE MOTOR VESSELS TAKU CHIEF POWERED WITH A 250 HORSEPOWER DIESEL ENGINE, AND THE YUTANA POWERED WITH A 150 HORSEPOWER DIESEL ENGINE. EACH HAS A DRAFT OF 2 FEET. HELD IN RESERVE ARE THE TUGS DANACO VII, THE S.T., AND THE KUSKO." (P4) "THESE VESSELS ARE POWERED WITH DIESEL ENGINES RATED AT 150 HORSEPOWER, 250 HORSEPOWER, AND 150 HORSEPOWER RESPECTIVELY. ALL HAVE A DRAFT OF APPROX 10 INCHES, AND DUE TO LOW WATER STAGES IN MANY REACHES OF THE TRANSPORTATION ARTERIES, ALL WERE OPERATED IN 1957. NORMAL OPERATING PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE "YUTANA BARGE LINES" ARE 75 DURING THE TRANSPORTATION SEASON AND 5 THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR. EQUIPMENT OF SMALLER DRAFT AND CAPACITY IS USED IN THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE ABOVE FT YUKON. PRIOR TO HIS DEATH, MR KIRK OPERATED A MEDIUM SIZE TUG, ABOUT 40 FT LONG, AND A 20-TON BARGE ON THE YUKON RIVER FROM DAWSON TO FT YUKON AND ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO OLD CROW. SINCE THEN THE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN ACQUIRED BY ANOTHER SHIPPER WHO MAINTAINS THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE AS HERETOFORE. THE NORMAL ANNUAL CARGO SHIPPED TO THE REGION IS ABOUT 45 TONS. INTERRUPTION OF SERVICE CAME IN 1958, WHEN THE PRESENT OWNER BECAME INVOLVED WITH CANADIAN CUSTOMS OFFICIALS OVER CERTAIN SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS (PERHAPS BONDING). (PAGE 4) THE VOLUME OF CARGO IMPORTED IS LIKEWISE UNKNOWN. FROM THE TRADE CENTERS OF FORT YUKON AND DAWSON LOCAL MERCHANTS SUPPLY PRACTICALLY ALL THE NEEDS OF THE INHABITANTS IN THE UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN. PRINCIPAL EXPORTS ARE FURS AND SMALL QUANTITIES OF PRECIOUS METALS SHIPPED BY AIRCRAFT. IMPORTS CONSISTING OF URGENT FREIGHT AND PERISHABLE PRODUCE, MAIL DELIVERIES, AND PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ARE LIKEWISE ACCOMPLISHED BY COMMERCIAL OR PRIVATE AIRCRAFTS." (P5)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 07187 00400 C 898958

STOR 1603399

ROUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW: TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING

ABST: "TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES" INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY ARTHUR PETERSON NOV 17, 1958. DURING THE MINING SEASON, MR STRACK "PROVIDES FOR THE SHIPPING NEEDS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA ALONG THE YUKON RIVER BETWEEN CIRCLE AND FORT YUKON. HE IS EQUIPPED TO HANDLE ABOUT 25 TONS PER TRIP AND HAULS ABOUT 200 TONS ANNUALLY. HIS CARGO CONSISTS PRINCIPALLY OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TRUCKED TO CIRCLE FROM FAIRBANKS." (P5-6) "IN 1958 TRUCKING COMPANIES AND SMALL INDIVIDUAL SHIPPERS TRANSPORTED APPROXIMATELY 6000 TONS OF CARGO INTO AND OUT OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN. OF THIS AMOUNT WEAVER BROTHERS HAULED ABOUT 4500 TONS AND THE REMAINDER OR 1500 TONS WERE HAULED BY NICK DEHINTIFF AND DON PETERSON. BERDAHL AT CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS FREIGHTS SUPPLIES FOR THE RESORT AND, AS AN ACCOMMODATION, ALSO HAULS SMALL QUANTITIES FOR TRADERS AND INDIVIDUALS LOCATED ALONG THE STEESE HIGHWAY." (P6) THE FOLLOWING NOTATIONS ARE FROM "RECONNAISSANCE TRIP, YUKON-KUSKOKWIM" SEPT 1955, CO-AUTHORED BY JOSEPH T GAY, JR AND GLEN W SHOEMAKER. FROM CIRCLE "150 TONS MOVED OUT UP AND DOWN RIVER". "BILL STRACK", A FREIGHTER, "FREIGHTS 2 BARGES, 23 TONS EACH. PELICAN #4 IS A 55 FT BOAT AND HAS ONE 45 FT BARGE. STRACK AND PELICAN BOTH GO TO FORT YUKON. STRACK ALSO GOES TO OLD CROW." (P5) OLD CROW IS IN CANADA. VILLAGE OF BEAVER RECEIVES "30 TONS OF FREIGHT FROM NENANA BY BOAT." THE TERRITORIAL SCHOOL, "JAMES SAMPSELL", RECEIVES "21 TONS BY BOAT FROM NENANA". (P7) THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL STORE AT TANANA RECEIVES 100 TONS GENERAL MERCHANDISE BY BARGE ANNUALLY. (P9) WHEN AUTHORS ARRIVED AT RUBY ON SEPT 24, 1955 THEY NOTED THE RIVER WAS 20 FT FROM THE TOP OF THE BANK AND 10 FT BELOW HIGH WATER. (P11) IN A SHORT ANONYMOUS REPORT, ALL ABOVE INFORMATION FROM "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEPT 1955 AND JULY 1958". ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX 64-D.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

REFN 07187 00403 A 940941
 STOR 1603399
 MQUT N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW: TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST: "REPORT OF NAVIGABILITY OF TANANA RIVER, ALASKA" BY HARRY L HARTY ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE 1517-08. TANANA RIVER REPORT OF SURVEY 1940-41 BOX 6-4-F. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT. IN 1940 THERE WERE 3 NAVIGATION COMPANIES OPERATING ON THE TANANA, YUKON, AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES: THE ALASKA RAILROAD, THE AMERICAN-YUKON NAVIGATION CO, AND THE BLACK NAVIGATION CO. "THE ALASKA RAILROAD OPERATES TWO BOATS ON THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS, THE "NENANA" AND THE "ALICE". THE "NENANA" TRAVELS BETWEEN MARSHALL ON THE YUKON AND NENANA ON THE TANANA. THIS BOAT MAKES ABOUT 9 ROUND TRIPS A SEASON BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS, FREIGHT CONSIGNED TO FAIRBANKS, SEWARD, AND OTHER INTERIOR TOWNS WHICH ARE SERVED BY THE RAILROAD, IS UNLOADED FROM BARGES AT NENANA AND TRANSFERRED TO RAIL." (P3) "THE "ALICE" OPERATES BETWEEN NENANA AND HOLY CROSS, MAKING 8 ROUND TRIPS A SEASON." BOTH THE "NANANA" AND THE "ALICE" ARE STEAM-POWERED STERNWHEELERS WHICH ARE FUELED BY CORD WOOD OBTAINED FROM WOOD CAMPS ALONG THE RIVERS. (P3) "THE DRAFT OF THE "NENANA" VARIES FROM 2 1/2 FT LIGHT AND 3 FT LOADED, WHILE THE "ALICE", A SMALLER BOAT, DRAWS FROM 2 FT TO 2 1/2 FT. THE UPSTREAM SPEED OF THE BOATS WHILE PUSHING A LOADED BARGE IS APPROXIMATELY SIX MPH FOR THE "NENANA" AND 3 1/2 MPH FOR THE "ALICE". THE DOWNSTREAM SPEEDS ARE DOUBLE THE UPSTREAM SPEED." (P3) BOTH BOATS HAVE GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS AND A GOOD NUMBER OF TOURIST TRAVEL ON THE BOATS. (P3) THE BLACK NAVIGATION COMPANY OPERATES 3 SINGLE SCREW, DIESEL ENGINE BOATS ON THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. THE PROPELLOR CAN BE RAISED MANUALLY BY A SYSTEM OF PULLEYS WHEN SHALLOW WATER IS ENCOUNTERED BY THESE BOATS. THE "KUSKO", WITH A DRAFT OF 3 FT HANDLES "MOST ALL OF THE FREIGHT NORTH OF TANANA, GOING AS FAR AS EAGLE ON THE YUKON." (P3) THE "IDLER", WITH A DRAFT OF ABOUT 2 1/2 FT, HAS AN AVERAGE SPEED UNDER LOAD OF 5 MPH UPSTREAM AND ABOUT 10 MILES DOWNSTREAM. IT OPERATES BETWEEN TANANA AND DOWNRIVER POINTS AS FAR AS HOLY CROSS. (P3) THE "MUDHEN" DRAWS BETWEEN 1 1/2 AND 2 FT OF WATER. IT TAKES CARE OF FREIGHT FROM NULATO VIA THE KAIYUH SLOUGH, TRAVELLING 80 MILES TO THE FOOT OF THE KAIYUH MOUNTAINS. THIS BOAT HAS AN AVERAGE SPEED OF 3 1/2 MILES PER HOUR UPSTREAM AND ABOUT 7 MILES PER HOUR DOWNSTREAM. (P3) "ALL FREIGHT CARRIED BY THE RIVER BOATS CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF MINING EQUIPMENT, FUEL, LUMBER, AND GROCERY SUPPLIES. THE FREIGHT IS MAINLY CARRIED ON LARGE BARGES MEASURING ABOUT 16 FT BY 75 FT, AND WHEN LOADED, DRAW BETWEEN 2 1/2 TO 3 FT.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4137

REFN 07187 00403 B 940941

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE BARGES ARE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE BOW OF THE RIVER BOATS BY MEANS OF TACKLE AND SHOVED IN THAT MANNER. IN THIS WAY, THE BARGE IS EASILY CONTROLLED BY THE RIVERBOAT. (P4) THE BLACK NAVIGATION COMPANY MAINTAINS NO SET SCHEDULES FOR THEIR BOATS. THE ALASKA RAILROAD PRINTS A SCHEDULE BUT IT IS NOT ACCURATE AFTER THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. THE AMERICAN-YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY MAINTAINS A FAIRLY ACCURATE SCHEDULE FOR THEIR BOAT. OPERATING SEASON IS GENERALLY MAY 15 TO OCTOBER 8, DEPENDING ON ICE CONDITIONS. (P4) RUNNING TIMES UNDER LOADED CONDITIONS BETWEEN POINTS FROM FAIRBANKS TO HOLY CROSS FOR THE STEAMER "KUSKO" ARE AS FOLLOWS: FAIRBANKS TO NENANA-6 HRS; NENANA TO TOLOVANA-5 1/2 HRS; TOLOVANA TO HOT SPRINGS-4 1/2 HRS; HOT SPRINGS TO TANANANA-7 HRS; TANANANA TO RUBY-12 HRS; RUBY TO KOYUKUK-8 HRS; KOYUKUK TO NULATO-1 1/2 HRS; NULATO TO KALTAG-4 HRS; KALTAG TO ANVIK-17 HRS; ANVIK TO HOLY CROSS-4 HRS. RETURN TIMES FROM HOLY CROSS TO FAIRBANKS ARE APPROXIMATELY DOUBLE THE DOWNSTREAM TIME. (P4)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 07190 950977

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,FREEZEUP,ICE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY" JOHN MCPHEE, 1977. "BIG SHEETS OF ICE FLOWING ON THE SIDES OF THE RIVER...40-50 FT LONG AND THEY JUST KEEP PACKING TOGETHER, FUSING TO THE SIDES OR JUST KEEP FLOWING DOWNSTREAM."(P277) THERE IS A LEAD BY EAGLE THAT MAY STAY OPEN FOR MORE THAN 2 MONTHS AFTER THE REST IS ICE, UNTIL A COLD SNAP (70 BELOW) WILL FREEZE IT. (P280) RIVERBOATS IN THE MISSISSIPPI STERNWHEELER STYLE, BURNING A CORD OF WOOD AN HOUR, RAN UNTIL MID-CENTURY. THE SARAH, THE YUKON, THE LAVELLE YOUNG, AND DOZENS OF OTHERS TIED UP AT EAGLE. COMPETITION BETWEEN NORTHERN COMMERCIAL AND N AMERICAN TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION IS NOTED. ONE BOATHAN'S PAY WAS \$2 A DAY. (P365-6)

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 07238 879942

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT

ABST DOCUMENT IS A LIST OF STEAMERS AND THEIR GROSS TONNAGE THAT OPERATED ON THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY FROM 1879 TO 1942. THE LIST WAS COMPILED ALPHABETICALLY BY N D MC BRIDE. DOCUMENT LOCATED IN MC BRIDE COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS ARCHIVES. MC BRIDE WAS A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE WHICH OPERATED A FLEET OF STERN-WHEELERS ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. SEVERAL PHOTOS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS DOCUMENT BUT ALL ARE OF VERY POOR QUALITY. THIS LIST INCLUDES OVER 250 VESSELS RANGING IN SIZE FROM 20 TONS TO THE 406 TON "KLORDYKE". THIS LIST HAS BEEN ZEROXED AND IS A PART OF THE YUKON RIVER FILE.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

YUKON RIVER

REFN 04180 895

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "THE MAGNIFICENT RUBEN" IS A BOOK ABOUT THE "LIFE AND GAUDY TIMES OF TEX RICHARD" WRITTEN BY CHARLES SAHUELS. TEX QUOTES 2 WAYS OF GETTING INTO THE YUKON VALLEY; (THEY WERE SEARCHING FOR GOLD). ONE WAY WAS VIA THE YUKON

RIVER LEAVING FROM ST MICHAEL AND TRAVELING UP RIVER IN A SHALLOW DRAFT; WOOD BURNING, STEAMBOAT, THE OTHER WAY WAS VIA JUNEAU, DYEA AND THE CHILKOOT PASS OR THROUGH SKAGWAY AND WHITE PASS. (P34) SUPPLIES WERE SHIPPED TO THE INTERIOR VIA STEAM BOAT. THEY CHOSE THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE. THEY ARRIVED AT CIRCLE CITY TO FIND 400 CABINS MEASURING 14X14 FT. (P40) TWO MEN AL MAYO AND JACK MC QUESTEN WERE COMMISSIONED AGENTS OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY RUNNING A FUR TRADING STEAMER UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. THEY HELPED ESTABLISH THE TRADING POSTS OF FORT RELIANCE, FORTY MILE, AND FORT YUKON. (P43) TEX WENT TO RAMPART TO OPEN A GAMBLING SALOON. (P62) MENTION OF 2 STEAMERS THE "BELLA" AND "ALICE" DREW ONLY 3 1/2 FT OF WATER BUT OFTEN IN THE FALL WOULD RUN AGROUND UPON SANDBARS. TEX LEFT RAMPART AND TRAVELED DOWN THE YUKON ON A STEAMER TO ST MICHAEL.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER (CIRCLE PROVINCE)

REFN 02040 902

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, PHOTO, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST THE "TWO IMPORTANT TOWNS" IN THE PROVINCE ARE CIRCLE, SUPPLY POINT FOR THE BIRCH CREEK MINES, AND EAGLE (U S MILITARY POST, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND DISTRICT COURT.) EAGLE IS ALSO SUPPLY POINT FOR A NUMBER OF MINES AND IS ALSO THE YUKON TERMINUS FOR THE VALDEZ HAIL ROUTE. PHOTO, P12, SHOWS EAGLE; GRASSY, LOW BUSH BANKS OF YUKON RIVER, HIGH BLUFFS IN BACKGROUND. PHOTO, P12 ALSO SHOWS "CHARACTERISTIC VIEW OF THE BANKS OF THE YUKON, SHOW FUEL RESOURCES" (TREES ALONG BANKS). PHOTO, P14, SHOWS "STEAMER LOADING WOOD ON UPPER YUKON"; THE "SS BAILEY" ALONG SHORE, MANY MEN, STACKS OF WOOD. PHOTO, P 14 ALSO, SHOWS "WOOD-BURNING STEAMER ON YUKON; BELOW EAGLE"; TREE-LINED SHORES, LOW HILLS IN BACKGROUND. FORT YUKON IS NOTED AS "AN IMPORTANT FUR-TRADING POST, AND POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE KOYUKUK WINTER TRAIL." (P21) MAP SHOWS BELT-OF-COAL-BEARING BEDS STRETCHING FROM THE KLONDIKE IN CANADA, AND INTERMITTENTLY INTO U.S. BETWEEN EAGLE AND CIRCLE, ALONG YUKON. AN AREA OF COAL-BEARING ROCKS EXTENDS BACK FROM THE YUKON ALONG SOUTH SIDE OF MISSION CREEK AND EXPOSED IN THE BLUFF BELOW EAGLE. (P26-27) A GOOD WINTER TRAIL HAS BEEN OPENED FROM THE LANDING ON THE YUKON, NEAR THE MOUTH OF WASHINGTON CREEK, TO THE COAL-BEDS, UPSTREAM, ABOUT 10 TO 12 MI. (P32) A GREAT THICKNESS OF SANDSTONE IS EXPOSED AT THE MOUTH OF THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER. (P28) THIS USGS SURVEY PARTY DESCENDED THE YUKON BY CANOE AND ROWBOAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1902.

**** WATN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER (NULATO PROVINCE)

REFN 02040 A 865902

STOR 1603399

MOU N623556 N1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 32 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, VEGETATION, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST USGS SURVEY PARTY TRAVELLED YUKON BY ROWBOAT AND CANOE IN SUMMER 1902. WITHIN THIS PROVINCE THE YUKON FLOWS WITH A SLOW CURRENT AND IS OFTEN DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CHANNELS. ALONG THE RIGHT BANK IS A SERIES OF BLUFFS AND HILLS, RISING GENERALLY TO A BENCH FROM 100 TO 400 FT ABOVE THE RIVER. NULATO, "LARGEST INDIAN VILLAGE IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA", IS ALSO PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE PROVINCE, WITH TRADING POST AND MISSION. PHOTO, P56, SHOWS NULATO, ABOUT 12 BUILDINGS ABOVE RIVER BANKS, MANY BOATS DRAWN UP ON SHORE, PILES OF CUT WOOD, GRASS AND BUSHES, LOW HILLS IN BACKGROUND. KALTAG, A SMALL TRADING POST AND POST-OFFICE, ABOUT 40 MI BELOW NULATO, WHERE THE TELEGRAPH LINE AND WINTER HAIL ROUTE LEAVE THE YUKON, AND FOLLOW THE KALTAG R. NEARBY TO ITS HEAD, THEN CROSS THE DIVIDE TO UNALAKLIK R AND EXTEND DOWN THAT RIVER TO NORTON SOUND. KOSEREFSKI, PINUTE, RUSSIAN MISSION ARE ESKIMO VILLAGES, AND ANDREAESKI FURNISHES WINTER QUARTERS FOR A LARGE PART OF THE FLEET OF YUKON STEAMERS. IN THIS FIELD, COAL BEDS ARE FOUND ALONG THE YUKON FOR 200 MI. THE COAL-BEARING SANDSTONES OUTCROP ALONG THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON. (P46) IN THE "NAHOCLATILTEN COAL BED," BLUFFS OF SANDSTONE EXTEND UP THE WEST BANK OF THE YUKON FROM NAHOCLATILTEN FOR ABOUT 20 MI, NEARLY TO THE MOUTH OF THE HELOZI RIVER, AND ARE COAL-BEARING ABOUT 5 MI ABOVE THE VILLAGE. COAL HAS PROBABLY ALSO BEEN FOUND AT A NUMBER OF PLACES IN THE VICINITY, ROUGHLY 50 MI ABOVE NULATO ON THE RIGHT BANK. ABOUT 1/4 MI UP RIVER FROM THIS POINT IS A HIGH BLUFF OF SANDSTONE AND BASALT. TWO BEDS OF COAL WERE SEEN BY THE AUTHOR HERE. IT IS "BITUMINOUS COAL OF GOOD

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4139

QUALITY." ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OPEN UP THESE BEDS FOR COMMERCIAL OPERATION. (P47-48) THE "PICKART COAL MINE" ONE OF THE OLDEST ON THE YUKON RIVER, IS LOCATED "10 MI ABOVE NULATO, ON THE RIGHT BANK." THE COAL IS CONTAINED IN A SERIES OF SANDSTONE BLUFFS WHICH ARE ALMOST CONTINUOUS TO NULATO. ALONG A STRETCH OF THE RIVER ABOVE THE MINE THE CLIFF FACE RISES ABOUT 100 FT ABOVE THE RIVER, AND FROM THE CLIFF, THE HILL SLOPES BACK MORE GENTLY TO ABOUT 600 FT ABOVE THE RIVER. THE PICKART COAL IS BITUMINOUS AND MAKES A GOOD COKE. IT HAS BEEN USED ON RIVER STEAMERS FOR THE "PAST FIVE YEARS". THE COAL WAS READILY SOLD FOR \$10 TO \$15 A TON. MINING WAS BEGUN AT THIS LOCALITY BY THE PICKART BROTHERS IN 1898. ABOUT 1900 THE ALASKAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY ASSUMED CONTROL. THE COAL WAS PILED ON THE BEACH AT THE MOUTH OF THE MINE AND LOADED ON STEAMBOATS AND BARGES WITH WHEELBARROWS. (P49-52) ABOUT A MILE ABOVE NULATO, THE "NULATO COAL BED" WAS OPENED IN A SANDSTONE FORMATION. THIS HAD BEEN STUDIED BY DALL IN THE WINTER 1865-1866 HE SPENT AT NULATO. (P52) THE "BUSH MINE" ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON, IS 4 MI BELOW NULATO, AND OPENS ON A SLOUGH BEHIND THE FIRST ISLAND BELOW NULATO. AT THIS PLACE IS A SMALL BENCH ABOUT 50 FT HIGH, BEHIND WHICH IS A WELL-MARKED ESCARPMENT, RISING TO A FLAT-TOPPED HILL ABOUT 30 FT ABOVE. THE COAL IS CONTAINED IN SANDSTONES. THE OWNERS HAD CONTRACTED TO DELIVER 400 TONS FOR USE BY RIVER STEAMERS. THEY WOULD SLED IT OVER THE ICE TO A SUITABLE LANDING ON THE MAIN RIVER. (P53)

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER (NULATO PROVINCE)

REFN 02040 B 865902

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 32 31

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,VEGETATION,MINING,ECONOMY

ABST THE "BLATCHFORD COAL MINE" IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON 9 MILES BELOW NULATO. THE YUKON BANKS ARE LOW FOR ABOUT 2 MI ABOVE THE MINE, WHERE THE FLATS ARE EXTENDED UP A SMALL CREEK. BELOW THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK A CLIFF OF SILT 50 FT HIGH EXTENDS ALONG THE RIVER FOR ABOUT 1/4 MI, BELOW WHICH SANDSTONE CLIFFS RISE TO A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 100 FT. THE COALBED OF THE BLATCHFORD MINE OUTCROPS AT THE WATER'S EDGE, NEAR THE UPPER END OF THIS SANDSTONE BLUFF. THE ONE COAL SEAM WORKED HERE OUTCROPS BELOW WATER LEVEL. THIS COAL WAS "PRONOUNCED BY SOME ENGINEERS OF RIVER STEAMERS TO BE THE BEST ON THE YUKON." THE MINE IS CONTROLLED BY EMPLOYEES OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY. "PROBABLY NOT OVER 300 TONS" HAVE BEEN MINED SINCE THE COAL WAS DISCOVERED. (P53-55) THE "WILLIAMS MINE" IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON 50 MILES BELOW KALTAG AND ABOUT 100 MI BELOW NULATO. ABOUT 5 MI ABOVE THE MINE, THE RIVER, AFTER DIVIDING INTO A NUMBER OF CHANNELS, COMES TOGETHER AT THE FOOT OF A SERIES OF BLUFFS, CHIEFLY OF SANDSTONE, EXTENDING NORTH AND SOUTH AND FOR A MILE BELOW THE COAL MINE. THE SANDSTONE BLUFFS RISE FROM THE RIVER TO AN ELEVATION OF 150 FT. THE COAL IS BITUMINOUS AND HAS BEEN GENERALLY SATISFACTORY FOR STEAMERS. IT WAS FIRST OPENED UP AS THE "THEIN MINE" AND PRODUCED SOME COAL IN 1900. BEING DEVELOPED IN 1902 BY W E WILLIAMS. ABOUT 1700 TONS OF COAL HAVE BEEN PRODUCED, PILED ON THE RIVER BANK, LOADED ON STEAMERS BY WHEELBARRON. ABOUT 15 MEN EMPLOYED DURING THE SUMMER SEASON. (P55-56) PHOTO, P 36, SHOWS WILLIAMS COAL MINE OPENING INTO RIVER CLIFF; PHOTO, P 56, SHOWS "BARGE LOADING COAL AT WILLIAMS MINE", COAL PILED ON ROCKY SHORE, STEEP CLIFFS, TREES BEYOND. "COAL MINE NO. 1" IS ON THE RIGHT BANK 25 MI BELOW THE WILLIAMS MINE. ABOVE AND BELOW, FOR SEVERAL MILES, ARE SANDSTONE BLUFFS RISING ABOUT 50 FT ABOVE THE RIVER. AT THE MINE, THE BLUFF RECEDES AND A BENCH ABOUT 50 FT HIGH IS BETWEEN THEM AND THE RIVER. THE MINE OPENS ON THE BENCH. THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPENED THE MINE IN 1898 AND 900 TONS WERE PRODUCED BUT THE MINE WAS ABANDONED BECAUSE OF WATER. (P57) THE "HALLS RAPIDS" COAL DEPOSITS ARE WHERE THE SLUGGISH YUKON ACCELERATES SLIGHTLY; ABOUT 50 MI ABOVE ANVIK, A SERIES OF BLUFFS OF TUFFS WITH LIGNITE SEAMS EXTENDS ALONG THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON. SOME OF THE LIGNITE BEDS HAVE BEEN PROSPECTED. (P57-58)

**** HAIN YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER (RAMPART PROVINCE)

REFN 02040 897902

STOR 1603399

HOUT N623556 W1644310 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 34 32

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,PHOTO,ECONOMY,MAP,EXPEDITION

ABST: USGS SURVEY PARTY TRAVELLED RIVER BY CANOE AND ROWBOAT IN SUMMER OF 1902. THE IMPORTANT SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THIS PROVINCE ARE RAMPARTS, DISTRIBUTION POINT FOR A LARGE PLACER-MINING REGION, AND TANANA, LOCATION OF U S MILITARY POST, FT GIBBON. DURING SUMMER OF 1902, THE U S ARMY MAINTAINED A TELEGRAPH LINE FROM ST MICHAEL TO RAMPART. TELEGRAPH STATIONS WERE DISTRIBUTED ALONG THE RIVER BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS AT INTERVALS OF 40 MILES. SEVERAL ATTEMPTS TO OPEN COAL-MINES ALONG THE YUKON HAVE BEEN MADE, INCLUDING "2 MILES BELOW RAMPART," AND "30 MI BELOW TANANA," AS WELL AS THE LOCATIONS OTHERWISE ABSTRACTED HERE. (P36) THE DREW MINE, "PROBABLY THE OLDEST COAL MINE ON THE YUKON," IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT BANK 25 MI ABOVE RAMPART AND OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF HESS CREEK. ALSO KNOWN AS MILLER MINE AND THE PIONEER MINE. IT IS THE ONLY COAL MINE THAT HAS BEEN OPERATED IN THE RAMPART PROVINCE. PHOTO P 36 SHOWS DREW COAL MINE, "MINE BUILDINGS, STEEP BLUFFS, PART BARREN, PART FORESTED. FROM FT HAKLIN TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE MINE, THE YUKON FLOWS IN A CANYON. WITHIN THAT MILE ARE EXPOSURES OF SANDSTONE STANDING AT HIGH ANGLES. AT THE MINE THE EXPOSURES ARE NEARLY VERTICAL. COAL SEAMS ARE ABUNDANT AND OUTCROP ALONG THE RIVER BANK, INTERBEDDED WITH CLAY AND SANDSTONE. ONLY ONE COAL SEAM OF SEVEN HAS BEEN EXPLOITED. SOLID COAL SEEN ABOVE THE WATER LINE AT HIGH STAGE OF THE RIVER AT TIME OF AUTHOR'S VISIT. COAL WAS FIRST DISCOVERED AT THE DREW MINE AND DEVELOPED BY OLIVER MILLER IN 1897. ABOUT 1200 TONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT, USED MOSTLY FOR RIVER STEAMERS AND SOLD AT \$15 PER TON. COST OF WOOD WAS ALSO NOTED AT \$6 TO \$10 PER CORD. (P37-41) FIG 3, P38, IS A "GEOLOGIC SKETCH MAP OF THE VICINITY OF THE DREW MINE." SANDSTONES CARRYING COAL SEAMS OUTCROP ALONG THE LEFT BANK OF THE YUKON FOR 3 OR 4 MI ABOVE HINDOK CREEK AND ALSO ABOUT 2 MI BELOW THE TOWN OF RAMPART. THEY ARE BEST EXPOSED IN A BLUFF ALONG THE LEFT BANK OF THE YUKON FOR SEVERAL MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF HINDOK CREEK. (P41) BETWEEN RAMPART AND TANANA RIVER, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON, TWO LARGE AREAS OF SANDSTONE AND CONGLOMERATE ARE REPORTED TO CARRY BEDS OF COAL. (P43) ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE YUKON 35 MI BELOW TANANA BLUFFS OF SILT AND GRAVEL RISE TO A HEIGHT OF 150 FT ABOVE THE RIVER. NAMED THE "PALISADES," ALSO KNOWN AS THE "BONEYARD." THEY CONTAIN LIGNITE. ONE OF THE BEDS HAD BEEN TUNNELED, BUT WAS CAVED-IN. (P43-44)

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER OR KWIKPAK

REFN 01788 A 842913
 STOR 1603399
 HOUT N623956 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE

ABST: UNDERWOOD STATES THAT THE YUKON IS NAVIGABLE TO WHITEHORSE, CA BY "LIGHT CRAFT VESSELS" WHERE FURTHER NAVIGATION IS IMPEDED BY THE RAPIDS. (P.109) HE NOTES KOKRINES, A FUR-TRADING POST AND TELEGRAPH STATION AND ADDS THAT CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE IN THE VICINITY. (P119-120) RUBY BECAME "THE LURE OF THE PROSPECTORS" IN THE FALL OF 1911 WHEN MINERS STAMPEDED THERE FROM FAIRBANKS, IDITAROD AND OTHER CAMPS. (P.120) BELOW RUBY SITS LOUDEN, A REINDEER AND TELEGRAPH STATION AND TRADING POST. (P.120) NULATO IS ONE OF THE LARGEST INDIAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE YUKON. (P.121) NULATO "IS THE SUMMER TRANSFER POINT FOR THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT VESSELS PLYING ON THE KOYUKUK." (P.123) KALTAG HAS A TRADING POST, A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STATION, AND A WIRELESS STATION. A WINTER TRAIL, OVER FIVE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER THAN THE RIVER, GOES OVERLAND TO UNALAKLIK. (P.123) HOLY CROSS MISSION BREAKS THE YUKON'S "MONOTONY OF WOODED ISLANDS AND BROAD WATERWAYS." RUSSIAN MISSION LIES 8 MILES BELOW HOLY CROSS. (P125-126) "THROUGH THE SAME INTERMINABLE SCENERY OF WOODED ISLANDS, SURROUNDED BY HINDING SLOUGHS OF MUDDY WATER, WITH A SLIGHTLY UNDULATING COUNTRY TO THE NORTH. THE VESSEL WINDS ITS CROOKED WAY ALONG TILL ANDREAFSKY IS REACHED." THIS SETTLEMENT IS IN ONE OF THE MANY CURVES OR BAYS OF THE YUKON DELTA. (P.126) LT ZAGOSKIN OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NAVY ASCENDED THE YUKON TO THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA IN 1842-43. HE ESTABLISHED A POST AT NULATO. (P.376-377) ZAGOSKIN STATED THAT THE YUKON WAS NOT NAVIGABLE ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TANANA. (P.377) "THE ENGLISH TRADERS ON THE YUKON WATERSHED LEARNED FROM THE NATIVES THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE LOWER END OF THE STREAM, AND ABOUT 1850, SOME OF THEM MADE A TRIP TO THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA" (P.382). "THE PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION OF THE MAIN YUKON RIVER WAS MADE BY TRADERS EMPLOYED BY THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY AND ITS FIRST HAPPING WAS MADE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION." (P382)

**** WATH YUKON RIVER YUKON RIVER OR KWIKPAK

REFN 01788 B 842913

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4141

STOR 1603399
 MOUT N623556 W1644810 K290N 0830W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,MINING,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION
 ABST WILLIAM H DALL CONTINUED RESEARCH ON THE LOWER YUKON AFTER THE TELEGRAPH SURVEY PARTY WAS DISBANDED. (P384) "KENNICOTT, FRANK KETCHUM, AND MICHAEL LEBARGE LEFT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON IN 1865, TO SURVEY THAT STREAM, AND AFTER KENNICOTT'S TRAGIC DEATH, KETCHUM AND LEBARGE ASCENDED THE RIVER TO FT. YUKON. DALL AND FREDERICK WYHMER REACHED FORT YUKON IN THE SUMMER OF 1867, MAKING THE FIRST DEFINITE SURVEY OF THIS STREAM. "(P.384) CAPTAIN E.E. SMITH CARRIED ON SURVEYS IN THE YUKON DELTA (P.384) THESE SURVEYS DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED THE RUSSIAN KWIKPAK AND THE YUKON OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY AS THE SAME RIVER "AND ADDED OTHER IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE" (P.384) UNDERWOOD AVERS THAT THE FIRST STEAMBOAT "ASCENDED" THE YUKON IN 1869. (P.401) "FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLING THE DISPUTES BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH TRADERS, CAPTAIN C.W. RAYMOND, U.S.A., IN 1869 WAS INSTRUCTED TO LEAD AN EXPEDITION UP THE YUKON RIVER AND ESTABLISH THE APPROXIMATE POSITION OF THE BOUNDARY LINE. RAYMOND, BESIDES GATHERING IMPORTANT DATA PERTAINING TO THE NATIVES AND THE FUR TRADE AND OTHER RESOURCES, ACCURATELY SURVEYED THE LOWER YUKON RIVER. (P.401) AN "INDIAN ROUTE" (NO DESCRIPTION) TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON WAS IN USE AFTER 1880. (P.404) IN 1882, LT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA TRAVELED FROM FT. SELKIRK, CANADA TO FT. YUKON. TOPOGRAPHER CHARLES W. HOFFMAN SURVEYED THE YUKON AS THE SCHWATKA PARTY DRIFTED. (P.404) CIRCLE CITY, 190 MILES BELOW EAGLE BY RIVER WAS THE MOST POPULOUS CITY IN THE INTERIOR UNTIL THE KLONDIKE RUSH. "IN THE WINTER OF 1897-1898, WHEN A PARTIAL FAMINE OCCURED AT DAWSON, HUNDREDS OF MINERS TOOK THE TRAIL OVER THE ICE TO CIRCLE AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SPRING, WHEN STEAMBOATS BROUGHT MORE, FOOD INTO THE COUNTY." (P109) MANY MINERS RETURNED TO THE CIRCLE AREA FROM DAWSON AFTER THE KLONDIKE PLAYED OUT. (P109) "BELOW CIRCLE THE RIVER RUNS IN A STRAIGHT NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION, BUT UNLESS ONE LOOKED AT THE MAP ONE WOULD NEVER SUSPECT IT. THE STREAM BROADENS OUT AND CIRCLES AROUND HUNDREDS OF ISLANDS."

**** WATN ZAREMBO SPRING ZAREMBO SPRINGS
 REFN 02072 905
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N562500 W1330000 C630S 0800E 08
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST ZAREMBO SPRINGS IS A COLD MINERAL SPRING. THE WATER CONTAINS CARBON DIOXIDE WITH VARIOUS MINERAL SALTS WHICH LEND TO IT AN AGREEABLE FLAVOUR. THE POINT OF OUTFLOW, WHICH IS COVERED AT HIGH TIDE, HAS BEEN ENCASED AND A SMALL WHARF BUILT OVER IT. THE WATER FORCES ITSELF UP THROUGH A PIPE, FROM WHICH DEMIJOHNS AND BARRELS ARE FILLED AND SHIPPED TO SEATTLE, WHERE BOTTLING WORKS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. (P60)

**** WATN ZIMMERMAN CREEK ZIMMERMAN CREEK
 REFN 00026 00046 908
 STOR 160339910085001713000795000630
 MOUT N670900 W1471700 F270N 0020E 15
 LUPR 34 EAST FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST A LETTER PUBLISHED IN ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, JAN. 1908 REPORTS ON THE MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT, SAYING THAT "ZIMMERMAN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO THE EAST FORK IS REPORTED TO BE TURNING OUT WELL. I DO NOT KNOW HOW TRUE THE REPORT IS. I PANNED THERE ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO AND COULD GET AS HIGH AS FOUR CENTS TO THE PAN ON BEDROCK." (P409)

**** WATN ZITZIANA RIVER ZITZIANA RIVER
 REFN 02288 918
 STOR 160339907005001230000722701540
 MOUT N650000 W1503000 F020N 0150W 26
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4142

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,RIVER BASIN

ABST THE COSNA-NOMITNA REGION, ALASKA 1918. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 PP54 H M EAKON. THE ZITZIANA RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS BEING DEEPLY ENTRENCHED IN SILT PLAINS. IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR POLING BOATS AND CANDES WELL UP TO ITS HEAD. (P12) A WINTER ROUTE OF TRAVEL FROM THE VILLAGE OF COSNA LEADS UP THE COSNA RIVER FOR ABOUT 25 MILES THEN EASTWARD ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE ZITZIANA RIVER, AROUND THE EAST MARGIN OF UPLANDS THROUGH A LOW PASS INTO A VALLEY FLOWING TO LAKE MINCHUMINAL. (P18)

**** WATN ZITZIANA RIVER ZITZIANA RIVER

REFN 05176 885
 STOR 160339907005001230000722701540
 NOUT N650000 W1503000 E020N 0150W 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION

ABST JUDGE NICHERSHAM IN HIS "OLD YUKON" SUMMARIZED HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903. HE STATED THAT IN 1885 HENRY T ALLEN WHILE FLOATING DOWN THE TANANA NOTED THE MOUTH OF THE ZITZIANA RIVER WHICH ALLEN NAMED ON HIS MAP THE FORENTZ AFTER AN ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO AGENT. (P315)

**** REFN 00006 966967

LUPR 35 52 11 41 12 13

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,LAKE,EXPEDITION

ABST PATHWAYS OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN ARCTIC LAKE ECOSYSTEMS IS A PROGRESS REPORT TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 15, 1966 THROUGH APRIL 14, 1967, BY ROBERT J BARSDATE, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR. ANALYSES INCLUDED HERE ARE ORGANIC INTERACTIONS, SEDIMENT ANALYSIS, LAKE ICE, AND LAKE CHEMISTRY. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM VARIOUS LAKES FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

**** REFN 00007 966967

LUPR 35 53 52 11

KEYW GENERAL,LAND GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,LAKE,ICE,RIVER,VEGETATION,NO TRAFF

ABST THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY BY BARSDATE, "PATHWAYS OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN ARCTIC LAKE ECOSYSTEMS", WAS TO DETERMINE THE GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTER OF TANGLE LAKES. THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN SEPT 1966 AND AUG 1967. THE TANGLE LAKES ARE AT AN ELEVATION OF LESS THAN 900 M AND THE AREA IS HIGH ALPINE TUNDRA. THERE IS A LACK OF CONSISTENCY IN THE NAMES APPLIED TO THE VARIOUS BASINS BY THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, THE ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME, THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, LOCAL USAGE, AND THIS PAPER. ROUND TANGLE IS APPARENTLY THE ONLY LAKE TO ESCAPE ONE OR MORE ALIASES. FROM THE NW TO SW THE SURROUNDING AREA IS DRAINED BY THE NACLABEN RIVER INTO THE SUSITNA RIVER. THE AREA FROM THE SW TO THE E IS DRAINED BY THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE GULKANA RIVER. THE TANGLE RIVER WATERSHED, ALTHOUGH LOCATED ON THE S FLANK OF THE ALASKA RANGE, FLOWS NORTH INTO THE DELTA RIVER. FIRST TANGLE LAKE LIES AT AN ELEVATION OF 860 M AND LOWER TANGLE, 30 KM TO THE N AT 840 M. ABOUT HALF THE TOTAL LOSS OF ELEVATION OCCURS BETWEEN UPPER TANGLE AND ROUND TANGLE LAKE OVER A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 2 KM. (P2) THE LAKE BASINS ARE PREDOMINANTLY BARE ROCK RANGING UPWARD IN SIZE FROM COARSE GRAVEL. NEAR THE INLET STREAMS ARE AREAS OF HEAVY SILTATION, AND THE BASINS OF THE UPPER MOST LAKES ARE FLAT AND SHALLOW. (P4) THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE LAKES IS CA 32 MILLION CUBIC METERS. (P4) THE TIME OF SPRING BREAKUP IS APPARENTLY HIGHLY VARIABLE, WITH WOJCIK REPORTING JUNE 13, 1953-JUNE 8, 1954; AND SCHALLOCK NOTING ICE ON THE LAKES ON JUNE 29, 1965. (P6) THE CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE TANGLE LAKES VARY AS EXPECTED IN RESPONSE TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE INLET STREAM WATERS. (P6) THIS PUBLICATION ALSO CONTAINS DATA ON ACE AND DEUCE LAKES NEAR FAIRBANKS, AND A NUMBER OF LAKES WITHIN A 10 MI RADIUS OF POINT BARRON. THE FIELD WORK ON THESE COASTAL PLAIN LAKES, JUNE 8-14, 1967, WAS DONE FROM A TRACK VEHICLE. THE SPRING THAW WAS JUST BEGINNING ON JUNE 9 BUT NO LAKE ICE WAS EXPOSED. (P25) MOST OF THE LAKES IN THE VICINITY OF BARRON ARE SO SHALLOW THAT ICE REMAINS ANCHORED TO THE BOTTOM UNTIL LATER IN THE SEASON. THE SURFACE RUN OFF ACCUMULATES ON TOP OF THE ICE. (P26)

**** REFN 00008

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4143

**** REFN 00014 971973

LUPR 11 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, MINERAL, WATER-AIR-CRAFT, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, SOIL, MAP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE

ABST IN A REPORT BY THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCES ON THE COLVILLE RIVER AND OFFSHORE WATERS, FRESHWATER INPUT FROM N-SLOPE DRAINAGES ADDS NITROGEN AND AMMONIA TO OFFSHORE WATERS WHICH PROVIDES NUTRIENTS TO THE AQUATIC LIFE. (P3-4) STATE OF ALASKA LEASED OIL LANDS BETWEEN THE COLVILLE AND CANNING RIVERS. TO EXPLOIT THIS OIL AIRFIELDS WERE BUILT FOR YEAR-ROUND HAULING OF FREIGHT AND PERSONNEL. PERMAFROST UNDERLIES THE COASTAL PLAINS TO DEPTHS OF 1,000 M. "THE ENTIRE COASTAL TUNDRA IS BROKEN WITH NUMEROUS THAW LAKES GENERALLY ORIENTED ABOUT A NNW-SSE AXIS AND SHOWING SIGNS OF ACTIVE TRANSITIONAL STAGES BETWEEN LAKE AND TUNDRA. MOST ARE VERY SHALLOW (2 M) AND FREEZE TO THE BOTTOM DURING WINTER." (P9) MAP SHOWING AREA UNDER INVESTIGATION. (P6) RESEARCH TEAMS USED AIR TRANSPORTATION AND BOATS BUT IN WINTER USED SNOWMOBILES ON THE COLVILLE DELTA AND COAST ALONG WITH A SKI-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT. DENNIS KOGL USED DOG-SLED. (P11-13) COLVILLE, KUPARUK, SAGAVANIRKTOK AND CANNING RIVERS PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION ROUTES FOR SEDIMENTS ENTERING THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (P50) "THE TRANSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT BETWEEN CAPE HALKETT AND CANNING RIVER MOUTH CONSISTS OF A COMPLEX OF SEVERAL RIVER ESTUARIES, DISTRIBUTARY CHANNELS, BAYS, LAGOONS, BARRIERS, BARS, COASTAL BEACHES AND A DELTAIC PLAIN CONSISTING OF TUNDRA. SEVERAL LARGE RIVERS (E.G. COLVILLE, KUPARUK, SAGAVANIRKTOK AND CANNING) HAVE BUILT DELTAS WHICH COALESCE Laterally TO FORM A COMPLEX OF DELTAS. (P147) MAP. (P146) RIVER CHANNELS OF NORTH-SLOPE ARE HIGHLY BRAIDED AND HAVE GREAT CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITY IN SHORT TIME. E.G. IN 1962, 43% OF ANNUAL DISCHARGE FROM COLVILLE RIVER OCCURRED IN 3 WK PERIOD AROUND BREAKUP. (P147) THE RIVERS OF THE AREA ARE PARTLY OR WHOLLY FROZEN ALMOST 8 MOS. OF THE YEAR. (P158) THE LAKES AND PONDS OF THE AREA HAVE ALMOST UNDETECTABLE AMOUNTS OF NITROGEN NUTRIENTS. (P231) CONSIDERABLE VARIABILITY IN FREEZE-OVER DATES DUE TO WEATHER AND WIND STRESS. OFTEN 2 WEEKS PASS FROM FIRST ICE TO COMPLETE COVERAGE. (P231) THIS STUDY WAS MADE TO RESEARCH THE CHEMISTRY, ICE FISH AND MICRO-PLANT OR ANIMAL ORGANISMS IN THE COLVILLE RIVER AND THE SEA LAGOONS AND BAYS SURROUNDING. THE STUDY WAS DONE BY THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCES, 1971-73, TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF THE WATER AND ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS BEFORE OIL DRILLING. MAPS ARE PART OF RECORD.

**** REFN 00026 00001 867907

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, MINING

ABST "COMMERCIAL ALASKA" BY E. S. HARRISON, IN ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO. 1, MARCH 1907, EXPOUNDS ON THE THEME THAT "THIS IS A MONEY-MAKING AGE" AND "COMMERCIALISM DOMINATES THE WORLD". (PP3-10) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT: THE OUTPUT OF GOLD FROM THE NOME COUNTRY SINCE 1898 IS ABOUT \$42,000,000; FROM THE FAIRBANKS REGION SINCE 1903 IS ABOUT \$16,000,000; FROM THE GREAT TREADWELL QUARTZ MINE AND OTHER QUARTZ MINES NEAR JUNEAU ABOUT \$40,000,000. (P5) FROM THE TRIBUTARIES OF (AMERICAN) YUKON, AT LEAST \$10,000,000; FROM SOUTHERN ALASKA AND SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA PLACER MINES, ABOUT \$10,000,000. THE \$118,000,000 TOTAL IS A "LOW ESTIMATE". MOST HAS BEEN MINED SINCE THE "LAST SIX YEARS". THE SEWARD PENINSULA GOLD POTENTIAL IS ESTIMATED AT \$500,000,000. (P6) UNDER AMERICAN DOMINION FURS, FISH AND MINERALS HAVE YIELDED "NOT LESS THAN \$300,000,000". (P9) IN 1906, MINT RETURNS SHOWED THE ALASKAN GOLD PRODUCT TO BE \$21,250,000, PROBABLY A LOW FIGURE. CUSTOMS RECORDS SHOWED THAT IN 1906, ALASKAN IMPORTS WERE VALUED AT \$19,925,942; EXPORTS WERE \$31,534,392. THE EXPORTS WERE: COPPER ORE AND MATTE, FISH, FISH GUANO, FISH OIL, FURS, GYPSUM, TIN ORE, AND CONCENTRATES, WHALE BONE, MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANDISE AND GOLD. NEXT TO GOLD WAS CANNED SALMON AT \$8,449,360; COPPER ORE AND MATTE AT \$1,785,016 (IN 1904 THIS WAS \$258,302). (P10) IMPORTS TO SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA WERE \$4,451,203; SOUTHERN ALASKA, \$3,205,913; NOME COUNTRY, \$6,051,185; YUKON RIVER REGION, \$4,659,844. VESSELS INVOLVED NUMBERED 436. THE COST OF CUSTOMS COLLECTION AT NOME WAS \$0.174 PER DOLLAR COLLECTED; AT SEWARD, IT WAS \$10.415. THE AVERAGE SUCH COST WAS \$0.638. TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALASKA CUSTOMS IN 1906 WERE \$112,111. (P10)

**** REFN 00026 00002 907

LUPR 22 30

KEYW GENERAL, MINING

ABST "MINING IN THE NORTHLAND" BY "SOURDOUGH", IN ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 1, MARCH 1907, DISCUSSES GOLD-MINING METHODS AND TECHNOLOGY IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY. IT INCLUDES A NUMBER OF INTERESTING PHOTOS, MOST OF WHICH, HOWEVER, DO NOT IDENTIFY THE WATER BODIES. (PP11-19)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4144

**** REFN 00026 00003 906

LUPR 20 30 50

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT

ABST "ROAD BUILDING IN ALASKA", COMPILED FROM SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR W P RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, NOTES THAT \$230,500 WAS AVAILABLE FOR ROAD WORK IN ALASKA IN 1906. (PP20-22) IN THAT YEAR 47 MI OF NEW WAGON ROAD WERE CONSTRUCTED AND 40 MI OF EXISTING ROAD WERE MAINTAINED AND IMPROVED. 285 MI OF NEW TRAIL WAS CUT, 200 MI OF EXISTING TRAIL IMPROVED. A "SUBSTANTIAL BRIDGE" ACROSS THE TAZLINA RIVER WAS BUILT AT A COST OF \$19,000; NUMEROUS SMALL BRIDGES WERE ALSO BUILT; AND 247 MI OF WINTER TRAIL FLAGGED. A SURVEY WAS MADE OF A MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND NOME; COST WAS \$35,000; 600 MI WERE SURVEYED TO GET FEASIBLE; SHORTER ROUTE THAN FOLLOWING THE YUKON RIVER. (P20) REGARDING THE VALDEZ TRAIL, "PROBABLY 500 PEOPLE WENT OUT FROM FAIRBANKS AND VICINITY AND PROBABLY 1500 PEOPLE CAME IN. FREIGHT AND EXPRESS AGGREGATED FROM 300 TO 500 TONS. (P21) ABOUT 100 MI OF RAILROAD WAS ADDED TO ALASKAN RAILROADS IN 1906, MAKING A TOTAL OF 240 MI FOR THE WHOLE TERRITORY. THE SEWARD-PENINSULA RAILROAD (FORMERLY THE NOME-ARCTIC) HAS BUILT 60 MI, AND THE SOLOMON RIVER AND COUNCIL CITY RAILROAD ABOUT 16. THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD, HAS BUILT 20 MI, AND THE ALASKA CENTRAL, FROM RESURRECTION BAY HAS ADDED SEVERAL MI; GRADE COMPLETED TO MILE 70. THE COPPER RIVER, NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD AND THE VALDEZ AND YUKON ROAD DID SOME GRADING AND TERMINAL WORK ABOUT VALDEZ. ONE OR TWO ENTERPRISES HAVE BEEN BUSY IN THE VICINITY OF KATALLA, CONTROLLER BAY. (PP21-22)

**** REFN 00026 00006 906

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST "UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE IN ALASKA", IN ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 1, MARCH 1907, (PP88-93) DETAILS THE REPORT OF THE US CUSTOMS SERVICE ON ALL MERCHANDISE SHIPPED INTO AND ALL PRODUCTS SHIPPED OUT OF ALASKA FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1906. THE INFORMATION IS COMPILED FROM SHIP MANIFESTS. COMMUNITIES ARE LISTED; PARTICULAR GOODS SUCH AS COAL, LUMBER, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, LIQUOR ARE TABLED WITH CORRESPONDING VALUES; SOME FOR RESOURCES EXPORTED (COPPER ORE AND MATTE, GOLD, FISH, ETC); NUMBER AND TONNAGES OF VESSELS USED IN THE TRADE ARE ALSO INDICATED.

**** REFN 00026 00017 907

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY

ABST IN "A MUNICIPAL FARMER", BY ROBERT O. JONES, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL. III, NO. 6, AUGUST 1907, (PP488-492) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE CONVERSION OF DYEÁ, FORMER GATEWAY TO THE YUKON, TO A HOMESTEAD FARM BY E. A. KLATT, FORMER PROSPECTOR. HE GREN FIELD CROPS AND VEGETABLES, HAD CATTLE AND HORSES, AND SOLD FARM PRODUCE TO SKAGWAY BUYERS. TURNIPS AT \$50 A TON (6-9 TONS PER ACRE); POTATOES \$50-\$75 PER TONS (6 TONS PER ACRE); HAY AT \$35 TON. (PP488-492)

**** REFN 00026 00019 907

STOR 1602

LUPR 22 21

KEYW GENERAL, MINING

ABST "THE SEWARD PENINSULA IN 1907" BY JOHN A ST CLAIR, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 6, AUGUST 1907, (PP509-513) IS A SURVEY OF THE GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, AND TIN MINING ACTIVITY AND PROSPECTING THROUGHOUT THE REGION, NAMING VIRTUALLY ALL STREAMS IN EACH OF THE DISTRICTS, ASSESSING THEIR SUCCESSES AND FAILURES, AND CONCLUDING THAT IN THE CASE OF NOME, "IT IS CERTAIN TO BECOME THE CAPITAL OF THE RICHEST MINING CENTER IN THE WORLD." (PP509-513)

**** REFN 00026 00021 880907

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST IN "SILVER BOW BASIN, A CENTER OF MINING ACTIVITIES", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 1, SEPT 1907, IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4145

RECOUNTED HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MINING HISTORY OF THE AREA NEAR JUNEAU. THE STORY IS WELL KNOWN AND, OFT-TOLD. REFERENCE WORTHY OF NOTE HERE IS MADE TO THE "OLD INDIAN TRAIL OVER ROBERTS PEAK (NOW KNOWN AS THE "FATHER BROWN TRAIL") TO THE GOLD CREEK VALLEY. THIS IS INCLUDED IN SUB-SECTION OF THE SILVER BOW BASIN REVIEW ENTITLED "PERSEVERANCE MINING CO." (PP27-32)

- **** REFN 00026 00023 907
 STOR 1611
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN "DOUGLAS", BY JOHN HENSON, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 1, SEPT 1907, (PP49-51), THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT IN THAT TOWN "A NEAT, COMFORTABLE, FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE MAY BE HAD FOR \$10 A MONTH". LOWEST WAGES PAID FOR COMMON, UNSKILLED LABOR IS \$3 A DAY; SKILLED LABOR UP TO \$6. (P51)
- **** REFN 00026 00024 907
 STOR 1611
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN "HOME LIFE ON DOUGLAS ISLAND", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 1, SEPT 1907, PP55-60, AUTHOR NOTES THAT A 4-BEDROOM HOME IN TREADWELL COSTS \$10 A MONTH, INCLUDING UTILITIES; IN DOUGLAS, RENTS RANGE FROM \$8 TO \$14 A MONTH, UTILITIES ABOUT \$5 EXTRA. A FEW SPECIAL HOUSES AT \$30. "PLAIN BOARD AT RESTAURANTS COSTS \$25 TO \$30 A MONTH. (P57)
- **** REFN 00026 00029 907
 STOR 1611
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN THE STORY OF "THE SAWMILL AT SITKA", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 2, OCTOBER 1907, (PP148-151) IT IS NOTED THAT, UPON ITS TRANSFER FROM RUSSIAN TO AMERICAN OWNERSHIP IN 1867, THE FOLLOWING ECONOMIC DATA WERE RECORDED: TWO OLD FLOUR-MILL STONES, \$60; SAWMILL OUTPUT, 3000 FT. PER DAY; SAWYER'S PAY, \$1.75 PER DAY; MACHINIST, \$1.25 PER DAY; \$3 PER THOUSAND FOR LOGS; LUMBER, USUAL RATE OF \$20 PER THOUSAND; CEDAR LUMBER, \$35 PER THOUSAND; SHINGLES, \$4 PER THOUSAND. IN 1907, THE SAWMILL TURNS OUT 10,000 FT OF LUMBER DAILY; \$15 PER THOUSAND FOR LOGS. (PP150-151)
- **** REFN 00026 00031 907
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, GENERAL
 ABST IN "RENASCENT VALDEZ", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 2, OCTOBER 1907 (PP162-170) THE AUTHOR REPORTS ON THE START OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA HOME RAILWAY FROM TIDEWATER AT VALDEZ TO THE "SUMMIT", A DISTANCE OF 34 MI. COST OF FREIGHT BY METHODS THEN IN VOGUE "WAS 15 CENTS PER POUND, \$300 PER TON". THE RAILROAD WAS EXPECTED TO REDUCE THE COST SIGNIFICANTLY. THE EXPECTED COST OF THE PROJECT WAS \$340,000. (PP162-170)
- **** REFN 00026 00035 907
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22 21
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN "DITCH CONSTRUCTION AT NOME", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 4, DEC 1907, PP283-288, IT IS REPORTED THAT FREIGHT FROM NOME TO THE MINES IS 6 CENTS PER POUND. THE PRICE PAID FOR 350 MI OF DITCHES BUILT OVER THE "LAST FOUR YEARS" WAS ABOUT \$4,500 PER MI OR MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS. IT COSTS \$1.25 PER DAY TO FEED A HORSE; LABORERS ARE PAID \$5 PER DAY, BOARD FOR EACH MAN COSTS \$2 PER DAY; FOREMEN AND SUPERINTENDENTS \$6-\$10 PER DAY. 72 MI OF RAILROAD WERE BUILT FROM NOME TO KOUGAROK, INCLUDING 5,841 FT OF BRIDGES AND TRESTLES. (PP283-285) PHOTOS, PP284, 286, OF DITCH CONSTRUCTION ON SEWARD PENINSULA. THE DITCHES ARE TO BE USED FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4146

**** REFN 00026 00036 907

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, AGRICULTURE, RIVER, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST IN A REPORT OF THE "POSSIBILITIES OF THE TANANA," ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 4, DEC 1907, PP289-293, PROGRESS IN EXTENDING THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD TO CHATANIKA FROM GILHORE IS NOTED, MAKING 46 MI NOW OPERATIONAL. (1907) TRAFFIC IS MADE EASY FROM FAIRBANKS TO CLEARY CREEK. THE 20 MI OF RAILROAD COMPLETED IN 1907 COST APPROXIMATELY \$20,000 PER MI AND INCLUDED 10 TRESTLES SEVERAL OF WHICH ARE 600 FT LONG AND 45 FT HIGH; TWO HUNDRED MEN WERE EMPLOYED AT \$8 PER DAY. COST OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLEARY CREEK HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ABOUT 1/4 OF EARLIER RATES. THE SEASON'S GOLD CLEANUP WAS \$7,500,000. A LABOR STRIKE REDUCED PRODUCTION; THE MINERS REFUSING TO ACCEPT \$6 A DAY AND BOARD. AGRICULTURAL WEALTH AS WELL AS GOLD MINING WAS DESCRIBED; 30,000 BUSHELS OF IMPORTED POTATOES AT 8 CENTS PER POUND COULD BE REPLACED BY HOME GROWN AT 3-5 TONS PER ACRE. TIMOTHY AND HAY COULD BE SOLD AT 6 CENTS A POUND TO REPLACE THE 2000 TONS IMPORTED TO THE AREA. PLANS FOR A RAILROAD "TO THE COAST" WERE NOTED. (PP 289-293)

**** REFN 00026 00040 907

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

ABST IN NOTES ON "THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION," ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 4, DEC 1907, PP338-342, A REMARKABLE CROP RAISED ON ONLY 3 ACRES OUTSIDE OF FAIRBANKS IS DESCRIBED; 10 TONS OF TURNIPS, 4 TONS OF RUTABAGAS, 8000 HEADS OF CELERY, 5 TONS OF CABBAGES, SEVERAL DOZEN TONS OF MIXED VEGETABLES. THE FARMER, FRED GERHARDT EXPECTS TO EARN \$6 TO \$8000 "CLEAR" ON THE CROPS." (P339)

**** REFN 00026 00043 908905

LUPR 22 21 33 32 53 52

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST "ALASKA'S GOLD RESOURCES" BY E S HARRISON IS AN ARTICLE FOUND IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IV, JAN, 1905, NO 5, PP363-370. CONTAINED IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAJOR GOLD MINING PROPERTIES IN ALASKA AT THAT TIME. THE DEPOSITS ON ANVIL CREEK IN THE NOME COUNTRY WERE DISCOVERED IN 1898, (P365) WHILE IN 1899 THE GOLD IN THE BEACH SANDS THERE WERE DISCOVERED, MAKING THE SEWARD PENINSULA ONE OF THE RICHEST PRODUCING AREAS OF THE STATE. ONE MINE, THE BESSIE CLAIM, PRODUCED NEAR \$1,000,000 IN ONE SEASON AND ON COOPER GULCH \$360,000 WAS TAKEN OUT IN 19 DAYS. (P367) SIMILAR GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS ARE FOUND IN THE GOLD-BEARING REGIONS OF THE KOBUK RIVER AND IN THE TANANA VALLEY. (P366) THE KOYUKUK DIGGINGS ARE LOCATED 700 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P368) THE DISCOVERIES ON THE CHISTOCHINA, SUSITNA, NOATAK AND KOBUK RIVERS, AND ON HURRAH CREEK WERE ALSO MENTIONED. (P369-370) BETWEEN 1898 AND 1905 A GREAT DEAL OF DEVELOPMENT WORK HAD BEEN DONE IN NORTHWESTERN ALASKA, INCLUDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF 400 MILES OF DITCHES. (P370)

**** REFN 00026 00046 908

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST A LETTER FROM COLDFOOT, ALASKA, IN THE SECTION OF THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE ENTITLED "CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALASKA", IN VOLUME IV, JAN 1908, NO 5, (PP409-410) IS REGARDING THE MINING AND PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES IN THE KOYUKUK AREA.

**** REFN 00026 00046 908

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, LAKE, NO TRAFF

ABST A LETTER FROM WALTER H LODGE IN THE SECTION OF THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE ENTITLED "CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALASKA", IN VOLUME IV, JAN 1908, NO 5, (PP409-410) REPORTS ON THE GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE CHANDALAR

DISTRICT. THE CLEAN-UP OF THE PAST SEASON WAS SAID TO BE \$35,000; ALL OF IT FROM BIG CREEK. PAY HAS FOUND THE PAST SUMMER ON THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR. ANOTHER DISCOVERY HAD BEEN MADE ON THE NORTH FORK, NEAR CHANDALAR LAKE. SOME RICH FLOAT QUARTZ HAD BEEN DISCOVERED AT THE HEAD OF BIG CREEK, THOUGH THE LEDGE HAD NOT YET BEEN LOCATED. ZIMMERMAN CREEK WAS REPORTEDLY TURNING OUT WELL, THE WRITER GETTING AS HIGH AS 4 CENTS TO THE PAN ON BEDROCK. (P409)

- **** REFN 00026 00047 908
 STOR 1611
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, SPRING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "THE HOT SPRINGS OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA" BY F. W. ROSENTHAL IS AN ARTICLE FOUND IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IV, JAN, 1908, NO 5, PP415-416, DESCRIBING THE SITKA SPRINGS, TANAKEE OR HOONAH SPRINGS, AND WARMSPRINGS BAY.
- **** REFN 00026 00048 908
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST "THE YUKON DELTA REGION", AN ARTICLE IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IV, JAN 1908, NO 5, (PP422-423) IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE DELTA OF THE YUKON RIVER, BY FATHER BARNUM, S J.
- **** REFN 00026 00048 908
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST "A QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT" IS AN EDITORIAL IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IV, JAN, 1908 NO 5, PP424-427, BY E S HARRISON.
- **** REFN 00026 00049 908
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST "WINTER PROSPECTING IN ALASKA" IS AN EDITORIAL IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IV, JAN, 1908, NO 5. (P428) BY E S HARRISON, WITH A SECTION REPORTING ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER.
- **** REFN 00026 00050 908
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32 35
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST "THE TANANA VALLEY OF ALASKA" BY PERCY NEAKER IS AN ARTICLE FROM THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IV, FEB 1908, NO 6. (PP436-447) IT DESCRIBES THE RESOURCES OF THE TANANA REGION AT THAT TIME, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON MINING AND MINING METHODS, ALSO COVERING AGRICULTURE, TRAPPING, TOURISM, ALONG WITH A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION ACCESSIBILITY, AND A FEW COMMUNITIES. BRIEF MENTION IS MADE OF THE GOLD MINING AT THE FOLLOWING CREEKS; PEDRO, CLEARY, CHATHAM, FAIRBANKS, DOME, ESTHER, VAULT, GOLDSTREAM AND TENDERFOOT. (P437)
- **** REFN 00026 00051 908
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST "ALASKA COPPER" BY E S HARRISON IS AN ARTICLE FOUND IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IV, FEB 1908, NO 6, PP449-455, DESCRIBING THE COPPER RESOURCES OF THE COPPER RIVER REGION.
- **** REFN 00026 00052 908
 LUPR 22 35 60
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "OPPORTUNITIES FOR POOR MEN IN ALASKA" IS AN EDITORIAL FOUND IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, FEB, 1908, VOLUME

IV, NO 6, (PP501-502), DESCRIBING TYPICAL WAGES, EXPENSES, ETC., IN ALASKA AT THAT TIME. NOME IS A CHEAPER MINING CAMP THAN FAIRBANKS BECAUSE NOME IS MORE ACCESSIBLE. NO MONEY LESS THAN 25 CENTS CIRCULATES IN FAIRBANKS, WHILE, IN NOME, Dimes AND NICKELS CAN BE FOUND. THE PREVAILING WAGES IN NOME DURING THE SUMMER SEASON IS \$5 A DAY, AND IN FAIRBANKS THE LOWEST WAGE IS \$5 A DAY AND BOARD, WHILE SKILLED LABOR RECEIVES \$8 TO \$10 A DAY AND BOARD. IN THE KOYUKUK AND CHANDALAR REGIONS THE PREVAILING WAGE FOR LABOR IS \$10 A DAY AND BOARD. THE LOWEST PASSENGER RATE FROM SEATTLE TO NOME IS \$35, TO FAIRBANKS IS \$75. DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR WAGES ARE \$3 OR \$4 A DAY. (P501) SOUTHEAST ALASKA IS MORE ACCESSIBLE, WITH BOTH EXPENSES AND WAGES BEING LOWER. THE LOWEST WAGE AT THE TREADHELL MINE IS \$3 A DAY, NOT INCLUDING BOARD. THE AVERAGE WAGE IN THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT IS \$3 A DAY AND BOARD. (P502)

**** REFN 00026 00053 908

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST "COAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA" BY E S HARRISON, AN ARTICLE IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, MARCH, 1908, NO. 1, (PP3-9), DESCRIBING THE COAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE. REFERRING TO A USGS BULLETINE, ESTIMATES WERE MADE ESTIMATING THE AREA OF COAL-BEARING ROCKS IN ALASKA AT 12,644 SQ MI AND THE KNOWN COAL AREA OF ALASKA AT 1238 SQ MI. CAPE LISBURNE HAS 14.2 SQ MI OF SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, OF BITUMINOUS COAL, THE ALASKA PENN. HAS 69 SQ MI; THE YUKON BASIN HAS 167 SQ MI; CAPE LISBURNE HAS 205 SQ MI; AND ANAKTUVUK RIVER HAS 9 SQ MI; OF LIGNITE COAL, SE ALASKA HAS 10 SQ MI; THE COOK INLET REGION HAS 304 SQ MI; SW ALASKA HAS 16 SQ MI; THE YUKON BASIN HAS 216 SQ MI; THE BERING SEA AREA HAS 52 SQ MI; AND NORTHERN ALASKA HAS 83 SQ MI. (P5-6) BITUMINOUS AND SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL IS FOUND AT CAPE LISBURNE. (P8) THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE COLVILLE RIVER CUT THROUGH MANY COAL VEINS. THERE ARE COAL MINES ON THE YUKON BELOW EAGLE AND NEAR NULATO, AND BETWEEN THE CANTWELL RIVER AND FAIRBANKS THERE IS ANOTHER EXTENSIVE AREA OF COAL ROCKS. NEAR FAIRBANKS IS AN UNDEVELOPED BLUFF WHERE EXPOSED COAL HAS A VERTICLE THICKNESS OF OVER 200 FEET. (P9)

**** REFN 00026 00055 881908

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST "MINOR MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA" IS AN ARTICLE IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, APRIL, 1908, NO 2, (PP103-106), CONCERNING A VARIETY OF VALUABLE MINERALS. IN 1906 THE VALUE OF THE SILVER PRODUCT OF ALASKA WAS \$120,000. (P103) THE FIRST SILVER LODE DISCOVERED ON THE SEWARD PENN. IS ON THE SILVER-BEARING GALENA VEIN ON OMAK CREEK; A BRANCH OF THE FISH, KNOWN AS THE OMAK MINE, THE PROPERTY HAS EVERY APPEARANCE OF BEING ONE OF THE GREATEST DEPOSITS OF SILVER AND LEAD IN THE WORLD. ITS DISCOVERY DATING BACK TO 1881. PLACER AND LODE TIN HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE YORK REGION OF THE SEWARD PENN. (P104) ANTIMONY HAS DISCOVERED ON MANILA CREEK, SEWARD PENN. AND IN THE PLACERS OF SOME OF THE TANANA VALLEY GOLD MINES, NOTABLY CLEARY, ESTHER AND CHATHAM CREEKS. ALSO REPORTED IN THE KANTISHNA AND KUSKOKWIM DISTRICTS. AN EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT OF CINNABAR IS REPORTED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY, WHERE A BLUFF OF THE RED ORE TOWERS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. GRAPHITE HAS BEEN FOUND IN NW ALASKA; BISMUTH HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE GRAVELS OF CHARLEY CREEK ON THE SEWARD PENN; AND A MICA MINE WAS OPERATED IN 1902-03 ON BENELEBEN MOUNTAIN IN THE COUNCIL DISTRICT. VAST DEPOSITS OF SULPHUR HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE ALASKA PENN. THERE ARE GYPSUM BEDS ON CHICHAGOFF IS. AND THE BEST MARBLE IN THE US IS ON PRINCE OF WALES IS. THERE IS PETROLEUM IN THE VICINITY OF KATALLA AND BEDS OF ASPHALTUM IN THE COLVILLE RIVER BASIN. (P105) IN THE REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR 1907 THE VALUE OF GYPSUM IS PLACED AT \$72,965 AS AGAINST \$17,400 FOR 1906. THE VALUE OF TIN ORE AND CONCENTRATES IS \$24,215 AS AGAINST \$22,125 FOR 1906. (P106)

**** REFN 00026 00056 905908

LUPR 30 40 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, CANNERY, ECONOMY, RIVER

ABST "FISHERIES OF ALASKA" BY E S HARRISON IS AN ARTICLE FROM THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, MAY, 1908, NO 3, PP149-158, REGARDING THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN ALASKA. IN 1907 12,752 MEN WERE EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF ALASKA, WITH A TOTAL PRODUCT OF \$10,160,183, WHICH INCLUDED AQUATIC FURS, WALRUS IVORY, WHALEBONE AND FERTILIZER. THE VALUE OF FOOD FISH TAKEN THAT YEAR WAS \$9,000,000; THE GREATEST VALUE IN SALMON. (P149) THE SALMON PRODUCT FOR 1907 WAS \$8,781,366. IN 1905 THERE WERE 42 CANNERIES OPERATING, IN 1906 THERE WERE 47, AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4149

IN 1907 THERE WERE 44. (P150) ALL OF THE OPERATING CANNERIES IN 1907 ARE LISTED ON P152, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING LOCATED ON RIVERS: THE RASHUS ENGEER CANNERY ON THE STIKINE, ALSEK FISHERIES CO SALTERY ON THE ALSEK, THE PETER SUMMERS SALTERY ON THE STIKINE, THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSC CANNERIES ON THE NAKNEK AND UGAGUK RIVERS, THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON CO CANNERIES ON THE KVICHAK, LOCKENUCK AND UGAGUK RIVERS, THE NAKNEK PACKING CO CANNERY ON THE NAKNEK, THE RED SALMON CANNING CO ON THE UGASHIK, THE ALASKA SALMON CO CANNERY ON THE WOOD RIVER AND THE PETER NELSON SALTERY ON THE IGUSHIK RIVER. THE NUSHAGAK AND THE KUSKOKWIM ARE THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT SALMON RIVERS IN ALASKA, WITH THE YUKON ALSO MENTIONED. (P153) IN 1907 THE NUSHAGAK AND WOOD RIVERS WERE CLOSED FOR FISHING. (P154) UP TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 1905 THE TOTAL VALUE OF CODFISH TAKEN IN ALASKA WAS \$4,072,626. (P156) THE TOTAL HERRING PRODUCT FOR 1906 WAS \$37,219. (P157) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNIDENTIFIED STREAMS WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTIONS ARE FOUND ON PP156 AND 157: "SALMON TRYING TO ASCEND A WATERFALL," AND "DEAD SALMON ON THE BANKS OF AN ALASKAN STREAM."

**** REFN 00026 00057 907908

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, ECONOMY

ABST "SEWARD PENINSULA QUARTZ PROSPECTS" BY J J UNDERWOOD IS AN ARTICLE FROM THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, MAY, 1908, NO 3, PP196-201, REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA. SOME OF THE BEST SHOWING OF ANY OF THE FREE GOLD PROPERTIES HAS BEEN ON GOLOBOTTOM CREEK, WHERE CONSIDERABLE WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON AN IMMENSE DEPOSIT OF ORE AT THE HEAD OF THE STREAM, WITH A TWO-STAMP MILL INSTALLED. ACROSS THE DIVIDE ON STEWART RIVER SEVERAL OTHER VEINS HAVE BEEN UNCOVERED, WITH VALUES AS HIGH AS \$140 TO THE TON. FURTHER DOWN THE SNAKE RIVER TWO OR THREE VEINS HAVE BEEN LOCATED FROM WHICH HIGH VALUES IN ANTIMONY AND GOLD WERE TAKEN. ANOTHER PROPERTY OF PROMISE IS ON THE NOME RIVER WITH RETURNS OF \$121 PER TON IN ANTIMONY AND \$4 PER TON IN GOLD. THE LEDGE IS FOUR FEET WIDE. A TUNNEL WAS RUN IN THE SUMMER OF 1907 300 FEET DEEP, AND, AT THIS POINT, THE ANTIMONY ALMOST DISAPPEARS BUT THE GOLD VALUES INCREASE TO OVER \$20 THE TON. (P198) CROPPINGS OF COPPER HAVE BEEN FOUND EXTENDING FROM A POINT ABOUT 4 MILES FROM THE HEAD OF NOME RIVER, ACROSS THE DIVIDE AND ALONG THE EASTERN SHORE OF SALMON LAKE AS FAR AS IRON CREEK AND SOME WORK HAS BEEN DONE AT THE HEAD OF DOME CREEK. (P199) ANOTHER GOOD COPPER SHOWING AT THE HEAD OF TAYLOR CREEK IN THE KOUGAROK DISTRICT, AND ANOTHER AT THE HEAD OF CRIPPLE RIVER. CHARLEY CREEK CARRIES LARGE CHUNKS OF NATIVE BISMUTH. (P200)

**** REFN 00026 00058 908

STOR 1602

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "SEWARD PENINSULA GOLD PLACERS" IN ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, AUG 1908, NO 5, PP367-368, IS A SUMMARY OF A FOREWORD BY A H BROOKS IN USGS BULLETIN NUMBER 328. THIS DOCUMENT IS ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND WILL BE RESEARCHED FROM ITS ORIGINAL SOURCE.

**** REFN 00026 00059 908

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "A TRIP TO DAWSON" BY MRS G H WHEELER, FROM ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, SEPT 1908, NO 6, PP377-380, IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHOR'S JOURNEY TO DAWSON, TRAVELING FROM SKAGWAY BY TRAIN TO WHITEHORSE, AND FROM THERE TO DAWSON VIA STEAMBOAT ON THE UPPER YUKON. THE YEAR WAS PROBABLY 1908, BUT WAS NOT SPECIFIED.

**** REFN 00026 00060 908

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "THE CHURCHES IN THE YUKON" BY ISAAC O STRINGER, REV BRENNO, J ALBERT SEYMOUR AND CAPTAIN ALBERT E BAYNTON IS AN ARTICLE FROM ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, SEP, 1908, VOLUME V, NO 6, PP422-429, DESCRIBING THE HISTORY OF THE MISSIONS OF THE YUKON AREA.

**** REFN 00026 00061 908

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4150

ABST "CURLY- A STORY OF AN ALASKAN HUSKY" BY BILL PARSONS, IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, OCT 1908, VOLUME VI, NO 1, PP55-60, IS AN ANECDOTAL ACCOUNT OF SOME EXPERIENCES OF A COUPLE OF PROSPECTORS "HUSHING" ABOUT INTERIOR ALASKA DURING GOLD RUSH DAYS. IT IS POSSIBLE, THOUGH UNSTATED, THAT THIS IS A FICTIONAL ACCOUNT.

**** REFN 00026 00062 898908

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST IN THE OCT, 1908 ISSUE OF ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME VI, NO 1, A SECTION ENTITLED "OF GENERAL INTEREST" (PP73-78) CONTAINS A REPORT CALLED "TOTAL RECEIPTS OF GOLD AT SEATTLE ASSAY OFFICE", WITH THE TOTAL BETWEEN JULY 15, 1898 AND JUNE 30, 1908 BEING \$158,609,645.14. THE ORIGIN OF THE DEPOSITS IS AS FOLLOWS: NOME DISTRICT, \$32,884,756.87; TANANA, \$21,959,267.46; BALANCE OF ALASKA, \$7,037,656.29; BRITISH COLUMBIA, \$9,920,910.99; YUKON, \$84,849,068; WASH, ORE, AND OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES, \$1,921,995.81. FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908 RECEIPTS WERE \$15,864,333.91, AS COMPARED WITH \$22,977,604.79 THE PRECEDING YEAR. (P75)

**** REFN 00026 00063 908

LUPR 20 30

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "ALASKA-YUKON BELT LINE TRIP", AN ARTICLE IN ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME VI, NOV 1908, NO 2, PP85-100, DESCRIBES THE USUAL TRAVEL ROUTES AND STOPPING PLACES OF THOSE TRAVELING INTO THE YUKON AND NOME DISTRICTS AT THAT TIME. MUCH OF THE INFORMATION IS IN REGARDS TO CANADA.

**** REFN 00026 00064 908

STOR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING

ABST "THE INNOKO DIGGINGS" BY JOE KING, IN ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, NOV 1908, VOL VI, NO 2, PP110-112, IS A DESCRIPTION OF MINING PROGRESS IN THE INNOKO RIVER DISTRICT. PAY HAS BEEN FOUND IN GAINES, LITTLE, SPRUCE, OPHIR, GOLD RUN AND OUGE CREEKS, WITH MOST OF THE PAST SEASON'S PRODUCT COMING FROM GAINES AND OPHIR. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS WORKED LAST SEASON IS 25, AND SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 300 AND 400 PERSONS WILL SPEND THE WINTER THERE. (P110)

**** REFN 00026 00065 897908

LUPR 10 20 30

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "WHEN DISASTER OVERTOOK THE WHALING FLEET", BY JOE KING, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, DEC 1908, VOLUME VII, NO 3, PP189-202, IS THE STORY OF THE MESSENGER'S TRIP FROM PT BARROW AND THE GROUP OF STRANDED WHALERS TO KATHAI IN THE WINTER OF 1897.

**** REFN 00026 00066 908

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST REPORTED IN 1908, "VAULT CREEK HAS HAD MANY NICE CLEANUPS AND A NEW PAYSTREAK HAS BEEN DEFINED ON WILDCAT STREAM, WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF TREASURE CREEK. TREASURE IS TRIBUTARY TO VAULT." (P235)

**** REFN 00026 00066 908

LUPR 35

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "THE TANANA MINES", AN ARTICLE IN THE ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, DEC, 1908, VOLUME VII, NO 3, (PP234-235), IS AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY "OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT" REPORTING ON MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE TANANA DISTRICT.

**** REFN 00026 00068 910

LUPR 31 32 53

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4151

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, FEB 1910, NO 3. "SHOULD AK HAVE FULL TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT", BY PIERE MARCHON, IS AN ARTICLE URGING THAT AK BE GIVEN FULL TERRITORIAL RIGHTS. IT WAS WRITTEN IN 1910. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT "ALASKA HAS MANY RIVERS AND EVERY RIVER IS A HIGHWAY." (P165) SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD, COPPER AND COAL HAVE ALSO BEEN FOUND. THERE ARE PRODUCTIVE CAMPS ON THE KODYUKUK, ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS ON THE CHANDALAR, ... RICH DIGGINGS ON THE INNOKO, ... A PRODUCTIVE CAMP AT VALDEZ CREEK. (P164) A RAILROAD THAT WILL COST 20 MILLION DOLLARS IS BUILDING FROM CORDOVA TO THE MOST IMPORTANT COPPER ZONE IN THE TERRITORY. ANOTHER IS BUILDING FROM SEWARD TO THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS WHICH MAY BE EXTENDED TO THE TANANA VALLEY. THERE ARE 3 RAILROADS ON SEWARD PENINSULA AND A RAILROAD CONNECTS FAIRBANKS WITH THE MINES. (P164)

**** REFN 00026 00069 910

LUPR 10 50

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, GENERAL, RIVER BASIN

ABST ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, FEB 1910, NO 3. IN "CONSERVATION GONE CRAZY", THE AUTHOR (NOT NAMED) DISCUSSES THE COAL FIELDS OF THE BERING AND MATANUSKA RIVERS, AND IN THE COLVILLE BASIN. HE STATES THAT UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS THE BERING AND MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS WILL NOT BE EXHAUSTED IN A CENTURY, BUT MINING IS NOT PROFITABLE AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE EXPENSE (PP171-3) (WRITTEN IN 1910). THE AUTHOR'S POINT IS THAT THE CURRENT CONSERVATION IDEAS AND PLANS ARE RETARDING AK'S DEVELOPMENT.

**** REFN 00026 00072 909

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST ARTHUR CONKLIN IN "THE GRIT OF THE GUGGENHEIMS" WRITES ABOUT HIS 1909 TRIP TO AK WITH THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. FROM ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MARCH 1910, NO 4.

**** REFN 00026 00075 908

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER

ABST "DOWN THE TANANA RIVER ON A RAFT", BY W E PRIESTLY, IS AN ACCOUNT OF HIS 1908 TRIP. ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, APRIL 1910, NO 5.

**** REFN 00026 00081 902

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN

ABST IN "THE CUNNINGHAM STORY AND ETHICS OF COAL SITUATION IN AK", S C ELY GIVES THE ACCOUNT OF CUNNINGHAM'S 1ST TRIP TO THE CUNNINGHAM COAL FIELDS. IN 1902, MR CUNNINGHAM AND HIS PARTY TRAVELLED ON FOOT IN WINTER. THEY HAD TO CROSS NEVER-FREEZING SLOUGHS-SLUSH COMPOUNDED OF ICE AND WATER THAT NEVER HAD A COATING OF ICE ON TOP THICK ENOUGH TO BEAR THE WEIGHT OF A MAN. THEY WADED THROUGH THEM. AT ONE TIME, THEY ATTEMPTED TO CROSS A LAKE. THE ICE WAS TOO THIN FOR A MAN WITH A PACK SO THEY DRAGGED THEIR PACKS ON ROPES BEHIND THEM. WHEN THEY GOT ACROSS THE LAKE, THEY CAME TO A STREAM THAT RAN ALONG THE EDGE OF THE LAKE IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY COULD NOT REACH THE LAND. THEY SKIRTED THE ENTIRE SHORE OF THE LAKE ONLY TO FIND THAT THE ICE CONNECTED WITH THE LAND ONLY AT THE POINT AT WHICH THEY HAD STARTED ON THE LAKE. (P390) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MAY 1910, NO 6.

**** REFN 00026 00084 910

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 35 33

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN ALASKA" CONTAINS A LETTER FROM A MR ASH IN FAIRBANKS ON THE GENERAL MINING CONDITIONS IN APRIL 1910. PAY GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON OTTER, FLAT, BLACK, GLENN, AND WILLOW CREEKS. IT IS QUITE SHALLOW TO BEDROCK IN ALL OF THESE. NEARLY 1,000 LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE AREA. (P421) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4152

VOLUME IX, MAY 1910, NO 6.

- **** REFN 00026 00085 910
LUPR 12 32 41 30
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN
ABST IN THE EDITORIAL OF THE MAY 1910 NUMBER, AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "THE COAL FIELDS OF AK", STATES THAT THERE IS COAL NEAR THE COLVILLE RIVER, ON THE YUKON, IN THE TANANA VALLEY, AND ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (PP427-8) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MAY 1910, NO 6.
- **** REFN 00026 00086 910
LUPR 30 50
KEYW GENERAL, AGRICULTURE
ABST "ALASKA'S FARMING PROGRESS IN 1910" IS A CROP REPORT GIVING THE STATUS OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA AT THAT TIME. (DATE OF DOCUMENT IS 1910. THIS DATE WILL BE USED THROUGHOUT THE ABSTRACTS #00086 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, OCT 1910, NOS 4 AND 5.
- **** REFN 00026 00087 931
LUPR 13 53
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "THE INSIDE STORY OF THE AK CONQUEST", BY CARLYLE ELLIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING OF FRANKLIN F BURT AND WILSON JACKLIN. IT WAS WRITTEN IN 1931 AND APPEARS OUT OF ORDER IN THIS DOCUMENT. THE "AK-YUKON MAGAZINE 1910." ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, OCT 1910, NOS 4 AND 5.
- **** REFN 00026 00088 910
LUPR 50 30
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, GENERAL, MINING
ABST "SUMMARY OF THE MONTH'S PROGRESS IN AK" IS THE OCTOBER, 1910 REPORT OF MINING DEVELOPMENT. THERE ARE GOLD STRIKES IN THE MINERAL AND OREGON CREEK AND THE MCKINLEY LAKE DISTRICTS, (PP269-270) AND ON CROW CREEK AND GULCH CREEK. THERE ARE QUARTZ CLAIMS ON FALLS CREEK, MILLS CREEK, AND CROW CREEK. (PP270-271) THERE IS GOLD MINING ON GULCH, QUARTZ, COOPER, CROW, MILLS, AND CANYON CREEKS AND ON KENAI RIVER. (P271) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, OCT 1910, NOS 4 AND 5.
- **** REFN 00026 00089 910
LUPR 20 30 50
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY, GENERAL
ABST "FIRST ESTIMATE OF THE SEASON'S GOLD OUTPUT", IS A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE MADE BY "ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE" IN THE OCTOBER 1910 NUMBER. BY DISTRICTS THE ESTIMATES ARE: IDITEROD \$500,000, KOBUK-NOATUK (SQUIRREL CREEK) \$200,000, SUSITNA BASIN \$400,000, KOYUKUK \$200,000 AND NIZINA AND COPPER RIVER VALLEY \$100,000. THERE ARE REPORTS OF INCREASED GOLD PRODUCTION ON CACHE CREEK AND THE KUSKOKWIM, AND THERE IS GOLD ON THE INNOKO, CHANDALAR, FORTYHILE, AND YUKON RIVER, AND IN THE TANANA AREA. (P275) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, OCT 1910, NOS 4 AND 5.
- **** REFN 00026 00090 910
STOR 1604
LUPR 41
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "THE GREAT KUSKOKWIM A NEW LAND OF PROMISE", BY D. H. SLEEN, M. D., IS AN ARTICLE BASED ON THE AUTHOR'S 1910 SURVEY OF THE RIVER VALLEY. ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910, NO 5.
- **** REFN 00026 00092 910
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4153

ABST "MANY NEW STRIKES ON THE COPPER RIVER" IS A 1910 ARTICLE ON THE PROSPECTS ON THE CREEKS IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910, NO 5.

**** REFN 00026 00093 910

STOR 1603

LUPR 32

KEYM GENERAL, MINING, LAND, GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST IN "TANANA QUARTZ PROSPECTS OF GREAT MERIT" (1910) THE AUTHOR STATES ALTHOUGH PLACER MINING HAS FALLEN OFF IN THE TANANA VALLEY, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE OF LODE MINING. LODE MINING IS BEING DONE NEAR NO 4 CREEK, CHATHAM CREEK, SHODGEY GULCH, BEDROCK CREEK, CLEARY CREEK, FAIRBANKS CREEK, LITTLE ELDRADO, DOME, FOX, THE CHATANIKA RIVER, ESTER CREEK AND BEAVER CREEK. (PP.313-315) THE ARTICLE GIVES SOME FAIRLY DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT SOME OF THESE MINES. ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910, NO 5.

**** REFN 00026 00094 910

STOR 1602

LUPR 21 22

KEYM GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST IN "KOBUK DISTRICT MAY PROVE A REAL BONANZA" THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES RECENT GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE KOBUK DISTRICT. THE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN IN 1910. ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910, NO 5.

**** REFN 00026 00097 910

LUPR 52

KEYM GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "RAPID PROGRESS ON KENAI AND THE SUSITNA" (1910) IS A REPORT OF NEW GOLD STRIKES, BOTH PLACER AND LODE, AND OF LAST SEASON'S PRODUCTION. ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910, NO 5.

**** REFN 00026 00099 911

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYM GENERAL, MINING, LAKE

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "GOLD QUARTZ MINING IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE KENAI PENINSULA" BY PHILIP J HICKEY. ARTICLE APPEARS IN THE JUNE 1911 ISSUE OF ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE VOL XI, NO 5, PAGES 41-45. ARTICLE DISCUSSES MINING IN THE SEWARD AREA. (P41) SEVERAL GOLD DISCOVERIES WERE MADE IN THE VICINITY OF KENAI LAKE. (P43)

**** REFN 00038 91105 V 911

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYM GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "THE CHITINA LEADER", AUG 5, 1911, VOL 1, NO 47, P 1-4, ARTICLE ENTITLED "CONSTRUCTION OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY". AN EXTENSIVE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN GIVING DETAILS OF THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT ALONG THE COPPER RIVER. INFORMATION IS QUITE DETAILED AND FOUND IN OTHER SOURCES.

**** REFN 00053 93107 V 931

STOR 1603

LUPR 35 36 32

KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, GENERAL, ECONOMY

ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" AUG 7, 1931. REPORTED FROM THE NABESNA MINE THAT THEY HAVE STRUCK 9 FEET OF \$115 ORE IN THE LOWER TUNNEL. A GOOD PLACER PROSPECT WAS FOUND AT THE HEAD OF JACK CREEK. SEVEN QUARTZ CLAIMS WERE STAKED NEAR CHISANA.

**** REFN 00079 91828 W 918

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL MINING ECONOMY

ABST THE ARTICLE "VAN ORSDDEL HAS RETURNED FROM GOLD DISTRICT" APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF SEPT 28, 1918. IT DESCRIBED THE TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT UP THE KANTISHNA AND BEARPAN RIVERS AND DESCRIBED THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT. THERE ARE ABOUT THIRTY OR FORTY MEN IN THE DISTRICT WHO WILL REMAIN THROUGH THE WINTER TO CONTINUE PROSPECTING, AND MANY OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE OUT WHO HAVE NOT BEEN INDUCTED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY WILL, IT IS THOUGHT RETURN TO THE CAMP. IN SPITE OF THE SHORTAGE OF MEN TO WORK THE MINES THIS SEASON, THE OUTPUT FOR THE DISTRICT WILL AMOUNT TO ABOUT \$30,000, WHICH IS ABOUT THE SAME AS LAST YEAR. SEVERAL GOOD PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND, AND IF THE MINERS GET A FAIR SHOW, THE PROBABILITIES ARE THAT THE OUTPUT FOR THE DISTRICT FOR NEXT SUMMER WILL GREATLY EXCEED THE AMOUNT TAKEN OUT THIS SEASON. (P4) JOE QUIGLEY WHO IS LOCATED ON THE SLOPE BETWEEN EUREKA AND FRIDAY, HAS VERY GOOD QUARTZ PROSPECTS AND IS DEVELOPING HIS HOLDINGS. HE IS WORKING ALONE. SEVERAL OTHER PROSPECTORS WHO HAVE SUFFICIENT GRUB TO LAST THEM THROUGH THE WINTER EXPECT TO DEVELOP THEIR FINDS AND EXPECT TO TAKE OUT SOME MONEY NEXT SEASON. THE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTY IS THE ONE THING THAT IS HINDERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KANTISHNA COUNTRY, AND IF THIS DIFFICULTY CAN BE OVERCOME, A LARGE GOLD PRODUCTION CAN BE LOOKED FORWARD TO FROM THIS DISTRICT. (P4)

**** REFN 00079 91904 T 919

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL RIVER MINING ECONOMY LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE ARTICLE "SCOW RETURNING FROM KANTISHNA FOR SUPPLIES" IS INCLUDED IN THE "NENANA DAILY NEWS" OF JUN 4, 1919. SUPPLIES WERE TAKEN UP THE KANTISHNA TO A DESIGNATED (BUT NOT IDENTIFIED) LOCATION AND THEN TAKEN OVERLAND TO THE AITKEN WORKINGS ON A "BIG GALENA LEDGE ON THE END OF THE RIDGE THAT DIVIDES THE FRIDAY CREEK BASIN FROM THAT OF EUREKA CREEK". (P4) THE LEDGE IN QUESTION IS OWNED BY JOE QUIGLEY AND ASSOCIATES, AND AN OPTION ON IT HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THOMAS P AITKEN. THE PARTY LANDED RECENTLY FROM THE SCOW WAS SENT IN THERE BY MR AITKEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPENING UP THE MINE. THE LEDGE IS KNOWN TO CARRY FROM \$130 TO \$600 IN SILVER PER TON, BESIDES A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF LEAD AND SOME GOLD, AND BIG THINGS ARE EXPECTED FROM THE MINE WHICH IS ABOUT TO BE DEVELOPED IN THIS REGION. (P4)

**** REFN 00079 91905 W 919

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL MINING ECONOMY FREIGHT

ABST THE ARTICLE "AITKEN OUTFIT AT UPPER TOWN READY TO MOVE", IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF SEPT 5, 1919, DESCRIBES A PLANNED TRIP UP THE KANTISHNA RIVER TO TAKE SUPPLIES FOR THE AITKEN OUTFIT "WHICH IS DEVELOPING THE QUIGLEY GALENA PROPERTY ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN EUREKA AND FRIDAY CREEKS". (P4) THE ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE PROGRESS AT THIS CLAIM. THE FORCE ENGAGED IN DEVELOPMENT WORK DURING THE COMING WINTER, ON THE AITKEN PROPOSITION, PROBABLY WILL NUMBER FIFTEEN MEN. THE SHAFT WHICH WAS STARTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FOREMAN GRANT EARLY IN THE SEASON, HAS REACHED A DEPTH OF 60 FEET, AND THE MEN ARE NOW ENGAGED IN EXTENDING ONE OF THE QUIGLEY TUNNELS TO TAP THE SHAFT FOR PURPOSES OF VENTILATION. THE RESULTS OBTAINED THUS FAR ARE HIGHLY SATISFACTORY TO MR AITKEN ACCORDING TO STATEMENTS MADE BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM THE KANTISHNA, AND THAT THESE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT IS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT IT IS THE INTENTION OF MR AITKEN TO PROSECUTE DEVELOPMENT WORK, ON AN ENLARGED SCALE DURING THE COMING WINTER. THE ORE ALREADY TAKEN OUT, AND THAT TO BE REMOVED FROM THE LEDGE DURING THE WINTER, WILL BE FREIGHTED TO ROOSEVELT AFTER THE SNOW COMES, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, FOR SHIPMENT TO THE STATES NEXT SPRING. REPORTS RECEIVED IN NENANA INDICATE THAT THE SPRING SHIPMENT IS ESTIMATED AT 700 TONS, AND IT MAY EXCEED THAT AMOUNT, DEPENDING UPON RESULTS OBTAINED DURING THE WINTER. (P4)

**** REFN 00079 91915 Z 919

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL FREIGHT ROUTE RIVER LAND TRANSPORT MINING

ABST THE ARTICLE "BARTLETT COMES FROM KANTISHNA TO GET SUPPLIES", IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF DEC 15, 1919, CONTAINS INFORMATION ON THE KANTISHNA AREA AND THE OVERLAND FROM THERE TO NENANA. ED BARTLETT, OLDTIME

FREIGHTER, WHO HAS A CONTRACT TO HAUL ORE AND SUPPLIES FOR THE AITKEN GALENA MINE IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT, ARRIVED IN NENANA ON SATURDAY FOR A LOAD OF POWDER AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR USE AT THE MINE. HE DROVE A TEAM OF 4 HORSES ACROSS COUNTRY TO THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD, AT KANTISHNA STATION, COMING OUT BY WAY OF THE LLOYD ROAD TO KNIGHT'S, FROM WHICH POINT HE FOLLOWED THE REGULAR KANTISHNA WINTER TRAIL TO THE THIRTYMILE ROADHOUSE, WHERE THE TEAM IS STABLED. (P4) MR BARTLETT HAS THE DISTINCTION OF HAVING PIONEERED THE WAY INTO THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT WITH HORSE-DRAWN SLEIGHS, AND, AS A RESULT OF THE WORK DONE BY HIM WHEN HE TOOK HIS OUTFIT IN LAST FALL, THE TRAIL IS NOW IN GOOD CONDITION FOR HEAVY HAULING. ALL THE STREAMS ARE BRIDGED AND THE TRAIL WIDENED AND OTHERWISE PUT IN SHAPE FOR HORSE RIGS. THE WORK WAS ALL DONE BY MR BARTLETT, WITHOUT ASSISTANCE FROM THE TERRITORY OR THE FEDERAL ROAD COMMISSION. ON THE RETURN TRIP, MR BARTLETT WILL TAKE IN A QUANTITY OF POWDER AND SUPPLIES FOR THE AITKEN MINE AND A TON OF SUPPLIES FOR ED BROOKER, WHO IS DEVELOPING A GALENA LEDGE NEAR THE AITKEN PROPERTY, AND WHO WAS UNABLE TO GET HIS OUTFIT IN ON THE LAST BOATS. REGARDING CONDITIONS IN THE KANTISHNA, MR BARTLETT SAYS THE DISTRICT LOOKS GOOD TO HIM MORE LIKE A QUARTZ CAMP THAN ANYTHING HE HAS SEEN IN THE NORTH. A LOT OF WORK IS BEING DONE THIS WINTER, HE SAYS, NOT ONLY BY THE AITKEN OUTFIT, BUT ALSO BY OTHERS WHO ARE IN THE DISTRICT TO OPEN UP PROSPECTS OR TO MAKE LOCATIONS. THE AITKEN TUNNEL, WHICH WAS DRIVEN TO CONNECT WITH THE SHAFT SUNK DURING THE SUMMER, HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND ORE IS NOW BEING STOPED, WITH CONSIDERABLE ORE IN THE CHUTE AT THE MINE, MORE AT THE ORE HOUSE, WHERE IT IS LOADED ONTO THE SLEIGHS, STILL MORE AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL, AND SOME AT ROOSEVELT, FROM WHICH POINT IT WILL BE SHIPPED TO THE STATES IN THE SPRING. MR BARTLETT SAYS HIS TEAMS HAVE LANDED BETWEEN 75 AND 100 TONS AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL AND THAT THE FIRST LOAD OF ORE REACHED ROOSEVELT ON DECEMBER 11TH. THE FIRST ORE WAS STARTED DOWN THE HILL ON DECEMBER 4TH, AND WHEN MR BARTLETT LEFT THE WORK WAS PROGRESSING VERY SATISFACTORILY. A FOUR HORSE TEAM IS USED FOR THE WORK AND FIVE TONS OF ORE IS TAKEN DOWN FROM THE ORE HOUSE TO THE FOOT OF THE HILL AT A LOAD. STABLES HAVE BEEN ERECTED AT MOOSE CREEK, THE HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF THE FREIGHT OUTFIT, AT BEAR CREEK, AND AT ROOSEVELT, THE ORE BEING MOVED FROM THE FOOT OF THE HILL TO THE RIVER BY RELAY, TEN MILES TO A TEAM. SIXTEEN HORSES ARE IN USE ALTOGETHER. (P4)

**** REFN 00079 92016 U 920

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, WATER LEVEL

ABST

THE ARTICLE "TOLOVANA MINERS WAITING FOR RAIN TO SLUICE DUMPS" APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF JULY 16, 1920. RAIN, AND A LOT OF IT, IS NEEDED TO PUT THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT ON ITS FEET, ACCORDING TO O P GAUSTAD, OWNER OF THE TOLOVANA TRAM, WHO WAS IN NENANA LAST NIGHT ON HIS WAY TO FAIRBANKS TO WAIT FOR BET WEATHER. NO RAIN HAD FALLEN IN THE TOLOVANA UP TO THE TIME GAUSTAD LEFT, AND HE IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE SHOWERS OF THE PAST COUPLE OF DAYS WILL NOT DO A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD OVER THERE. "PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY IS TAKING IT EASY OVER OUR WAY, WAITING FOR A THOROUGH DRENCHING," SAID MR GAUSTAD TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEWS. "SOME WORK IS IN PROGRESS, OF COURSE," HE CONTINUED, "BUT NOT A GREAT DEAL CAN BE DONE WITHOUT WATER, AND UNTIL RAIN COMES THE CAMP WILL CONTINUE TO REMAIN PRACTICALLY AT A STANDSTILL." THERE A NUMBER OF LARGE DUMPS WAITING TO BE SLUICED. SEVERAL OF THEM WERE PARTIALLY PUT THROUGH THE BOXES DURING THE FIRST RUN OF WATER IN THE SPRING, BUT THERE IS MUCH WORK YET TO BE DONE. (P1) MR GAUSTAD IS CONFIDENT THAT STEPS WILL BE TAKEN SOON TO PROVIDE THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT WITH A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF WATER BY TAPPING MIKE HESS CREEK, WHICH WILL INVOLVE CONSIDERABLE DITCHING AND A TUNNEL THRU THE HILL TOWARD THE HEAD OF LIVENGOOD. THE PROJECT HAS BEEN UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR SOME TIME, AND, IF CARRIED THROUGH, WILL MEAN THE INAUGURATION OF MUCH LARGE-SCALE MINING IN THAT DISTRICT. (P1) KELLY AND PAT O'CONNOR HAVE A LOT OF DIRT TO SLUICE ON THE LETRAM CLAIM, ONLY ABOUT A THIRD OF THEIR DUMP HAVING BEEN DISPOSED OF WHEN WATER WAS AVAILABLE FOR SLUICING. THERE IS ANOTHER DUMP ON THE SAME CLAIM WAITING FOR WATER, REPRESENTING THE LAST OF THE FONTAS PAY DIRT. (P1) GAUSTAD DOES NOT MENTION THE CREEK ON WHICH LETRAM CLAIM IS LOCATED.

**** REFN 00079 92201 Y 922

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL

ABST

IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON AUGUST 1, 1922, IT STATES THERE IS CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT OVER THE RECENT HARD ROCK DISCOVERIES, THE VALUE AND EXTENT OF WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN

DETERMINED. NEWS OF THE FIND WAS BROUGHT TO TOWN BY SAM E IVEY, WELL KNOWN OLDTIMER, WHO MADE THE TRIP OUT FROM ROOSEVELT WITH GRANT COURTNEY. THE DISCOVERY WHICH STARTED A SMALL STAMPEDE, WAS MADE BY SHANNON, AT A POINT ABOUT TWELVE MILES FROM COPPER MOUNTAIN. ED JERN, MACE FARRAR AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS IN THAT REGION RUSHED TO THE SCENE OF THE STRIKE AND MR IVEY WAS TOLD THAT ABOUT FORTY CLAIMS HAD BEEN STAKED. THE ORE VALUES THUS FAR FOUND DO NOT WARRANT ANY GREAT EXCITEMENT, BUT THE DISCOVERERS ARE HOPEFUL THAT DEVELOPMENT WILL DISCLOSE THE PRESENCE OF SHIPPING ROCK. JOHN ANDERSON IS ALSO REPORTED TO HAVE FOUND A SIX-FOOT LEDGE ADJOINING THE GRANT AND GILES PROPERTIES ON COPPER MOUNTAIN, NOW BEING PROSPECTED BY JACK PRICE. SAMPLES ASSAYED SHOW \$200 VALUES. WORK ON THE GRANT AND GILES PROPERTY IS STILL GOING ON, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JACK PRICE AND, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE WINTER, ON A SMALL SCALE. HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS ON MOOSE CREEK, WHERE THE SUTHERLAND-HOWELL OUTFIT HAS LARGE HOLDINGS. TWO NOZZLES WERE AT WORK AT THE TIME IVEY LEFT FOR NENANA, BUT THERE IS A LOT OF OYER-BURDEN TO BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE THE GOLD WILL BEGIN MOVING INTO THE BOXES. CONTINUED WET WEATHER HAS CAUSED THE DITCHES TO GIVE SOME TROUBLE, BUT THE WORK IS NOW PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY IN SPITE OF HANDICAPS AND DELAYS. FOREMAN H I MILLER AND A NUMBER OF MEN ARE WORKING ON THE KANTISHNA WAGON ROAD BETWEEN ROOSEVELT AND THE DIGGINGS, BUT THERE HAS BEEN TOO MUCH RAIN FOR THE GANG TO MAKE MUCH OF A SHOWING. THE ROAD IS PRACTICALLY IMPASSABLE AT A NUMBER OF POINTS. CORDUROY IS BEING USED TO RAISE THE ROAD OUT OF THE SWAMP, BUT THE WORK IS DIFFICULT AND SLOW, AND IT WILL TAKE SEVERAL SUMMERS AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO PUT THE ROAD IN SHAPE FOR SUMMER TRAVEL. ALL OF THE STREAMS IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT ARE RUNNING BANK FULL, WHICH RENDERS TRAVELING BOTH DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS. AS IVEY WAS COMING OUT, HE MET THE SECOND MAIL OF THE SUMMER GOING IN, AND LIKE OTHERS RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM THAT SECTION OF THE INTERIOR, HE SAYS AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE MAIL SERVICE IS VERY GREATLY NEEDED. COMPLAINT AMONG THE KANTISHNA PEOPLE IS VERY GENERAL AND LOUD. (P2)

**** REFN 00080 91003 W 910911

STOR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF THE NEWSPAPER THE IDITAROD NUGGET, TAKEN FROM THE PERIOD BETWEEN SEPT 3, 1910 THRU AUGUST 30, 1911, FILMED BY ALASKA HISTORICAL LIBRARY 1966. THE NEWSPAPER PRIMARILY DEALS WITH MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA.

**** REFN 00092 90519 Y 905

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST THE RAMPART NEWSPAPER "ALASKA FORUM" OF AUG 19, 1905, CARRIED A STORY ABOUT GORDON BETTLES' EARLY ACTIVITY IN THE KANTISHNA AREA. IN A STORY HEADLINED "WELL-KNOWN SOURDOUGH STRIKES THE PAYSTREAM," A REPORTER SAYS, "GORDON BETTLES HAS SECURED A GOOD PIECE OF GROUND IN THE NEW KANTISHNA DIGGINGS. MRS. BETTLES RECEIVED LETTERS FROM HER HUSBAND LAST MAIL APPRISING HER OF HIS GOOD FORTUNE. HE PANNED OUT OVER \$500 IN A SHORT TIME. ABOUT 300 MEN ARE IN THE NEW DISTRICT. BEN BAKER IS BUILDING A TRADING POST AT THE NEW TOWNSITE. THE STEAMERS "TANANA CHIEF" AND "JENNIE M" ARE RUNNING ON THE KANTISHNA."

**** REFN 00099 90612 R 906

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, MINING

ABST IN THE NOME SEMI WEEKLY NUGGET, AN ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED GENERALLY DESCRIBING KANTISHNA, ON APR 12, 1906. A MAN NAMED DR HOLMES WAS QUOTED AT LENGTH. HE HAD JUST RETURNED TO TANANA FROM THE KANTISHNA. HE STATES THAT THE FIND OF LAST FALL IS ABOUT THE SAME, AND THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO NEW FINDS. THE PEOPLE RUSHED IN LAST FALL PREPARED FOR SHALLOW DIGGINGS ONLY AND FOUND THE REVERSE. WATER IS ONE OF THE MAIN OBSTACLES TO BE OVERCOME, AND, THERE IS NO MACHINERY IN THE CAMP, DEEP PROSPECTING COULD NOT BE DONE. WHILE THE CAMP AT PRESENT DOES NOT SHOW UP VERY ROSY, AT THE SAME TIME THE COUNTRY HAS ALL THE INDICATIONS OF BEING A GOOD CAMP WHEN SYSTEMATICALLY WORKED. THERE ARE NOW ONLY FOUR CREEKS WHERE PAY IS BEING TAKEN OUT, ONLY TWO BOILER OUTFITS IN THE DISTRICT. ON MOOSE, JOE WARD HAS A BOILER WORKING, AND WILL HAVE OUT A GOOD DUMP. JEROME CHUTE IS WORKING WITH A BOILER ON MOOSE, AND EXPECTS A GOOD CLEANUP. QUITE A LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK IS PROGRESSING ON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4157

GLACIER, WHICH PROMISES TO BE THE BEST OF THE FOUR CREEKS NOW UNDER DEVELOPMENT. ON 11 BELOW UPPER DISCOVERY, CARIBOU, THE GROUND IS SHALLOW, AND THE OPERATORS HAVE FIVE FEET OF DIRT, AVERAGING THREE CENTS FROM THE SURFACE DOWN, AND THE STREAK IS 200 FEET WIDE. THERE IS NO LUMBER MILL IN OPERATION. SLUICE LUMBER IS BEING WHIPSAWED. NOYES' MILL IS PREPARING TO START. A MILL AT DIAMOND IS GETTING OUT SLUICE LUMBER FOR FRANK MANLY, WHO IS WORKING ON NO. 1 ABOVE DISCOVERY, EUREKA CREEK. COMMISSIONER VAN SLYKE IS MOVING FROM ROOSEVELT TO GLACIER CITY, WHICH PLACE IS NEAREST TO THE CREEKS. DIAMOND CITY WILL BE THE SUPPLY POINT FOR THE DISTRICT AND GLACIER WILL BE THE "HURRAH" TOWN. MANY OF THE MEN IN THERE NOW WILL REMAIN THROUGH THE WINTER, AS THEY CONSIDER THE WINTER SEASON IS NOT THE TIME TO PROSPECT IN THAT DISTRICT. DR HOLMES STATES THAT THERE WERE VERY FEW ACCIDENTS AND VERY LITTLE SICKNESS IN THE CAMP. FANNIE MCKENZIE, WHILE ON THE ROOF OF HER CABIN, GETTING SOME MEAT, SLIPPED AND FELL TO THE GROUND, AND WAS BADLY, THOUGH NOT SERIOUSLY, INJURED. THE PRINCIPAL INCIDENT OF THE WINTER WAS THE BIRTH OF A GIRL BABY TO THE WIFE OF NELSON MARTIN. (P3)

**** REFN 00102 89931 0 899
STOR 1603
LUPR 34
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST YUKON PRESS, VOLUME IV, NUMBER 3, CIRCLE CITY, ALASKA, JAN 31, 1899. "MINING NOTES" (P4, COLUMN 1) THE FOLLOWING CREEKS HAD GOOD PROSPECTING RESULTS: SAH'S, FOURTH OF JULY, MUNOOK, WOODCHOPPER, FISHER.

**** REFN 00108 91506 W 915
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE ARTICLE "WATER QUESTION BOTHERSOME THERE" IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1915 DISCUSSES WATER IN THE TOLOVANA REGION. NUMEROUS MEN WHO HAVE MADE TRIPS TO THE TOLOVANA, STATE THAT IT IS THE DRIEST SECTION OF COUNTRY THEY EVER SAW IN ALASKA. GLACIERS FORM ON NEARLY EVERY OTHER ALASKAN STREAM IN THE WINTER AND ICE CAN THEREFORE BE SECURED FOR WATER THAT IS NOT SO IN THE TOLOVANA COUNTRY, HOWEVER, AS THERE ARE NO SPRINGS AND THEY ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE OVERGLOW WHICH FORMS WINTER GLACIERS.

**** REFN 00108 91522 W 915
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE

ABST IN "THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE NEW CAMP," FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, SEPT 22, 1915, P 4, REFERRING TO THE LIVENGODD CAMP AREA: ALL OF THE CREEKS BETWEEN LIVENGODD AND THE "PROMISED LAND" WERE SPANNED BY LONG, SUBSTANTIAL BRIDGES, THE KIND THAT WILL NOT WASH OUT IN HIGH WATER, AND THE TRAIL IS IN EVERY RESPECT A GOOD ONE FOR MUSHERS AND PACKHORSES.

**** REFN 00108 91603 T 916
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, MINING

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWS MINER ON JUNE 3, 1916, "LIVENGODD WILL PRODUCE GOOD SUM THIS YEAR"; IT STATES, UPON THE WHOLE, THE MINING SITUATION IN THE TOLOVANA IS TODAY VERY GOOD AND A LARGE PRODUCTION IS ASSURED. THIS SUMMER MANY DETERENT CONDITIONS WILL TEND TO KEEP DOWN THE AMOUNT OF GOLD DUST PRODUCED, BUT NEXT WINTER AND SUMMER SHOULD SHOW A YIELD OF AT LEAST ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION. NO PAY HAS YET BEEN FOUND OUTSIDE OF THE LIVENGODD WATERSHED, AND THE PROSPECTS SO FAR ENCOUNTERED IN OTHER LOCALITIES HAVE NOT BEEN ENCOURAGING. A FEW RATHER DOUBTFUL WALLINGFORD STUNTS HAVE ALSO HAD THE TENDENCY TO DISCOURAGE MEN WITH MONEY TO GRUBSTAKE PROSPECTORS IN THESE FIELDS. MANY OF THE MEN WHO OWN CLAIMS ON THE ADJOINING CREEKS ARE NOW AT WORK MAKING A GRUBSTAKE TO ENABLE THEM TO GO BACK AND DO MORE PROSPECTING NEXT WINTER. FROM THESE MEN MUCH MAY BE EXPECTED. THE TOWN OF BROOKS IS VERY QUIET, AND ALL BUSINESS HOUSES ARE COMPLAINING OF THE SCARCITY OF CURRENCY FOR TRANSACTING BUSINESS. (P4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4158

**** REFN 00108 91606 T 916

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYH GENERAL, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY

ABST THE ARTICLE "CONDITION OF TOLOVANA CAMP" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF JUNE 6, 1916. THE KEYSTONE DRILLS ARE DOING GOOD WORK IN THE NEW CAMP, HE REPORTS. TOM MCKINNON, WITH THE EGLAR DRILL, IS DOING GOOD WORK, AND IS LOCATING THE PAY. THE KEENE DRILL IS ALSO WORKING ALL THE TIME AND HAS DONE A GREAT DEAL TOWARD DEVELOPING THE CAMP. THE EGLAR DRILL IS DRIVING ABOUT ONE 60-FOOT HOLE A DAY, AND THE KEENE DRILL IS DRIVING ABOUT A 70-FOOT HOLE DAILY. BOTH OF THESE DRILLS HAVE BEEN OF INESTIMABLE WORTH IN DETERMINING THE VALUE OF SOME OF THE CLAIMS. (P4) WITH ANXIETY, MANY OF THE OPERATORS WATCHED TO SEE WHAT THEIR WINTER DUMPS WOULD PRODUCE. IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES THE DUMPS YIELDED MORE THAN WAS EXPECTED, ALTHOUGH ONE OR TWO FELL BELOW WHAT WAS ANTICIPATED. AT THE PRESENT TIME THE DRINKING WATER PROBLEM IS A SERIOUS ONE IN THE NEW CAMP. THE WATER MUST BE PACKED FOR MILES AND THE RESTAURANTS ARE PAYING 60 CENTS PER CAN FOR IT. A NEW WELL IS BEING SUNK IN FRONT OF TOWN, BUT UP TO THE TIME THAT MR. CLARK LEFT FOR TOWN NO WATER HAD BEEN STRUCK. (P4)

**** REFN 00110 93516 Q 759935

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST KUSKO TIMES, VOL. 1, SAT MAR 16, 1935, P2, COL. 2. "THE FIRST CASE OF APPENDICITIS RECORDED IN MEDICAL HISTORY OCCURED IN 1959 AND WAS CAUSED BY A PIN LODGING IN THE APPENDIX OF THE VICTIM."

**** REFN 00122 917

LUPR 33 52 35 32 53

KEYH GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY

ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS ROUTE OF ALASKA RAILWAY. THE MAP DOES NOT SHOW SMALL STREAMS BUT DEPICTS THE RAILWAY HEADING OVERLAND IN THESE AREAS. SECTIONS OF THIS OVERLAND TRAVEL OCCUR ON THE KENAI PENNINSULA BEGINNING AT SEWARD AND CONTINUING N TO THE STOP OF CASEWELL WHERE THE RAILROAD BEGINS TO FOLLOW THE SUSITNA RIVER. ANOTHER SECTION OCCURS AFTER RAILROAD CROSSES TANANA RIVER WITH STOPS AT NORTH ON N. SIDE OF RIVER THEN ON TO MUSKEG, HAPPY, WHERE IT SPLITS, ONE SPUR ON TO FAIRBANKS, THE OTHER TO MCNEAR, FOX, GILMORE, DOME AND THEN OLNES ON THE CHATANIKA. THE COPPER RIVER AND N.W. R.R. HAS STOPS BETWEEN CORDOVA AND THE COPPER RIVER WHICH APPEAR TO BE OVERLAND. FROM W. TO E. EYAK RIVER (THIS IS A STOP AND NO RIVER IS INDICATED) SHERIDAN AND ALAGANIK. A STAGE ROUTE FROM COPPER RIVER CROSSES AT TANANA CROSSING ON TANANA AND HEADS N. TO THE 40 MI REGION, CROSSES THE MOSQUITO, MIDDLE AND SOUTH FORKS OF FORTYHILE AND HEADS N TO EAGLE. ANOTHER STAGE ROUTE HEADS OVERLAND N. M. FROM JUST ABOVE TAZLINA ON THE COPPER RIVER TO A STOP NAMED MCKINLEY ON THE SUSITNA RIVER. THIS ROUTE CROSSES THE MACLAKE RIVER AT ITS MOUTH. A PATH BEGINS AT BIRCHWOOD AND ROUGHLY FOLLOWS THE COASTLINE WESTWARD CROSSING THE SUSITNA AT THE COMMUNITY OF SUSITNA AND BELUGA RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH. PATH HEADS N. FROM SEWARD ACROSS KENAI PENNINSULA TO SUNRISE, THEN W. TO HOPE. DOES NOT APPEAR TO FOLLOW RIVERS. TRAIL ALSO HEADS N E FROM CHATANIKA OFF MAP. OVERLAND TRAIL FROM TANANA ON YUKON N TO BETTLES GENERALLY FOLLOWS TOZINI RIVER, THEN HEADS N CROSSING OLD HAN RIVER AND THE S. FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER. A MAP PRODUCED BY THE ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00124 A 923

STOR 1603

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER, LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE PACK TRAIL FROM KOGUUNG TURNS STRAIGHT W AND CROSSES KVICKAK BAY TO CONNECT WITH A TRAIL FROM ILIADNA LAKE TO NUSHAGAK. THIS TRAIL LEAVES THE KVICKAK RIVER AND FOLLOWS THE COAST S THEN N TO NUSHAGAK. AT AKACHAGAHUT ON THE KUSKOKWIM, A TRAIL HEADS OVERLAND N TO RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE YUKON. A SECOND PORTAGE GOES FROM KALTSHAK TO RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE YUKON AND A THIRD PORTAGE GOES FROM CROW VILLAGE ON KUSKOKWIM TO PAIMIUT ON THE YUKON. A COASTAL TRAIL FROM KOTLIK N FOLLOWS NORTON SOUND PAST UNALAKLEET, PAST ELIH, PAST NONE, ALL THE WAY TO TIN CITY.

**** REFN 00124 B 923

STOR 1603

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4159

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP

ABST THE NOME COAST TRAIL COMES N ALONG THE COAST TO UNGALIK RIVER ON NORTON BAY. IT CROSSES THE RIVER AND SPLITS INTO 2 TRAILS; ONE HEADS STRAIGHT ACROSS NORTON BAY TO BALD HEAD AND ISAACS ROADHOUSE, THE OTHER FOLLOWS THE COAST LINE AROUND NORTON BAY, CROSSING THE INGLUTILIK AND KOYUK RIVER AT THEIR MOUTHS. THE TRAIL FROM ISAACS CROSSES THE LAGOON AT MOSES POINT AND CROSS KWINIUK RIVER AT ITS MOUTH. MOSES ROADHOUSE IS ON E BANK OF KWINIUK RIVER THE TRAIL CONTINUES ALONG COAST TO WALLA WALLA ROADHOUSE WHERE IT CROSSES A SMALL PENINSULA TO CHEENIK. AT CHEENIK IT CROSSES GOLOFNIN SOUND AND FOLLOWS THE SOUND FOR ABOUT 25 MILES WHEN IT CROSSES TO THE OCEAN SIDE AT CHIUKAK. IT CONTINUES ALONG COAST PASSING THROUGH BLUFF, TOPKOK HEAD, SOLOMON, CROSSES LAGOON TO PORT SAFETY, CAPE NOME, FORT DAVIS, NOME ON TO SUBMARINE PAYSTREAK, SINUK, CAPE RODNEY, CAPE WOOLLEY, CAPE DOUGLAS. AT CAPE DOUGLAS IT CUTS INLAND IN A DIRECT LINE TO BERING, ON TO TELLER. THE TRAIL CROSSES GRANTLY HARBOR AND FOLLOWS THE COAST TO TELLER MOUNTAIN, CAPE YORK, YORK AND ENDS AT TIN CITY. ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923. COAST ROADS ALSO FOLLOW THE NORTH SHORE OF SEWARD PENINSULA FROM DEERING TO KIVALIK AND ON TO NOORVIK ON THE KOBUK. A COAST TRAIL FROM DEERING TO CHORIS PENINSULA CROSSES KOTZEBUE SOUND. A COAST TRAIL FROM KIVALIK TO KOTZEBUE CROSSES SPAFARIEF BAY. A COAST TRAIL FROM KIVALIK TO NOORVIK VIA SELAWIK LAKE CROSSES ESCHSCHOLTZ BAY. A COAST TRAIL FROM KOTZEBUE TO KIVALINA AND THE N END OF THE MAP CROSSES HOTHAN INLET AND FOLLOWS THE COASTAL SAND SPIT BUT DOES NOT CROSS THE RIVERS.

**** REFN 00127 936

LUPR 53 32 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE

ABST ON THIS 1936 MAP, THE RAILROAD ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS ARE EMPHASIZED WHICH OBLITERATES SOME STREAMS. NOT ALL THE NAMES OF STREAMS FOLLOWED ARE PLACED ON THE MAP. AN AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY IS SHOWN BEGINNING AT RUBY ON THE YUKON AND HEADS S TO LONG AND POORHAN WHERE IT ENDS. THE MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00139 950958

LUPR 31 22 35 21 32 52

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, FISHING, EXPEDITION, SPRING, AGRICULTURE, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RECREATION

ABST SALLY CARRIGAN WROTE MOONLIGHT AT MIDDAY TO DISCUSS ALASKA COMMUNITY LIFE. THE FIRST PART TAKES PLACE AT NORTON SOUND. SHE FLEW TO NOME AND TOOK A BOAT KOTZEBUE TO UNALAKLEET, WHERE SHE INTENDED TO STUDY ANIMAL LIFE. SEVERAL VILLAGES WERE MENTIONED: GOLOVIN, KOYUK, UNGALIK, SHAKTOLIK, EGAVIK, UNALKLEET, GOLSOVIA AND ST MICHAEL. WHILE MOST OF HER TIME WAS SPENT AT UNALAKLEET, SHE DID TAKE A FREIGHT PLANE FROM NOME TO SEVERAL VILLAGES. SHE MENTIONS FLYING OVER HAZEL, LILLIAN AND BUSTER CREEK, (P225) AND THE VILLAGE OF BLUFF. SHE VISITED WHITE MOUNTAIN, A VILLAGE AT MOUTH OF FISH RIVER, KOYUK, UNGALIK AND BACK TO UNALAKLEET. SHE LIVED A FEW YEARS IN NOME IN THE EARLY 50'S. (P266) THERE IS NO DATE MENTIONED FOR THIS MATERIAL BUT SHE MENTIONS RETURNING TO UNALAKLEET IN 1954. THE FIRST COPYRIGHT DATE WAS 1950. SO FOR MOST OF THE REPORTS THAT DATE IS USED, ALTHOUGH HER VISITS WERE PRIOR TO THAT TIME. THE LAST HALF OF THE BOOK IS A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF COMMUNITIES AND HISTORY OF ALASKA. SHE ALSO DISCUSSES INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY OF ALASKA. (P243) COMMUNITIES THAT SHE DISCUSSES ARE NOME, BARROW, KOTZEBUE, ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS, SITKA, JUNEAU, LITTLE DIOMEDE AND KETCHIKAN. SHE DISCUSSES NOME AND FAIRBANKS IN DETAIL AND THERE ARE SEPARATE RIVER SHEETS FOR THOSE CITIES. MENTION IS MADE OF WONDER LAKE IN MCKINLEY PARK AS BEING IN THE FORE GROUND OF CAMP DENALI. "FISHING FOR ARCTIC GRAYLING IN MOOSE CREEK AND FOR MACKINAW TROUT IN WONDER LAKE ARE A SPORT THAT WOULDN'T SEEM FAME TO MANY." (P381) SHE ALSO MENTIONS 42 LB. WATER MELONS, 26 LB. SQUASH AND CUCUMBERS IN 6 WEEKS "FROM SEED TO EATING" AS BEING GROWN BY GUS BENSON OF MANLEY HOT SPRINGS. (P373) SEVERAL PHOTOS ARE INCLUDED IN THE BOOK. PHOTOS OF UNALAKLEET RIVER AND SNAKE RIVER IN NOME ARE NOTEWORTHY. THERE IS ALSO ONE OF FT YUKON AND KENAI LAKE.

**** REFN 00184 90523 Z 905

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4160

ABST "YUKON PRESS" DEC 23, 1905, VOLUME 6, NUMBER 8, TANANA, ALASKA. IN THE ARTICLE "DEEP DIGGINGS STRUCK IN KOYUKUK DISTRICT", IT IS STATED THE MINERS IN THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT ARE BEING ENCOURAGED TO SINK THEIR HOLES FROM 60 TO 100 FT INSTEAD OF THE USUAL 8 FT TO BEDROCK. PAGE 1 COLUMN 1.

**** REFN 00184 90530 Z 905

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, ROUTE

ABST "YUKON PRESS" DEC 30, 1905, TANANA, ALASKA. THE ARTICLE "TANANA, BETTLES AND COLD FOOT MAIL ROUTE" P2, COLUMN 4 STATES THAT "THE PROPOSED RAMPART-BETTLES ROUTE IS ABANDONED" AND THAT THOSE AREAS WILL BE COVERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE TANANA ROUTE. IN THE "TANANA ITEMS" COLUMN MENTIONS THAT THE PEOPLE IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT WERE PETITIONING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POST OFFICES AT DIAMOND CITY AND GLACIER. (P3, COLUMN 1) VOLUME 6 NUMBER 9.

**** REFN 00184 90603 P 906

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY

ABST "YUKON PRESS" FEB 3, 1906 VOL 6, NO 13. "NEWS FROM THE KANTISHNA" P1, COLUMN 4. "DIAMOND CITY IS CONSTANTLY AND RAPIDLY BUILDING UP AND NOW HAS UPWARD OF 170 CABINS, WITH OTHERS PROGRESSING. HALL BROTHERS DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, RICHARDS HARDWARE, FLEMING DRY GOODS AND JEWELLERY, ROCKWELL SALOON AND HOTEL, AND CRANE RESTAURANT ARE LOCATED HERE." IT WAS ALSO MENTIONED THAT GLACIER CITY WAS GROWING WITH "A LARGE NUMBER OF CABINS" AND THE TANANA TRADING COMPANY.

**** REFN 00184 90606 U 906

STOR 1603

LUPR 32

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "YUKON PRESS" JAN 6, 1906 VOLUME 6 NUMBER 10, TANANA, ALASKA. IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE NOVITNOI ALASJ" (PAGE 3, COLUMN 2) SEVERAL MEN, ALABAMA, CHARLES DUGAN, JACK RITTER, AND HERMANN KECK BROUGHT BACK TO TANANA DISCOURAGING NEWS ABOUT THE PROSPECTING IN THE NOVITNOI RIVER DISTRICT. THEY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH A GREAT MANY HOLES HAVE BEEN SUNK IN THE AREA, THERE HAVE BEEN NO RESULTS. THE SAME NEWS IS CONVEGED IN A STORY ENTITLED "RETURNED FROM MOUSE POINT" (P4, COLUMN 1).

**** REFN 00184 90618 Y 906

STOR 1603

LUPR 32

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER

ABST YUKON PRESS ALASKA, NOVEMBER 18, 1906. IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "LATEST FROM THE NORITNO DIGGINGS" IT WAS STATED THAT SOME OF THE MOST PROMISING CREEKS IN THE AREA WERE MISSOURI, HAT, HONESTAKE AND PLACER. PAGE 2, COLUMN 3-4.

**** REFN 00184 90624 O 906

STOR 1603

LUPR 32

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, ROUTE

ABST "YUKON PRESS" TANANA, ALASKA. "YUKON PRESS SUPPLEMENT" MARCH 24, 1906. THE COMMUNITY OF TANANA IS SITUATED ON THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER. ALL OF THE TRAFFIC FOR THE TANANA RIVER, INCLUDING THAT CONNECTED WITH THE FAIRBANKS AND KANTISHNA MINING DISTRICTS IS DIRECTED THROUGH TANANA. "THE IMMENSE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT HANDLED HERE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS GIVES PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT TO A NUMBER OF LONGSHOREMEN, AND CONSIDERABLE CIVILIAN LABOR IS EMPLOYED AT THE ADJOINING MILITARY POST OF FT GIBBON." CENTERING AT TANANA ARE THE FOLLOWING MAIL ROUTES: ST MICHAELS-TANANA, EAGLE-TANANA, VALDEZ-TANANA. A TRAIL HAS BEEN MADE FROM TANANA TO THE KANTISHA MINING DISTRICT. THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES LOCATED IN TANANA ARE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4161

MENTIONED: NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, PACIFIC COLD STORAGE COMPANY, THE TANANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND SEVERAL RESTAURANTS, SALOONS AND LODGING HOUSES.

**** REFN 00187 909

LUPR 30 10 20 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, RIVER

ABST "AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY OF ALASKA" IS THE 1909 REPORT BY C. C. GEORGESON, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF AK INVESTIGATIONS, ON THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AND WHAT POPULATION HE BELIEVES THE TERRITORY CAN SUPPORT. HARDY GRAINS AND VEGETABLES CAN BE GROWN IN AK, AS SHOWN BY THE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE AREA WHICH THE AUTHOR ESTIMATES CAN BE UTILIZED FOR AGRICULTURE ARE AS FOLLOWS: YUKON VALLEY AND VALLEYS TRIBUTARY THERE 10, 30,000 SQ MI, THE TANANA VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, 15,000 SQ MI, THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, 15,000 SQ MI, THE SUSITNA AND MATANUSKA VALLEYS, 15,000 SQ MI, THE KUSKOKWIM AND NUSHAGAK, 15,000 SQ MI. (P678)

**** REFN 00188

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00193

KEYW NONE

ABST "THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL" BY JOHN W. FOSTER HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00197

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00199

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00201

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00203

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00204 899900

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY

ABST F C SCHRADER'S ARTICLE, "THE CAPE NONE GOLD DISTRICT" APPEARED IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, IN JAN 1900. THE AUTHOR, A MEMBER OF USGS, WAS WRITING ABOUT HIS BRIEF VISIT TO NONE IN SEP 1899. (P15) SCHRADER WRITES THAT IN THE NONE DISTRICT GULCHES ALONG THE EDGE MOUNTAINS YIELD COARSE GOLD NUGGETS, THE LARGEST OF WHICH WAS WORTH ABOUT \$350. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE GOLD IN THESE GULCHES OCCURS ON "BED ROCK" UNDER THE CREEK GRAVELS. (P19)

**** REFN 00205 899909

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, ROUTE

ABST "CHARTING A COAST-LINE OF 26,000 MILES" IS AN ARTICLE DISCUSSING THE PROBLEMS AND THE NECESSITY OF MAKING A MAP OF ALASKA. MAPS PREVIOUSLY MADE WERE NOT SUFFICIENT. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS 2 EXPEDITIONS IN 1889 TO DETERMINE THE INTERSECTION OF THE BOUNDARY LINE WITH THE PORCUPINE AND YUKON RIVER. THE LEADER OF ONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4162

EXPEDITION MADE A SLEDGE JOURNEY TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN, THE LEADER OF THE OTHER MADE A RUNNING SURVEY OF THE YUKON. (P609) THE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN IN 1909.

**** REFN 00208 910
LUPR 53 52
KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST "THE COAL FIELDS OF ALASKA WITH A FEW NOTES ON THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE TERRITORY" APPEARED IN THE JAN 1910, ISSUE OF "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC". THE KNOWN MINERAL WEALTH OF INLAND ALASKA IS EMBRACED IN THE 2 COPPER-BEARING BELTS OF THE COPPER RIVER, THE BERING RIVER AND MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, AND THE YUKON PLACERS. (P86) WHEN THIS ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN THERE WERE 452 MILES OF WAGON ROAD, 397 OF SLED ROAD, AND 255 OF TRAIL IN ALASKA. IN ADDITION TO IMPROVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ON THE YUKON, STEAMBOATS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE COPPER AND SUSITNA RIVERS. (P86)

**** REFN 00213 942
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00214 909
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00216 891892
LUPR 60 36 53
KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, EXPEDITION
ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1891 A SYNDICATE OF NEWSPAPERS ORGANIZED AN EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE PORTIONS OF THE YUKON DISTRICT. A USGS GEOLOGIST, C W HAYES, ACCOMPANIED THE GROUP, AND WAS THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE ENTITLED "EXPEDITION THROUGH THE YUKON DISTRICT," IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, MAY 15, 1892. OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE OF A WIDE-SPREAD DEPOSIT OF VOLCANIC ASH WHICH COVERED THE ENTIRE SE PORTION OF THE YUKON BASIN, (P17) AT ITS THICKEST BEING 75 TO 100 FEET THICK ON THE BANKS OF THE KLUTAN IN CANADA AND AS A NARROW WHITE STREAK AT THE ENTRANCE TO SCOLAI PASS. (P146) TWO MAPS OF THE ROUTE TAKEN WERE INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT AND ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00217 891
STOR 1611
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
ABST "AN EXPEDITION TO MT. ST. ELIAS, ALASKA" BY ISRAEL C. RUSSELL IN THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, MAY 29, 1891, IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST U.S.G.S. EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE REGION SURROUNDING MT. ST. ELIAS. COAL WAS REPORTEDLY DISCOVERED IN ROCKS OF THE YAKUTAT SYSTEM. THE AUTHOR NOTED LIGNITE SEAMS ABOUT 2 MILES WEST OF THE SOUTHERN END OF DISENCHANTMENT BAY. (P169) CONSIDERABLE GEOLOGICAL DETAIL OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED.

**** REFN 00219 939
KEYW NONE
ABST "EXPLORING FROZEN FRAGMENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY," BY HENRY R. COLLINS, JR. CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00221 916
LUPR 35 31
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "A GAME COUNTRY WITHOUT RIVAL IN AMERICA: THE PROPOSED MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK", WAS WRITTEN BY STEPHEN R CAPPS, OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. TWO PARTIES FROM USGS WERE DETAILED TO A PART OF THE PROPOSED PARK IN 1916. THEY PROCEEDED INTO INTERIOR ALASKA DOWN THE YUKON RIVER, AND DISEMBARKED AT THE NEW TOWN OF NENANA. (P69) MOST OF THE LARGER STREAMS OF THE LARGER STREAMS OF THE PARK, HEADING AS THEY DO IN GLACIERS, ARE SO MUDDY THAT FISH WILL NOT LIVE IN THEM. (P82) TREES GROW ALONG THE VALLEYS OF THE MAIN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4163

STREAMS TO AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 3,000 FT ABOVE SEA-LEVEL. (P82)

**** REFN 00222 903
 KEYW NONE
 ABST THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY MIDDLETON SMITH, "GARDENING IN NORTHERN ALASKA," CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1903.

**** REFN 00224 A 865904
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT
 ABST "THE GEOGRAPHY OF ALASKA" BY A H BROOKS DEALS WITH THE SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS, AND THE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF ALASKA. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1904. PREVIOUS TO 1865 THE RUSSIAN TRADERS HAD EXPLORED THE LOWER STRETCHES OF THE STIKINE, AND HAD ATTEMPTED TO EXPLORE THE COPPER RIVER. (P214) IN 1885 LIEUT. HENRY T ALLEN ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER, CROSSED TO THE TANANA, AND, FOLLOWING THE STREAM TO ITS MOUTH, EXTENDED HIS EXPLORATIONS FOR SOME 300 MILES UP THE KOYUKUK. DURING THE YEARS 1884 TO 1885 LIEUT. GEORGE M STONEY MADE EXTENSIVE EXPLORATIONS IN THE DRAINAGE BASINS OF THE RIVERS TRIBUTARY TO KOTZEBUE SOUND. LIEUT. W L HOWARD, A MEMBER OF THIS PARTY, DURING THE WINTER OF 1886 CROSSED THE REGION LYING BETWEEN THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (P215) ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, THE PIONEER TRADERS HAVE DONE MUCH TOWARD THE EXPLORATION OF ALASKA. FRANK DENSMORE EXPLORED THE KUSKOKWIM, ARTHUR HARPER THE LOWER WHITE AND LOWER TANANA, JACK MCQUESTEN THE KOYUKUK, AND JACK DALTON THE WHITE AND ALSEK BASINS. (P215) IN 1889 THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WAS LOCATED ON THE PORCUPINE AND YUKON RIVERS BY J E TURNER AND J MCGRATH OF THE COAST SURVEY, AND WAS THE FIRST GEODETIC WORK DONE IN THE INTERIOR. TURNER, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SURVEY, LED AN EXPEDITION FROM HIS WINTER CAMP ON THE PORCUPINE ALONG THE 141 ST MERIDIAN TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (P215) LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA AND DR C WILLARD HAYES, IN 1891, MADE A JOURNEY FROM FORT SELKIRK TO THE HEAD OF THE WHITE, AND CROSSING TO THE COPPER, FOLLOWED THE STREAM TO ITS MOUTH. THE SAME YEAR E J GLAVE AND JACK DALTON MADE THEIR WAY WESTWARD FROM PYRAMID HARBOR TO KLIANE LAKE. THIS EXPEDITION WAS IMPORTANT IN THAT IT WAS THE FIRST ON WHICH PACK ANIMALS WERE USED IN ALASKA. (P215) AMONG THE NOTABLE EXPLORATIONS MADE BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WAS ONE BY J E SPURR, WHO ASCENDED THE YENTNA, THE LEFT FORK OF THE SUSHITNA, AND, PORTAGING TO KUSKOKWIM WATERS, DESCENDED THE LATTER RIVER TO ITS MOUTH, AND THEN RETURNED TO COOK INLET BY CROSSING THE ALASKAN PENINSULA. ANOTHER WAS BY A PARTY LED BY W J PETERS, WHICH LEFT THE COAST AT LYNN CANAL, AND, GOING WESTWARD ALONG THE NORTHERN BASE OF THE ST ELIAS RANGE, REACHED THE HEADWATERS OF THE WHITE RIVER, THEN EXTENDED ITS EXPLORATIONS TO THE HEAD OF THE TANANA AND CROSSED TO THE YUKON AT FORTYMILE.

**** REFN 00224 B 865904
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN 1901, W J PETERS AND F C SCHRADER MADE A TRIP WHICH INCLUDED A JOURNEY THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF ALASKA, FROM THE SOUTHERN MOST LIMIT TO POINT BARROW. DURING THE WINTER THEY TRAVELED TO THE KOYUKUK WITH DOG TEAMS, THEN ASCENDED ONE OF THE NORTH FORKS OF THAT STREAM, CROSSED TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE COLVILLE, AND MADE THEIR WAY TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. IN THE SAME YEAR W C HENDENHALL AND D L REABURN EXPLORED THE HEADWATERS OF THE ALLEN AND KOBUK RIVERS, AND FOLLOWED THE LATTER TO ITS MOUTH, AT KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P216) IN 1902 BROOKS AND REABURN MADE A SURVEY OF THE WESTERN FRONT OF THE ALASKAN RANGE DURING A JOURNEY OF 800 MILES FROM COOK INLET TO THE YUKON. AERIAL SURVEYS HAVE ALSO BEEN COMPLETED OF THE ENTIRE SEWARD PENINSULA AND OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. (P216)

**** REFN 00225
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00227 905
 LUPR 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, PHOTO, MINING.
 ABST SIDNEY PAIGE'S ARTICLE "A GROWING CAMP IN THE TANANA GOLD FIELDS, ALASKA" APPEARED IN "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE" IN MARCH, 1905. AFTER FREEZEUP MANY WOULD TRAVEL TO FAIRBANKS BY DOG SLED OVER THE HAIL TRAIL FROM VALDEZ; "A HEAVY STRETCH OF 400 MI OF MOUNTAIN AND LOWLAND". (P107) PAIGE STATES "CLEARY, FAIRBANKS, AND PEDRO CREEK(S), ARE YET THE MAINSTAYS OF THE CAMP". (P110) A PHOTO ON PAGE 106 BEARS THE CAPTION "ONE OF THE FIRST TO REACH THE TANANA GOLD FIELDS". IN THE PHOTO A MAN IS STANDING AT AN UNSPECIFIED LOCATION ON THE BANK OF A CREEK WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN DAMMED OR DIVERTED.

**** REFN 00228 899

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION

ABST ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION", WRITTEN BY H. GANNETT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1899. AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION WHICH TRAVELED FROM SEATTLE TO THE BERING STRAITS. THE EXPEDITION LEFT SEATTLE JUNE 1ST AND RETURNED 60 DAYS LATER. THE ROUTE FOLLOWED WAS ALONG THE COAST AND THE INSIDE PASSAGE. OCCASIONLY STOPS WERE MADE AND EXPLORATIONS OF THE NEAR BY LAND, WATER OR GLACIAL AREA CARRIED OUT.

**** REFN 00229

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00230

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00233 902

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, LAKE

ABST "LAKE CLARK, A LITTLE KNOWN ALASKAN LAKE," BY WILFRED H OSGOOD OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DISCUSSES THE AUTHOR'S TRIP TO THIS REGION IN JULY, 1902. THERE ARE 2 PRACTICAL ROUTES TO THE LAKE, ONE BY WAY OF ILLAHNA PASS, WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO CROSS THE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN ILIAHNA BAY AND LAKE ILIAHNA, AND ANOTHER, BY WAY OF BRISTOL BAY, AND THENCE UP THE KVICHAK RIVER TO LAKE ILIAHNA, WHICH RECEIVES THE WATERS OF LAKE CLARK THROUGH THE NOGHELING RIVER. (P327) IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE TO GO IN SUMMER OR WINTER BY THE ROUTE OF CLARK AND SCHANZ BY WAY OF THE NUSHAGAK AND CHULITNA RIVERS. THE NATIVES USE ALL 3 ROUTES. (P327)

**** REFN 00234

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00236 928929

STOR 1606

LUPR 43

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER, PHOTO

ABST THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC ARTICLE ENTITLED "MAPPING THE HOME OF THE BROWN BEAR" WAS WRITTEN BY THOMAS A JAGGAR AND PUBLISHED IN JANUARY 1929. THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF A NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION IN 1928 WHICH EXPLORED AND MAPPED 2,500 SQUARE MILES NEAR THE END OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA. THE PARTY CONSISTED OF THE AUTHOR AND 5 OTHER MEMBERS. AN AMPHIBIAN "MOBILE-BOAT" WAS UTILIZED THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. IT WAS USED TO CARRY FREIGHT BETWEEN THE REGULATION GASOLINE TROLL BOAT AND THE SHORE. IT WAS USED TO TRAVEL OVERLAND AS WELL AS THRU WATER. (P109) ON UNGA ISLAND A VAST LEVEL AREA CONTAINING 500 LAKES AND PONDS WAS NOTED SOUTH OF NELSON LAGOON. (P111) TWO HORSES WERE ALSO USED BY THE EXPEDITION. (P112) THE VALLEY IN THE FOREGROUND OF HAGUE VOLCANO AND PAVLOF IS AN "IMPASSABLE SWAMP LACED WITH HUNDREDS OF STREAKS AND PONDS." A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTING THIS VALLEY IS PRESENT. (P115) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS AN EXPEDITION MEMBER, SITTING ON SOME BOULDERS NEAR A SMALL POND AND CREEK FLOWING THRU THE LAVA FLOW NEAR DUSHKIN LAGOON. PONDS AND CREEKS SIMILAR TO THESE ARE FOUND "EVERY WHERE IN THIS COUNTRY". (P119) PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AMPHIBIAN MOBILE BOAT ON LAND AND ON WATER ARE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4165

SHOWN ON PAGES 126-127. AUTHOR NOTES HUNDREDS OF LAKES WERE OBSERVED IN THE LOWLAND AREA THAT SEPARATES PAVLOF BAY AND THE BERING SEA. (P126) 3 OR 4 STREAMS WERE OBSERVED EMERGING FROM PAVLOF VOLCANO. THESE STREAMS ARE FED FROM ICE CAVERNS. (P134)

**** REFN 00239 909
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "THE MONARCHS OF ALASKA", WAS WRITTEN BY R H SARGENT, AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1909. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE MOUNTAIN RANGES, GLACIERS AND SNOW FIELDS, VOLCANOES AND MT. MCKINLEY.

**** REFN 00240
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00243
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00244 909
LUPR 60 53
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST "THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S ALASKAN EXPEDITION OF 1909" WAS WRITTEN BY THE LEADERS OF THE 8-MAN PARTY, NAMELY, RALPH TARR AND LAWRENCE MARTIN. RESEARCH WAS DEVOTED TO A STUDY OF GLACIERS IN YAKUTAT BAY, EASTERN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, AND AROUND THE LOWER COPPER RIVER. THE GLACIER STUDIES WERE ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS OF TRAVEL BY WATER IN LAUNCH AND ROW-BOAT, TRAVEL BY LAND AND GLACIER ON FOOT, AND BY RAILWAY AUTOMOBILE OVER THE COPPER RIVER AND NW RAILWAY. THE INNUMERABLE BRANCHES OF A GLACIAL TORRENT OFTEN INTERPOSE OBSTACLES TO DIRECT TRAVEL. THE CREVASSES OF A GLACIER SURFACE MAKE FREQUENT DETOURS NECESSARY. WHILE STOPPED FOR LUNCH AT A GLACIER MARGIN A SERIES OF AVALANCHES BUILT UP A DEPOSIT OF MUD AND STONES 50 FEET BY 100 AND FROM 5 TO 30 FEET THICK. THIS SHIFTED A STREAM 50 FEET Laterally. (P7) GLACIERS AND GLACIAL STREAMS ERODE, TRANSPORT, AND DEPOSIT GOLD WHICH LATER CONCENTRATION HAS MADE IT PROFITABLE TO WASH ON SOME OF THE YAKUTAT BEACHES. (P7) A PHOTO ON PAGE 21 SHOWS 4 MEN WALKING ON AN UNIDENTIFIED GLACIER. THERE ARE VALUABLE COAL FIELDS BETWEEN BERING AND MARTIN RIVER GLACIERS. (P24)

**** REFN 00246
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00248
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00249
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00250 900903
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
ABST "OPENING OF THE ALASKAN TERRITORY" WAS WRITTEN BY HARRINGTON EMERSON AND APPEARED IN THE MARCH, 1903, ISSUE OF "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC". IN 1900 AND 1901 MAJOR ABERCROMBIE BUILT A GOVERNMENT TRANS-ALASKAN MILITARY TRAIL FROM VALDEZ INTO THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. DURING WINTER, 1902, THE FREIGHT RATE TO COPPER CENTER, 103 MILES, WAS 48 CENTS BY DOG TEAM; DURING THE SUMMER BY PACK HORSE IT ROSE TO \$1.50 PER POUND. (P101 AND 102)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4166

- **** REFN 00251
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 00254
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 00256 882894
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYH GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF.
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA", BY E. R. SCIDMORE WAS PUBLISHED IN 1894. IT COVERS THE EXPLORATIONS BY GENERAL HILES IN 1882, CONTINUES WITH THE EXPLORATIONS OF HENRY ALLEN, JOHN HUIR, H. F. REID, AND FREDERICK SCHWATKA, TO THOSE OF PROFESSOR RUSSELL IN 1891. MUCH OF THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS THAT I HAVE DONE.
- **** REFN 00257
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 00258 891
KEYH NONE
ABST "REPORT ON COMMITTEE EXPLORATION IN AK", APRIL 3, 1891, IS A LETTER TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, ON THE ADVISABILITY OF MORE EXPLORATIONS IN AK. THERE IS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 00259
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 00263 897
STOR 1607
LUPR 52
KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF.
ABST W. A. DICKEY PUBLISHED THIS ARTICLE "THE SUSHITNA RIVER, ALASKA" IN 1897 IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.
- **** REFN 00266 898
LUPR 40
KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY.
ABST ARTICLE ENTITLED "TWO HUNDRED MILES UP THE KUSKOKWIM" WRITTEN BY CHARLES HALLOCK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1898 IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC. ACCOUNT INCLUDES GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE KUSKOKWIM AND ALSO OBSERVATIONS MADE BY HARTMANN AND WEINLAND, MISSIONARIES, ON THEIR INITIAL TRIP UP THE RIVER. THE MISSIONARIES TRAVELED A CANOE ROUTE FROM GOOD NEWS BAY TO TOGIAR BAY. THEY POLED UP A WINDING CLEAR MOUNTAIN STREAM, PORTAGED AND ENTERED A CHAIN OF LAKES. THERE WERE 4 SMALL LAKES BARELY 1 MILE LONG. THE WATER WAS CLEAR. THE CANOES FOLLOWED THIS CHAIN OF LAKES TO ITS OUTLETS. THIS STREAM AT FIRST WAS "SO NARROW AND CROOKED AS TO BE SCARCELY PASSABLE" BUT SOON DEVELOPED INTO A "WINDING MOUNTAIN TORRENT." HERE THE CANOES DID NOT HAVE TO BE PADDOLED BUT ONLY STEERED. (P91) ON JULY 29 THEY ARRIVED AT THE DESERTED VILLAGE OF AZIAVIGAKUTE AND THEN TRAVELED TO TOGIAR BAY. (P92)
- **** REFN 00268 929
STOR 1606
LUPR 51 42
KEYH GENERAL, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
ABST BERNARD HUBBARD, IN HIS ARTICLE "A WORLD INSIDE A MOUNTAIN", TELLS OF EXPLORATION OF THE ANEAKCHAK VOLCANO IN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4167

THE ALASKA PENINSULA REGION IN 1930. HE FIRST TALKS BRIEFLY OF A VISIT THE YEAR BEFORE TO KATHAI VOLCANO. THE GROUP LEFT IN 1930, EARLY SUMMER BY BOAT, FROM CHIGNIK A NATIVE VILLAGE. THE TREK TO ANIAKCHAK CALDERA BEGAN ON FOOT HALFWAY TO THE WATER AND THE AUTHOR STRESSES NO FORDING OF COLD STREAMS WAS NECESSARY AFTER THIS POINT, AS NO STREAMS OF ANY SIZE WERE ENCOUNTERED ONCE THEY LEFT THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER. ALDER CLUMPS AND MOSS TUNDRA ARE DOMINANT VEGETATION. (P323) THE CRATER 21 MI ACROSS, CONTAINS A NUMBER OF WATER BODIES. A PHOTO ON P 335 SHOWS ONE MAN CARRYING ANOTHER ACROSS AN UNNAMED STREAM.

**** REFN 00279 948949
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST A D HAANANEN. "THE HYDROLOGY OF ALASKA", SELECTED PAPERS OF THE ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE 1950, 1952. PP151-162. MR HAANANEN IS A HYDRAULIC ENGINEER US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASH D.C. "STREAM FLOW RECORDS INDICATED THAT MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF IN MANY STREAMS IN SE ALASKA COMMONLY EXCEEDS THE PRECIPITATION RECORDED AT NEARBY STATIONS, WHICH GENERALLY ARE LOCATED AT OR NEAR SEA LEVEL. MAHONEY CREEK AT GEORGE INLET, NEAR KETCHIKAN, FOR EXAMPLE, HAD A RUNOFF OF ABOUT 240 INCHES IN 1948. IN 1949 THE RUNOFF OF MANY STREAMS EXCEEDED 200 INCHES. RECORDS OF STREAM FLOW IN INTERIOR ALASKA ARE INSUFFICIENT TO DEFINE THE RAINFALL-RUNOFF RELATION ADEQUATELY." (P157)

**** REFN 00287 965
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ALL ON YUKON RIVER.

**** REFN 00290 955
 LUPR 12
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
 ABST EDWARD B. REED, THE AUTHOR, AND F.W. JACKSON COLLECTED MICROCRUSTACEA IN LAKES AND PONDS ALONG THE COLVILLE RIVER FROM JUNE 10 TO AUG 25, 1955. WATER BODIES SAMPLED INCLUDE LAKES ASSOCIATED WITH FLUVIATELE ACTION-CHIEFLY OXBOW LAKES, SLOUGHS, AND BACKWATERS OF PRESENT RIVERS AND STREAMS; THAW OR CAVE-IN LAKES; PONDS OCCUPYING HOLLOWNS IN LOW-CENTRE POLYGONS; SEEPS; AND MELT WATER PONDS. (P29) "ALL WATER BODIES SAMPLED WERE QUITE SHALLOW; THE DEEPEST, A LAKE IN AN OLD RIVER CHANNEL NEAR OCEAN POINT, WAS 3.6 METERS DEEP; LAKES DEEPER THAN 2.5 M WERE UNUSUAL." (P31) MOST LAKE SHORES WERE ABRUPT. MOST LAKE AND POND BOTTOMS WERE OF FINE SILT OR MUD WITH VARIABLE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATERIAL. IN THE KIKIAKRORAK AREA A FEW LAKES HAD HARD SAND BOTTOMS AND ONE LAKE NEAR UMIAT HAD A BOTTOM COMPOSED OF GRAVEL. (P32) 200 WATER BODIES WERE SAMPLED FOR MICROCRUSTACEA, AND CHEMICAL DETERMINATIONS WERE MADE ON SAMPLES FROM 48 WATER BODIES. CHLORIDE CONTENT VARIED FROM 1 TO 49 P.P.M., CALCIUM CONTENT RANGED FROM 13 TO 34 P.P.M. (P49) REED AND JACKSON FLOATED DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER FROM NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE NUKA RIVER AND COLVILLE RIVER TO THE BEAUFORT SEA. THE RAFT WAS HAULED OVERLAND TO SOME LAKES. THEY WERE FLOWN IN TO A SMALL LAKE NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE KILIGUA AND COLVILLE RIVER. (P27)

**** REFN 00291 959
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00293 919
 LUPR 35 34
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER
 ABST "REPEATED STREAM PIRACY IN THE TOLOVANA AND HESS RIVER BASINS, ALASKA", BY J B MERTIE, IS REVIEWED IN THE JOURNAL OF THE WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, IX (FEB 4, 1919), P 109-110. THE COMPLETE PAPER IS NOT INCLUDED.

**** REFN 00331 966
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00332 965

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4168

STOR 1601

LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FAR NORTH" WRITTEN BY WILLIAM L. AND JOSEPHINE M. BOYD. THE ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED JULY 1965 IN THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION. THE FIRST PORTION OF THE ARTICLE DISCUSSED SOURCES OF FRESHWATER FOR THE OIL EXPLORATION BASE CAMP AND BARRON VILLAGE. THE REMAINDER OF THE ARTICLE DEALT WITH SEWAGE DISPOSAL METHODS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BARRON AREA. A MAP OF THE AREA UNDER STUDY IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00361 907908

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULLETIN AMERICAN MUS. NAT. HIST. XXVI 87-130. IN THE SUMMER OF 1907 THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY SENT L. S. QUACKEN BUSH TO EXAMINE REPORTS CONCERNING THE FINDING OF AN ENTIRE MAMMOTH AND TO MAKE A RECONNAISSANCE IN SEARCH OF FOSSIL VERTEBRATES. (P87)

**** REFN 00372 948

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST CAVE-IN LAKES IN THE NABESNA, CHISANA, AND TANANA RIVER VALLEYS, EASTERN AK. R.E. WALLACE, 1948 JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY 56: 171-181. OBSERVATIONS ON CAVE-IN LAKES WERE MADE IN A 15 KI RADIUS OF NORTHWAY, AK NEAR LAT. 63 N AND LONGITUDE 142 W. (P171) THE AREA IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FLOOD PLAINS OF THE NABESNA, CHISANA, AND TANANA RIVERS DISTRIBUTED OVER THE FORMER BASIN OF AN ANCIENT LAKE. (P172) OLD LAKE SEDIMENTS FORM TERRACES THAT IN SOME CASES RISE 100 TO 200 FT ABOVE PRESENT RIVER FLOOD PLAINS. CAVE-IN LAKES ARE A RESULT OF PERMA-FROST DYNAMICS AS A RESULT THEY ARE FOUND ONLY IN PERMA-FROST AREAS. ROUGHLY 60 N LATITUDE FORMS THE SOUTHERN PERMA-FROST BOUNDARY. SEDIMENT SIZE IS CRUCIAL IN RATE OF MOVEMENT OF MATERIALS SUBJECTED TO FREEZING AND THAWING. APPARENTLY THE FINER SILTS IN AREAS OF PERMA-FROST ARE THE MOST PRONE TO CAVE-IN LAKE DEVELOPMENT. (P174) IN MOST INSTANCES THE GRADIENT FROM THE CAVE-IN LAKE BOTTOM TO THE SURROUNDING PLAIN LEVEL DOES NOT EXCEED 10 FT. (P174) USING 12 FT AUGERS HOLES WERE DRILLED INTO THE CAVE-IN LAKES. PERMA-FROST COULD NOT BE LOCATED IN THE CAVE-IN HOLES, BUT WAS DISCOVERED READILY IN THE SURROUNDING PLAIN FROM A FEW INCHES DOWN IN AREAS WELL-INSULATED BY VEGETATION TO 10 FEET DOWN UNDER BARE AREAS. (P174) THE SEQUENCE OF FORMATION OF THE LAKES CAN BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR STAGES: YOUTHFUL, EARLY MATURE, LATE MATURE, AND OLD AGE. SOME LAKES IN THE YOUTHFUL STAGE ARE AS MUCH AS 600 FT IN DIAMETER. (P175) IN THE EARLY MATURE STAGE SEVERAL DEPRESSIONS JOIN TO FORM AN AGGREGATE. THE LATE MATURE STAGE IS CHARACTERIZED BY AGGREGATES INTEGRATING WITH AGGREGATES. (P175) THE RATE AT WHICH THE CAVE-IN LAKES INCREASE IN SIZE IS VERY SLOW-PERHAPS 2-3 TO 7.5 INCHES PER YEAR. (P179) SPRUCE TREES GROWING AT THE EDGE OF THE BANK ARE "CAPTURED" BY THE DEVELOPING LAKES FIRST GROWING IN A TILTED POSITION THEN ATTEMPTING TO STRAIGHTEN AGAIN WHEN ONCE LEVEL IN THE DEPRESSION. USING DENDROCHRONOLOGY ONE CAN MEASURE THE RATE AT WHICH CAVE-IN LAKES GROW IN AREA. (P179) THE ORIGIN OF THE CAVE-IN LAKES INVOLVES THREE FACTORS: DEPOSITION OF SEDIMENTS, FORMATION OF PERMA-FROST, AND THEN MELTING OF THAT PERMA-FROST. SINCE VEGETATION ACTS AS A GOOD INSULATOR FROZEN GROUND TENDS TO STAY THAT WAY BENEATH MUSKEG. A WIND-FALL MAY BE SUFFICIENT TO INITIATE A CAVE-IN LAKE. THE DEPRESSION LEFT BEHIND BY THE WIND-THROWN TREE FILLS WITH WATER AND AS SUCH TRANSMITS A GREAT DEAL OF SUMMER HEAT TO THE SUBSTRATE ICE. (P180)

**** REFN 00376 929930

STOR 1603

LUPR 35 34

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, RIVER, ICE

ABST "SOME FROZEN DEPOSITS IN THE GOLDFIELDS OF INTERIOR ALASKA". AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY NOVITATES 525 1932 (MAY) 22PP PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY NEW YORK CITY. IT IS A STUDY OF THE PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS OF ALASKA. BY ALBERT WILKERSON. THIS STUDY WAS DONE NEAR FAIRBANKS. FIELDWORK WAS DONE BETWEEN 1929-30. A MAP WAS SHOWN SHOWING LOCALITIES STUDIED. IT HAS DETAILS OF ALL THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4169

CHENA RIVER IN A LOCALITY NORTH OF FAIRBANKS. "FROZEN DEPOSITS ARE FOUND IN NUMEROUS VALLEYS IN INTERIOR AND NORTHERN ALASKA. THE FROZEN DEPOSITS CONSIST OF MUCK, GRAVEL, SANDS, PEAT AND OTHER VEGETATION, VOLCANIC AND ICE." "AT SOME LOCALITIES, AS AT LOWER FOX AND UPPER CLEARLY, (P4) ICE MADE UP AS MUCH AS 60 TO 65% OF LARGE AREAS. IN SOME LOCALITIES, AS PARTS OF FAIRBANKS CREEK, ICE IS PRACTICALLY MISSING." (P8) "IN MANY LOCALITIES, THE MUCK, AS IT WASHES OVER THE ICE, OBSCURES THE ICE AND LEAVES THE IMPRESSION THAT LITTLE OR NO ICE EXISTS. PORTIONS OF GOLD STREAM, CHATANIKA AND LOWER CLEARLY, AS WELL AS FOX AND UPPER CLEARLY, SHOW LARGE PERCENTAGES OF THE ICE TO BE CONTINUOUS. AT GILMORE, WAGNER AND FAIRBANKS CREEK, EXISTING CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT CONTINUITY OF THE ICE COULD NOT BE DETERMINED." (P10)

**** REFN 00380
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00381
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (MICHIGAN)

**** REFN 00411
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00413
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00414
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00417
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00421
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00428 963963
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00429
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00431 962962
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00432
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4170

**** REFN 00433
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00435 969971
STOR 1603
LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL TRAFFIC WATER CRAFT VEGETATION VILLAGE WATER-AIR CRAFT PRESENT USAGE GLACIER LAND GEOLOGY WATER LEVEL LAKE MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A THESIS ENTITLED SURFACE GEOLOGY AND QUATERNARY HISTORY OF THE HEALY LAKE AREA, ALASKA BY THOMAS A. AGER. AUTHOR ARRIVED TO THE STUDY AREA, THAT IS THE HEALY LAKE AREA 100 MI S E OF FAIRBANKS, BY A SHALLOW DRAFT MOTORBOAT VIA THE TANANA AND HEALY RIVERS. THE BASE CAMP WAS SET UP AT THE ABANDONED VILLAGE SITE OF ATHAPASKAN. TRAVEL WITHIN THE STUDY AREA WAS BY FOOT, MOTORBOAT, AND CANOE. ALSO IN AUG. 1969, SEPT. 1970, AND MAR. 1971, FLOAT PLANE TRIPS WERE MADE INTO THE STUDY AREA. VEGETATION IN THE AREA CONSISTS OF NORTHERN BOREAL FORESTS IN THE LOWLANDS AND UP TO 3,000 FT. "NEAR TIMBERLINE THE FOREST COMMUNITIES GRADE INTO BRUSH VEGETATION AND ALPINE TUNDRA." ALPINE TUNDRA IS WIDESPREAD BETWEEN 3 AND 5,000 FT. WATER RUNOFF IN THE FOLLOWING DRAINAGES IS LOW IN WINTER AND HIGH DURING SPRING FLOODS. GIRSTLE, LITTLE GIRSTLE, AND JOHNSON RIVER AND BERRY AND BEAR CREEKS. WATER LEVEL IN SUMMER VARIES DIURNALLY. OTHER STREAMS FEEDING THE SYSTEM ARE VOLKMAR AND HEALY RIVER AND GEORGE AND SAND CREEK. ALL THE STREAMS IN THIS AREA ARE "NAVIGABLE FOR VARYING DISTANCES, BUT LOG JAMS, BEAVER DAMS, AND PERIODS OF LOW WATER GREATLY IMPEDE TRAVEL. (P. 5-22) THE LARGEST GLACIERS IN THE STUDY AREA ARE JOHNSON AND GERSTLE. (P. 15)

**** REFN 00435 969971
STOR 1603
LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL TRAFFIC WATER CRAFT VEGETATION VILLAGE WATER-AIR CRAFT PRESENT USAGE GLACIER LAND GEOLOGY WATER LEVEL LAKE MISC TRANSPORT

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**** REFN 00436
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00439 967967
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00442 967967
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00447 973973

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4171

KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00448 955955

LUPR 42

KEYH GENERAL, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, TRAPPING, RIVER BASIN, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THIS PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA AND THE BRISTOL BAY REGION GIVES GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TERRAIN. MOVING IN FROM THE SEA TOWARD ALMOST ANY SECTOR OF THE BRISTOL BAY REGION MARSHY FLAT LAND DOTTED WITH SMALL TUNDRA LAKES AND CUT BY WIDE WINDING RIVERS IS ENCOUNTERED. THE TERRAIN BECOMES GENTLY ROLLING WITH LIGHT AND SCATTERED STANDS OF TIMBER ON THE HIGH GROUND. (P2) IN A GOOD SEASON THE NUSHAGAK AND WOOD RIVER DRAINAGES YIELDED TRAPPERS A TOTAL INCOME OF ABOUT \$30,000 FROM BEAVER AND ANOTHER 10,000 FROM OTHER FUR BEARERS. DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1951 BEAVER TRAPPING AREAS IN THE TWO RIVER BASINS WERE CLOSED COMPLETELY. (P10) SINCE THEN ONLY VERY LIMITED AND SEVERELY REGULATED TRAPPING HAS BEEN ALLOWED. (P11)

**** REFN 00452 A 832966

LUPR 42

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, FISHING, CANNERY, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, HUNTING, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, MAP, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, DEMENSION, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST IN HIS THESIS FOR ANTHROPOLOGY, JOHN A BRIEVE USED FOUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES FROM FOUR NATIVES OF THE NUSHAGAK BAY AREA TO TIE IN WITH HIS OWN OBSERVATIONS OF ACCULTURATION IN 1966. BLUFFS LINE THE BAY AND ARE BARE OF VEGETATION OR WITH SOME GRASS AND BRUSH IF THE CURRENT ISN'T CUTTING IT. THE BEACH IS SAND, BUT USUALLY GRAVEL AND IS FROM 10-50 YDS. (P17) THE TIDAL FLATS CONSIST OF GRAYISH SILTY MUD AND VARY FROM 50 YDS - 2 MI. THE BAY IS SHALLOW; THE CHANNELS RUN FROM 15-40 FT. TIDES ARE HIGH, FROM 12-14 FT TO 22-23 FT. THE CURRENT IS 10-15 KNOTS. THE CURRENT AND SHALLOONESS MAKE NAVIGATION DIFFICULT IN A STORM. (P17) THE VEGETATION IS TUNDRA LIKE WITH WILLOW AND ALDER. THERE ARE BERRIES, WILD PLANTS AND FLOWERS. ABOVE NUSHAGAK AND DILLINGHAM, SPRUCE BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD TREES ARE FOUND IN PATCHES. (P18) THE RUSSIANS ESTABLISH MISSIONS HERE IN 1832. (P50) IN 1880, THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY ESTABLISHED SALMON SALTERIES AND BEGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING IN THE AREA. (P52) IN 1886, THE MORAVIAN CHURCH BEGAN A SCHOOL AT KANULIK, WHICH BECAME A HOSPITAL IN 1905. A HOSPITAL WAS BUILT AT KANAKANAK IN RESPONSE TO THE FLU EPIDEMIC IN 1918. DURING WW II AIR STRIPS WERE BUILT. NATIVES IN THE COMMUNITY WERE GENERALLY NOT HIRED FOR FISHING AND CANNERIES. SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN MOST VILLAGES. MOST OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE FISH FOR A LIVING, EITHER OWNING THEIR OWN BOATS, CONVERTED SAILBOATS OF POWER-BOATS, OR LEASING THEM FROM THE CANNERY. (P56,59) THREE OF THE BIOGRAPHERS WERE FROM CLARKS POINT A DISTANCE OF 14 MI FROM DILLINGHAM. PEOPLE MIX A LOT BETWEEN THE TWO PLACES. IN 1964, CLARKS POINT HAD A FLOOD THAT CAUSED PEOPLE TO MOVE TO DILLINGHAM. DILLINGHAM IS BUILT ON HIGH GROUND AND CANNOT BE FLOODED. (P68) DILLINGHAM HAS STORES, SCHOOLS, A BAR, POST OFFICE, CITY OFFICES, HOTELS, CHURCHES, AN AIR PORT AND BOAT HARBOR. (P68)

**** REFN 00452 B 832966

LUPR 42

KEYH GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, FISHING, CANNERY, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, HUNTING, TRAPPING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, MAP, COMMUNITY

ABST THERE ARE CANNERIES IN CLARKS AND EKUK. EKUK HAS MORE PEOPLE IN SUMMER WHEN THE CANNERY OPERATES. (P71-72) THERE WAS AN ORPHANAGE STARTED IN KANAKANAK AFTER THE FLU OF 1918 WHICH TOOK 150 KIDS FROM UGASHIK, PILOT POINT, NAKNEK, AND ILIANKA. (P132,142) ALSO DILLINGHAM, CLARKS, EKUK, NUSHAGAK, AND WOOD RIVER. (P174) THERE WAS A FLOOD IN 1929 AS CLARKS, EKUK, AND CREEK CANNERY. (P148) CREEK CANNERY WAS NORTH OF CLARKS POINT ON CLARKS SLOUGH. (P149) AND IS NOW ABANDONED. ABOUT 1953, ALASKA PACKERS ASSC (APA) CEASED OPERATION OF THE CANNERY AT CLARKS POINT, AND FISH WERE DELIVERED BY SCOW TO A P CANNERY AT NAKNEK, OR SOLD TO PACIFIC ALASKA FISHERIES. (PAF) CANNERY IN DILLINGHAM. (P154) OLD VILLAGES WERE LOCATED AT EKUK, NUSHAGAK, KANULIK, COFFEE POINT, KANAKANAK, DILLINGHAM, WOOD RIVER AND LEWIS POINT AND AT CLARKS POINT (P170,195) THE PEOPLE FROM PORTAGE CREEK, EKNUK, NEW STUYAHOK, AND KOLIGANEK, OR "UPRIVER" WERE CONSIDERED DIFFERENT BECAUSE OF DIALECT. (P171,192) PEOPLE USED TO GO UPRIVER TO TRAP AND HUNT BUT NOW THE BEAVER AND MOOSE ARE CLOSER TO THE

COAST LINE AT UGASHIK AND EGEQIK. (P189) REINDEER HERDS WERE LOCATED AT TOGIAK, KULUKAK, KOKHOK AND NULCHANA. (P189) THERE WERE ALSO HERDS IN 1923 AT PITHIKTALIK AND UNALAKLEET. (P209) PITHIKTALIK WAS ONCE A LARGE VILLAGE. (P200) NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD TRADING POSTS AT HAMILTON, ST MICHAELS, KWIGUK, SHELDON POINT AND BLACK RIVER. (P210) SHELDON POINT AND KWIGUK HAD A SALTERY. (P211) UPRIVER PEOPLE USED BIRCH BARK CANDES BUT PEOPLE FROM THE BAY AND LOWER PORTIONS OF THE RIVER USED SKIN COVERED KAYAKS. (P29) THE MAP SHOWS PRINCIPAL VILLAGES AND RIVERS IN THE AREA. A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. EKOK HAD A CANNERY, LIBBY WHICH EMPLOYED PEOPLE IN THE SUMMER. (P71) ALASKA PACKERS ASSC. BUILT A DOCK, NOT FAR FROM THE LIBBY CANNERY, IN THE MIDDLE OF EKOK VILLAGE. IT WAS NEVER USED AS FISH STOPPED COMING HERE. (P157) ONE OF THE BIOGRAPHERS MAKES NOTE OF TRAPPING BEAVER, FUR AND HINK ON KOGGIUNG CREEK, WHERE WINTER CABINS WERE BUILT. (P179-176) A FRIEND OF THE BIOGRAPHER HAD A GAS-BOAT AND ONE YEAR A FISHBOAT WITH OUTBOARD THAT WERE USED TO GO UPRIVER. (P179) I WAS NOT ABLE TO LOCATE KOGGIUNG CREEK, IT COULD HAVE BEEN KOGGILING CREEK, ORTH HAS ONLY A VILLAGE OF KOGGIUNG LISTED.

**** REFN 00453 972

LUPR 35 53

KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAKE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN

ABST STEVEN PITTS IN HIS MASTER'S THESIS "THE CHANGING SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND HOUSING TYPES OF THE UPPER TANANA INDIANS" DESCRIBES THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UPPER TANANA INDIAN AREA. THE TANANA RIVER DRAINS THE NORTHWAY-TANA CROSS LOWLANDS NORTHWARD AS THE TANANA DRIES TOWARD ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON, THE VALLEY IS COMPRESSED BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE NORTHERN FOOT HILLS OF THE ALASKA RANGE BEFORE IT LEAVES THE UPPER TANANA INDIAN AREA FOR THE BROAD TANANA-KUSKOKWIM LOWLANDS. (P41) INDIAN INFORMANTS MENTION THE EXISTANCE OF PRECONTACT VILLAGES ON GEORGE CREEK, SAND CREEK, HEALY LAKE, ROBINSON CREEK, AND GOODPASTER RIVER. "NORMALLY EACH VILLAGE WAS SITUATED ON THE BANK OF THE OUTLET STREAM THAT CUT INTO HIGH GROUND." (P.62) "RAT CANDES" WERE USED BY THESE NATIVES TO HUNT FOR MUSKRAT OR BEAVER. MADE OF BIRCH BARK, THEY WERE ABOUT 12 TO 16 FT IN LENGTH, 2 FT WIDE AND WEIGHED ABOUT 40 LBS. THE LIGHTNESS OF THE CRAFT AND A FLAT BOTTOM KEEL ALLOWED THE UPPER TANANA INDIANS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SMALL LAKES AND OUTLET STREAMS. THE MOOSE SKIN BOAT WAS WIDER, DEEPER, AND HEAVIER AND PASSESSSED A KEEL. DIMENSIONS WERE PERHAPS 18 X 9 FT AND 2 FT DEEP. THEY WERE USED TO BRING THE PEOPLE BACK TO THE VILLAGE IN LATE SPRING. (P104) SOME OF THE IMPORTANT TRAILS IN THIS AREA ARE: THE TRAIL FROM HEALY LAKE TO JOSEPH VILLAGE, A HUNTING TRAIL FROM HANSFELD TO RAINBOW MOUNTAINS, A SUMMER TRAIL SW FROM HANSFIELD TO TETLIN AND MOUTH OF NABESNA, A HUNTING TRAIL FROM HANSFELD TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE ROBERTSON RIVER, A WINTER TRAIL FROM HANSFELD TO TETLIN TO FOOT OF SIKOSINA PASS THE SE ACROSS TETLIN LAKE TO NABESNA, TRAIL FROM CHISANA EAST TO BEAVER LAKE AND CREEK, AND A TRAIL FROM CHISANA TO MCCARTHY VIA SKOLOI PASS. (P105) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE: 1972.

**** REFN 00454 968969

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00455 970971

STOR 1601

LUPR 12 13

KEYH GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, SOIL, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON THE PIPELINE AT PRUDHOE BAY, PINGO LAKES OCCUR FREQUENTLY IN THE AREA. TEMPERATURES REMAINED BELOW FREEZING FROM MID-SEPT. TO LATE MAY IN 1970-71. MOSSES, LICHEN AND SEDGES WITH SOME WILLOWS ALONG RIVERS ARE THE MAIN FLORA. LARGE AMOUNTS OF DRIFTWOOD FROM THE MACKENZIE DELTA ACCUMULATE ALONG THE COAST LINE. PERMAFROST AT 30 TO 40 IN FROM SURFACE UNDERLIES THE SILT AND SAND. ANIMALS HUNTED ARE THE SEAL (PHOCA FOLTIDAAL), CARIBOU, GROUND SQUIRREL AND EIDERS. FISH CAUGHT WERE ARCTIC CHAR, GRAYLING AND SHITE FISH. (P9-10) NO LARGE SETTLEMENTS ARE FOUND ALONG THE COAST EAST OF BARRON UNTIL ONE REACHES THE MACKENZIE RIVER AREA. THE OCCUPATIONS THAT ARE KNOWN ARE SCATTERED AND, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, DATE TO POST-CONTACT TIMES. (P11) SETTLEMENT ALONG N. COAST WAS ON POINTS, IN BAYS AND NEAR THE MOUTHS OF RIVER SYSTEMS. (P14)

**** REFN 00455 970971

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4173

STOR 1601

LUPR 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, SOIL, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON THE PIPELINE AT PRUDHOE BAY, PINGO LAKES OCCUR FREQUENTLY IN THE AREA. TEMPERATURES REMAINED BELOW FREEZING FROM MID-SEPT. TO LATE MAY IN 1970-71. MOSSES, LICHEN AND SEDGES WITH SOME WILLOWS ALONG RIVERS ARE THE MAIN FLORA. LARGE AMOUNTS OF DRIFTWOOD FROM THE MACKENZIE DELTA ACCUMULATE ALONG THE COAST LINE. PERMAFROST AT 30 TO 40 IN FROM SURFACE UNDERLIES THE SILT AND SAND. ANIMALS HUNTED ARE THE SEAL (PHOCA FOLTIDAA), CARIBOU, GROUND SQUIRREL AND EIDERS. FISH CAUGHT WERE ARCTIC CHAR, GRAYLING AND WHITE FISH. (P9-10) NO LARGE SETTLEMENTS ARE FOUND ALONG THE COAST EAST OF BARROW UNTIL ONE REACHES THE MACKENZIE RIVER AREA. THE OCCUPATIONS THAT ARE KNOWN ARE SCATTERED AND WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, DATE TO POST-CONTACT TIMES. (P11) SETTLEMENT ALONG N. COAST WAS ON POINTS, IN BAYS AND NEAR THE MOUTHS OF RIVER SYSTEMS. (P14)

**** REFN 00460 A 940940

LUPR 22 21

KEYW GENERAL, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST "PRACTICALLY ALL ARCTIC STREAM VALLEYS HAVE DEVELOPED WIDE FLOORS ON APPROACHING THE ARCTIC COASTAL LOWLANDS, HAVE STRAIGHTER STREAM COURSES THAN THOSE WHICH DISCHARGE INTO THE BERING SEA, AND EMPTY WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS INTO LARGE LAGOONS. IN CONTRAST, MOST OF THE RIVERS OF THE BERING SEA DRAINAGE HAVE VALLEYS OF VARYING WIDTH, TORTUOUS STREAM COURSES AND STEEP CANYONS OFTEN CONNECTING NEIGHBORING INLAND BASINS." (P12) MAP NO. 11 SHOWS MAJOR SLED AND WAGON TRAILS, ALSO TRAILWAYS. THE MAP IS NOT DETAILED ENOUGH TO ACCURATELY LOCATE THE SECTIONS OF RIVERS WHERE TRAILS FOLLOW. ALSO TRAILS GENERALLY CUT OVERLAND OR FOLLOW THE COAST, FOLLOWING OR CROSSING STREAMS OCCASIONALLY. AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA, INCLUDES A MAP. THIS STUDY WAS PUBLISHED IN 1940 AND WAS A COMPILATION OF INFORMATION OTHER WRITTEN SOURCES.

**** REFN 00460 B 940940

LUPR 22 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MAP, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST 23 LANDING FIELDS SERVICE THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P28) MAP NO. 11 SHOWS LOCATION. APPENDIX II GIVES LIST OF AIRFIELDS AND THEIR COST. TABLE 3 GIVES LIST OF AIRFIELDS AND THEIR LENGTHS. (P29) MAP ATTACHED. AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. TABLE 3 ALSO GIVES LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF AIRFIELDS. MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00461 893895

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, WATER CRAFT

ABST "THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER UNDERTOOK TO MAKE SURVEYS OF AS PRECISE A NATURE AS PRACTICABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL WATER COURSES WHICH TRAVERSE THE COAST STRIP, AND THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER UNDERTOOK TO MAKE A PHOTO-TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS LYING BETWEEN THESE VARIOUS WATER COURSES." (P5-6) COMMISSION ON THE ALASKAN-CANADIAN BOUNDARY WHICH SET UP PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING THE BOUNDARY AT 54 40 N TO 141 W. MOST OF THE WORK DONE BY THE U.S. SURVEYORS WAS ABOARD SHIPS WHICH TRAVELED THE INLAND PASSAGES. ALTITUDE OF TIMBER LINE FROM BURROUGH'S BAY TO LYNN CANAL IS 2500, BEING A LITTLE HIGHER IN THE S AND LOWER IN THE N. ANOTHER FACTOR ON TIMBER LINE IS ABSENCE OF SOIL DUE TO RECENT RECESSION OF GLACIERS. THEREFORE, THERE ARE NUMEROUS AREAS WHERE THE FOREST HAS NOT REACHED THE 2500 FT. LIMIT. (P13)

**** REFN 00464 905905

LUPR 42 41 31

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT

ABST A CORPORATION BROCHURE ENTITLED "THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY" WAS WRITTEN TO PROMOTE AND SELL THE IDEA OF BUILDING A RAILWAY FROM COOK INLET TO ANVIK ON THE YUKON. IT CROSSED THE MULCHATNA AND KUSKOKWIEH RIVERS. EVENTUALLY, IT WOULD BE EXTENDED TO SERVE NOME AND CONNECT WITH THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. IT EXPECTED TO PROVIDE YEAR-ROUND FREIGHT SERVICE TO THE YUKON AND VIA THAT RIVER SYSTEM TO INTERIOR ALASKA. IT CHOSE AS ITS S TERMINAL A YEAR-ROUND ICE-FREE PORT ON ILIAMNA BAY. IT EXPECTED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4174

TO SERVICE THE CANNERIES ON BRISTOL BAY AND TO OPEN THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY TO MINING AND AGRICULTURE. A MAP OF ITS ROUTE IS INCLUDED. THE CORPORATION WAS BEGUN IN 1903, BUT PAMPHLET WRITTEN IN 1905 BECAUSE IT CITES 1905 FREIGHT STATISTICS. THE RAILWAY WAS NOT BUILT. (P3-22) MAP IS INCLUDED IN REPORT.

**** REFN 00466 923923

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00468 935935

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00471 924925

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00472 924925

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (AMUNDSEN'S POLAR FEIGHT)

**** REFN 00473 905906

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC; WATER-LAND CRAFT; GENERAL; PAST USAGE

ABST THIS IS AMUNDSEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE AS AN EXPLORER. HE BRIEFLY DESCRIBES HIS JOURNEY FROM THE ICE LOCKED GJOA AT HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FORT EGBERT ALASKA. HE SET FORTH WITH CAPTAIN HOGG OF THE WHALER, BONANZA (ALSO ICE BOUND), AND AN ESKIMO GUIDE. JIM AND HIS WIFE KAPPA. THEIR DOGTEAM COURSE RAN UP HERSCHEL ISLAND RIVER, CANADA OVER THE MOUNTAIN SUMMIT OF 9,000 FT. AND DOWN THE SOUTHERN SLOPES TO THE YUKON RIVER WHERE THEY ENCOUNTERED THE FIRST TRADING POST AT FORT YUKON. JIM AND KAPPA REMAINED AT FORT YUKON WITH ONE DOG TEAM AND AMUNDSEN AND HOGG CONTINUED UP THE FROZEN YUKON RIVER STOPPING AT ROADHOUSES ALONG THE WAY. THEY ARRIVED AT FORT EGBERT ON DEC. 5, 1905. AFTER RECUPERATING, AMUNDSEN LEFT IN FEBRUARY 1906 AND MADE HIS WAY BY DOG TEAM BACK PAST THE CHAIN OF TRADING STATIONS TO REJOIN JIM AND KAPPA. ON THE RETURN TRIP TO THE GJOA THEY ENCOUNTERED MR DARRELL, THE MAIL CARRIER IN THE PORCUPINE RIVER DRAINAGE. THE TRIP BACK TO HERSCHEL ISLAND WAS WITHOUT INCIDENT PAGES 58-61.

**** REFN 00476 A 930931

LUPR 60 42 41 31 22 21

KEYW GENERAL; TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; LAND TRANSPORT; WATER-LAND CRAFT; VEGETATION; AIR-WATER CRAFT; WATER CRAFT; PHOTO; FREEZEUP; BREAKUP; HUNTING; COMMUNITY; WATER GEOLOGY; LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THIS IS A 1935 STUDY OF THE SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATION OF ESKIMOS, ALEUTS AND SOME INDIANS BY STANFORD PROFESSORS H DENEY ANDERSON (DIRECTOR-EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH) AND WALTER CROSBY ELLIS, PROF OF EDUCATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND PARTIALLY SUBSIDIZED BY THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION. EXTENSIVE FIELD TRIPS WERE MADE IN 1931 AND 1930. IN THE INTRODUCTION IS A LIST OF PLACES VISITED, HOW THEY GOT THERE AND HOW LONG IT TOOK TO TRAVEL FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION WERE: STEAMSHIP, RAILROAD, CAR, DOG SLED, AIRPLANE, GASOLINE BOAT. (P849) PHOTO OF HYDROPLANE WHICH LANDED AT ANGOON. (P4)

**** REFN 00476 B 930931

LUPR 42 41 31 22 21 11

KEYW GENERAL; VEGETATION; FREEZEUP; BREAKUP; HUNTING; COMMUNITY; WATER GEOLOGY; LAND GEOLOGY; TRAFFIC; PAST USAGE; LAND TRANSPORT; WATER-LAND CRAFT; AIR-WATER CRAFT; WATER CRAFT; PHOTO

ABST THE COASTAL COUNTRY OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA FROM UGASKIK TO NUSHAGAK IS FLAT TO ROLLING PLAIN, SOME BLUFFS, DRAINED BY 5 STREAMS LARGE ENOUGH TO PERMIT SOME NAVIGATION, POUR WATER AND SILT INTO BRISTOL BAY. LITTLE TREE GROWTH EXCEPT WILLOWS ALONG STREAMS ON COAST. FREEZEUP LAGS INTO NOV. BREAKUP OCCURS FAIRLY EARLY. AREA BETWEEN NUSHAGAK AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS IS MORE BLEAH, POOR IN NATURAL RESOURCES. TOGIK AND GOODNEWS ARE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4175

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF AREA BUT FLOW ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE. COAST IS TUNDRA AND MARSH. COASTAL AREA BETWEEN YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM IS MARSHY BECAUSE IT IS AT OR BELOW SEA-LEVEL. BREEDING AREAS FOR FOWL BUT NOT TOO SUPPORTIVE OF OTHER ANIMALS. FROM YUKON TO PORT CLARENCE, AREA IS TUNDRA, ROLLING MORE BROKEN TERRAIN WHICH WITH CLOSENESS OF MOUNTAINS SUPPORTS MORE BIG GAME. THE COASTAL AREA OF BERING STRAIT IS ROLLING LAND BROKEN BY MANY WATER BODIES. AREA IS TREELESS EXCEPT FOR SOME WILLOW. TREE LINE ENDS NEAR NORTHERN HEAD OF NORTON SOUND. FROM POINT HOPE TO POINT BARROW, TO DEMARCATION POINT, AREA IS ROLLING WITH CLAY BANKS, WET TUNDRA AND ABSENCE OF BOULDERS OR ROCKS. 3 RIVERS E OF BARROW ARE NAVIGABLE. (P21-23) LIST OF COMMUNITIES WITH NATIVE SCHOOLS-1930 (P233)

**** REFN 00477 929
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00481 948
LUPR 52 22 21 42 41
KEYW GENERAL, HUNTING, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, HUNTED FOR MANY YEARS ALL OVER ALASKA HE NOTES GOOD SHEEP HUNTING ON MANY STREAMS THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO REACH: LITTLE SHEEP CREEK IN TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS, EXTREME HEAD OF NORTH FORK OF KNIK RIVER, HEAD OF METAL CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF KNIK), HEAD FORK OF KASHWITNA, HEAD OF SPRUCE CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF KING RIVER.) "FEW, IF ANY, OF THESE PLACES HAVE BEEN HUNTED IN RECENT YEARS. ALL OF THEM ARE INACCESSIBLE TO HORSES, AND THERE ARE NO LAKES OR BARS ON WHICH AN AIRPLANE COULD LAND. YOU WOULD HAVE TO WALK IN AND EITHER CARRY YOUR GEAR OR HIRE PACKERS." (P21-22) HE SAYS SHEEP LIKE TO FEED BELOW GLACIERS, AND 4 TIME OUT OF 5 THE HEAD CLEAR WATER CREEK HAS NO SHEEP. (P22) RUSSELL MENTIONED ADVANTAGES OF USING HORSES HUNTING GRIZZLIES. HE SAID "THE KNIK, MATANUSKA AND TALKEETNA GRIZZLY RANGES ARE READILY ACCESSIBLE PACKTRAIN, WITH HARD GROUND AT TIMBER LINE AND ALONG THE STREAMBARS." (P45) ANNABEL SAYS MOOSE WERE VERY GOOD IN SUSITNA BASIN BECAUSE OF FOREST FIRES, CAUSED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, ON BOTH SIDES OF SUSITNA. (P58) HE SAYS ITS FINEST MOOSE HUNTING IN WORLD. (P74) "THE MOUTHS OF ALL THE RIVERS FLOWING INTO BERING STRAIT AND BERING SEA OFFER EXCELLENT SHOOTING (DUCK AND GEESE), BUT PROBABLY THE BEST OF THESE ARE THE UNALAKEET FLATS, 150 MI SOUTHEAST OF NOME, THE KOBUK FLATS, 40 MI EAST OF KOTZEBUE, THE TELLER AREA, GOODNEWS BAY, AND THE WOOD RIVER FLATS, NEAR DILLINGHAM." (P242-243) THE DATE FOR THIS DOCUMENT IS TAKEN FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

**** REFN 00486
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00487
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00488 969
LUPR 31 41
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING, TRAPPING, MINING, FORESTRY
ABST "ESKIMO POPULATION AND ECONOMY IN TRANSITION" BY ARLO R TUSSING AND ROBERT P ARNOLD WAS WRITTEN FOR FONDATION FRANCAISE D'ETUDES NOROQUIES AND ITS 4TH INTERN'L CONGRESS IN 1962. THE STUDY COVERS THE NATIVE POPULATIONS OF THE ENTIRE DRAINAGE OF THE KUSKOKWIM, ALSO LOWER YUKON. EVERYWHERE ELSE EXCEPT BETHEL ON THE COAST, THE FREIGHT MUST BE LIGHTERED. SURFACE TRANSPORT IS BY WATER, SNOW MACHINE OR DOGSLED. (P23) MAJORITY OF NATIVES ARE STILL ORIENTED TO SAME SUBSISTENCE RESOURCES UPON WHICH THEY DEPENDED PRIOR TO CONTACT WITH WESTERN CIVILIZATION. THIS SUBSISTENCE IS A WATER ORIENTATION, WITH FISH AND WATER FOUL FORMING A LARGE PORTION OF THE DIET, WHILE FISHING AND TRAPPING PROVIDE NECESSITIES AS WELL AS CASH FOR CAPITAL GOODS SUCH AS BOATS, MOTORS, RIFLES. (P38-41) COMMERCIAL FISHING IS HANDICAPPED BY INADEQUATE CATCHES AND LACK OF SHARP-FREEZING FACILITIES AS WELL AS HIGH TRANSPORT AND MIDDLEMAN COSTS. WITH MINERALS, THE AREA HAS NO PROMISING PETROLEUM RESERVES, BUT SOME GOLD, MERCURY, TUNGSTEN, LEAD AND ANTIMONY IS MINED. TIMBER IS SPARSE,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4176

OF SMALL DIAMETER AND REQUIRES A ROTATION TIME OF 125 YRS. (P47-55)

**** REFN 00490

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00491

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00493

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00494 931

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "AN INVESTIGATION OF THE GOLD BEARING QUARTZ VEINS OF ESTER DONE" BY ROBERT JAMES MCCOBBE AND GRANT AUGUSTINE WAS A THESIS SUBMITTED FOR A B S IN GEOLOGY AND MINING FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AND WAS WRITTEN IN 1931.

**** REFN 00494 931

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "AN INVESTIGATION OF THE GOLD BEARING QUARTZ VEINS OF ESTER DONE" BY ROBERT JAMES MCCOBBE AND GRANT AUGUSTINE WAS A THESIS SUBMITTED FOR A B S IN GEOLOGY AND MINING FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AND WAS WRITTEN IN 1931.

**** REFN 00496 881

KEYW GENERAL AND TRAFF

ABST IN JOHN HUIR'S BOOK, "THE CRUISE OF THE CORWIN", A SERIES OF LETTERS AND NOTES WRITTEN BY HUIR DESCRIBE THE TRIP OF THE CORWIN IN 1881. THE CORWIN, A REVENUE CUTTER, WAS SENT OUT TO LOOK FOR THE MISSING "JEANETTE". THEY SAILED AROUND COAST OF ARCTIC ALASKA, SIBERIA, AND WRANGELL ISLAND THAT SEASON. THE CORWIN TOUCHED AT ALASKAN PORTS FROM UNALASKA TO PT BARROW.

**** REFN 00498 A 922944

LUPR 21 11 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAPPING, AGRICULTURE, EXPEDITION

ABST ALFRED H BAILEY WROTE "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA", PUBLISHED IN 1948 BUT BASED ON A FIELD TRIP IN 1922. IT BASICALLY COVERS THE TUNDRA STRIP ONLY FROM CAPE PRINCE OF WALES TO DEHARCATION POINT ALONG THE COAST. HE INSTRUCTED SEVERAL PEOPLE LIVING IN THE AREA ON THE ART OF TAKING AND PRESERVING SPECIMENS. THEY CONTINUED TO SEND HIM ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION AT COLORADO. THE BOOK IS DEDICATED TO SOME OF THESE MEN: RUSSELL HENDEE WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM ON THE EXPEDITION AND DIED SEVEN YEARS LATER IN INDOCHINA WHILE COLLECTING MAMMALS; JAMES ALLEN, MAINWRIGHT, DIED 1944, THE TRADER WHO MADE SURE BAILEY GOT TO WHERE HE NEEDED TO GO; AND CHARLES BROWER, BARROW, DIED 1948, THE GRAND MAN OF THE NORTH WHO WITH HIS SONS COLLECTED SPECIMENS FOR YEARS. "THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION, FROM BERING STRAIT TO DEHARCATION POINT, IS LOW TUNDRA COASTAL COUNTRY BROKEN BY PRECIPITOUS CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE LISBURNE CAPE BEAUFORT, AND LESSES HIGHLANDS. FROM CAPE LISBURNE, THE SHORELINE RUNS NORTHEAST TO BARROW AND THEN GENERALLY EASTWARD TO DEHARCATION POINT, WITH THE FLAT, TREELESS TUNDRA EXTENDING FROM THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED MILES TO THE FOOTHILLS IN THE SOUTH. THE ONLY TREES IN THE AREA, EXCEPT FOR WILLOWS, ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE SHELTERED VALLEYS OF RIVERS DRAINING INTO KOITZEBUE SOUND." (P13) "IN SUMMER, TRAVEL IS DIFFICULT OVER THE SEMI-MARSHY PRAIRIE DOTTED WITH NIGGER HEADS... PERMANENTLY FROZEN SOIL EXISTS A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE SURFACE, AND MANY OF THE LAKE BOTTOMS ARE NEVER FREE OF ICE. VIOLENT

WINDS ARE THE RULE? AS A RESULT ONLY HARDY TYPES OF VEGETATION ARE ABLE TO EXIST..."(P13) "MANY SHALLOW STREAMS MEANDER FROM THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOWING A GENERAL NORTHWARD COURSE; THEY GIVE ACCESS TO THE INTERIOR FOR SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS, AND THE RIVER PEOPLES FIND THESE WATER COURSES CONVENIENT PASSAGEWAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE NATIVES TRAVEL WITH THEIR SKIN KYAKS AND DOMIAKS IN SUMMER, OFTEN PROPELLED IN THESE MODERN DAYS BY MOTORS; AND IN WINTER THE BROAD LEVEL EXPANSES OF SNOW AND ICE OFFER EXCELLENT HIGHWAYS FOR THEIR DOGTEAMS. THE COUNTRY RISES GRADUALLY FROM THE COAST SOUTHWARD, AND BECOMES BROKEN WITH STEEP-BANKED RIVER CHANNELS NEAR THE FOOTHILLS. IN THIS REGION THE WILLOWS ATTAIN A HEIGHT OF SIX TO TEN FEET, AFFORDING FUEL AND SHELTER TO THE PEOPLE PASSING THROUGH." (P13) "FOR THE MOST PART, THE RIVERS FAR BACK FROM THE COAST ARE UNINHABITED, EXCEPT FOR THE TRAPPERS WHO SPENT THE WINTER CATCHING WHITE FOXES, AND THE ESKIMOS ATTENDING THE REINDEER HERDS. FORMERLY THERE WERE MANY "RIVER PEOPLE," BUT THE MAJORITY PERISHED IN THE GREAT MEASLES EPIDEMIC WHICH STARTED AT BARROW AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY." (P13)

**** REFN 00498 B 922948

LUPR 21 11 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAPPING, AGRICULTURE, EXPEDITION

ABST P 44 TO 132 HAVE ALREADY BEEN ABSTRACTED BECAUSE THEY ARE A REPRINT OF HIS FIELD NOTES WHICH IS A SEPARATE ENTRY IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. CHARLES BROWER WAS AIDED IN HIS COLLECTIONS BY HIS SONS ROBERT, HARRY, ARNOLD DAVID AND TOM.

**** REFN 00501

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00502 A 923

LUPR 52 53 22

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN HIS MASTER THESIS OF 1923, T L BAILEY GENERALLY DESCRIBES THE RAILWAYS OWNED BY THE U S GOVERNMENT. "FIRST, THE SEWARD AND GLACIER CREEK STANDARD GAUGE, SEVENTY MILES LONG. SECONDLY THE FALLS CREEK TO ANCHORAGE WHICH IS STANDARD GAUGE AND 23 MILES LONG. THIRDLY ANCHORAGE TO MONTANA CREEK STANDARD GAUGE AND 95 MILES LONG. FOURTHLY MATANUSKA TO CHICKALOON STANDARD GAUGE AND 37 MILES LONG." (P138)

**** REFN 00502 B 923

LUPR 22 52 53

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST IN HIS MASTER THESIS OF 1923, T L BAILEY GENERALLY DESCRIBES THE RAILWAYS OWNED AND OPERATED ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA BY THE U S GOVERNMENT. THE RAILWAY FROM NOME TO SHELDON WAS 20 MI LONG AND NARROW GAUGE. THE SEWARD PENINSULA RAILWAY BRANCH WAS 6 1/2 MI LONG. THE COUNCIL RIVER AND SOLOMON RIVER RAILWAYS WERE STANDARD GAUGE AND THE WILD GOOSE RAILWAY WAS ONLY 5 MI LONG. (P138)

**** REFN 00504

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00507

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00508

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00509

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4178

KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00512 892893
 LUPR 31 51

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST THIS IS AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ALASKA BY M. G. BALCOM. SHE RECORDS SOME COMMENTS OF FATHER TRECA IN 1892 WHO WAS WORKING AMONG THE PEOPLE FROM CHALITHIUT (CHALIT NEAR THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER) TO THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. THE SECTION BETWEEN THE KASHUNUK RIVER (DISTRIBUTARY OF YUKON) AND THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS VERY BADLY OFF FOR FISH. IN THE WINTER TIME THE LAKES AND STREAMS CONTAIN ONLY SMALL SPECIMENS OF BLACK-FISH, TONGOD, AND STICKLEBACKS AND IN THE SUMMER THERE IS NO SALMON. FOR THIS REASON FATHER TOSI THOUGHT IT BEST TO MAKE DUNUNUK (TANUNAK) ONLY A MISSIONARY STATION AND TO ESTABLISH A BIG SCHOOL FOR ALL THE COAST REGION ON THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. FATHER TRECA WAS BUILDING A HOUSE ON THE KUSILYAK MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P34) FATHER TRECA AND FATHER BARNUM EXPLORED THE WHOLE INTERFLUVIAL TRACT BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER. FATHER BARNUM MADE AN ACCURATE MAP AND CUT A TRAIL THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS THAT SEPARATE THE 2 RIVERS, KNOWN AS "BARNUM'S PASS". THE FATHERS SELECTED A PLACE ON THE KANELIK, ONLY TO DISCOVER, WHEN SUMMER CAME, THAT AN EXTENSIVE MUD FLAT EXISTED BETWEEN THE SITE SELECTED AND THE RIVER CHANNEL WHICH RENDERED THE LANDING OF SUPPLIES PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE. SOON A BETTER PLACE WAS SELECTED NEAR A STREAM CALLED THE AKULURAK AND THE LOG HOUSES WERE MOVED THERE BY BUILDING THE LOGS INTO RAFTS AND FLOATING THEM DOWN THE YUKON RIVER. (P35)

**** REFN 00514
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00515
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00515
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00516
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00516
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00518
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00519 770898
 LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST MARIUS BARBEAU RECOUNTED A HISTORY OF THE EARLY FUR TRADE BY RUSSIANS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INTEREST. HIS SPECIALTY IS THE INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BUT HE DOES DESCRIBE SEVERAL WARS BETWEEN THEM AND THE TLINGITS OF THE STIKINE. HE ALSO VIVIDLY DESCRIBED THE INTERNATIONAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THE SEA-OTTER TRADE, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO THE OPENING OF THE CHINA TRADE TO WESTERN EUROPE. HE IS TERRIBLY BRITISH WITH A VERY PROBRITISH ATTITUDE. HE ALSO NARRATED THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH AND EARLY MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES BUT THESE WERE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4179

ALL IN CANADA.

**** REFN 00520

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 00521

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 00522

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00524 973

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, MAP, ROUTE, GLACIER

ABST MARY J. BARRY SPENT MANY YEARS GATHERING HISTORICAL SOURCE MATERIAL AND INTERVIEWING PEOPLE BEFORE WRITING "A HISTORY OF MINING ON THE KENAI PENINSULA". PUBLICATION DATE IS 1973. THIS TELLS OF THE SEARCHES FOR COAL, CHROMITE, LIME, OIL AND GOLD ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AND AROUND TURNAGAIN ARM. "A DETAILED REPORT BASED ON STUDIES DURING 1904 ON THE TURNAGAIN ARM REGION BY US GEOLOGIST FRED HOFFIT REVEALED THAT ALMOST ALL THE MINING WAS PERFORMED BY HYDRAULIC PLANTS, WITH 7 PLANTS IN OPERATION DURING THE SEASON. HE ESTIMATED THAT THE TURNAGAIN ARM FIELD HAD YIELDED OVER A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD BETWEEN 1895 AND 1904, ALTHOUGH THE RECORDS AVAILABLE WERE INSUFFICIENT FOR A PRECISE ACCOUNTING. (P116) "GOLD PRODUCED ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AMOUNTED TO \$37,500 IN 1919 AND \$35,000 IN 1920. ALMOST HALF OF THIS WAS PRODUCED BY 2 LODE MINES AND 6 PLACER MINES." (P147) MAPS ON P120 AND 128 SHOW MINING AREAS. PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT WERE UNLOADED AT PASSAGE CANAL ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND BECAUSE OF ICE IN COOK INLET IN THE WINTER AND SPRING DURING THE LATE 1890'S. PACKTRAILS AND DOGTEAMS FOLLOWED THE PORTAGE ROUTE OVER PORTAGE GLACIER AND THEN TRAVELED ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF BOX CANYON, ON CLEARWATER CREEK, DOWN BOX CANYON TO JOHNSON'S TRAIL, WHICH LED NORTHWARD TO SUNRISE. (P55) CLEARWATER CREEK AND BOX CANYON ARE NOT LOCATABLE AND THE ROUTE AS DESCRIBED DOES NOT MAKE SENSE WHEN LOOKING AT MODERN MAPS. MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00525

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00526

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00527

KEYW NONE

ABST TEXT IS IN GERMAN.

**** REFN 00528 943

LUPR 35 34 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, LAND TRASPORT, FLOOD, COMMUNITY

ABST AUTHOR GERTRUDE BASKINE RELATES HER TRAVELS ON THE ALCAN HIGHWAY, FROM DAWSON CREEK, CANADA, TO FAIRBANKS, IN 1943, UNDER MILITARY AUTHORIZATION AND WITH SOME MILITARY ASSISTANCE. SHE TRAVELLED THE ALASKAN PORTION OF "THE ROAD" BY TRUCK; SHE TOOK AT LEAST ONE BOAT TRIP ON THE YUKON RIVER; AND SHE FLEW TO SKAGWAY AND JUNEAU. ON THE ROAD WITHIN 14 MILES OF FAIRBANKS, SHE NOTES: "IN A SHORT WHILE WE BEGAN TO SEE LIGHTS, HOUSES, STREETS, PEOPLE, MORE LIGHTS, MORE HOUSES, MORE STREETS, MORE PEOPLE, THEN A WATERFRONT WITH BOATS AND PLANES RIDING ON THE NARROW WATERWAY, A BRIDGE, AND THEN A STILL MORE DAZZLING STREET, EVIDENTLY THE MAIN ONE OF THE CITY." (P269) AUTHOR PROBABLY REFERS TO CHENA RIVER, IN FAIRBANKS, TOWARD THE END OF HER STAY, SHE WRITES:

"OCTOBER HAD LONG AGO SET IN. BY ALL ANNALS AND RECORDS OF THE COUNTRY, THE LAND SHOULD BE WHITE, THE RIVERS LOW, SLUGGISH, AND FILMING WITH ICE, THE WINDS BLASTING AND COLD. IT WAS COOL, THAT'S ALL. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SOURDOUGH MEMORY, THE YUKON WAS HIGHER THAN IT HAD EVER BEEN AT THAT TIME OF YEAR, THE WIND Milder, THE LAND FREE OF SNOW." (P284) IN SKAGWAY, SHE MENTIONS DAMAGE BY THE EQUINOCTIAL RAINS: LANDSLIDES, WASHOUTS, QUIVERING TRESTLES AND BRIDGES; "AND THE RIVER, TORRENTIAL ALSO, ROSE FROM BELOW, SWEEP AWAY ITS BRIDGES AND ENDANGERED WHATEVER CONSTRUCTION HAD BEEN HAZARDED ALONG ITS BORDERS." (P281-282) AUTHOR PROBABLY REFERS TO THE SKAGWAY RIVER.

**** REFN 00529 936
LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION

ABST "FOREST AND FUNGUS SUCCESSION IN THE LOWER YUKON VALLEY" IS BY DON V BAXTER AND FRANK H WADSWORTH, BOTH FOREST PATHOLOGISTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. THIS BOOK, BULLETIN NO. 9 OF THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1939. THE FIELDWORK WAS DONE IN THE SUMMER OF 1936. "ON THE N. SHORE OF THE YUKON RIVER SEVERAL MILES ABOVE THE SETTLEMENT OF KOYUKUK". (P9) "THE RIVERS OF THIS LARGE AREA HAVE LONG BEEN CUTTING DOWNWARD IN SOME PLACES, WHILE DEPOSITING SILT AND GRAVEL IN OTHERS, UNTIL AT PRESENT ALL THE LARGER WATER COURSES HAVE BROAD MATURE VALLEYS ALMOST AS EXTENSIVE AS THE UPLANDS." (P10) AUTHORS' MAP OF AREA STUDIED IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. AUTHORS LABELLED EACH BAR AT THIS BEND OF THE RIVER AND SECTIONED THE VEGETATION INTO ZONES BASED ON THE TIME OF BEGINNING GROWTH. AUTHORS DESCRIBE WHEN VEGETATION WAS ABLE TO SEED, WHAT ORDER THE VARIOUS VEGETATION APPEARED IN, AND THE PRESENT AVERAGE SIZES OF THE VARIOUS TREES. THEY ALSO REPORTED THE TYPES OF FUNGUS THEY FOUND ON TREES.

**** REFN 00530
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00533
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00534 897
LUPR 60 31 22

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT

ABST ETHEL BECKER COLLECTED PHOTOS TAKEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER ERIC A HEGG WHEN HE JOINED THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH IN 1898. SHE PUBLISHED THEM IN 1949 WITH A NARRATIVE. HEGG SET UP STUDIOS IN DYEA, SKAGWAY, LAKE BENNETT, DAWSON, AND ON A BOAT IN CANADA. PHOTO: "BEN ATWATER, THE MAN IN THE SLED, AND HIS FAMOUS TEAM OF HOUNDS CARRIED MAIL FROM SKAGWAY TO DENE, A DISTANCE OF 2300 MILES. THIS DOG TEAM HELD AN UNBROKEN RECORD TIME." (P38)

**** REFN 00535 897969
LUPR 60 22 21

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST ETHEL A BECKER COMPILED A PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY WITH NARRATIVES ON ALL OF ALASKA BEGINNING WITH THE ARRIVAL OF NATIVES ONWARD. PUBLISHED IN 1969. SHE EXTENSIVELY USES THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF HEGG, ALAN MAY, CURTIS AND MILLER, GABBETT, DUDLEY, NOWELL, CASE AND DRAPER. FRONTPIECE PHOTO: "LONG, LONG TRAIL TO CHILKOOT SUMMIT, 1897" HEGG. SILHOUETTE OF PACKERS CLIMBING UP CHILKOOT. "SEWARD PENINSULA COMPRISES AND AREA OF 22,000 SQUARE MILES. A TUNDRA ABOUT 5 MILES WIDE EXTENDS BACK FROM THE SEA TO LOW ROUNDING HILLS. THIRTY MILES BEYOND THESE TREELESS HILLS, THE SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS KNIFE THE SKIES. STREAMS FLOW IN ALL DIRECTIONS." (P139) THE MAIN VALUE OF THE BOOK IS ITS PHOTOGRAPHS SELECTED FROM WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHERS. THE NARRATIVE IS FILLED WITH WIDELY EXAGGERATED STATISTICS, MISPELLING AND HAZY CHRONOLOGY.

**** REFN 00537 896905
LUPR 36 34 35 32 31 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4181

KEYM GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST AUTHOR TELLS STORY OF SWIFTWATER BILL GATES, HER SON-IN-LAW. SWIFTWATER MADE AND LOST FORTUNES DURING GOLD RUSH IN KLONDIKE AND AROUND FAIRBANKS. IN DAWSON, A NOTE IS LEFT SAYING, "WE HAVE GONE DOWN THE RIVER IN A SMALL BOAT TO NONE." (P73) THE RIVER REFERRED TO IS PROBABLY THE YUKON. IN SEATTLE, THE AUTHOR WRITES OF PEOPLE LEAVING FOR ALASKA: "SCORES OF OTHERS ARE PLANNING TO TAKE THE FIRST BOATS OF THE SPRING SEASON, ON THEIR WAY TO VALDEZ AND THENCE OVER THE ICE TO THE TANANA, 400 MILES AWAY." (P133) FROM MINE AT NUMBER 6 CLEARLY IN EARLY SEPT, AUTHOR AND SWIFTWATER HAD TO LEAVE TO CATCH STEAMSHIP "OHIO" AT ST. MICHAEL, FOR SEATTLE, BEFORE THE WINTER FREEZE-UP ON BERING SEA. THEY TOOK A "LITTLE BOAT GOING DOWN THE TANANA." (P43) "AT FAIRBANKS, SWIFTWATER INDUCED A WOMAN TO BOARD THE STEAMER FOR THE OUTSIDE. A HALF DAY'S FURTHER RIDE TOOK US TO CHENA." (P114) THERE MAY BE AN ERROR IN DOCUMENT CONCERNING RIVER NAMES, SINCE CHENA IS ONLY 7 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 00538
 KEYM NONE
 ABST "DREDGE SAMPLING OF PLACER GROUND AND DREDGE CLEANUP PROCEDURE" BY EARL H. BEISTLINE 1947. THIS IS A THESIS. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. NO WATER BODIES MENTIONED.

**** REFN 00540
 KEYM NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00543
 KEYM NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00544 948962
 LUPR 60 42 51 52 53
 KEYM GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST U. K. BERNICK, J. M. CHILDERS, AND M. A. KUENTZEL PREPARED THIS REPORT FOR THE USGS IN JUNEAU. THIS REPORT CONCERNING FREQUENCY AND MAGNITUDE OF FLOODS, WAS BASED ON STATISTICS GATHERED AT PARTICULAR RIVERS. THE AREA STUDIED INCLUDED ALL OF ALASKA SOUTH OF THE YUKON, AND THAT AREA WAS SUBDIVIDED INTO 3 HYDROLOGIC AREAS: AREA A (SOUTHEASTERN AND THE KODIAK ISLAND GROUP), AREA B (COPPER RIVER BASIN, SUSITNA RIVER BASIN, KNIK-MATANUSKA RIVER SYSTEM, THE AREA WEST OF THE ALEUTIAN RANGE), AND AREA C (TANANA RIVER SYSTEM) DESCRIBING AREA A, THEY SAY THAT MANY OF THE STREAM BASINS IN THE "PANHANDLE" REGION WERE "STRONGLY MODIFIED BY GLACIATION, AS THEIR PRESENT CHARACTERISTIC GLACIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY STILL SHOWS." (P2) DESCRIBING AREA B, THEY SAY: "THE DRAINAGE OF THE COOK INLET AREA SOUTH OF THE SUSITNA SYSTEM CONSISTS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL STREAMS DISCHARGING DIRECTLY INTO THE INLET OR ITS TWO ARMS." (P2) "THE AREA WEST OF THE ALEUTIAN RANGE AND SOUTH OF THE AKHLUN RANGE IS DRAINED BY STREAMS DISCHARGING INTO BRISTOL BAY. THE STREAMS IN THIS AREA ARE GENERALLY CHARACTERIZED BY LAKES IN THEIR BASINS. THE LARGE LAKES ARE GENERALLY OF GLACIAL ORIGIN, LONG, RELATIVELY NARROW, AND VERY DEEP. THE BOTTOMS OF MANY LAKES ARE SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL. THESE LAKES ARE IN CONTRAST TO THE THOUSANDS OF SMALL, SHALLOW, GENERALLY UNNAMED TUNDRA LAKES THAT CONFORM TO NO DRAINAGE PATTERN AND HAVE NEITHER INLETS NOR OUTLETS. THE STREAM PROFILES OF THIS AREA ARE GENERALLY STEEP ABOVE THE LARGER LAKES, AND QUITE MODERATE IN THE LOWER REACHES WHERE THE STREAMS MEANDER THROUGH BRAIDED CHANNELS ACROSS THE WIDE COASTAL PLAINS." (P2-3) DESCRIBING AREA C, THEY SAY: "THE TANANA RIVER IS FORMED BY THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHISANA AND NABESNA RIVER. THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A VALLEY WHOSE WIDTH RANGES FROM 10 TO 15 MILES, UNTIL IT WIDENS TO 50 TO 60 MILES NEAR BIG DELTA." (P3) "ANNUAL PEAK-DISCHARGE RECORDS 5 OR MORE YEARS IN LENGTH FROM 61 GAGING STATIONS IN ALASKA WERE USED IN THE ANALYSIS... THE SELECTED BASE PERIOD (IS) 1948-62." (P3) STUDIES FOR RIVERS OVER 10,000 SQ MILES WERE NOT INCLUDED "BECAUSE OF THE SHORT PERIODS OF RECORDS AND PAUCITY OF DATA ON COMPARATIVE DRAINAGE AREAS." (P4) "THIS REPORT IS BASED ON ANNUAL-FLOOD DATA." (P4) "RECURRENCE INTERVAL, AS USED IN THIS REPORT, IS THE AVERAGE INTERVAL WITHIN WHICH THE GIVEN FLOOD WILL BE EQUALED OR EXCEEDED ONCE AS THE ANNUAL MAXIMUM OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME. THIS CONCEPT DOES NOT IMPLY ANY REGULARITY OF OCCURRENCE." (P4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4182

**** REFN 00545
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00546 924
LUPR 31 32 35 52 41 1
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDT, OLAUS J HURIE AND HENRY CONAVER MADE UP A PARTY FOR SURVEYING THE HOOPER BAY AREA FOR BIRDS IN NOV-JULY 1924. THE AUTHOR BROUGHT THE TRAIN UP FROM SEWARD THROUGH ANCHORAGE UP TO FAIRBANKS. THEY RETURNED TO NENANA AND PICKED UP THE DOG SLEDS AND TEAMS AND PROCEEDED OVER THE HAILROUTE. THE ROUTE TOOK THEM DOWN THE NENANA R. OVER ACROSS LAKE MINCHUMINA, MCKINLEY FORK RIVER AND SLOW FORK THEN OVER TO MCGRATH. FROM THERE THEY PROCEEDED TO TAKOTNA, OPHIR, IDITAROD, FLAT AND THEN HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON THEY TOOK THE YUKON AS FAR AS MT. VILLAGE AND THEN CUT ACROSS IN BLACK RIVER AND TUNDRA TO SCANMON DAY. ON THEIR RETURN JOURNEY THEY TOOK STEAMSHIP FROM HOOPER BAY TO THE YUKON AND UP THE YUKON TO TANANA TO NENANA FROM NENANA THEY TOOK THE TRAIN BACK TO SEWARD. SINCE THEIR PRIMARY PURPOSE WAS TO COLLECT BIRDS AND BIRD EGGS. THERE WERE FEW NOTES ABOUT ANYTHING ELSE. THE RIVERS AND STREAMS THAT WERE MENTIONED ARE COVERED ON SEPARATE SHEETS.

**** REFN 00547
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00547
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00548 866936
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST REFERENCE IS AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. MOST OF AUTHOR'S LIFE WAS SPENT IN CANADA, ONLY PASSING THROUGH ALASKAN POINTS TO GET TO DAWSON. DYEA IS A SMALL, EVER-CHANGING TOWN OF TENIS, JUST AROUND THE BEND OF THE LYNN CANAL. (P99) WE SPENT TIME FISHING WHILE CAMPED AT DYEA. (P100) WITHIN 5-6 HRS OF DYEA, ON OUR WAY TOWARD CHILKOOT PASS, WE FORDED SEVERAL CLEAR MOUNTAIN STREAMS BY STEPPING STONE TO STONE. (P103) AUTHOR MAY BE REFERRING TO THE TAIYA RIVER FOR FISHING.

**** REFN 00550 903
LUPR 60 36 34 33 32 31
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, FISHING
ABST THIS IS A TRAVEL STORY BY ELLEN BLOUNT. THE PURPOSE, OTHER THAN PLEASURE IS NOT STATED NOR IS A DATE GIVEN, INCLUDING NO COPYRIGHT DATE. BECAUSE SHE WAS ON BOARD THE SAME STEAMSHIP AS GEDRGEON WHEN HE WENT DOWN THE YUKON TO INVESTIGATE AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL AROUND 1903, THE YEAR OF HER TRAVELS WOULD BE THE SAME. HER OBSERVATIONS ARE OF A GENERAL NATURE AND THERE IS SOME INACCURACY IN HER HISTORICAL REFERENCES LEAVING THIS MATERIAL A QUESTIONABLE RESOURCE. SHE BEGAN HER JOURNEY COMING UP FROM VANCOUVER THROUGH THE INSIDE PASSAGE STOPPING AT HETLAKATLA. (P19) KETCHIKAN (P20) AND WRANGELL (P22). SHE STOPPED AT SITKA (P23), JUNEAU (P26) AND SKAGWAY. (P29) SHE TOOK THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILROAD TO WHITEHORSE AND THEN A STEAMER YUKONIA TO TANANA ANOTHER STEAMER, WASHBURN AND HOLY CROSS PROF GEORGESEN, A COUPLE AND FOUR GOLD SEEKERS WERE ON BOARD STEAMER WITH HER FROM DAWSON TO TANANA. AT HOLY CROSS SHE TOOK A STEAMER ALICE TO ST MICHAEL AND AN OCEAN STEAMER TO NOME. FROM NOME SHE TOOK A SHIP, SENATOR, TO THE PRIBILOFS, ALUETIANS AND BACK TO SEATTLE. WHILE IN NOME, SHE NOTES RUNNING INTO AN ESKIMO FAMILY WHO TOOK HER FISHING ON A CREEK IN THEIR "BIDARRA". (P93) THE CREEK "FLOWED BETWEEN LOW, SHARP-POINTED ROCKS. (P95)

**** REFN 00551
KEYW NONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4183

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00552 912927

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA, 1912-1927" IS THE M A THESIS OF VERA BOLTON FOR KANSAS UNIVERSITY, 1926. IT IS A VERY GENERAL WORK; NO MENTION IS MADE OF ANY FIELDWORK. SHE GIVES LENGTHY EXPLANATIONS ON THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS AND ALSO INCLUDES SECTIONS ON REINDEER, FURS AND FISHERIES, FORESTS, MINING, AND RAILROADS. THE MATERIAL GIVEN ON THE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS MAY BE USEFUL FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, BUT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IS BASED ON AVAILABLE RECORDS AND IS ONLY A PART OF AN OTHERWISE GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ALASKA.

**** REFN 00553 891897

LUPR 31 34 33 36 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST THIS BOOK IS A COMPILATION OF LETTERS AND DIARY ENTRIES OF MRS BOMPAS, WIFE OF EPISCOPALIAN BISHOP WM BOMPAS, FROM 1874-1917. BISHOP BOMPAS WAS STATIONED IN EASTERN CANADA UNTIL 1890. WHEN HE TOOK OVER THE YUKON TERRITORY. IN 1891 HE ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AT FORTY MILE CREEK ON THE YUKON AND SPENT THE WINTER OF 1891-1892 ON THE PORCUPINE. (P122) MRS BOMPAS MADE HER JOURNEY FROM ENGLAND TO ST. MICHAEL AND UP THE YUKON TO FORTY MILE IN 1892 AND ANOTHER JOURNEY UP THE YUKON IN 1897 BY STEAMER.

**** REFN 00554

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 00555

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 00556

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 00559 948

STOR 1603

LUPR 33 41 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "ALASKAN AGRICULTURE AND ITS GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS" A THESIS IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF M. S. DEGREE 1948. WRITTEN BY JOSEPH E BRADAC AUTHOR BRADAC DISCUSSES THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ALASKA. "THE DRAINAGE OF ALASKA IS PROLIFIC IN ALL DIRECTIONS. IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA THERE ARE NEARLY 6,000 MI OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS. THESE NUMEROUS RIVERS SERVE AS HIGHWAYS IN SUMMER BY BOAT AND IN WINTER BY SLED." (P14)

**** REFN 00560

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 00561

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 00562

KEYW NONE

ABST "ARCTIC SOS", BY JOSEPH H. VELTER, 1935. FICTION. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4184

**** REFN 00563 897

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST CHARLES A BRAMBLE WROTE KLONDIKE: A MANUAL FOR GOLD SEEKERS IN 1897, OR SHORTLY BEFORE. HE DESCRIBES THE COUNTRY, THE ROUTES TO TRAVEL, CLIMATE AND WHERE AND HOW TO MINE GOLD. HE MENTIONS TWO CREEKS IN THE FORTY-MILE AREA WHICH WERE NOT IDENTIFIABLE: BOTH MILLER CREEK AND GLACIER CREEK WERE ABANDONED FOR THE KLONDIKE AFTER GOLD WAS FOUND THERE. (P180) AUTHOR NOTES GOLD BELT WAS 300 MILES LONG IN ALASKA, FROM MOUTH OF FORTY-MILE ACROSS YUKON VALLEY TO "LOWERE RAMPARTS." (P42) RICHEST DIGGINGS WERE AT THE HEAD OF STREAMS SINCE CURRENT CARRIED FINER PARTICLES DOWNSTREAM. (P44)

**** REFN 00565 894917

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND, CRAFT ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, RIVER, LAKE, NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHOR WALTER JOHNHOY WROTE THIS BOOK APAURAK IN ALASKA TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE MISSIONARY WORK DONE BY REV. T L BREVIG FROM 1894-1917 ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. BREVIG CAME TO SERVE AS A LUTHERAN MINISTER FOR THE TELLER REINDEER STATION. LATER THIS BECAME A MISSION ESTABLISHED BY HE AND HIS WIFE. AFTER GOLD MINING BECAME BIG IN THE AREA, THE VILLAGE OF TELLER AROSE ACROSS PORT CLARENCE BAY. WHILE BREVIG WAS AT THE STATION HE LEARNED TO HERD REINDEER. HE FREQUENTLY DROVE REINDEER OR DOGSLEDS FROM THE STATION TO GRANTLEY HARBOUR WHERE THE FIRST NIGHT WOULD BE SPENT, THEN TO AGIAPUK RIVER EAR THE SECOND NIGHT, THEN ON TO IGLOO (HARY'S IGLOO) FOR THE THIRD NIGHT, THEN TO A CABIN ON THE NEAKLAK RIVER, AND ON TO COUNCIL CITY. THIS ACCORDING SURVEY MAPS WAS A WINTER TRAIL. ONE HAZARD WAS THAT "DURING THE WINTER THE SMALL RIVERS FREEZE SOLID, AND WHEN THE THAW COMES, WATER REMAINS OVER THE ICE FORMING SLASH WITH THE DEEP SNOW. IN MANY PLACES THE SNOW WILL BE SO DEEP THAT ONE CAN'T SEE THE WATER UNDER NEATH". (P260) SALT LAKE (INDRUK BASIN) AND ALL INLAND RIVERS WERE COVERED WITH HEAVY ICE BY OCT. 10. (P171) THIS WAS IN 1900. MENTION IS MADE OF PT BARROW. (P129, 118) UNALAKLIK (P119, 215, 217) MALES (P217, 190, 205, 277, 27) SHISHMAREEF (P245 AND ST LAWRENCE ISLAND AND KING'S ISLAND. NINE OF THESE PLACES ARE REFERRED TO AS RELATED TO WATER BODIES. BREVIG NOTES THAT IF THE WEATHER TURNS MILD THE SOUTHWEST WIND WILL BRING FLOODS TO RIVERS AND LAKES DURING THE WINTER. THE WIND FORCES THE WATER FROM THE OCEAN INTO THE RIVERS, AND AS THESE ARE FROZEN SOLID THE WATER IS FORCED UP ON THE ICE. THIS HAPPENED IN DEC. 1907 AROUND IGLOO.

**** REFN 00567 909

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, MINING

ABST AUTHOR ALFRED H BROOKS WROTE MINING AND MINERAL HEALTH OF ALASKA. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1909 AND DISPLAYED AT THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION IN SEATTLE IN 1909 AT THE DEPT. OF INTERIOR'S ALASKAN EXHIBIT. PAGE 18 SHOWS A MAP OF ALASKA SHOWING THE KNOWN DISTRIBUTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES. THEY INCLUDE GOLD PLACERS, GOLD AND SILVER LODE MINES, COPPER MINES, TIN DEPOSITS, COAL-BERING ROCKS AND PETROLEUM SEEPAGES.

**** REFN 00568

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS ONLY; NO MENTION HOW THEY WERE FOUND)

**** REFN 00571 908909

LUPR 42 41 43 11 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST JOHN W. BROWN WRITES AN ABRIDGED HISTORY OF ALASKA IN 1909. IT WAS MEANT AS A BOOK FOR STUDENT, TOURIST AND MINERS. THE BOOK WAS IMPARTED THRU THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE IN 1909. HE CONDUCTED (3) YEARS OF RESEARCH AND INTENDS TO CORRECT EXAGGERATIONS, MYTHICAL STATEMENTS, AND UNTRUTHS. HE WAS AN ATTORNEY OF THE SEATTLE BAR. HE COVERS CLIMATE, PEOPLE, COMMERCE AND VEGETATION. THE AUTHOR CLAIMS THAT ALL THE LARGE RIVERS NORTHWARD FROM BRISTOL BAY SUPPLY THE NATIVES AND MINERS; THEY WILL PERHAPS NEVER PRODUCE MANY FISH FOR MARKET. (P166) THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE PRODUCTS OF ALASKA. "THE PRODUCTS OF ALASKA HAVE APPROXIMATED \$300,000,000. ITS EXPORTS FOR 1908 WERE \$36,000,000. TOTAL TRADE-\$46,000,000." (P91) THE DATE OF PUBLICATION, 1909 IS USED AS THE BEG. DATE ON MOST OF THE FAMULUS ABSTRACT SHEET.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4185

**** REFN 00574 914
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00575 A 888898
 LUPR 31 36 52 60
 KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,SPRING,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,MAP,VEGETATION,WATER
 GEOLOGY,CANNERY,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FLOOD,NO TRAFF
 ABST MINER BRUCE, AN AUTHORITY, ON ALASKA, TRAVELED FOR 10 YEARS FROM 1868-1898 IN ALASKA IN THE INTEREST OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. THIS IS HIS 2ND EDITION WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS. HE INCLUDES A HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY. INFO. ON RESOURCES (FUR, TIMBER, FISH AND MINERALS) HE INCLUDES A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS MINING CAMPS AND THE VARIOUS ROUTES TO THEM. HE GIVES MUCH DESCRIPTION OF NATIVES AND SCENERY OF THE TIME PERIOD. HE MENTIONS THAT THE HOMESTEAD LAWS WERE EXTENDED TO ALASKA ON MAY 14, 1898. "THE LIMIT OF A HOMESTEAD IS FIXED AT 80 ACRES AND WHEN TAKEN ON ANY NAVIGABLE WATER IT SHALL NOT INCLUDE LAND LYING BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW WATER MARKS. NEITHER CAN A HOMESTEAD EXCEED 80 RODS ALONG THE SHORE OF ANY NAVIGABLE WATER, AND 60 WIDE EXTENDING ALONG THE SHORE LINE SHALL BE RESERVED AS A PUBLIC HIGHWAY." (P16) IN DISCUSSING EARLY CANNERY OPERATIONS IN SE ALASKA, MR. MINER BRUCE DISCUSSES A SITUATION ON KODIAK ISLAND. "ON A SMALL STREAM, NOT EXCEEDING 60 WIDE AT ITS MOUTH, THERE ARE (5) CANNERIES AND THE SUPPLY OF SALMON SEEMS INEXHAUSTIBLE. IT IS UNUSUAL FOR MORE THAN ONE ESTABLISHMENT TO BE FOUND ON ANY SALMON STREAM; THE STREAM IS NOT NAMED. THE SALMON FILL THE WATER TO SUCH AN EXTENT AS TO ALMOST DAM IT UP, AND THOSE BELOW, IN THEIR EAGERNESS TO ASCEND THE RIVER, CROWD THOSE ON TOP. THE AUTHOR CLAIMS TO HAVE NAMED THE STREAM "THE RIVER OF LIFE". (P58) (AT KARLUK ON KODIAK ISLAND ON THE NORTH SIDE) IN DISCUSSING TOPOGRAPHY OF ALASKA THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT DURING THE RUSSIAN OCCUPANCY, BATH-HOUSES WERE BUILT AT SITKA SPRINGS, AND BATHING TANKS CONSTRUCTED, AND NATIVES AND WHITES FROM THIS PORTION OF THE TERRITORY FREQUENTLY USED THEM. (P26) "HOT SPRINGS ARE ALSO FOUND AT TORING AND HOONAH." (P26) "HOT MINERAL SPRINGS ABOUND ALLOVER THE VARIOUS ISLAND GROUPS OF ALASKA, ESPECIALLY THOSE STRETCHING FROM THE ALASKAN PENINSULA WESTWARD TOWARDS ASIA." (P25)

**** REFN 00575 B 888898
 LUPR 31 36 52 60
 KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,SPRING,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,MAP,VEGETATION,WATER
 GEOLOGY,CANNERY,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FLOOD,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN DISCUSSING THE EARLY MINING AROUND THE COOK INLET AREA THE AUTHOR SAYS THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1895 SOME 200 PROSPECTORS WERE IN THE AREA. "THE OPERATION ON SEVERAL CREEKS AND IN 1896, A RUSH TO THIS REGION BEGAN WITH GREAT VIGOR. ABOUT 1500 MEN REACHED SUNRISE CITY AND SCATTERED OUT TO SEVERAL STREAMS." (P45) "THE EARLY RUSSIAN SETTLERS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE WORKED AT PLACER MINING AT COOK INLET, BUT WITH INDIFFERENT SUCCESS." (P45) IN DISCUSSING THE EARLIEST THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE YUKON BASIN THE AUTHOR SAID THAT AS EARLY AS 1860 MEN EMPLOYED BY THE HUDSON BAY CO. FOUND GOLD IN THE YUKON BASIN. THERE IS MUCH DISCUSSION AND A MAP OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD-FIELDS. THE FORTY-MILE CREEK GOLD FIELDS ORIGINATE IN CANADA. A MAP IS SHOWN AND INCLUDED WITH THE FAHULUS SHEETS AT THE END. IT IS UNCLER WHERE THE US/CANADIAN BORDER DIVIDES THE RIVERS OF THIS MAJOR GOLD FIELD. (AT THAT TIME 1898) A MAP IS INCLUDED SHOWING THE AMERICAN AND MISSION CREEK GOLD-FIELDS. THE AUTHOR MAKES ABSOLUTELY NO MENTION OF THIS GOLD FIELD IN THE TEXT OR DOES HE DISCUSS THE TWO CREEK AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES. IN DISCUSSING LAKES THE AUTHOR SAYS THAT LAKES IN ALASKA ARE ABUNDANT, OFTEN SURROUNDED BY TUNDRA, OR SWAMPS, VERY FREQUENTLY IMPENETRABLE, COVERED WITH BRUSH, RANK GRASSES, AND OTHER VEGETATION. "IN ALMOST EVERY MINING DISTRICT OF ALASKA, BLACK SAND IS FOUND IN GREATER OR LESS QUANTITIES. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF THE INTERIOR. IN MANY INSTANCES IT INTERFERES WITH SLUICING". "THE TAILING ON MANY CLAIMS CONTAIN LARGE QUANTITIES (P51) OF BLACK OF SAND, AND NOT UNTIL RECENTLY WAS IT SUPPOSED TO HAVE ANY VALUE." (P51)

**** REFN 00575 C 878898
 LUPR 31 36 52 60
 KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,SPRING,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,MAP,VEGETATION,WATER
 GEOLOGY,CANNERY,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FLOOD,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN DISCUSSING FISHERIES THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE FIRST SALMON CANNERY IN ALASKA WAS ERECTED IN 1878. "IN

1898, SOME OF THE CANNERIES HAD A CAPACITY OF FROM 40,000-60,000 CASES EACH YEAR (A CASE CONTAINS 4 DOZEN 1LB. CANS). THE COMBINED PACK OF ALL CANNERIES WAS OVER 950,000 CASES." (P57) THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE ABUNDANT PRESENCE OF LAND ANIMALS. THEY INCLUDE: LAND OTHER BEAVER, BROWN BEAR, THE RED FOX, BLACK AND SILVER FOX, WHITE FOX, CROSS FOX, HARTEN, MINK, POLAR BEAR, LYNX, MUSKRAT, RABBITS AND MARMOTS, WOLVERINES, DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, REINDEER, SHEEP, GOAT, BALD AND GREY EAGLES. MENTION IS MADE OF THE TRAPPING TO A LARGE EXTENT OF THESE ANIMALS BY NATIVES AND NEW COMERS. (P71-79) A CHART SHOWS THE VALUE OF SOME OF ALASKAS EXPORTS. (NO DATE "IT WAS COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS." (P83) "FURS, \$54,000,000, CANNED SALMON, \$13,000,000, WHALEBONE, \$11,000,000, GOLD AND SILVER, \$20,000,000, WHALE OIL, \$3,500,000, CODFISH, \$2,000,000, SALTED SALMON, \$1,000,000, IVORY, \$175,000, TOTAL, \$104,675,000" (PAGE 83) "BAR DIGGINGS NEAR ANY PART OF A RIVER OVER WHICH THE WATER EXTENDS WHEN THE RIVER IS IN ITS FLOODED STATE, AND WHICH IS NOT COVERED AT LOW WATER." (P205) THE AUTHOR REMARKS ON THE QUANTITY OF BEAVER AND THE SIGNS OF ITS DECREASING POPULATION. "THOUGH NOW HUNDREDS ARE TAKEN WHERE FORMERLY THOUSANDS WERE CAPTURED." (P72)

**** REFN 00577 968

LUPR 34 13

KEYN GENERAL, FREEZEUP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST KEN BROWER, CONSERVATION WRITER HIKES THROUGH THE NE BROOKS RANGE WITH TWO COMPANIONS IN LATE SUMMER 1968 FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK ON THE COAST. "EARTH AND THE GREAT WEATHER" IS AN ACCOUNT OF THAT HIKE. THEY WALKED THE LENGTH OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE (SO TO NO) PLUS SOME AREA SOUTH OF THE RANGE. "IT IS THE RIVERS, IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, THAT ARE THE SOUL OF THIS LAND. BETWEEN THOSE TWO EVENTS--BREAKUP AND FREEZEUP--THE RIVERS OFFER MAN THE ONLY NATURAL AVENUES INTO THIS LABYRINTHINE WILD. IN 1968, IN THE HIGHER CREEKS, ICE WAS BEGINNING TO FORM BY EARLY AUGUST. BY THE END OF THE MONTH THE HIGHEST LAKES WERE FROZEN OVER." (P142) THE THREE YOUNG MEN WERE KEN BROWER, JOHN MILTON AND STEVE PEARSON. THE MAIN RIVERS THAT THE MEN WALKED ALONG OR CROSSED WERE THE FOLLOWING: SHEENJEK RIVER, JAGO, ALATNA, OKPILAK, AICHILIK, KUTUK RIVERS.

**** REFN 00578

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00579

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00581

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00581

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00582

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00583

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00585

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4187

- **** REFN 00587 901
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST JOHN BURROUGHS, A NATURALIST WHO ALSO WROTE POEMS, ACCOMPANIED THE HARRINAN EXPEDITION IN 1901 AND WROTE A JOURNAL OF THE TRIP, PUBLISHED IN 1904. IN THE YAKUTAT BAY AREA, HIDDEN GLACIER HAD CREATED "A BROAD GRAVEL-BED WITH A STREAM WINDING THROUGH IT." AS THE GLACIER RETREATED IT FORMED THE STREAM AND DISCHARGED ITS MELT INTO IT. (P.62) THE STREAM IS UNNAMED.
- **** REFN 00588
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 00589 A 942
LUPR 22 21 31 35
KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, FLOOD, MAP
ABST CAPTAIN JAMES D. BUSH, JR. PUBLISHED A REPORT FOR THE U.S. ENGINEERS, ENTITLED "RECONNAISSANCE FOR RAILROAD OR HIGHWAY WEST OF FAIRBANKS," IN 1942. ALL FIELD WORK WAS DONE IN 1942. THE OBJECTIVES WERE: 1) LOCATE SITES FOR OCEAN TERMINALS FROM NORTON SOUND TO POINT BARROW, 2) MAP PRACTICAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY ROUTES TO THE PARTS FROM FAIRBANKS, 3) DESCRIBE GENERAL FEATURES, SUCH AS TOPOGRAPHICAL, CLIMATOLOGICAL, SOIL, FOREST GROWTH, INHABITANTS, EXISTING ROADS, WATERWAYS, ETC. THE COPY IS A PHOTOSTAT AND THE PHOTOS ARE POOR AND DARK. THE SEWARD PENINSULA IS RUGGED AND ITS MAIN SOURCE OF DRAINAGE IS THE KUZITRIN RIVER. "DUE TO THE ACTION OF THE SUN ON THE EXPOSED SNOW AND ICE SURFACES, THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF ALL OF THESE MOUNTAIN RANGES ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, CUT BY STREAMS AND RIVERS. (P.11) THE RECONNAISSANCE TEAMS DID SUMMER AND WINTER WORK AND USED DOG SLEDS, AIRPLANES, HIKING, THEY DID GROUND AND AIR RECONNAISSANCE. FROM THE SHAKTOLIK TO KEVINIUK RIVERS, THE FOOTHILLS ARE GENTLY ROLLING AND SPARSELY COVERED WITH SPRUCE (P.17) "THERE ARE NO INHABITANTS DIRECTLY ALONG THE ROUTE FROM GALENA TO MOSES POINT, ALTHOUGH SEVERAL SMALL NATIVE VILLAGES COME WITHIN 10 MI. OF IT." (P.17) AREA AROUND NORTON BAY IS TUNDRA, WHICH AUTHORS SAY INDICATES PERMAFROST. (P.17) FROM THE KIVINIUK VALLEY TO TELLER, THE ROUTE PASSES THROUGH PRACTICALLY UNINHABITED REGIONS. PERMAFROST FROM COUNCIL TO TELLER. (P.18) THE FAIRBANKS TO ST. MICHAEL ROUTE FOLLOWS THE COAST S. FROM UNALAKEET. IT CROSSES MANY STREAMS EMPTYING INTO THE SEA. SOME HAVE CUT CANYONS 300 FT. DEEP. (P.19) IN THE AREA FROM FAIRBANKS W. TO BERING SEA HAS LIGHT PRECIPITATION WITH SNOWS IN EVERY MONTH EXCEPT JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST. (P.23) ALONG YUKON AND SEWARD PENINSULA BREAKUP STARTS IN MAY. (P.23) TIMBERED AREAS ARE LOCATED IN VALLEY BOTTOMS OF RIVERS AND EXTEND ONLY INTO MOUNTAINS ONLY ALONG CREEKS. THEY GROW ALONG THE RIVERS BECAUSE SUBSOIL IS PERMANENTLY THAWED. (P.27) REDTOP GRASS GROWS IN CLEARED SPACE BETWEEN STREAM AND TIMBER. STRAIGHT GRAINED TIMBER MEANS TREES GROW FAST; TWISTED-GRAIN IS SLOW GROWTH. (P.28) RIVER BARS ADJACENT TO TIMBER BUT SUBJECT TO FLOODING HAVE WILLOWS. (P.28) MUSKEG IS VEGETATION GROWTH ON PERMANENTLY FROZEN SUBSOIL. SPRUCE TREES THAT GROW HERE MAY BE 200 YRS OLD AND 1 IN. IN DIAMETER. (P.28) TUNDRA LIES ON WESTCOAST AND IS LIKE MUSKEG EXCEPT FOR ABSENCE OF TREES. (P.28) MOUNTAINS IN COASTAL AREA ARE LARGELY FREE OF VEGETATION AND GIVE GOOD FOOTING TO MAN AND PACK ANIMAL. (P.28) THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON AND TANANA ARE "UNDERLAIN BY RECENT SUPERFICIAL STREAM AND WIND DEPOSITS" OF SEDIMENT. (P.29) "THESE UNCONSOLIDATED SURFACE DEPOSITS ARE COMPOSED OF "MUCK" (SILT WITH BLACK VEGETAL MATTER), STRATIFIED SILT, AND SILT WITH LENSES OF SAND AND GRAVEL... COMMONLY, THEY REST ON OLDER, UNCONSOLIDATED GRAVEL DEPOSITS." (P.29)
- **** REFN 00589 B 942
LUPR 22 21 31 35
KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, FLOOD, MAP
ABST THESE "SILT-GRAVEL" DEPOSITS INCLUDE RECENT PLAIN FLOOD ALLUVIUM AND AT LEAST ONE OR MORE TERRACES FROM 75 TO SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE RIVER PLAINS. (P.29) THE SILT MAY COVER THE SLOPES OF HILLS "AS A THIN VENEER" SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE RIVER VALLEY OR TERRACES. (P.29) THE MUD AND SILT ARE PERMANENTLY FROZEN BUT WHEN THE TOP MOSS IS REMOVED THEY THAW QUICKLY. (P.29) WEST OF FAIRBANKS, AREAS OF BEDROCK, OUTCROP APPROACH OR ACTUALLY REACH THE N. BANK OF THE RIVER. (P.30) GREAT PLAINS OF MUCK, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL IS WIDE SPREAD ALONG THE LOWER TANANA VALLEY. (P.30) "STEEP SLOPES LEAD FROM THE STREAM BOTTOMS TO THE HIGHLANDS. THE GRADIENTS OF THE MAIN STREAMS ARE GENERALLY LOW; GRADIENTS OF THE SMALL TRIBUTARIES RISE RAPIDLY TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4188

HEADWATERS. MAIN VALLEYS IN PLACES ARE THROUGH NARROW, SHALLOW ROCK-WALLED CANYONS. IN OTHER PLACES FLAT FLOODPLAINS AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS OCCUR ALONG THE STREAMS." (P.31) THE ABOVE QUOTE APPLIES TO SEWARD PENINSULA. THE GEOLOGICAL REPORT BY ERNEST F. TAX DESCRIBES ONLY THE SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS WHICH ARE SUITABLE AS A BED FOR A HIGHWAY OR RAILROAD TRACK. HE SOMETIMES LOCATES BEDROCK ALONG THE ROUTE IN ORDER TO INDICATE WHERE BLASTING AND EXCAVATING MAY BE REQUIRED BUT THE USUALLY INDICATES AN ALTERNATIVE SILT-GRAVEL BED, THE ROUTE TO KOTZEBUE PRESENTED MORE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS THAN THE TELLER ROUTE TO FAIRBANKS. THE ST. MICHAEL AND NOME ROUTES ARE FEASIBLE BUT NOT PRACTICAL BECAUSE BETTER TERMINAL FACILITIES AND SHORTER ROUTES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE COAST. (P.37) MAPS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. MAP NO. 9 A SHOWS THE ROUTE FROM UNALAKLEET TO ST MICHAEL WHICH FOLLOWS THE COAST AND CROSSES 2 UNKNOWN STREAMS. (P.34) THE ROUTE MILES AND RIVER ELEVATIONS TAKEN FROM THE MAPS ARE APPROXIMATIONS BECAUSE THE ROUTE PROFILES WERE NOT DRAWN ON A SMALL SCALE. THE ROUTE OF SEWARD PENINSULA RAILWAY IS MARKED ON MAP B-6, P.30 BUT THE CREEKS ARE NOT NAMED.

**** REFN 00590
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00591 A 941945

LUPR 41 42

KEYM TRAFFIC, GENERAL, VEGETATION, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE, MINING, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAPPING, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION: ITS GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY, AND MINERAL RESOURCES BY CADDY, WALLACE, HOARE, AND WEBBER. THE REGION IS DOMINATED BY THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS. FORESTS ARE RESTRICTED CHIEFLY TO RIVER BOTTOM LANDS AT ALTITUDES OF LESS THAN 1,000 FT. ABOUT 30 PEOPLE, MOSTLY NATIVES, LIVE IN 4 VILLAGES WHICH ARE LOCATED ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. PASSENGERS AND LIGHT PERISHABLE GOODS ARE COMMONLY TRANSPORTED BY AIRPLANE FROM ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS. LOCAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT ARE BY SMALL BOATS IN SUMMER AND DOGSLED IN WINTER. (P1) QUICKSILVER IS THE CHIEF MINERAL PRODUCT WITH GOLD SECOND IN IMPORTANCE AND TUNGSTEN THIRD. COPPER, ANTIMONY, SILVER, TIN, MOLYBDENUM ARE KNOWN BUT HAVE NOT BEEN EXPLOITED COMMERCIALY. COMMERCIAL GOLD DEPOSITS OCCUR AS PLACER CONCENTRATIONS IN EXISTING STREAMS, IN BENCH GRAVEL, AND IN BURIED GRAVEL. (P2) THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION IS DEFINED AS AN AREA ABOUT 1/2 WAY BETWEEN THE HEAD WATERS OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND IT'S MOUTH. (156 45 TO 159 30 N AND N 60 30 TO 62 15). (P3) "TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES WAS BY POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND ON FOOT WITH PACKBOARDS. POLING BOATS POWERED WITH OUT. BOARDMOTORS WERE USED ON THE LARGER STREAMS, AND ON SOME TRIPS THE MOTOR WAS TAKEN OFF AND THE BOAT POLED AND LINED INTO HEADWATERS AREAS WHERE THE STREAMS ARE TOO SHALLOW AND TORTUOUS TO ALLOW FOR THE USE OF A MOTOR. ON 2 OCCASIONS A CANOE WAS TRANSPORTED IN A POLING BOAT AND USED TO TRAVEL IN THE SMALLER HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES." (P5) MAP ON PAGE 6 SHOWS THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION, SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. THE HOLITNA RIVER BASIN AND ADJOINING AREA ALONG THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER INCLUDE A BROAD FLAT VALLEY BOTTOM. ADJACENT TO THE RIVERS AT ALTITUDES OF LESS THAN 500 FT AND AT THE EDGES OF THE BASIN, GENTLE SLOPES THAT RISE TO AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 1000 FT. THE PRINCIPAL SECONDARY STREAMS WITHIN THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS, MOST OF WHICH ARE TRIBUTARY TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ARE IN DECREASING ORDER OF SIZE, THE GEORGE, HOLOKUK, UPPER IDITAROD, OSKAWALIK, KOLMAKOF, OMHAT, AND BUCKSTOCK RIVER, AND CROOKED, ATSASOVLYK, AND VREELAND CREEKS. MOST OF THESE ARE CLEAR WATER STREAMS IN CONTRAST TO THE MUDDY KUSKOKWIM. THE STREAMS OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DRAIN THE MORE SHARPLY DISSECTED TERRAIN OF THAT PORTION OF THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS AND FLOW AT THE BOTTOMS OF RATHER DEEPLY CUT STEEP-WALLED VALLEYS THAT HAVE LITTLE OR NO BOTTOM LAND. THE RIVERS TO THE N OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FLOW IN RELATIVELY BROAD OPEN VALLEYS, COMMONLY ON THE NW SIDES OF THE VALLEY BOTTOMS. (P11) THE VEGETATION OF THIS REGION IS DISTINCTIVE IN EACH OF ITS 4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTINGS: RIVER FLOOD PLAINS, HILL SLOPES, ROUNDED RIDGE CRESTS 1,000 TO 2,000 FT IN ALTITUDE, AND HIGHER PEAKS AND RIDGES ABOVE 2,000 FT.

**** REFN 00591 B 941945

LUPR 41 42

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, VEGETATION, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, FREIGHT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAPPING, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST THE FLOOD PLAINS ARE COMMONLY COVERED BY EXTENSIVE STANDS OF SPRUCE, INCLUDING SMALL AMOUNTS OF TAMARACK.

LARGE COTTONWOODS GROW ALONG RIVER BANKS, AROUND LAKES AND ON ISLAND. ON GRAVEL BARS WILLOWS AND ALDERS FORM DENSE THICKETS. HILL SLOPES SUPPORT OPEN STANDS OF MIXED SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND ASPEN, ALDER THICKET, AND A GROUND COVER OF BLUEBERRY, DWARF BIRCH, CRANBERRIES, SPHAGNUM MOSS AND LICHENS. THE ROUNDED RIDGE CRESTS ARE TREELESS AND THE HIGH ROCKY RIDGES ARE ALMOST BARREN. BETWEEN NAPAIMIUT AND ANIAK 8 OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ARE THE LARGEST STANDS OF TIMBER IN THE REGION. SPRUCE TREES AS MUCH AS 2 FT IN DIAMETER GROW ON THE FLOOD PLAINS OF THE LARGER STREAMS; AND MOST OF THE FLOOD PLAINS OF SMALLER STREAMS, BELOW 1000 FT ELEVATION, SUPPORT SMALL STANDS OF SPRUCE AND OTHER TREES. DENSE STANDS OF TREES FOLLOW SOME OF THE SMALLER GULCHES AND DRAWS UP TO AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 1500 FT AND SPREAD OUT ON THE RIDGES WHERE CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE. WHITE BIRCH AND ASPEN PREDOMINATE ON S. SLOPES. (P11) LIST OF PLANTS FROM THIS REGION ON PAGES 12 TO 13. ANIMALS SEEN BY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTIES OR REPORTED BY LOCAL INHABITANTS ARE WOLF, MARTEN, WEASEL, OTTER, BLACK BEAR, BROWN BEAR, HOLVERINE, LYNX, MOOSE, CARIBOU, REINDEER, RABBIT, GROUND SQUIRREL, PIKA, PORCUPINE, MARMOT, MINK, BEAVER, MUSKRAT, RED FOX, AND COYOTE. (P13) ANIMALS TRAPPED FOR FUR INCLUDE BEAVER, MARTEN, WEASEL, OTTER, MINK, HOLVERINE, LYNX, RED AND WHITE CROSS FOX, AND RABBIT. ECONOMICALLY BEAVER FUR IS THE MOST IMPORTANT BUT MARTEN BRINGS HIGHER PRICES. (P14) THIS REGION IS ACCESSIBLE CHIEFLY BY WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT. HEAVY NONPERISHABLE GOODS ARE BROUGHT UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BY RIVERBOAT FROM BETHEL AND INTO THE SIDE STREAMS BY POLING BOATS THAT ARE POWERED BY OUTBOARD MOTORS. THE CHIEF TRAFFIC IN PASSENGERS AND LIGHT PERISHABLE GOODS IS BY AIRPLANE FROM ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS. DOGSLEDS ARE USED BY MOST OF THE INHABITANTS FOR WINTER TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT. (P18) "GRAVEL AND SMALLER QUANTITIES OF INTERBEDDED SAND AND SILT, AND RARELY LIGHT COLORED VOLCANIC ASH, OCCUR ON ROCK BENCHES AND IN TERRACES THAT OVERLOOK THE FLOOD PLAINS OF THE STREAMS. GRAVEL IS ALSO BURIED BENEATH FLOOD-PLAIN DEPOSITS." (P58) "SEVERAL TYPES OF NONMETALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS, PARTICULARLY SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY, BUILDING STONE, LIME, AND WATER FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER MIGHT BECOME OF VALUE IF AN INCREASE IN POPULATION RESULTED IN LOCAL DEMAND. FUELS SUCH AS COAL AND OIL SEEM TO BE ALMOST ENTIRELY LACKING." (P104) PRODUCTION OF GOLD TO DATE (FROM ALL BUT JULIAN CREEK, FOR WHICH NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE), WAS VALUED AT LESS THAN 300,000 DOLLARS. (P117) TUNGSTEN OCCURS AT SEVERAL DIFFERENT LOCALITIES IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION. (P120)

**** REFN 00592 A 910912

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, LAKE, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD

ABST D D CAIRNES DID A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG THE 141ST MERIDIAN BETWEEN THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND YUKON RIVER IN COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY SURVEY PARTIES. (P2) DURING THE SHORT FIELD SEASONS QUITE A NUMBER OF LARGE STREAMS HAD TO BE CROSSED AND DURING HIGH WATER IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD THESE STREAMS. SUPPLIES WERE PACKED ALONG THE BOUNDARY LINE FROM PORCUPINE RIVER AS FAR SOUTH AS POSSIBLE. THENCE THE WINTER HAD TO DEPEND FOR PROVISIONS AND OATS ON POLERS WHO WERE ABLE WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY TO GET UP CERTAIN OF THE LARGER TRIBUTARIES OF YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS WHICH CROSS THE BOUNDARY LINE. (P5) THESE STREAMS INCLUDE BLACK, KANDIK, NATION, AND TATONOUK RIVERS. (P6) ON THE LARGER TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE WHICH CROSS THE 141ST MERIDIAN, AND ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO USE SPECIALLY DESIGNED GASOLINE LAUNCHES, BUT IT WAS FOUND THAT THESE COULD BE EMPLOYED TO ADVANTAGE ONLY ON BLACK RIVER. (P8) THE RIVERS AND CREEKS IN THE DIFFERENT PORTIONS OF THIS BELT GENERALLY OPEN BETWEEN THE 1ST AND 20TH OF MAY, BUT ON SOME LAKES, THE ICE REMAINS UNTIL THE 1ST OR 2ND WEEK OF JUNE. SUCH WATER STRECHES FREEZE OVER ANY TIME AFTER OCT 1, BUT OCCASIONALLY THE RIVERS REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE END OF NOV. (P10) PROCEEDING N. FROM YUKON RIVER ALONG THE BOUNDARY, THE FOREST GROWTH BECOMES GRADUALLY MORE SPARSE AND BY THE TIME THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS REACHED THE TIMBER IS MUCH LESS PLentiful AND SMALLER IN SIZE. (P10) THE MAIN VARIETIES OF TREES ARE WHITE SPRUCE, ASPEN POPLAR, BALSAM POPLAR, NORTHERN CANOE BIRCH, TAMARACK. (P11) THE 141ST MERIDIAN CROSSES 2 PROMINENT RANGES OF MOUNTAINS WHICH CONSIST DOMINANTLY OF WHITE TO GREYISH DEVON-CAMBRIAN LIMESTONES AND DOLOMITES. THE MOUNTAINS ABOUT 18 MIS OF PORCUPINE RIVER WITH A WIDTH OF 32 MI WERE NAMED KEELEBY BY AUTHOR. THE MOUNTAINS TO THE S ARE THE OGILVIE MOUNTAINS. (P27) NO EVIDENCE OF GLACIATION WAS DETECTED AND THE VALLEYS ARE PRACTICALLY EVERY WHERE V SHAPED A NUMBER OF STREAMS, HOWEVER, HAVE CANYON-LIKE VALLEYS INDICATING A RATHER WIDE SPREAD AND RECENT UP LIFT OF FROM 300 TO 500 FT. (P28) WITHIN THIS BELT BETWEEN KEELE AND OGILVIE MOUNTAINS THE MORE PROMINANT HILLS RANGE IN ALTITUDE FROM 2,500 T 4300 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND THE MAIN STREAM VALLEYS WHERE CROSSED BY THE BOUNDARY LINE HAVE ELEVATIONS RANGING FROM 1,100 TO 1,700 FT. THE LARGER STREAMS CROSSED, COMMENCING AT THE NORTH ARE BLACK RIVER, BERN CREEK, ORANGE CREEK, SIVASH CREEK, KANDIK RIVER, SITDOWN CREEK, NATION RIVER, JINGLE CREEK AND ETTRAIN CREEK, THESE ARE ALL STREAMS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE AND ARE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO

FORD WITH HORSES DURING HIGH WATER. THEIR VALLEYS RANGE FROM 1/2 TO 5 MI OR MORE IN WIDTH. THE GREATER NUMBER OF THESE STREAMS HAVE CANYON LIKE VALLEYS FROM 300 TO 500 FT IN DEPTH. THE VALLEY BOTTOMS NEARLY EVERYWHERE BETWEEN PORCUPINE AND YUKON RIVER CONTAIN CONSIDERABLE ACCUMULATIONS OF GRAVELS, SANDS, ETC.

**** REFN 00592 B 910912

LUPR 34

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, LAKE, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD

ABST MAINLY OF LOCAL ORIGIN THAT HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED DURING WET SEASONS; AND THE MAIN STREAMS ALL POSSESS WIDE FLOOD CHANNELS SHOWING THAT THEY ARE SUBJECTED TO OCCASIONAL EXTREMELY HIGH WATER. (P.32) THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT INCLUDE DEPOSITS OF IRON CONTAINING MINERALS, COAL, MARBLE LITHOGRAPHIC LIMESTONE, AND MAGNESITE. IRON CONTAINING MINERALS COMPRISE A CONSIDERABLE PERCENTAGE OF CERTAIN BEDS OCCURRING IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE DISTRICT. IN ADDITION MARBLE, LITHOGRAPHIC LIMESTONE, MAGNESITE ARE SOMEWHAT EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPED IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES. (P.118)

**** REFN 00593 946

LUPR 60 42 53 51 52 31

KEYM GENERAL, PHOTO

ABST THIS BOOK, "ALASKA PANORAMA", COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY CALASKANAC PUBLICATIONS IN KODIAK IN 1948 IS A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA. A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF ALASKA IS GIVEN, FOLLOWED BY ABOUT 100 BLACK-AND-WHITE PHOTOS. CAPTIONS ON ALL PHOTOS ARE VERY BRIEF.

**** REFN 00594

KEYM NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00595 947

LUPR 60 53

KEYM NO TRAFF, RECREATION, SPRING, GENERAL, LAKE

ABST J. B. CALDWELL, A FISHERMEN, HUNTER, AND RESEARCHER OF LIFE IN ALASKA DESCRIBES NUMEROUS FISHING AREAS IN SE ALASKA. TAKU HARBOR AND COVE STONE INLET ARE OUTLETS FOR SEVERAL GOOD TROUT STREAMS AND BERNERS BAY AREA ON LYNN CANAL IS THE OUTLET FOR SEVERAL GOOD CUTTHROAT STREAMS. NEAR KEITCHIKAN WARD CREEK VALLEY WHICH CAN BE REACHED BY CAR OVER A SPUR ROAD FROM THE HIGHWAY HAS SEVERAL NICE LAKES WELL STOCKED WITH DOLLY VARDEN AND CUTTHROAT AND ONE LAKE HAS EASTERN BROOK TROUT THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPLANTED THERE. NEAR KEITCHIKAN THE RUDYARD BAY AREA HAS SEVERAL LAKES AND STREAMS ALIVE WITH RAINBOW AND DOLLY VARDEN. OTHER AREAS ACCESSIBLE BY NAIL BOAT FROM KEITCHIKAN ARE THE LONG LAKE AREA, REFLECTION LAKE AREA, AND BAILLY BAY BELL ISLAND AREAS. BELL ISLAND AND BAILLY BAY AREAS HAVE HOT SPRINGS. (P.50) THERE ARE SEVERAL GOOD FISHING LAKES ON THE WILTON LAKE TRAIL, CANOE PASS TRAIL AND HAKAKA POINT TRAIL. THESE TRAILS ARE ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT FROM CORDOVA. (P.50) VALDEZ HAS SEVERAL GOOD TROUT STREAMS WITHIN A MI OF THE TOWN. (P.51) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

**** REFN 00598 901

KEYM NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00599 901

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYM GENERAL

ABST F LISCHKE, A FORMER RESIDENT OF DAWSON WHO WORKED FOR THE YUKON SUN PROVIDES AN ACCOUNT OF THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT NOTING THE PRINCIPAL MINING DISTRICTS IN THE AREA DURING 1901 SEASON.

**** REFN 00599 901

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4191

KEYW GENERAL

ABST F LISCHKE, A FORMER RESIDENT OF DAWSON WHO WORKED FOR THE YUKON SUN PROVIDES AN ACCOUNT OF THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT NOTING THE PRINCIPAL MINING DISTRICTS IN THE AREA DURING 1901 SEASON.

**** REFN 00601 950959

LUPR 35 43 22 12 53

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, SPRING, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS BOOK WAS A COLLECTION OF MONOGRAPHS BY ARCHEOLOGISTS ATTEMPTING TO SYNTHESIZE AND THEORIZE FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA COVERING THE ARCTIC. THE AIM WAS TO SUMMARIZE DATA AND SPECULATE ON ORIGINS, MIGRATIONS AND AFFINITYS OF ARCTIC POPULATIONS. MUCH OF THE MATERIAL DISCUSSED WAS CANADIAN IN ORIGIN AND OTHER OF IT WAS NOT SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO WATER BODIES, ALTHOUGH IT IS RARE THAT SITES ARE NOT LOCATED NEAR WATER. THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1962. SPECIFIC SITES FOR ALASKA ARE LISTED ON SEPARATE SHEETS WHERE MENTION IS MADE OF A WATER BODY. IN ADDITION FAIRBANKS WAS MENTIONED IN RELATION TO THE CAMPUS SITE WITH ITS MICROBLADE TECHNOLOGY. "CAMPUS CORE" (P50) AND TWO POINTS FOUND IN HUCK-SILT DEPOSITS. (P35) A NOTCHED POINT WAS PICKED UP BY FROELICH RAINEY FROM A GRAVEL BAR IN THE CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS AREA. (P35) DATES GIVEN ARE INCLUSIVE FOR MATERIAL IN THIS REPORT WHICH RELATE TO EXPEDITIONS. MANY OTHER EXPEDITIONS WERE MENTIONED IN THE BOOK WITH OTHER DATES, BUT WERE NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO A WATER BODY. OTHER SITES LISTED ARE CHALUKA, MUMNAK IS. (P14); KIALEGAK, KUKULIK, S'KELIYUK AND GAMBELL OF ST LAWRENCE ISLAND (P28); KUGUSUGARUK AND BIRNIRK OF BARROW (P28); POINT HOPE (P30); PUNUK ISLAND (P30); DENALI HWY NEAR PAXSON (P35); ANAKTUVAK PASS (P38); RATEKIN (P46); CAPE KRUSENSTENH (P58) KACHENAK BAY. (P166)

**** REFN 00605 949950

LUPR 21 22

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1949 THE "U. S. FWS WASHINGTON" WAS USED FOR "A SURVEY OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY POSSIBILITIES OF SEWARD PENINSULA AREA, KOTZEBUE SOUND, AND CERTAIN INLAND RIVERS AND LAKES IN ALASKA." THIS REPORT BY NORMAN B WIGUTOFF AND CLARENCE J CARLSON WAS PUBLISHED IN 1950.

**** REFN 00606 898900

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, FREEZEUP, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST IN AN ALASKAN GOLD MINE: THE STORY OF NO 9 ABOVE, LELAND CARLSON WROTE AN ACCOUNT ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE CLAIM. HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AND WROTE THE ACCOUNT IN 1951 FROM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS. AFTER THE ORIGINAL PROSPECTORS LOCATED CLAIMS ON ANVIL CREEK IN THE FALL OF 1898, THEY DISCONTINUED WORK THE FIRST WEEK IN NOV. BECAUSE ICE WAS FORMING ON THE CREEKS. THEY SET OUT BY DOGSLED FOR CHEENIK AND MET PETER ANDERSON AND MAGNUS KJELSBERG ON THE TRAIL WITH REINDEER AND SLEDS. (P10) IN 1900 THE NOME STAMPEDE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT BUT MINING WAS DIFFICULT IN JUNE AND JULY BECAUSE THEY LACKED WATER WHEN THE USUAL RAINS DID NOT COME. (P20-21)

**** REFN 00607

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00608 A 923

LUPR 60 20 30 52 41 53

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, MINING, ROUTE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, SPRING, CANNERY, RECREATION

ABST THIS BOOK BY FRANK CARPENTER GIVES GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PLACES IN ALASKA AROUND 1923. NO DATES ARE GIVEN BUT THE PUBLICATION DATE IS 1923, SO HE AND HIS DAUGHTER TOOK THIS TOUR PRIOR TO THAT. THEY CAME UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE AND STOPPED FIRST AT KETCHIKAN. HE NOTES A LAKE AND STREAM THERE, (P12) AS WELL AS CANNERIES. (P26) HE THEN WENT TO SITKA WHERE HE NOTES A RIVER, (P33) AND AN AGRICULTURE STATION. (P60-63) HE NEXT WENT TO JUNEAU WHERE HE TOURED THE MINES, (P78) AND MENDENHALL GLACIER. (P91) AUTHOR MENTIONS MANY GLACIERS BETWEEN LYNN CANAL AND SEWARD. HE NOTES THE TAKU GLACIER, THE NUUK GLACIER AND HALASPINA GLACIER, (P87-95),

FROM SKAGWAY HE TOOK THE WHITE PASS RAILROAD TO WHITEHORSE AND THEN A STEAMER (NO NAME) DOWN THE YUKON THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS NOTING "CALICO BLUFF", EAGLE CIRCLE, FT YUKON, RAMPART AND TANANA. AT TANANA HE LEFT THE YUKON AND WENT UP THE TANANA TO FAIRBANKS, STOPPING AT BAKER HOT SPRINGS. (P133) MENTIONS HERE OTHER HOT SPRINGS IN THE STATE SUCH AS BELLE HOT SPRINGS FIFTY MI N OF KETCHIKAN WHERE WATER REACHES 164 DEGREES F, SITKA HOT SPRINGS WHERE WATER REACHES 156 DEGREES F, THE TENAKEE HOT SPRINGS BETWEEN SITKA AND JUNEAU, WHICH HAS A RESORT, AND THE HOT CREEK HOT SPRINGS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P133-136) WHILE IN FAIRBANKS HE TOURED THE GOLD FIELDS, (P156-157) AND THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM. (P159) CARPENTER THEN WENT BACK DOWN THE TANANA TO THE YUKON AT TANANA AND THEN DOWN THE YUKON PASSING RUBY, NULATO, KALTAG, ARVIK, HOLY CROSS AND ANDREAFSKI. (P178-182) FROM THERE HE GOES TO NONE (I ASSUME ON THE SAME STEAMER) AND TOURS THE GOLD FIELDS THERE. (P183-221) HE DESCRIBES NONE IN DETAIL AND ALSO MENTIONS THE VILLAGES OF SELAWIK, (P228), KIVALINA (P225), WAINWRIGHT, (P225), BARROW, (P213,227) AND NOATAK, (P227). IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO TELL IF HE VISITED THESE PLACES OR NOT. THE AUTHOR TOOK A STEAMSHIP VICTORIA ACROSS THE BERING SEA TO THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS, THEN ALONG THE ALASKA PENINSULA VISITING UNINAK ISLAND, (P240) AND KODIAK ISLAND. (P246) HE THEN WENT TO SEWARD AND TOOK THE RAILROAD TO MILE 29 WHERE HE GOT OFF AND WENT ON HORSEBACK TO SUNRISE. FROM SUNRISE HE TOOK A LAUNCH TO TURNAGAIN ARM, KNIK ARM AND SHIP CREEK. (P275)

**** REFN 00608 B 923

LUPR 60 20 30 52 41 53

KEYM GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, MINING, ROUTE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, SPRING, CANNERY, RECREATION

ABST NEAR ANCHORAGE. THE AUTHOR APPEARS TO HAVE VISITED MT MCKINLEY WHETHER HE DROVE OR TOOK THE RAILROAD IS NOT STATED. THE AUTHOR NOTES FARMING IN THE KATANUSKA AND SUSITNA VALLEYS. (P280, 284, 261) AND MINING IN THE YENTINA, SKHENTA, KANTISHNA, TOLOVANA REGIONS. COAL FIELDS ARE NOTED NEAR NENANA AND CHICKALOON. (FROM KATANUSKA FIELDS) (P278-280) IT APPEARS THAT AFTER MT MCKINLEY THE AUTHOR TOOK THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD TO THE KENNICOTT MINES. (P289-291 ALSO P296-300)

**** REFN 00610 914

LUPR 31 32 33 34 35 36

KEYM GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING

ABST AUTHORS CARRINGTON AND SNIFFEN MADE A TRIP DOWN THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVER AROUND 1914 (PUBLICATION DATE) IN A 18 FT OPEN BOAT WITH GASOLINE MOTOR. (P3) WHICH COST \$241.50 AND SOLD FOR \$200.00. (P22) THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO SURVEY HEALTH CONDITIONS. THEY BEGAN AT EAGLE WENT TO TANANA, PUT THEIR BOAT ON A STEAMER FOR FAIRBANKS AND THEN BOATED BACK DOWN THE TANANA RIVER AND DOWN THE LOWER YUKON TO HOLY CROSS WHERE THEY CAUGHT A STEAMER FOR ST MICHAEL. THEY CAUGHT ANOTHER STEAMER AT ST MICHAELS FOR NONE. "SCATTERED ALONG THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVER, IN SMALL VILLAGES, THERE ARE UPWARD OF 5000 INDIANS." IN THE WINTER THEY HUNT AND "IN THE SUMMER THE INDIANS SCATTER ALONG THE RIVER IN SMALL CAMPS FOR THE FISH." SURPLUS STOCK SELLS AT 20-25¢/LB. "THE FISH ARE CAUGHT IN LARGE NET-WHEELS." (P4)

**** REFN 00612

KEYM NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 00613 896901

LUPR 11 12 13

KEYM GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION

ABST JOHN EDWARD CASWELL WROTE A HISTORY OF U S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS IN 1956. HE DESCRIBED THE SANFORD EXPEDITION IN WHICH NORMAN B SCOFIELD AND ALVIN SEALE WERE SENT IN 1896 ABOARD THE OCEAN STEAMER JEANIE ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF ALASKA TO THE MACKENZIE RIVER. THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO ASCERTAIN IF SALMON STREAMS ENTERED THE ARCTIC OCEAN. THEY FOUND NONE. (P203-204) IN 1901, AN EXPEDITION "CROSSED ALASKA FROM ITS SOUTHERN COAST TO THE ARCTIC AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, TRAVELING BY DOG SLED AND CANOE." (P202)

**** REFN 00614 A 896940

LUPR 60 22 21 53 31 35

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4193

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY
 ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. HE WAS AN AVID COLLECTOR OF POSTMARKS. THE TRAIL FROM SKAGWAY TO DAWSON VIA THE CHILKOOT PASS AND RETURN FIGURES PREDOMINANTLY IN THE ACCOUNT. THE FIRST OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE WAS IN 1896 FROM JUNEAU TO SKAGWAY. UPON ARRIVAL AT THE PASS, THE CONTRACTORS HIRED INDIANS TO CARRY IT OVER. (P16) THEY THEN BUILT BOATS ON LAKE LINDERMAN AND BOATED TO DAWSON OR CIRCLE. (P16) IN 1897, BILLIE MOORE, 73 YRS OLD, TOOK THE MAIL FROM DAWSON TO SKAGWAY BY DOG SLED. (P23) MIKE MAHONEY WAS APPROACHED BY A MR. GARVIN, MANAGER OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. AT DAWSON IN 1898 TO CARRY MAIL FROM DAWSON TO SKAGWAY FOR \$1.00 PER OUNCE FOR LETTERS AND A GOOD FREIGHT RATE ON THE GOLD. "MIKE ASSUMED HE COULD CARRY 500 LBS. OF MAIL AT A DOLLAR A LETTER. THIS CAME TO \$4,000 WHICH IMPRESSED MIKE AS BEING AN AMPLE REWARD FOR RUNNING BEHIND A BUNCH OF DOGS FOR A MONTH." (P24) HE ONLY COLLECTED 250 LBS. OF LETTERS BUT SET OFF ANYWAY. HE ARRIVED AT 30 MILE RAPIDS 27 DAYS OUT OF DAWSON LEARNED THAT AS MANY STAMPEDERS HAD CROSSED THE WHITE PASS THAT IT HAD BECOME IMPASSABLE SO MIKE TOOK THE TRAIL OVER CHILKOOT PASS AND DOWN TO DYEA. (P25) A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. (P16) A STAGE LINE OPERATED BETWEEN NOME AND COUNCIL. "THE STAGE WAS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT IT WAS ENTIRELY COVERED WITH A HEAVY CANVAS; A SMALL STOVE INSIDE THE VEHICLE HAD GIVEN THE CONVEYANCE THE NAME OF "THE HOT AIR STAGE." (P30) DURING THE WINTER OF 1899-1900 THE POSTMASTER GENERAL GAVE A CONTRACT TO WILLIAM A KJELLMANN AND LATER DAVID JOHNSON ELLIOTT TO CARRY THE MAIL BY REINDEER BETWEEN ST MICHAEL, EATON, GOLOVIN AND KOTZEBUE. (P31) PHOTO: FIGURE 35: REINDEER TEAM CARRYING MAIL, ALASKA MAP OF REINDEER ROUTES IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. (P31) FREIGHT WAS HAULED BY REINDEER FROM ST MICHAEL TO NORTON SOUND FOR G L STANLEY AND CO. (P31) TWO POSTAL ROUTES OPERATED OUT OF VALDEZ. "THE ALL AMERICAN ROUTE" WHICH SUPPLIED POST OFFICES ON THE COPPER RIVER, THE FORTY MILE AREA AND ON TO EAGLE WHERE IT CONNECTED WITH THE YUKON ROUTE; AND THE ROUTE DOWN THE TANANA RIVER TO FORT GIBSON ON THE YUKON WHERE IT AGAIN CONNECTED WITH THE YUKON ROUTE. (P42) IN 1902. ED S ORR STAGE LINE AND D T KENNEDY STAGE SERVICE CARRIED FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS DURING THE WINTER MONTHS BY HORSE-DRAWN STAGE. ORR ALSO CARRIED MAIL. (P43) IN 1898, THE ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO BEGAN CARRYING LETTERS BY DOG SLEDS OVER THE CHILKOOT AND WHITE PASSES TO DAWSON. (P55) THE FIRST GOVERNMENT MAIL CARRIER TO ARRIVE IN DAWSON FROM SKAGWAY WAS ANDREW FLETT, A MACKENZIE RIVER HALF-BREED, ON JAN 4, 1898. (P58) MCGREELY'S EXPRESS, OWNED BY S C MARGUSE, CARRIED FREIGHT AND MAIL FROM DYEA AND SKAGWAY TO SHEEP CAMP AND CANYON. (P67)

**** REFN 00614 B 896940

LUPR 60 22 21 53 31 35

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST NUGGET EXPRESS ALSO CARRIED MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS FROM THE KLONDIKE AND POSSIBLY FROM AS FAR AWAY AS CIRCLE. (P69) APPENDIX C HAS A LIST OF POST OFFICES IN ALASKA FROM 1867 TO 1900. (P84-85) THE ONLY OFFICES LOCATED IN INTERIOR WERE ON THE YUKON EXCEPT FOR COUNCIL AND PEAVY WHICH COULD BE ON THE RIVERS EXCEPT THE MAP DOES NOT SHOW RIVERS. MAP. (P86-87) A LIST OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL TRADING POSTS IS APPENDIX E P. 100. ALSO A LIST OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL FLEET COMPILED IN 1940 BY SAMUEL P JOHNSTON. OCEAN STEAMERS: PORTLAND, DORA, BERTHA, ST PAUL, ALEXANDER. RIVER STEAMERS: SARAH, SADIE, SUSIE, FLORENCE, HANNAH, LOUISE, ALICE, LEAH, YUKON, ARCTIC, BELLA, MARGARET, RELIANCE, CITY OF PARIS. TRADING SCHOONERS: ST PAUL, MATTHEW TURNER, PEARL, KODIAK, LETTIE, LYDIA, LEON. LARGE RIVER BARGES: WOLF, WOLVERINE, FOX AND MANY OTHERS. ST MICHAEL TUGBOAT: METEOR. (P102) THE POSTS WILL BE LISTED ON THIS GENERAL PAGE IF THEY ARE NOT LOCATED ON RIVERS: AFOGNAK (KODIAK), AKUTIAN (ALEUTIANS), ATKA (ATKA), AITU (ALEUTIANS), BELKOFSKI, BIORKA (ALEUTIANS), CHERNOFSKY, CHIGNIK, CLEARY (FAIRBANKS), DOUGLAS (JUNEAU), DUTCH HARBOR, GOLOVIN (GOLOVIN ON SENARD PENN), HOPE (KENAI) HOT SPRINGS, HOMER (KENAI), KATNAK, KARLUK (KODIAK), KASHEGA, KATHAI, KNIK, KODIAK, MAKUSHAN, MORZHOVI, NELSON ISLAND, KUTCHIK, PORT GRAHAM (KENAI), ST GEORGE ISLAND (PRIBILOFS), ST PAUL (PRIBILOFS), SANAK, SELDOVIA (KENAI), TURNAGAIN ARH, TYONIK, UMNAK (ALEUTIANS), WOSNEZINSKI, UYAK (KODIAK), UNGA (ALEUTIANS), UNALASKA (ALEUTIANS).

**** REFN 00615 A 958962

LUPR 11 12 13 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC

ABST TRANSPORT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ICE, FREEZEUP
 AUTHOR JOHN R CHAMBERS AND FAMILY CAME TO BARRROW FROM STATES IN 1958. HE WAS A PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY AND SERVED NORTHERN VILLAGES (BETWEEN BARRROW, ANAKTUVUK PASS, AND INTO CANADA) FROM 1958-1962. HE TRAVELLED

BETWEEN VILLAGES IN A SMALL CESSNA AIRPLANE. ON THE COMMERCIAL AIRLINE FLIGHT TO BARROW IN 1958, AUTHOR NOTES: "IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF UMIAT WE CROSSED THE EAST FOOTHILLS AND WERE OUT OVER THE LAKE-DOTTED TUNDRA WHICH SLOPED IMPERCEPTIVELY FROM FIVE HUNDRED FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL ACROSS THE LAST HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES TO THE OCEAN AT BARROW. IT ALL LOOKED VERY MUCH ALIKE... ANOTHER 45 MINUTES AND A SPRAWLING, WINDING RIVER CAME INTO VIEW." (P26) (BOTH FISH CREEK AND JULY CREEK ARE WINDING RIVERS IN THIS VICINITY.) HUNDREDS OF CARIBOU WERE GATHERED ON THE SANDBARS OF THE RIVER IN LARGE HERDS. AUTHOR COMMENTED: "AT LEAST THERE ARE MANY EMERGENCY STRIPS ON THE SANDBARS; THE AREA NORTH OF THE BROOKS MOUNTAINS WILL NOT BE SO DANGEROUS." (P26) RIDING FROM THE AIR FORCE STATION ADJACENT TO BARROW IN A 10-TON TRUCK, THEY "FORDED STREAMS WASHING FROM LAGOONS INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN." (P27) WITHIN 60 MILES SOUTH OF BARROW (SUMMER 1958), AUTHOR AND PILOT IN A FLOAT PLANE SPOTTED CARIBOU ON TUNDRA "NEAR THE EDGE OF A LARGE LAKE." (P35) PILOT LANDED ON LAKE, SAYING CARIBOU ARE OFTEN NOT FRIGHTENED BY A PLANE TAXING DIRECTLY TOWARD THEM ON THE WATER. AS PLANE DRIFTED TOWARD SHORE, PILOT CLIMBED OUT ON FLOAT OF PLANE AND SHOT AT CARIBOU BUT DIDN'T HIT ONE. HEADING BACK TO BARROW, CHAMBERS COULD SEE FOR MORE THAN 50 MILES. HE SAID: "THE FLAT TUNDRA SPARKLED WITH MANY LAKES SOUTHEAST AND WEST (HE PROBABLY MEANT 'SOUTHWEST') OF BARROW VILLAGE... TO THE INEXPERIENCED EYE ONE LAKE LOOKED LIKE ANOTHER, AND THE STREAMS WERE SO SMALL THEY WERE HARDLY DISTINGUISHABLE." (P37) AUTHOR REFERS TWICE (P37; P73) TO A "LARGE FRESH WATER LAKE" ABOUT 4 MILES FROM BARROW THAT IS USED FOR WATER IN TOWN. THE LAKE COULD BE IKROAVIK LAKE. IN PROBABLY OCT, VILLAGERS CUT ICE FROM THIS LAKE FOR THEIR WINTER WATER SUPPLY. "IT REQUIRED APPROXIMATELY 200 CAKES 7 FT LONG, A FOOT THICK, AND 3 FT WIDE TO BE STORED BY THE LAKE FOR SLEDGING TO THE MISSION AS THE NEED FOR WATER AROSE." (P73) FLYING IN BARROW AREA, 60 MI OUT OF BARROW AT 2000 FT, AUTHOR NOTES: "THE THOUSANDS OF LAKE BELOW MADE THE SURFACE MORE THAN HALF WATER... HERE AND THERE WAS A GOOD SIZED RIVER OR A SMALL STREAM." (P44) THIS WAS ENROUTE TO ANAKTUVUK PASS. AFTER CROSSING THE LAST CHANNEL OF THE IKPIKPUK RIVER, THE PILOT SAID THAT ALONG THEIR COURSE THERE SHOULD BE NO STREAMS DIRECTLY BENEATH THEM. THE STREAMS ON THE RIGHT SHOULD FLOW TOWARD THE IKPIKPUK RIVER TO THE WEST, AND THE STREAMS ON THE LEFT SHOULD FLOW TOWARD THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THE EAST. IF ON COURSE, THEY WOULD BE OVER LAKES, NOT STREAMS. (P44)

**** REFN 00615 B 958962

LUPR 11 12 13 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC

TRANSPORT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ICE, FREEZEUP

ABST AFTER LANDING ON ELEANOR LAKE, "MORE THAN A HALF MILE" FROM ANAKTUVUK PASS (P46), AUTHOR AND PILOT WALKED THE DISTANCE OF THE TOWN. THEY HAD TO CROSS A "WIDE STREAM" ON THE WAY, BUT NATIVES HAD BUILT A FOOTBRIDGE OUT OF SMALL PINES. AUTHOR DOESN'T NAME THE STREAM HERE, BUT HE INCLUDES A PHOTO OF A FOOTBRIDGE OVER THE JOHN RIVER (P49), WHICH IS PROBABLY WHAT HE REFERS TO. HE REFERS TO "MARSHY TUNDRA" BETWEEN ELEANOR LAKE AND ANAKTUVUK PASS. (P47) BY LATE SEPT, THE BARROW LAGOON BEGINS TO FREEZE OVER. (P73) ON A FLIGHT BETWEEN BARROW AND ANAKTUVUK PASS IN EARLY MARCH, AUTHOR AND PASSENGER HAD TO MAKE AN EMERGENCY LANDING NORTH OF UMIAT IN THE FOOTHILLS NORTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. HE LANDED ON "AN UNOBSTRUCTED CLEARING BETWEEN TWO SMALL STREAMS." (P75) AFTER RESCUE, HE AND A MECHANIC FROM UMIAT DROVE A "WEASEL" TO THE PLANE TO TOW IT BACK. "OUR DRIVER HAD TO WIND BACK AND FORTH AS WE CLINGED THE HILLS NORTH UMIAT TO AVOID CROSSING DEEP RAVINES WHERE SWOLLEN STREAMS HAD CREATED IMPASSABLE BANKS." (P79) THEY TOWED THE AIRPLANE BACK OVER THE 12-HR RIDE. THE ENTIRE TRIP BY "WEASEL" TOOK APPROXIMATELY 12-15 HRS. (P79) IN SUMMER 1960 AUTHOR LANDED PLANE ON "ONE OF THE LARGER LAKES" APPROXIMATELY 9-10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BARROW. (P107) A "CAT TRAIN" (TRACTOR PULLING 3 SLEDS) MADE A ROUND TRIP BETWEEN BARROW AND HEADE RIVER VILLAGE IN EARLY JUNE 1961. IT STALLED ONCE ON A LAKE 20 MILES FROM HEADE RIVER VILLAGE. (P116) THE LAKE IS NOT IDENTIFIED IN TEXT; LAKES IN THAT VICINITY ON USGS MAPS ARE NOT NAMED. ICE WAS STILL ON LAKES. (P116-117) LANDING PLANE AT HEADE RIVER VILLAGE IN FIRST WEEK OF JUNE 1961, AUTHOR USED "THE NEAREST LAKE," "A HALF MILE ACROSS THE TUNDRA" FROM THE VILLAGE. (P118) IKHAKRUK LAKE IS THE NEAREST NAMED LAKE BUT IS A LITTLE OVER A HALF MILE AWAY; THERE ARE A FEW SMALL UNNAMED LAKES A HALF MILE FROM HEADE RIVER VILLAGE. PLANE WAS ON SKIS AT THIS TIME. (P116-117) IN JULY 1962, AUTHOR FLEW TO ANAKTUVUK PASS. ON THE HALF-MILE WALK FROM ELEANOR LAKE TO THE VILLAGE, HE NOTES: "JUST BEFORE REACHING THE DWELLING HOUSES AND TENTS, WE ENCOUNTERED A RAGING TORRENT, A STREAM BED WHICH WAS DRY FOR MOST OF THE YEAR NOW. CHANNELLED THE RUSHING WATERS FROM THE MELTING MOUNTAIN SNOW. THE SWOLLEN STREAM WAS TOO DEEP TO FORD WITH HIP BOOTS AND TOO SWIFT EVEN IF ONE COULD HAVE WADED ACROSS." (P128) NATIVES HAD BUILT A NARROW PINE FOOTBRIDGE WITH NO HANDRAILS ACROSS STREAM. AUTHOR PROBABLY REFERS TO THE JOHN RIVER; ON USGS 1:63,360 MAPS, JOHN RIVER IS THE ONLY STREAM BETWEEN ELEANOR LAKE AND VILLAGE OF ANAKTUVUK. "MUCH OF THE HALF MILE BETWEEN THE LAKE AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4195

THE VILLAGE WAS SOGGY WITH RUN-OFF WATER." (P128)

**** REFN 00615 C 958962

LUPR 11 12 13 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ICE, FREEZEUP

ABST LATE IN MAY 1962, A STATE SANITATION OFFICIAL CAME TO BARTER ISLAND, WHEN THE THAW SET IN. HE WAS "SHOCKED TO DISCOVER THAT THE WATER COULD NO LONGER RUN FREELY TO THE OCEAN. FILL FROM THE MILITARY BASE AND A GRAVEL ROAD INTO THE VILLAGE CREATED MANY LARGE MUD PUDDLES." (P150) PLANS WERE MADE TO MOVE THE VILLAGE OF KAKTOVIK. (P150) IN SEPT 1963, ON A FLIGHT FROM BARRON TO FAIRBANKS, AUTHOR HAD TO MAKE AN EMERGENCY LANDING ON A LAKE "ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH" OF BETTLE'S FAA STATION. (P161) PHOTO (P159) SHOWS FLOAT PLANE ON THE LAKE ON WHICH AUTHOR LANDED. FAR BEACH IS FLAT; NOT ENOUGH OF LAKE IS SHOWN TO JUDGE ITS SIZE.

**** REFN 00616 958962

LUPR 11 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, FISHING, HUNTING

ABST AUTHOR NORMAN CHANCE IS A CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGIST. HE MADE ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTHERN ESKIMOS (NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE, FROM DEMARCATION POINT IN THE EAST TO POINT HOPE IN THE WEST). THE DATES GIVEN ABOVE (1958-1962) SPAN THE TIME PERIOD IN WHICH HE CONDUCTED HIS RESEARCH. "THE ONLY TRULY INLAND NORTH ALASKAN ESKIMO ARE THE NUNAMIUT. THEY ARE THE LAST REMNANTS OF MORE THAN 3000 NUNAMIUT WHO ONCE LIVED IN THE MOUNTAINS AND ALONG THE INLAND RIVER SYSTEM OF NORTHERN ALASKA." (P5) "THE BROOKS RANGE FORMS A CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, ONE SET OF STREAMS FLOWING NORTH TO THE SEA AND THE REST FLOWING SOUTH AND WEST TO JOIN THE GREAT RIVER SYSTEMS OF CENTRAL ALASKA." (P7) "THE COASTAL PLAIN IS TYPICAL ARCTIC TUNDRA. IN SUMMER BROAD STREAMS AND RIVERS MEANDER AIMLESSLY THROUGH IT BEFORE EMPTYING INTO THE SEA. SHALLOW LAKES AND MARSHES COVER MUCH OF THE LANDSCAPE." (P7-8) "RIVER ICE USUALLY BREAKS UP IN MAY OR JUNE, FOLLOWED BY THE COASTAL ICE IN JUNE OR JULY." (P9) "EXCEPT FOR A FEW STUNTED WILLOWS GROWING IN THE RIVER VALLEYS AND PLATEAU REGION, THERE ARE NO TREES NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE. NEAR THE COAST THEY ARE RARE AND SELDOM STAND HIGHER THAN 12 INCHES." (P9) FROM POINT HOPE TO BARRON, DURING WINTER, FISH ARE SOUGHT IN RIVER INLETS. (P37) ONE BARRON NATIVE SAID: "WOMEN SOMETIMES HELP THE MEN, TOO. WOMEN GO UP RIVER TO THE HUNT THE PTARMIGAN WHILE THE MEN ARE HUNTING CARIBOU." (P51)

**** REFN 00618 953

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, MINING

ABST ROBERT M. CHAPMAN OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ROBERT H. SAUNDERS OF THE DEPT. OF MINES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA EXAMINED COPPER OUTCROPS OF THE KATHLEEN-MARGARET COPPER PROSPECT ON THE UPPER MACLAREN RIVER IN 1953. THEY WROTE A REPORT BASED ON THESE EXAMINATIONS AND THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERERS, E. O. ALBERTSON AND F. S. PETTYJOHN.

**** REFN 00618 953

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, MINING

ABST ROBERT M. CHAPMAN OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ROBERT H. SAUNDERS OF THE DEPT. OF MINES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA EXAMINED COPPER OUTCROPS OF THE KATHLEEN-MARGARET COPPER PROSPECT ON THE UPPER MACLAREN RIVER IN 1953. THEY WROTE A REPORT BASED ON THESE EXAMINATIONS AND THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERERS, E. O. ALBERTSON AND F. S. PETTYJOHN.

**** REFN 00621

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00623 960

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A JOINT MASTER'S THESIS BY RICHARD E CHURCH AND M CHARLES DURFEE. FIELDWORK WAS DONE IN THE FOSSIL CREEK AREA, ON THE WEST FLANK OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, APPROX 50 MIS NORTH OF FAIRBANKS, FROM JUNE 3 UNTIL SEPT 2, 1960. "TRAVEL IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS IS SLOW AND SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT DUE TO THE LACK OF ROADS OR MAN-MADE TRAILS. THE NEAREST ROAD IS THE ELLIOT HIGHWAY WHICH IS 25 MIS TO THE SOUTH." (P3) "THE WHITE MOUNTAINS FORM PART OF THE UPLANDS BETWEEN THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS... THE IRREGULARLY SHAPED STUDY AREA INCLUDES THE PART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS LOCATED WITHIN A RECTANGLE DEFINED BY 65 25 AND 65 40 N LATITUDE AND 147 15 AND 147 40 W LONGITUDE." (P3) A DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCESS ROUTE ALONG BEAVER AND FOSSIL CREEKS ON FOOT IS GIVEN. (P4-5) AUTHORS ALSO NOTE: "RECENTLY HELICOPTERS HAVE BEEN USED WITHIN THE AREA BY PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND WOULD SEEM TO BE THE IDEAL METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION." (P5) AUTHOR'S MAP OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 00626

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00627 A 961963

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, MAP, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER

GEOLOGY, MAP, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, SPRING, TIDE, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST D CLARK VISITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON KODIAK TO DO FIELDWORK AND WRITE PH D THESIS ON ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE PREHISTORY OF THE INHABITANTS. THE WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE U OF WISCONSIN DEPT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY ALEUT-KONYAG PROJECT. FIELD WORK WAS DONE SUMMER OF 1961 AND 1963. ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SITES WAS AT ROLLING BAY (ONCE KNOWN AS CAPE BAY-P543) LOCATED NEAR A STREAM AND A LAKE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE BAY. BOTH ARE UNNAMED ON MAPS. AUTHORS MAPS (P34, P38) ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT TO SHOW LOCATION. BETWEEN THE LAKE AND THE STREAM NEAR THE SHORE OF THE BAY IS "A TOPOGRAPHICALLY LOW AREA THROUGH WHICH THE LAKE DRAINS DURING RAINY WEATHER." (P36) THE BEACH IS SANDY. (P39) "THE SUBSTRATUM OF AREA (AT ROLLING BAY, BETWEEN LAKE AND BAY) CONSISTS OF A THICK DEPOSIT OF BEACH SAND WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE IMPINGED UPON THE LAKE BASIN. THIS LAKE IS RELATIVELY DEEP, AND THE BOTTOM, AT LEAST NEAR THE INLAND MARGINS, IS LITTERED WITH BLOCKS OF STONE DERIVED FROM THE LOCAL BEDROCK AND COVERED WITH SOFT OOZE. THE LAKE PROBABLY OWES ITS ORIGIN TO THE BARRIER OF SAND WASHED AND BLOWN INLAND A FEW YARDS FROM THE BEACH. HE DID NOT DETERMINE IF ANY PART OF THE LAKE BASIN IS BELOW HIGH TIDE LEVEL." (P40) THE BEACH IS "BOULDERY" AT THE NW CORNER OF LAKE. (P40) REMAINS OF RECENT CABINS WERE FOUND NEAR THE NW CORNER OF THE LAKE. "DR LAUGHLIN MET AN OLD HARBOR MAN WHO HAD OCCUPIED THE MOST RECENT APPEARING OF THESE CABINS WHILE HE WAS TRAPPING DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY." (P41) THREE TYPES OF VEGETATION WERE FOUND AT THE ROLLING BAY SITE: ELDERBERRY (SAMBUCUS), "COM PARSNIP" (HERACLEUM), AND THE NETTLE URTICA LYALLI. (P42) "IN THE ENVIRONS THERE ARE VARIOUS GRASSLANDS, MEADOWS, AND SMALL BOGS. VEGETATED AREAS OF BEACH SAND, AND GROWTHS OF "BRUSH" SUCH AS SALMON BERRY BUSHES, ROSE BUSHES, AND WILLOWS. THERE ARE NO FORESTS, DECIDUOUS OR EVERGREEN, NO STANDS, AND NOT EVEN ANDY LONE TREES EXCEPT FOR A RARE WILLOW OF THE PROPORTIONS OF A SMALL TREE." (P42) "THE SMALL STREAM ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SITE WAS BARREN DURING 1961, BUT IN 1962 IT CARRIED A SMALL PINK RUN. THIS STREAM COULD BE DEPLETED EVEN BY SIMPLY FISHING METHODS... THE LAKE ALSO CONTAINS A SMALL FISH, POSSIBLY LAND-LOCKED SALMON... ONE OF THE VERY FEW IMPORTANT RED SALMON STREAMS IN THE OLD HARBOR AREA WAS AT OCEAN BAY. THIS STREAM IS LARGELY DEPLETED." (P44) ANOTHER MAJOR SITE WAS AT KIAVAK BAY. "KIAVAK SITE 418 IS LOCATED ON A SAND AND GRAVEL BAR OR BEACH RIDGE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF KIAVAK BAY NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO KIAVAK LAGOON." (P68) "THERE IS NO FRESH WATER AT THE SITE, BUT DURING RAINY WEATHER BRACKISH WATER CAN BE OBTAINED AT LOW TIDE FROM THE TIDAL INLET BEHIND THE SITE.

**** REFN 00627 B 961963

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, MAP, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP

VEGETATION, TRAPPING, SPRING, TIDE, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST WE WERE ABLE TO OBTAIN WATER FROM A SPRING IN THE ALLUVIUM, ACROSS THE TIDAL INLET A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM OUR CAMP WHICH WAS NEAR THE EASTERN END OF THE SITE, BUT AFTER 3 WEEKS OF DRY WEATHER WE WERE FORCED, BRIEFLY, TO GO NEARLY 1 MI FOR FRESH WATER." (P77) THE STREAM NEAR THE SITE IS NOT NAMED. IT FLOWS NORTH INTO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4197

THE LAGOON. ON USGS MAPS, THERE APPEARS TO BE A VERY SMALL STREAM, RIGHT AT THE SITE, WHICH DRAINS 3 PONDS. ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, THIS BECOMES FLOODED AT HIGH TIDE. ACROSS THIS SMALL TIDAL STREAM IS ANOTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE. AND ON THE OTHER END (SOUTHERN) OF THAT SITE IS THE STREAM WHERE FRESH WATER WAS OBTAINED. "BEHIND THESE SITES, A GRASS, BRUSH, AND DECIDUOUS FOREST-COVERED GRAVEL FAN EXTENDS ABOUT A MILE INLAND TO THE MOUTH OF A MOUNTAIN RIMMED VALLEY." (P68) "WILLOW THICKETS AND COTTONWOOD TREES GROW ON THE ALLUVIAL FAN, ALDERS ON THE CLIFFS IN PLACES TOGETHER WITH ELDERBERRY BUSHES, AND SALMON BERRIES ARE FOUND ON OR AT THE BASE OF STEEP SLOPES." (P74) "BEDROCK AT KIAVAK BAY BELONGS TO THE SLATE-ARGILLITE-GRAYWACKE FORMATION...WE DID NOT SEE ANY GOOD SLATE...THE ONLY EXOTIC STONE FOUND AT THE SITE WAS APPARENTLY MARBLE." (P77) AT THE SITE NEARER TO THE UNNAMED STREAM, EVIDENCE WAS FOUND THAT "REPRESENTS A REOCCUPATION OF THAT LOCALITY, AT LEAST DURING FOX TRAPPING SEASON, IN ABOUT 1890." (P84) REGARDING THIS EVIDENCE, AUTHOR STATES: "BUT THIS REPRESENTS A MINOR OCCUPATION, PROBABLY BY ABOUT 4 FAMILIES, AND MAY HAVE BEEN SEASONAL. IT IS NOT LISTED IN THE 1880 CENSUS EITHER." (P610) AUTHOR MENTIONS THE STREAM AT THE MOUTH OF BARLING BAY, BUT THIS IS NOT NAMED ON USGS MAPS. "THE ELEVENTH CENSUS (PORTER 1893) REPORTED THAT REMAINS OF DRYING HOUSES FROM A RUSSIAN SALTERY COULD BE SEEN HALF-BURIED IN THE SHIFTING SANDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM IN BARLING BAY." (P15) HE ALSO SAYS THIS REPORT IS INEXACT AND THAT EVEN DRTH PROVIDES NO CLARIFICATION AS HIS ENTRIES FOR THREE SAINTS, NUNAMIUT, AND OLD HARBOR ARE "TANGLED." (P15) "THERE ARE NO SALMON STREAMS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE THREE SAINTS SETTLEMENT." (P8) REGARDING THE LITTLE USE OF DOGSLEDS, AUTHOR SAYS: "MOST PARTS OF THE ISLAND ARE ACCESSIBLE BY COAST WISE NAVIGATION, AND SNOW CONDITIONS WOULD HAVE PERMITTED SLEDDING FOR ONLY 3 TO 4 MOS A YEAR AND EVEN LESS IN MANY YEARS. ALSO THE TERRAIN WOULD HAVE LIMITED SLEDGE TRAILS TO THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE ISLAND." (P158-159)

**** REFN 00627 C 961963

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, MAP, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER

GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, SPRING, TIDE, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "THE SMALL, CLEAR, SHALLOW SALMON STREAMS ON KODIAK ARE AMENABLE TO DIFFERENT FISHING TECHNIQUES THAN THE RIVERS OF THE MAINLAND." (P249) AUTHOR MENTIONS FINDING "EXOTIC TEMPER" (IN RIMSHERDS) CONSISTING OF VERY COARSE ANGULAR SAND AND FINE GRAVEL COMPOSED LARGELY OF MINERAL GRAINS DERIVED FROM THE BREAKDOWN OF GRANITIC ROCKS. MICA FLAKES ARE ALSO PRESENT. HE SAYS: "MATERIAL OF THIS KIND PROBABLY COULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE HEAD OF KAIUGNAK BAY." (P427) THERE IS AN UNNAMED STREAM AT THE HEAD OF KAIUGNAK BAY. "THE OLD HARBOR AREA LIES BEYOND THE WESTERLY LIMIT OF THE SPRUCE FOREST, AND EVEN DECIDUOUS TREES OF ANY NOTEWORTHY SIZE OR DENSITY ARE ABSENT AT ROLLING BAY." (P2) AUTHOR REFERS TO THE "ABSENCE" OF CARIBOU ON KODIAK. (P254) MAPS OF THE ROLLING BAY SITE, THE KIAVAK SITE, AND THE AREA IN GENERAL ON THE PART OF KODIAK IN WHICH AUTHOR WORKED ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 00628 937

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST HAROLD B CLARK WROTE A BOOK IN 1937 ENTITLED A DOGGREL DIARY. WE ARE IN ALASKA NOW. IT IS IN POETIC FORM. IT INCLUDES JUST WHAT THE WRITER DID WHEREVER HE WENT IN ALASKA. THERE IS SOME MENTION OF RIVERS.

**** REFN 00629 741939

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST HENRY W CLARK'S ALASKA: THE LAST FRONTIER IS A GENERAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE STATE. IT PROVIDES A STANDARD ACCOUNT OF THE MAJOR EVENTS IN ALASKAN HISTORY FROM BERING'S TIME TO THE EVE OF WORLD WAR II. HIS OBSERVATIONS ON NAVIGATION OF ALASKAN RIVERS HAVE BEEN NOTED ON OTHER FANULUS SHEETS.

**** REFN 00631 A 900

LUPR 22 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, CANNERY, ROUTE

ABST IN HIS BOOK, "ROADHOUSE TALES ON NOME IN 1900", H. CLARK COLLECTED STORIES FROM PEOPLE IN NOME. AT ONE TIME HE NOTES, "NOME WAS FAST LOSING HER POPULATION. PROSPECTORS AND MINERS WERE MUSHING OUT ON THE CREEKS, AND SOME HAD GONE TO COUNCIL CITY AND SOME TO TELLER-A FEW HAD EMIGRATED TO TOPKOP." (P41) A NUMBER OF BOATS WERE

ANCHORED AT PORT SAFETY. (P46) THE TOWNSITE WAS SURVEYED IN 1898 AND CLARK GOT A LOT IN A CENTRAL SPOT. (PP46-47) FOR 15 MILES ON BLUFFS NOTES A GREAT DEAL OF BIRD COLONIES. (P69) BLUFF WAS SHEER WALL ON SHORE 75 TO 150 FT. (P69) CLARK RECORDS THE LOG OF A HUSHER MARK T BURNS, "A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER AND BUYER, WHO IS WELL KNOWN ON THE PACIFIC COAST". (P63) BURNS NOTED, "AT ST MICHAELS I SECURED 2 DOG TEAMS, ONE OF 8 DOGS AND THE OTHER OF 7. HIRING A NATIVE GUIDE, I LOADED ON THE FIRST SLED 750 POUNDS OF GRUB, SIOVE, TENT, TENT POLES AND TWO SLEEPING BAGS. THE OTHER CARRIED 650 POUNDS OF GRUB, COOKING OUTFIT AND TWO SLEEPING BAGS. WITH MY NATIVE GUIDE AND 2 WHITE MEN I STARTED UP THE COAST. LEAVING ST MICHAELS ON SUNDAY, JAN. 29, HE MADE KLIK-AK-TERIK (KLIKITARIK) BY 3:30-ABOUT 15 MIS." (P63) HE TRAVELS ALONG COAST NOT NOTING ANY WATER BODIES. NEXT DAY THEY MADE GALSOVA, (GOLSOVIA) 16 MIS. NEXT DAY UNALAKLIK (UNALAKLEET) 30 MIS, "WHERE THEY FOUND GOOD QUARTERS." (PP63-64) ON FEB 4 LEFT FOR AGANRIK (PERHAPS EGAVIK) AND NEXT DAY MADE SHAKTULIK, (SHAKTOLIK), 25 MIS. (P64) "LEFT SHAKTULIK NEXT MORNING AT 8:15. WE WERE ON THE TRAIL ALL DAY. NOT REACHING A NATIVE VILLAGE. HE SLEPT OUT THAT NIGHT; TEMPERATURE 54 BELOW ZERO." (P64) ON FEB 7 THEY CAMPED ON NORTON BAY AND ON FEB 8 THEY STARTED ACROSS BAY TO ISAAC'S HOUSE. THEY SAW CLEAR WATER AROUND ISSAC'S POINT. THEY SPENT THE NIGHT AT ISSAC'S HOUSE. (PP64-65) LEFT ISSAC'S ON FEB 10 AND REACHED KAIK (KWIK) AFTER DARK AND "TURNED INTO A DESERTED IGLOO FOR THE NIGHT." (P65) "LEFT NEXT MORNING AT DAYLIGHT. THE TRAIL WAS ROUGH AND COVERED WITH A LOOSE SNOW, THAT MADE TRAVEL A WEARINESS, AND ADDED TO THIS WAS THE EXTREME TEMP OF 51 BELOW ZERO." (P65) THEY HAD TROUBLE DIGGING DRIETWOOD FOR FIRE OUT OF SNOW ON THE BEACH.

**** REFN 00631 B 900

LUPR 22 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, CANNERY, ROUTE

ABST THEY MOVED ON AND REACHED A DESERTED IGLOO AT NOON. (P65) LEAVING THIS DUGOUT ON FEB 13 THEY TRAVELED ALL DAY REACHING NORTHEAST SIDE OF GOLOVIN BAY, "WHERE WE PITCHED OUR TENT IN THE TIMBER." (P65) NEXT DAY THEY REACHED JOHN DEXTER'S AT CHINIK (GOLOVIN). "MR DEXTER WAS THE 3RD WHITE MAN I HAD SEEN SINCE LEAVING ST MICHAELS." HE LEFT SOME SUPPLIES WITH DEXTER AND WITH "NINE OF MY BEST DOGS... STARTED FOR FISH RIVER, TO VISIT MY FRIEND, CAPTAIN SLADE." (PP65-66) HE SAYS HE TRAVELED THE 52 MIS TO FISH RIVER AND BACK IN 10 HOURS. ON FEB 16 HE STARTED FOR BERING COAST, AND REACHED CHEAKUK (CHIUKAK), 12 MIS AWAY ACROSS THE DIVIDE IN AFTERNOON. IT WAS A "VERY HARD PULL" FROM GOLOVIN TO CHIUKAK. (P66) ON FEB 17 THEY LEFT CHIUKAK FOR IRRUK "WE WERE NOW MAKING GOOD TIME." (P66) FROM IRRUK THEY WENT TO NUSOK ON FEB 18 AND PASSED BY SOLOHON RIVER. (P66) THEY LAID OVER FOR NIGHT AT NUSOK. BURNS NOTES HE "STAKED LOTS ON HARDING ISLAND IN THE BONANZA DISTRICT". (P66) HERE BURNS SENT ONE TEAM OF DOGS BACK TO ST MICHAEL WITH HIS NATIVE GUIDE. HE LEFT NUSOK, AND PUT HIS DOGS AND SUPPLIES UP AT SETOK, "A NATIVE VILLAGE 2 MIS EAST FROM CAPE NOME". (P66) HE THEN HEADED TO HILLS AND STAKED ON CALIFORNIA CREEK. (P67) ALONG THE COAST BETWEEN NOME AND ST MICHAELS, THERE ARE 15 POINTS. (P77) CLARK SAYS ARE NOW 55 CANNERIES IN AK (1901), WITH OUTPUT GREATER THAN 2,000,000 CASES IN 1901. (P84) IN 1902 CLARK NOTES ON BOULDER CREEK, MINING RETURNS "BARELY PAID THE MEN FOR WORKING". (P91) THERE ARE NUMEROUS BOULDER CREEKS IN NOME AREA, AND NO WAY OF LOCATING WHICH THIS IS. HE ALSO NOTES "THE BIG DREDGERS ON SALMON STARTED LATE AND DID NOT PAY EXPENSES". (P91) THERE IS NO WAY OF KNOWING TO WHICH SALMON CREEK HE IS REFERING. (P91) CLARK HAS A SECTION ON WHAT HE CALLS "BLOWOUTS" WHICH ARE LINE EXPLOSIONS THAT BREAK UP ICE AND ARE A HAZARD TO ANYONE TRAVELLING ON THE RIVER IN THE WINTER. (PP109-110) A MAN SAYS HE MET 2 SWEDES ON NORTON SOUND, WHO SLICED OUT \$1,600, FROM THEIR CLAIMS ON "BONANZA" IN 2 DAYS. THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LOCATE EXACTLY. (P114)

**** REFN 00631 C 900

LUPR 22 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, CANNERY, ROUTE

ABST CLARK TELLS STORY OF KUSKOKWIM STAMPEDE FROM NOME, SPARKED BY PHONEY LETTER. (P165) HE DOES NOT SAY THEIR ROUTE, EXCEPT IT WAS VIA ST MICHAEL AND ONE PARTY OF MEN WERE STRANDED 175 MIS UP THE YUKON. (P166) CLARK NOTES "ON BOULDER CREEK IN THE KOUGAROK", SOMEONE DISCOVERED SLUICE BOXES, PICKS AND SHOVELS, WHICH "WERE COVERED OVER AND BORE EVIDENCE OF HAVING BEEN LEFT THERE A LONG TIME AGO". (P254) IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SAY WHAT BOULDER CREEK HE IS REFERING TO.

**** REFN 00634 897

LUPR 60 34

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4199

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "THE KLONDIKE" IS SUCCESSFUL MINERS J.I. CLEMENTS' GUIDE TO THOSE WHO WOULD FOLLOW IN HIS FOOTSTEPS AND FIND A FORTUNE IN THE FROZEN NORTH. THE AUTHOR CALLS IT AN "HONEST, RELIABLE, ACCURATE" BOOK.

**** REFN 00639

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00640 944

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION

ABST M E COLBY "A GUIDE TO ALASKA LAST AMERICAN FRONTIER" 1944. THIS IS A FEDERAL WRITER'S PROJECT BOOK IN THE AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES. "ABOUT 70% OF THE TOTAL AREA OF ALASKA, OR ABOUT 400,000 SQ MILES, IS COVERED WITH VEGETATION OF GREAT ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE TO ITS INHABITANTS-FOREST, GRASSLAND, AND TUNDRA, AND ARE CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING A MILLION TONS OF NEWSPRINT A YEAR FOREVER." (P81) IN DISCUSSING NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE TERRITORY THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE "NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE TERRITORY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FEDERAL LAWS ENACTED FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN ALASKA FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR NAVIGATION EMBRACE DREDGING OF CHANNELS, CONSTRUCTION OF BREAKWATERS, ADMINISTRATION OF LAWS AFFECTING THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE TERRITORY, AND SURVEYS AND EXAMINATIONS OF WATERWAYS FOR THE PREPARATION OF DEFINITE PROJECTS FOR IMPROVEMENT-ALL AS AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED BY THE CONGRESS." (P91) THE BEGINNING DATE OF 1944 IS USED ON MOST FAMULUS SHEETS. IT IS THE DATE OF PUBLICATION.

**** REFN 00642

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00644 A 903906

LUPR 52 41 35

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, WATER CRAFT, MISC

ABST TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL

IN 1903 DR FREDERICK COOK MADE HIS FIRST UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY. SOME OF HIS PARTY WENT WITH PACKHORSES OVERLAND TO KICHATNA RIVER, WHILE HE WENT BY RIVERBOAT. ALL OF THEIR SUPPLIES WERE LANDED AT TYONEK BY STEAMER AND THEY PROCEEDED FROM DELUGA RIVER ON "AN OLD INDIAN WINTER TRAIL CLOSE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE THEODORA RIVER OVER BALD HILLS TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE TALUSHULITNA RIVER, AND FROM THENCE KEEPING A GENERAL NORTH-WESTERN COURSE TO THE HEADWATERS OF CANYON CREEK; FOLLOWING THIS CREEK TO THE SKWENTNA RIVER DESCENDING THE SKWENTNA TO A POINT ABOUT A MILE BELOW THE LOWER CANYON AND CROSSING HERE THE TRAIL WOUND AROUND THE SHELL HILLS OVER AN OLD TRAIL CUT BY LIEUT HERRON. WE AIMED TO CROSS THE RANGE THROUGH SIMPSON PASS INTO THE KUSKOKWIM AND FROM THERE ABOVE THE TREE LINE AND CLOSE TO THE ALASKA RANGE WE EXPECTED TO FIND A TRAIL TO MT MCKINLEY)" (P15-16) THEY CLIMBED OUT OF KICHATNA RIVER TO SIMPSON PASS, WHERE THEY CROSSED THE MOUNTAINS. (P29-30) BEFORE ENTERING SIMPSON PASS THEY CROSSED "A HILKY STREAM, WHICH CAME FROM A CAVERN LEADING TO FLEISCHMANN GLACIER. THIS GLACIER IN SIZE AND SURROUNDINGS IS SIMILAR TO CALDWELL AND ITS DRAINAGE JOINS THE SAME RIVER." (30) THEY WENT NEAR FACE OF FLEISCHMANN GLACIER FOLLOWING HERRON'S OLD PATH, BEFORE THEY FOUND SIMPSON PASS. (P31) THEY "CROSSED A HUGE ICE BRIDGE AND TURNED SHARPLY TO THE WEST OVER A GRASSY MEADOW MARKING THE DIVIDE, INTO A LITTLE STREAM. THIS STREAM WAS HARDLY MORE THAN A LEAPING SET OF SPRING WATER, BUT ITS VOLUME INCREASED QUICKLY. SOON WE DESCENDED TO ALDERS AND WILLOWS OF MODERATE SIZE, AND THERE THE STREAM HAD GROWN TO A VIGOROUS BROOK AND PLUNGED INTO A DESPERATE LOOKING CANYON. WE SOUGHT A TRAIL OVER THE WALLS ABOVE THE CANYON AND CROSSED FROM SIDE TO SIDE AS REQUIRED BY THE SLOPES." (P32) HE DOESN'T MENTION THESE STREAMS BY NAME, BUT HE PROBABLY ASCENDED MORRIS CREEK TO SIMPSON PASS AND DESCENDED EARL CREEK. THEY WENT DOWN CREEK FOR 15 HOURS UNTIL "WE STUMBLED INTO THE BROAD EXPANSE OF THE ROHN RIVER." (TATINA RIVER.) (P32) COOK'S PARTY DESCENDED THE SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS, AND THEN "SET A COURSE ABOVE TREE LINE" ON NORTHERN SLOPE OF ALASKA RANGE. (P33-34)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4200

**** REFN 00644 B 903906

LUPR 52 41 35

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, WATER CRAFT, MISC

ABST

TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL ON THE NORTH SIDE OF RANGE, THEY CAME ACROSS MANY SURPRISES. "GREAT GORGES AND CANYONS WITH RUSHING HILKY STREAMS LED TO THE TONGUES OF UNNAMED GLACIERS." (P35) ON THEIR WAY NORTHEAST ALONG NORTH SIDE OF RANGE, BETWEEN JONES RIVER AND DILLINGER RIVER (TWO TRIBUTARIES OF SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER), THEY PASSED NEAR "MANY SMALL CLEAR LAKES." (P37) THEY HAD LUNCH "AT THE SIDE OF A RIVER SOMEWHAT LARGER THAN JONES RIVER." (P38) THIS RIVER DRAINED THE GROUP OF MANY SMALL LAKES. IT FLOWED WEST AND EMPTIED INTO KUSKOKWIM "ABOUT ONE MILE NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE JONES RIVER." (P38) HE IS NOT TOTALLY CLEAR, BUT COOK IS PROBABLY REFERING TO THE DILLINGER RIVER. NOTES THAT TRAVELLING IN NORTHERN FOOTHILLS OF ALASKA RANGE IS MUCH BETTER THAN "EAST OF RANGE," BECAUSE LESS RAIN, MOSQUITOES, "ICY FORDS", ETC. (P40-41) TALKING ABOUT HUNTING REGULATIONS, AND IF NATIVES SHOULD GET SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, COOK SAYS INDIANS AROUND ALASKA RANGE AND COOK INLET ARE FISH EATERS. THEY GET THEIR YEARLY SUPPLY OF SALMON WITH "EASE AND DISPATCH." (P44) AS THEY NEARED THE "BIG MOUNTAINS" THE GLACIAL RIVERS INCREASED IN "NUMBERS AND SIZE," AND THE "TREE LINE ASCENDED SOMEWHAT HIGHER ALONG THE STREAMS INTO THE FOOTHILLS." (P48) SAW HERON GLACIER "POURING HUGE QUANTITIES OF ICE AND ROCK AND WATER" OUT OF CLOUDS. (P48) ABOVE HERON GLACIER GOT FIRST VIEW OF TOP OF MT MCKINLEY, 51 DAYS INTO EXPEDITION. (P49) THEY CAMPED "ON THE SIDE OF THE VIGOROUS STREAM WHICH RUSHES OUT OF THE GROTTOS OF HERON GLACIER." (P49) THIS STREAM WAS NO DOUBT HERRON RIVER. THEY MARCHED FOR 3 DAYS OVER WHALEBACK RIDGES "TO A POINT ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE TATLATHNA RIVER 14 MI NORTHWEST OF THE CREST OF MT MCKINLEY." (P49) TATLATHNA RIVER COULD BE FORAKER RIVER THEY CAMPED "BESIDE A FOAMING STREAM" AT 2600 FT. (P49) THEIR TENT WAS 3 FT. ABOVE RIVER. THERE WAS A "VIOLENT STORM" AND THE "STREAM ROSE WITH ALARMING SWIFTNES." (P50) BY MORNING THEY WERE FLOODED OUT AND MOVED TO HIGHER GROUND. (P51) THEY HAD BEEN ON TRAIL FOR 54 DAYS AND FROM THEIR POSITION THOUGHT THEY COULD EASILY CLIMB SOUTHWEST RIDGE. IT WAS GETTING LATE, RAINING MORE AND "GLACIAL STREAMS WERE MUCH SWOLLEN." (P51)

**** REFN 00644 C 903906

LUPR 52 41 35

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, WATER CRAFT, MISC

ABST

TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL NOTES THAT ON THIS EXPEDITION, "WE HAD TRAVELLED A FOOT WHILE THE HORSES CARRIED OUR SUPPLIES." (P51) TO GET TO SOUTHWEST RIDGE THEY MOVED CAMP AND HORSES "ALONG SOUTHERN BANK OF THE RIVER TO A POINT ON THE MAIN STREAM WHERE IT CAME FROM A HUGE MORaine." (P54) COOK IS NOT CLEAR ABOUT HIS LOCATION, TRAVELLING UP GLACIERS FOR THE HORSES WAS DIFFICULT, BECAUSE OF CREVASSES AND DEEP SNOW. (P54-55) COOK CLIMBED UP SHAINWALD GLACIER WITH 5 HORSES BUT WAS FORCED TO TURN BACK. (P54-55) SHAINWALD IS PROBABLY STRAIGHTAWAY GLACIER. HE THEN TRIED TO ASCEND HANNA GLACIER (PETERS GLACIER) NOTED LOWER 10 MI OF HANNA ARE "COMPLETELY BURIED" UNDER MORaine. (P62) "THE TRAVELLING WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT OVER THE GLACIER." (P62) THEY HAD PROBLEMS WITH AVALANCHES HAD TO CHOP STEPS IN ICE AND REMOVE 14 IN OF SOFT SNOW BEFORE FINDING GOOD ICE. (P65) THEY REACHED 11,000 FT., AND THEN TURNED BACK ON A "DESPERATE DASH OF 29 MI OVER THE ICE AND MORaine TO THE FACE OF HANNA GLACIER." (P70) THEY COULD NOT LEAVE BY THE WAY THEY HAD COME "BECAUSE HORSE FEED ALONG THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE RANGE WAS ALREADY FROZEN." (P72) SIX OF THEIR HORSES RAN WILD, BUT REMAINING 7 COULD CARRY THEIR SUPPLIES. (P74) THEY WENT EAST AND CAME TO HULDROW GLACIER, AND EXAMINED ITS TERMINAL MORaine. (P75) FOLLOWED A GLACIAL STREAM "POURING THROUGH A CANYON ONLY A FEW HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF HULDROW GLACIER." (P75) THEY TRAVELED ON THE GRAVEL BARS OF THIS RIVER. (P76) THE RIVER WAS PROBABLY THORFARE RIVER AND THEY CALLED THIS DUNN VALLEY. (P76) NOTED THAT DRAINAGE OF DUNN VALLEY IS NORTH TO TOKLAT RIVER THEY WALKED OVER THE FACE OF A GLACIER LOOKING FOR A PASS TO THE CHULITNA RIVER. (P79) THEY CLIMBED TO 6100 FT CROSSING "HUNDREDS OF CREVASSES" BEFORE SEEING CHULITNA VALLEY. (P79) THEY CROSSED WHAT COOK NAMED HARVEY GLACIER, WHICH WAS ABOUT 8 MI LONG, LESS THAN 2 MI WIDE, AND DRAINS INTO A BED OF GLACIAL SILT ONE MI WIDE. RIVER DRAINING IT FLOWS NORTH AND COOK SPECULATES IT GOES TO TOKLAT RIVER. (P80) HE IS NOT CLEAR AT ALL ABOUT HIS LOCATION, BUT HIS PASS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS WAS OVER HARVEY GLACIER, AND I COULD NOT LOCATE IT ON USGS MAP OR IN DRTH. ON HIS WAY DOWN CHULITNA RIVER COOK STOPPED TO EXPLORE FIDELE GLACIER. (ELDRIDGE GLACIER) IT WAS 7 MI WIDE AT THE FACE, 40 MI LONG, AND LOWER 10 MI COVERED WITH MORaine. SAYS IT IS LARGEST INTERIOR GLACIER IN ALASKA. THEY ASCENDED GLACIER ON FOOT FOR AT LEAST 6 MI. (P90-92)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4201

**** REFN 00644 D 903906

LUPR 52 35 41

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC

ABST TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL IN 1906. FREDERICK COOK MADE HIS SECOND TRY AT MT MCKINLEY FROM TYONOK HE SENT OUT BOTH A PACK TRAIN OF 20 HORSES AND A "SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED MOTOR BOAT," TO ASCEND THE "LARGE EASTERLY RIVERS." (P104) THEIR LAUNCH WAS SPECIALLY BUILT IN SEATTLE FOR THE "SHALLOW, SWIFT STREAMS" IN EASTERN DRAINAGE OF MT MCKINLEY. IT WAS 40 FT LONG, 7 FT WIDE, MAXIMUM DRAFT OF 20 IN. IT WAS SOMEWHAT LIKE PETERBOROUGH CANOE. ENGINE WAS 25 HORSEPOWER WITH TUNNEL PROPELLER, BUT IT COULD BE FITTED FOR OARS AND SAILS. ENTIRE BOAT WEIGHED 3000 LBS. (P106-107) "A RIVER BOAT ON THE SUSITNA NEEDS ALSO TO BE A GOOD SEA BOAT, FOR THE WATERS OF COOK INLET ARE VERY TREACHEROUS." (P107) LAUNCH'S SPEED WAS 12 MPH. (P107) PLAN OF SECOND EXPEDITION WAS TO HAVE LAUNCH GO AS FAR UP YENTNA RIVER AS POSSIBLE, AND IT WAS TO BE MET AT HEAD OF NAVIGATION BY PACK TRAIN OF 14 HORSES, WITH CANVAS BOAT FOR CROSSING STREAMS. (P116) AFTER COOK FOUND THAT HE COULD NOT GET HIS HORSES THROUGH EITHER OF THE CANYONS ON WEST FORK OF YENTNA ABOVE THE "FORKS," HE DECIDED TO MAKE A NORTHWARD RECONNAISSANCE TO MCKINLEY FROM "PARKER HOUSE," HIS CAMP ON WEST FORK. (P148) THEY CROSSED 5 MI OF JUNGLE, ON THE TONGUE OF LAND BETWEEN EAST AND WEST FORKS OF YENTNA RIVER. IT RAINED HEAVILY AND BROWNE, PRINTZ, MILLER, AND COOK HAD TO CROSS MANY DEEP SLOUGHS AND MARSHES. ONE SLOUGH HAD CUT BANKS ON EACH SIDE AND WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO FORD FOR MEN AND THE HORSES. (P150-151) AFTER COOKS PARTY CROSSED EAST FORK THEY HEARD FROM MINERS ON EAST FORK OF A TRAIL 18 MI. LONG FROM EAST FORK TO SUNFLOWER, A MINING CAMP. THE TRAIL RAN SOUTH OF MT KLISKON AND FOUND ONE MINERS CACHE ON WAY. (P153-158) BEFORE ASCENDING THE BLUFF ON WHICH SUNFLOWER WAS LOCATED THEY HAD TO FORD SEVERAL "ICY STREAMS." (P159-160) ON THE OTHER SIDE OF SUNFLOWER THEY WENT "AROUND BEAUTIFUL LAKES," TO LAKE CREEK. (P162) AFTER EXPLORING THE GLACIERS THAT FLOW FROM TOKOSITNA RIVER, THEY DECIDED TO RETURN. PORTER AND TWO ASSISTANTS WERE LEFT HERE WITH TWO HORSES AND FOOD TO MAKE A MAP, AND THEN RETURN TO SUSITNA STATION BY RAFT. (P174)

**** REFN 00644 E 903906

LUPR 52 35 41

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC

ABST TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL THE PACK TRAIN STOPPED BRIEFLY ON THEIR RETURN IN SUNFLOWER. "GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND EVERYWHERE, BUT THERE WAS FOOD NOWHERE." (P175) AT YENTNA THEY SPLIT UP. BROWNE, MILLER, AND COOK WENT TO PARKER HOUSE ON WEST FORK WHILE THE PACK TRAIN WENT DOWN TO YOUNGSTOWN. (P176) AFTER THEY REACHED TYONOK, COOK TOOK THEIR BOAT THE "BOLSHOY" "INTO THE CREEK BEHIND TYONOK" TO WEATHER A STORM. OTHER VESSELS, INCLUDING A BIG STERNWHEELER, THE "CASHWELL," RAN AGROUND AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND SHE WAS STUCK THERE FOR ONE WEEK. FINALLY THEY TOOK THEIR BOAT OVERLAND OUT OF THE CREEK, AND PREPARED TO ASCEND THE SUSITNA RIVER AGAIN. (P181-183) THEY ABANDONED THE TRIP INTO THE KUSKOKWIM AND THE WESTERN ASSAULT BECAUSE IT WAS TOO LATE. (P185) THE PARTY WAS SPLIT UP TO WORK FASTER. (P185-186) AFTER COOK MADE A BRIEF TRIP TO YOUNGSTOWN IN AUGUST, HE RETURNED IN HIS LAUNCH BOLSHOY TO SUSITNA STATION, TO REFIT. HE NOW PLANNED "TO EXPLORE THE RIVER SYSTEMS AND GLACIERS TO THE EAST OF MT MCKINLEY." (P186) THEY MADE BASE CAMP ON TOKOSITNA RIVER NEAR FOOT OF RUTH GLACIER. ON THE TRAIL TO THE GLACIER, ON FOOT, COOK, DOKKIN AND BARRILLE CROSSED SEVERAL ICY STREAMS OVER THEIR WAISTS. (P195) SURFACE OF RUTH GLACIER WAS UNUSUALLY SMOOTH AND COOK SENT DOKKIN BACK TO BASE CAMP. (P196) COOK SAYS HARD SNOW ON RUTH GLACIER WAS EXCELLENT FOR TRAVELLING, BUT THERE WERE DANGEROUS ICE BRIDGES. (P196) AFTER COOK SUPPOSEDLY CLIMBED MCKINLEY, (OF COURSE FEW PEOPLE TODAY REALLY BELIEVE HE CLIMBED IT) HE GOT BOLSHOY, AND RETURNED TO SUSITNA STATION, PICKING UP HIS NOW SCATTERED PARTY, AND PUSHING ON TO TYONOK. (P233) COOKS ENTIRE NARRATIVE IS OFTEN CONFUSING. HE OFTEN DOESN'T CLEARLY STATE HIS LOCATION, AND BECAUSE OF HIS BAD REPUTATION AS AN EXPLORER, MANY OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURES HE NAMED, HAVE NEVER BEEN USED. FACING P 19 IS A DARK PICTURE OF A NUMBER OF SMALL BOATS, AND ONE STERNWHEELER, IN WATER, CAPTIONED: "TYONOK." FACING P 82 THERE IS A PICTURE OF 2 MEN CLIMBING UP A GLACIER, CAPTIONED: "CUTTING STEPS IN THE ICE AT 11,000 FT." FACING P 83 IS A PHOTO OF A GLACIER AND RIVER CAPTIONED, "HARVEY GLACIER, OVER WHICH A NEW PASS WAS DISCOVERED."

**** REFN 00644 F 903906

LUPR 52 41 35

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC

TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL

ABST THERE IS A PHOTO FACING P 95 OF 2 MEN AND 6 LOADED PACK HORSES WALKING OVER AN OUTCROP OF ICE, CAPTIONED: "OVER AN ICE BRIDGE." THERE IS A PHOTO FACING (P102) OF 4 MEN ON A RAFT, WITH OARS, GOING DOWN A LAKE OR STREAM, CAPTIONED "RAFTING," NO WATER BODY NAME IS GIVEN. FACING. (P103) IS A PICTURE OF COOK'S RIVER BOAT THE "BOLSHOY," THE 40 FT. LAUNCH HE HAD SPECIALLY BUILT IN SEATTLE FOR 1906 EXPEDITION. THE BOAT HAS A TENT LIKE CANVAS FRAME OVER PART OF IT, AND IT IS TIED UP ON BANK OF SOME RIVER, CAPTIONED: "MOTOR BOATING IN THE NORTH COUNTRY WHERE DUSK AND DAWN RUN TOGETHER." FACING. (P107) IS A GOOD PICTURE OF AT LEAST A 12 HORSE PACK TRAIN, LOADED, CROSSING A NARROW WHITE WATER CHANNEL TO A GRAVEL BAR, CAPTIONED: "HORSES FORDING. INTO TUNDLING GLACIAL STREAMS AND THROUGH A ERIGIO JUNGLE. IN THE EFFORT TO GET TO MT MCKINLEY WE WERE DRENCHED WITH ICE-WATER CONTINUOUSLY FOR 3 MONTHS." FACING. (P124) ON BOTTOM IS A PICTURE OF TWO MEN ON A HORSE, STANDING ON A GRAVEL BAR BETWEEN TWO CHANNELS OF A RIVER, CAPTIONED "READY FOR A PLUNGE." THERE IS A PHOTO FACING. (P170) ON BOTTOM OF MEN AROUND A FIRE AND A TENT, "CAMP SCENE ON NEW GOLD DIGGINGS, IN THE LOW COUNTRY SOUTH OF MT MCKINLEY, AN AREA OF 3000 SQUARE MILES WAS EXPLORED." A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS APART OF THIS RECORD. ON MAP IT IS ALONG MOUNTAIN TOPS IN ALASKA RANGE, "THERE IS NO PASS FOR DOGS OR HORSES THROUGH THIS RANGE BETWEEN SIMPSON AND HARPER PASSES."

**** REFN 00645
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00646
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00649
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00650
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00651
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00652 898902
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS VOLUME, "A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS, AND TOURISTS", WAS PUBLISHED BY THE COPPER RIVER MINING, TRADING, AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF VALDEZ IN 1902. IT CONTAINS SECTIONS DEALING WITH THE MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES OF THE COPPER RIVER REGION. IT IS PRIMARILY A PROMOTIONAL PUBLICATION SELLING THE NEW VALDEZ TOWNSITE, AND BUSINESS, EDUCATIONAL, MANUFACTURING AND MINING OPPORTUNITIES. THE SUCCESS STORIES OF VARIOUS MINERS ARE ALSO ADVERTISED.

**** REFN 00653
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00656 927
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4203

**** REFN 00658
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00659 A 897898

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, MAP, BREAKUP

ABST IN 1897 BRUCE COTTON WENT TO SEATTLE, BECAUSE HE WAS INTERESTED IN GOING TO THE KLONDIKE. WHILE IN SEATTLE HE GOT A JOB WITH A PROSPECTING OUTFIT BOUND FOR ALASKA, THAT WAS SUPPOSEDLY BACKED BY STANDARD OIL. THE WHOLE THING HOWEVER WAS A FRAUD, AS COTTON LEARNED LATER, AND THE MAN LEADING THE EXPEDITION WAS JUST SUPPOSED TO LOSE THE PARTY IN THE WILDERNESS FOR ONE YEAR, AND THEN RETURN WITH THEM, JUST SAYING THEY WERE UNABLE TO FIND THE PROMISED PAYDIRT. THE SPOT PICKED BY GEORGE STINSON, LEADER OF GROUP, AND A FRIEND, WAS BEHIND YAKUTAT BAY. SUPPOSEDLY THEY WOULD WALK OVER A DEAD GLACIER INTO THE ALSEK VALLEY. THEN UP THE FROZEN STREAM TO "PAYDIRT." (P45) THEY PROCEEDED BY BOAT TO HEAD OF ENCHANTMENT BAY, OR RUSSELL FIORD, BEHIND YAKUTAT. HERE THEY ESTABLISHED CAMP 1. (SEE MAP) LATER MADE ANOTHER CAMP 5 MI AWAY, AT THE FOOT OF A GLACIER. (P57) CAMP 2. THIS COULD HAVE BEEN FOURTH GLACIER, WEST OF CRESCENT MOUNTAIN THE FACE OF THE GLACIER WAS "SMOOTH AND A STEEP SLOPE OF ABOUT 300 FT. HIGH AND 1/2 MI WIDE." (P62) "OVER THE FACE, THE ASCENT WAS MORE GRADUAL AND GOOD FOR SLEDS. THERE WERE NO CREVASSES EITHER, BUT MANY GENTLE SLOPES AND HOLLOW. THE MOUNTAINS ON EACH SIDE WERE ENTIRELY BARREN OF VEGETATION OF ANY DESCRIPTION." "HE PROCEEDED ON ABOUT 8 MILES AROUND A BEND AND CAME TO THE SUMMIT WHICH WAS ABOUT 3000 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. HERE THE GLACIER MERGED WITH OTHERS AND SPREAD TO THE EAST AND WEST AND JOINED WITH STILL OTHERS AS FAR AS YOU COULD SEE." (P62) "THE SURFACE OF THESE GLACIERS WAS INDESCRIBABLY ROUGH AND IMPOSSIBLE TO TRAVEL ON. ONE GLANCE WAS ENOUGH TO CONVINCE US THAT THERE WAS NO PASSING HERE. WE WOULD NEVER CROSS THIS RANGE OF MOUNTAINS, THAT MUCH WAS PERFECTLY SURE. THEY NEVER HAD BEEN CROSSED, AND HAVE NOT TO THIS DAY, I SUPPOSE, AND THEY WERE CERTAINLY IMPASSABLE TO US WITH OUR EQUIPMENT AND MORALE." (P62) AFTER FAILING TO CROSS THE GLACIER, COTTON SAID HE WOULD TRY AND GO EAST TO SEE IF HE COULD REACH THE ALSEK RIVER. (P64) HE LEFT EARLY ONE MORNING SNOW WAS 20 TO 30 FT. DEEP, BUT WAS WELL FROZEN AND HAD A HARD TOP. (P64)

**** REEN 00659 B 897898

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, MAP, BREAKUP

ABST HE MOVED EAST ACROSS PLAIN SOUTH OF MOUNTAINS AND WHEN COTTON RETURNED THE LEADER DECIDED TO HEAD TO ALSEK BY THIS ROUTE, AND THEY ALL MOVED TO CAMP 3. (SEE MAP) AND THEN CAMP 4, NEAR A LITTLE LAKE ABOUT 3 MILES ACROSS. (P67) IT WAS BEGINNING TO THAW OUT NOW (MIDDLE OF MARCH) IN THE LOWLANDS AND ALONG THE COAST, AND MANY STREAMS AND LAKES WERE APPEARING THAT HAD BEEN UNTIL NOW ENTIRELY CONCEALED FROM US. (P68) ON UNNAKED STREAM THEY ESTABLISHED CAMP 5. COTTON AND ROMEO LEFT CAMP ABOUT MAY 1 AND WALKED DOWN RIVER TO DRY BAY, BY NIGHTFALL. (P72) THEY STARTED WALKING, BACK TO YAKUTAT ALONG THE SHORE. THEY MET MR AND MRS KROWLEY, AND BROOKS ALONG WAY. THEN COTTON AND BROOKS LEFT ROMEO AND TWO KWOLEY'S IN A CABIN ON SHORE, AND COTTON AND BROOKS CONTINUED WALKING, WITH GREAT HARDSHIP THROUGH, STREAMS, SWAMPS, AND QUICKSAND. THEY EVENTUALLY MADE IT BACK TO RUSSELL FIORD, RETURNED TO YAKUTAT BY CANOE, AND SENT AN INDIAN BY BOAT ALONG SHORE TO PICK UP ROMEO AND THE KROWLEY'S. (P76-92) A MAP BY AUTHOR IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00660 952953

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, BREAKUP

ABST AUTHOR JAMES S. COUCH WROTE A BOOK PHILATELY BELOW ZERO, A POSTAL HISTORY OF ALASKA, PUBLISHED FIRST IN 1953. ALASKA HAS A TOTAL OF 536 POSTMARKS. THIS TOTAL INCLUDES 280 DISCONTINUED OFFICES AND 256 THAT WERE ACTIVE AS OF OCT. 1, 1952. "IN THE EARLY DAYS, BEFORE AIRPLANES AND BUSH PILOTS, MANY RIVER TOWNS WERE RESTRICTED FOR WEEKS IN THE SPRING DURING THE BREAKUP PERIOD, WHEN THE RIVER WOULD BE FULL OF BOATCRUSHING ICE. SUMMER BROUGHT THESE TOWNS FAIRLY REGULAR MAIL SERVICE, VIA BOAT. WINTER SERVICE TO THESE TOWNS WAS BY DOGTEAM AND WAS EVEN MORE RELIABLE." (P.7) "MANY INLAND TOWNS WERE ISOLATED IN SUMMER MONTHS, IN PRE-AIR SERVICE DAYS, BECAUSE MAN HAD NO WAY TO NEGOTIATE THE HIP DEEP TUNDRA BOGS AND NIGGER HEADS. SUCH TOWN HAS GOOD WINTER SERVICE, VIA DOG TEAM." (P.7)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4204

**** REFN 00661 898899
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, NO. TRAFF.
ABST IN 1898 LULU ALICE CRAIG WENT TO KLONDIKE FOR A VISIT WITH HER BROTHER AND HIS FAMILY. ON MARCH 2, 1898 THEY LEFT SHEEP'S CAMP AND STARTED ASCENDING CHILKOOT PASS. ON THE WAY FROM SHEEP'S CAMP "IS AN IMMENSE GLACIER, UNDER WHICH THERE IS SAID TO BE A HOTSPRING." (P24) SAYS "NEAR HERE" WAS GREAT FLOOD OF 1897 THAT DROWNED ONE MAN. (P24)

**** REFN 00662
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00665 968
LUPR 35 52 53
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST "PLAN-A-FLIGHT TO ALASKA", PUBLISHED IN 1968, IS BY GEORGE CROWE AND DELORIS CROWE AND IS INTENDED AS A FLIGHT GUIDE TO THE ALASKA HIGHWAY. BESIDES GIVING CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, THE BOOK INCLUDES OVERHEAD SKETCHES OF ALL AIRPORTS ALONG THE ALASKA HIGHWAY. IT ALSO INCLUDES LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE FOR EACH AIRPORT, SERVICES AT THE AIRPORT, AND IN SOME CASES, HEIGHT OF TREES SURROUNDING THE LANDING STRIP. RIVERS ARE SHOWN ON SOME DRAWINGS BUT NOT AS LANDING FIELDS. ALASKAN AIRPORTS INCLUDED IN THE BOOK ARE: NORTHWAY, TANACROSS, BIG DELTA, FAIRBANKS, PHILLIPS FIELD, NENANA, MCKINLEY PARK, CANTHELL, SUMMIT, TALKEETNA, ANCHORAGE-MERRILL FIELD, ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL, MATANUSKA VALLEY-PALMER, SHEEP MOUNTAIN, EUREKA, GULKANA, MINERAL POINT, TOK NUMBER 1, AND HILLOW.

**** REFN 00666
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 00667
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00667
KEYW NONE
ABST THE TRIUMPH OF JOHN KARS: A STORY OF THE YUKON 1917. BY A.L. BURT. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION.

**** REFN 00675 952
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
ABST WHILE IN FAIRBANKS IN SUMMER 1952: "DEAN HOSLEY, WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, TOOK US 4 HIS OUT TO THE GOLD DIGGINGS ONE DAY...THE GOLD-BEARING LAYER OF GRAVEL IS BELOW 100 FT. OF LOESS OVERBURDEN. AS THIS IS A REGION OF PERMAFROST, THE LOESS IS SOLID, AND THE BEST WAY OF SHIFTING IT IS BY SUBJECTING IT TO THE FORCE OF A PRESSURE HOSE. THERE IS NOW A CANYON WITH WALLS OF FROZEN LOESS." (P342-343) "THE LOESS WASHED AWAY GOES DOWN TO THE RIVER WHICH IS NO LONGER NAVIGABLE BY RIVER BOAT." (P343) "THERE WAS A MAN ON THE DREDGER SAMPLING THE NEVER-ENDING LINE OF BUCKETS AS THEY CAME UP, AND PANNING THE SAMPLES. HE SHOWED US A SLIGHT DUSTING OF GOLD IN THE BOTTOM OF HIS PAN AND ESTIMATED ITS VALUE AS \$80. EACH DREDGE-BUCKETFUL-WEIGHING BEST PART OF A TON-MAY CONTAIN 10 TO 15 CENTS' WORTH OF GOLD, BUT COSTS ARE SO HIGH THAT EACH BUCKETFUL REPRESENTS ROUGHLY 1 CENT OF PROFIT." (P343) THIS IS FROM F FRASER DARLING'S "PELICAN IN THE WILDERNESS". DARLING WAS A BRITISH NATURALIST AND TRAVELLED IN ALASKA IN SUMMER OF 1952.

**** REFN 00675 952
LUPR 41 42
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAKE, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4205

ABST PELICAN IN THE WILDERNESS IS F. FRASER DARLING'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRAVELS IN AMERICA, INCLUDING SOME TIME IN ALASKA. DARLING WAS A BRITISH NATURALIST, TRAVELLING IN AMERICA 1949--1952 AND IN ALASKA IN SUMMER 1952. AUTHOR AND A FEW OTHERS FLEW IN A SMALL PLANE "FROM NUNIVAK OVER NELSON ISLAND TO BETHEL AND THEN TO DILLINGHAM". (P298) "GRADUALLY, WE WORKED UP TO THE HIGH NARROW PASS AND CAME THROUGH TO A LARGE LAKE. NOW WE TURNED S DOWN A SUCCESSION OF LAKES, THE COUNTRY ACQUIRING SPRUCE TREES AND GETTING KINDER ALL THE WHILE.... THEN IN THE FAR DISTANCE AHEAD WE SAW GREAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE AND CAME IN DUE COURSE TO A LARGE FOREST FIRE 20 MILES N OF DILLINGHAM." (P298) ON THIS SAME FLIGHT, WHILE OVER THE KILBUCK RANGE PRIOR TO SEEING THE "SUCCESSION OF LAKES", AUTHOR SAYS THAT "THE LAKES WERE STILL FROZEN, YET THAWING, FOR THE STREAMS OF MANY WATERFALLS WERE RUNNING GREY-WHITE." (P298) FLYING FROM KING SALMON: "WE FLEW SOUTHWARDS TO BECHAROF LAKE AND TOUCHED DOWN ON SEVERAL SMALL LAKES TO GO ASHORE AND EXAMINE THE RANGE." (P299)

**** REFN 00676

KEYW NONE

ABST "THE ALASKA BOUNDARY" GEORGE DAVIDSON. 1903 NO PERTINENT INFORMATION BOOKS ON THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE WERE PREVIOUSLY ABSTRACTED BY A RESEARCHER AT FAIRBANKS-(CHF)

**** REFN 00680

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00685

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00686 933

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, MAP, RIVER

ABST BERKET-SMITH AND DE LAGUNA WROTE THE EYAK OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AS A RESULT OF THEIR ANTHROPOLOGICAL WORK IN 1933. HALF OF THE BOOK IS ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HALF CONTAINS FOLKLORE. THE EYAK ARE AN ATHAPASKAN GROUP. THE AUTHORS VISITED COPPER RIVER, EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER AND POINT WHITE SHED. A LAKE NEAR MARTIN RIVER IS MENTIONED IN THE FOLKLORE. (P293) AND A LAKE ON STRAWBERRY POINT IS ALSO MENTIONED IN THE FOLKLORE. (P236) THESE LAKES CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED. A MAP IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT. (PLATE 17 AND 18)

**** REFN 00687

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00691 942968

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FREIGHT, FLOOD, MAP, ICE, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST THIS "REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENGINEERING SERVICE REQUIREMENT TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR NENANA-DUNBAR AREA TO KOBUK RIVER VALLEY" WAS PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR NORTH COMMISSION, STATE OF ALASKA BY DELEUN, CATHER, AND ASSOCIATES AND TRYCK, NYMAN, AND HAYES IN MAR 1968 "THIS STUDY REPORTS ON THE ENGINEERING SERVICE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TRANSPORTATION FACILITY, EITHER RAILROAD OR HIGHWAY, EXTENDING ROUGHLY TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF THE NENANA-DUNBAR AREA. THIS DIRECTION IS PROPOSED SINCE, ON THE BASIS OF KNOWN MINERAL DEPOSITS, IT OFFERS THE GREATEST POTENTIAL FOR THE STIMULATION OF THE ALASKAN ECONOMY. (P1) THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA IS CHARACTERIZED BY BROAD ALLUVIAL PLAINS AND ROLLING HILLS WITH THE YUKON AND KOBUK RIVER SYSTEMS. THE MAIN DRAINAGE AREAS PEAKS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE STUDY AREA REACH 2000 TO 3000 FT ELEVATION WHILE PEAKS IN THE EASTERN PART REACH 4000 TO 5000 FT. SOME DOMES IN THE EAST RISE AS HIGH AS 6800 FT. IN THE SW PORTION OF THE STUDY AREA THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS HAVE ELEVATIONS OF ABOUT 2000 FT AND ARE TOPPED BY CIRCULAR GROUPS OF GLACIATED MOUNTAINS 3000 TO 4000 FT HIGH AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT 10 TO 30 MI. "VALLEY FLOORS RANGE FROM 1 TO 5 MI WIDE AND ARE FLAT. THE NULATU HILLS GENERALLY EXTENDING NE REACH ELEVATIONS AS HIGH AS 2000 FT, AND ARE CHARACTERIZED BY ROUNDED SUMMITS AND GENTLE SLOPES. THE VALLEYS ARE NARROW AND FLAT. ELEVATIONS RANGE FROM 500 TO 1500 FT. MUCH OF THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION CONSISTS OF

BROAD, FLAT ALLUVIAL PLAINS. THE PRINCIPAL ONES ARE THE YUKON AND KOYUKUK FLATS; TANANA-KUSKOKWIM LOWLANDS, THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM LOWLANDS, AND THE KOBUK VALLEY." (P9) GRASSES, MOSESSES, LICHENS, SHRUBS AND TREES COVER THE SLOPING LAND ABOVE 1500 FT VEGETATION IS SPARSE. SPRUCE AND HARDWOODS OF COMMERCIAL VALUE ARE LOCATED IN THE RIVER VALLEYS. (P10) IN MUCH OF THE REGION THERE ARE FINE GRAIN SOILS WHICH ARE HIGHLY FROST SUSCEPTIBLE. (P11) "WATER COURSES WHICH FLOW ALL YEAR AFFECT THE GROUND BELOW THE CHANNEL TO VARYING DEGREES. THE LARGES RIVERS PROVIDE SUFFICIENT HEAT TO THAW EVEN THE BANKS, WHEREAS THE SMALLER STREAMS MAY HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON THE PERMAFROST DIRECTLY BELOW THE STREAM BED." (P12) THESE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ARE OVERLOADED BY SPRING THAWS AND ICE CAN CAUSE BACKUPS AND FLOODING. (P14) "MAJOR RIVERS STILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF BULK CARGOES." (P18) IN "RECONNAISSANCE FOR RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY WEST OF FAIRBANKS", BY U S ENGINEER OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, 1942 PRACTICABLE AND FEASIBLE; RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY ROUTES CONNECTING DUNBAR AND PORT CLARENCE AND GOLOVNIK BAY, UNALAKLEET, AND KOTZEBUE WERE DETERMINED. (P31) IN DEC. 1967 AND JAN. 1968 A U S ARMY PATROL TRAVERSED A ROUTE FROM DUNBAR TO BORNILE WITH TRACK VEHICLES. (P34) END DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. THREE MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00692 A 948949

LUPR 10 35 60 22

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, SPRING, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, WATER LEVEL, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, FORESTRY, GLACIER

ABST B. N. DENISON AND "ASSOCIATES" WROTE THIS DESCRIPTION OF ALASKA, PUBLISHED IN 1949. HE GIVES SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINING FOR VARIOUS MINERALS, LOGGING, NATIVES, HISTORY, ETC. IT IS MORE IN-DEPTH THAN THE USUAL DESCRIPTION GIVEN TO ENCOURAGE NEWCOMERS TO ALASKA. IN A GENERAL INFORMATION INTRODUCTION, AUTHOR NOTES: "IN THE BARE STRETCHES OF THE ARCTIC ARE SMALL LAKES OF PURE SEEPAGE OIL." (P 2) AUTHOR NOTES THAT THERE ARE MANY CARBONATED, SULPHUR, AND HOT MINERAL SPRINGS IN THE STATE AND NAMES CHENA HOT SPRINGS, CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS, HANLEY HOT SPRINGS, SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS, AND PILGRIM SPRINGS AS AMONG SOME 65 SPRINGS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE STATE. (P19) REGARDING FARMING IN SOUTHEASTERN: "FARMS IN THIS AREA ARE SMALL - 5 TO 40 ACRES WITH VERY LITTLE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION. EXCEPT FOR THE FLATS OR RIVER DELTAS, MOST OF THE AREA IS HEAVILY TIMBERED IN SPRUCE AND CEDAR. SMALL FRUITS AND CRANBERRIES ARE CULTIVATED AS WELL AS VEGETABLES AND THRIVE IN ABUNDANCE IN THE MILD AND VERY MOIST CLIMATE." (P.86) "WITHIN 3 HRS FROM TOWN (KETCHIKAN) BY BOAT IS THE BEST STEELHEAD FISHING IN ALASKA. THIRTY MINUTES BY PLANE TAKES THE ANGLER TO WILSON, MIRROR, ORCHARD, REFLECTION, OR ANY OF A DOZEN OTHER LAKES, SOME ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY AIR." (P104) "THE ONLY DRAWBACK TO AN INTENSIVE LOGGING PROGRAM IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA IS THAT IT MIGHT PROVE A MENACE TO THE HIGHLY PROFITABLE SALMON INDUSTRY...THE HEAVY GROWTH OF SPRUCE AND HENLOCK PROTECTS THE COUNTLESS MOUNTAIN STREAMS WHERE SALMON SPAWN. THE TREES BREAK THE HEAVY RAINS WHILE THE DEEP MOSS BENEATH THEM ABSORBS THE DRIPPING MOISTURE, RELEASING IT GRADUALLY SO THAT A RUSH OF WATER, WITH CONSEQUENT EROSION, IS AVERTED. THIS TENDS TO KEEP THE STREAMS AT A STEADY LEVEL WHICH, EXPERTS SAY, IS ESSENTIAL. SALMON WILL NOT SPAWN SUCCESSFULLY IN WATER THAT IS TOO DEEP OR TOO SHALLOW. ALSO, THE TORRENTIAL FLOW OF WATER WILL WASH THE EGGS AWAY BEFORE THEY HATCH." (P181-182) FOUR OF AUTHOR'S MAPS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT: KENAI PENINSULA, GLACIER HIGHWAY RECREATION AREA, KETCHIKAN RECREATION AREA, AND ALASKA AVIATION FIELDS.

**** REFN 00692 B 948949

LUPR 60 53

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, SPRING, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, WATER LEVEL, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, FORESTRY, GLACIER

ABST "IN AUG 1948, THE FOREST SERVICE...ACCEPTED THE BID (OF THE KETCHIKAN PULP AND PAPER CO) INVOLVING THE CUTTING AND PROCESSING OF 1,500,000,000 CUBIC FT OF TIMBER FROM THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST NEAR KETCHIKAN. THE CONTRACT WAS FOR 50 YRS. ...UNDER THE AGREEMENT, A MILL COSTING FROM 25 TO 30 MILLION DOLLARS WAS TO BE STARTED AT ONCE. AT PEAK PRODUCTION, IT WOULD HAVE AN OUTPUT OF 500 TONS A DAY AND WOULD EMPLOY 1,200 WORKERS. ...WHEN COMPLETED, THE NEW MILL WILL PRODUCE HIGH-GRADE DISSOLVING PULP.... ...IN AUG 1949, THE COMPANY WAS GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF 1 YR, UNTIL NEXT AUG, TO START THEIR BUILDING PROGRAM." (P 177) TO INCLUDE ALASKA IN THE WAR EFFORT, THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE APPROVED AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND THE FOREST SERVICE WHEREBY THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORP MADE AVAILABLE A REVOLVING FUND OF \$3,500,000 TO COVER FIELD OPERATIONS FOR PRODUCING SPRUCE LOGS FOR AIRPLANE LUMBER FROM AREAS IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST. "THE CORPORATION BOUGHT STUMPAGE FROM THE FOREST SERVICE, AFTER WHICH THE PROGRAM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4207

OFFICERS CONTRACTED THE WORK TO INDEPENDENT LOGGING COMPANIES. THE LOGS WERE ASSEMBLED INTO RAFTS OF ABOUT ONE MILLION FEET EACH AND TOWED TO PUGET SOUND, WHERE THEY WERE OFFERED FOR SALE TO MILLS SPECIALIZING IN CUTTING SPRUCE AIRPLANE STOCK." (P178) "MOST OF ALASKA'S SUPERIOR TIMBER IS IN THE 2 NATIONAL FORESTS, THE TONGASS FOREST IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AND THE CHUGACH IN THE CENTRAL SOUTHWEST AREA. THE 2 FORESTS HAVE A COMBINED AREA OF 20,880,000 ACRES, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 800,000 TONS OF SULPHATE PULP, OR OVER 1,000,000 TONS OF NEWSPRINT A YEAR IN PERPETUITY. ... TREES ADAPTED TO SUCH USE ARE CHIEFLY THE SITKA SPRUCE AND WESTERN HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK TREES ARE MUCH MORE NUMEROUS THAN THE SPRUCE." (P179)

**** REFN 00692 C 948949

LUPR 60 53

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, SPRING, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, WATER LEVEL, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, FORESTRY, GLACIER

ABST "THE GLACIERS MOST FREQUENTLY VISITED BY TOURIST STEAMERS ARE TAKU, LOCATED ON TAKU INLET; HERBERT AND EAGLE R ON THE LYNN CANAL; LA PEROUSE AND CRILLON, NORTH OF CAPE SPENCER, AND COLUMBIA. GLACIERS NOT ON THE TOURIST LANES, BUT REACHED BY NAILED BOATS OR TRAILS, INCLUDE NORTH AND SOUTH SAWYER, ON TRACY ARM; THIN AND WRIGHT, UP TAKU INLET; HARRIMAN, SURPRISE, BARRY, BLACKSTONE, AND TEBENKOFF IN PORT WELLS. HENDENHALL GLACIER, NEAR JUNEAU, RECEIVES THE GREATEST NUMBER OF VISITORS. LEMON CREEK GLACIER AT JUNEAU AND DENVER GLACIER AT SKAGWAY ARE TOPPED BY TRAILS. THE ALASKA RR PASSES NEAR SEVERAL SMALL GLACIERS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA, THE LARGEST OF WHICH IS SPENCER." (P120)

**** REFN 00693

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00694

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00695 902904

LUPR 21 22

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS A MISSIONARY IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04. HE ALSO MADE TRIPS TO COUNCIL, ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER, AND CANDLE ON CANDLE CREEK. DESCRIBING THE NOME AREA: "THERE ARE HILLS IN THE BACKGROUND, 4 OR 5 MILES AWAY; AND THE TUNDRA, WHICH LIES BETWEEN THEM AND THE BEACH, IS COVERED WITH ARCTIC MOSS AND GRASS OF A DULL YELLOWISH AND BROWN COLOR. THE MOSS, WHICH RESEMBLES WHITE CAROL, CREEPS CLOSE TO THE GROUND, BUT THE GRASS GROWS IN TUFTS, SOMETIMES A FOOT OR 2 IN HEIGHT... NOT A TREE GROWS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 75 MILES FROM NOME." (P143) "SEVERAL SMALL RIVERS FLOW THROUGH THE HILLS SOUTHWARD INTO THE BERING SEA; ONE OF THEM, THE SNAKE RIVER, CUTTING NOME IN TWO. THE VALLEYS OF THOSE STREAMS ARE BROAD, AND WERE UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEDS OF LARGE RIVERS IN FORMER AGES. GRAVEL AND SAND BROUGHT DOWN FROM THE HILL-SIDES TO THOSE OLD CHANNELS ARE FOUND IN VARIOUS THICKNESSES UNDER A FEW FEET OF DECAYED MOSS AND GRASS; AND THERE PLACER GOLD LIES IN CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES." (P143-144) "IN SEPTEMBER, THE WATER IN THE CREEKS STARTS TO FREEZE." (P181) IN WINTER, SNOW AND ICE IS 10 TO 15 FT THICK. (P195) "THE WINTER 1902-03 WILL BE SURELY KNOWN IN THE ANNALS OF NORTHWESTERN ALASKA AS THE WINTER OF THE 'BIG SNOW'. EVEN THE NATIVES COULD NOT RECALL ANYTHING LIKE IT. TEN OR 12 FT OF SNOW LAY ON THE LEVEL TUNDRA." (P211) CAPTION OF PHOTO (P176): "TRAVELLING IN THE INTERIOR." AUTHOR MENTIONS NO TRAVEL UP THE SNAKE RIVER, SO THE PHOTO IS PROBABLY FROM HIS TRIP UP THE FISH AND NIUKLUK RIVER'S. PHOTO DOESN'T IDENTIFY RIVER. LONG, NARROW BARGE IS PULLING AWAY FROM LEVEL BANK; APPROX 25-30 PEOPLE ARE ON BOARD, AND 4-5 OTHERS ARE STANDING ON SHORE; ONE MAN IN BARGE IS USING POLE. (P176) AFTER WITNESSING BREAKUP AT COUNCIL, AUTHOR STATES: "THESE ANNUAL BREAKUPS, AND THEIR CONTINUAL INROADS ON THE RIVER BANKS, SOFTENED BY THE SUN, EXPLAIN THE CONSTANT CHANGING THAT IS GOING ON IN THE COURSES OF THE RIVERS AND STREAMS OF SEWARD PENINSULA. HUGE ICE-CAKES EAT AWAY THE BANKS AND FORM SAND-BARS HERE AND THERE, WHICH GROW QUICKLY WITH THE NEW ACCUMULATIONS OF SOIL, UNTIL THEY REACH THE SURFACE. IN A FEW SUMMERS, A STREAM CHANGES ITS COURSE, AND THE MINERS ARE LEFT TO GUESS WHERE THE ORIGINAL GOLD-BEARING CHANNEL LAY." (P305-06) REGARDING THE MAIL SERVICE, AUTHOR STATES: "THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORTATION ARE SO GREAT THAT, ACCORDING TO A RECENT

STATISTICIAN. EVERY LETTER ENTERING SEWARD PENINSULA DURING THE WINTER SEASON COSTS THE U S GOVERNMENT ONE DOLLAR BEFORE IT IS DELIVERED TO THE PERSON NAMED ON THE ENVELOPE." (P214)

**** REFN 00701 910

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST THIS OVERVIEW OF ALASKA, "PICTURESQUE, HISTORIC AND COMMERCIAL" TITLED "OUR NORTHERN DOMAIN" WAS PUBLISHED IN 1910. NATHAN M. DALE INCLUDES MANY QUOTES CONCERNING VARIOUS EXPLORATIONS AND HISTORIC DISCOVERIES THROUGHOUT ALASKA.

**** REFN 00702

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00703 933934

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,RIVER BASIN,ECONOMY,EXPEDITION

ABST "NOTES ON THE PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT GEOLOGY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, ALASKA" IS A B.S. THESIS SUBMITTED BY JOHN DORSH IN 1934. "DURING THE SUMMER OF 1933 THE WRITER WAS EMPLOYED BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TO COLLECT SKELETAL REMAINS OF THE EXTINCT FAUNA OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, ALASKA. THE COLLECTIONS WERE CHIEFLY CENTERED ON CLEARLY AND GOLDSTREAM CREEKS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES WHERE THE FAIRBANKS EXPLORATION COMPANY, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE U.S. SMELTING, REFINING, AND MINING COMPANY, IS WORKING." (P1) "THE GOLD-BEARING STREAM GRAVEL OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT IS COVERED WITH A DEPOSIT OF FROZEN MUCK WHICH RANGES IN THICKNESS FROM 5 TO 6 FT TO MORE THAN 100 FT. BEFORE DREDGING, THIS MUCK IS REMOVED BY HYDRAULIC METHODS." (P1) "THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 700 SQ MIS. ITS EXTENT IS FROM N LATITUDE 64 50 TO LATITUDE 65 10 AND FROM W LONGITUDE 147 05 TO LONGITUDE 148 50. THE AREA LIES TO THE N OF THE TOWN OF FAIRBANKS AT A DISTANCE RANGING FROM 8 TO 30 MIS." (P2) "THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT UNDER CONSIDERATION IS TYPICAL OF THAT OF THE YUKON-TANANA UPLANDS... THE VALLEYS RANGE FROM NARROW GULCHES TO 1 MI OR MORE IN WIDTH.... ELEVATION RANGES FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 700 FT IN THE LOWEST VALLEYS TO ABOUT 3000 FT ON THE HIGHEST RIDGES." (P2) IN REFERENCE TO CREEKS OF THE DISTRICT: "THESE CREEKS ARE NOW THE SCENE OF THE LARGEST PLACER MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE CONTINENT. GOLD TO THE VALUE OF \$60,000,000 HAD BEEN RECOVERED BY THE END OF 1930." (P3)

**** REFN 00704

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00705 929

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,OBSTRUCTION

ABST DICK DOUGLAS, JR, BOY SCOUT, MADE SIGHT-SEEING TRIP TO ALASKA IN SUMMER 1929. HE SPENT MOST OF HIS TIME IN KODIAK AREA. ONE EXCURSION TOOK HIM AND 3 OTHERS TO PARAMANOFF BAY WHERE THEY CAMPED ON AN UNIDENTIFIED STREAM. ON MODERN MAP, AT LEAST 3 POSSIBLE PLACES ARE SHOWN. ON A WALK IN THIS AREA, HE DESCRIBES VEGETATION: "WE STRUGGLED THROUGH THICK SPRUCE TIMBER, OVER DEADFALLS..., THROUGH THICKETS OF BERRY BUSHES AND ENTANGLEMENTS OF ROSE BRIARS, AND WORST OF ALL, THROUGH PATCHES OF DEVIL CLUBS." (P108) THE GROUP CAMPED AT AN UNIDENTIFIED SPOT IN SEAL BAY. AUTHOR NOTES THAT "SEVERAL CREEKS OPENED ALONG THE BEACH" (P139), BUT MODERN MAP INDICATES NONE. THEY CAMPED AT THE "UPPER END" OF THE BAY, WALKED TO "THE SALMON STREAM" WHERE THERE WAS A FALL OF LESS THAN 8 FT, ABOVE WHICH WAS A LAKE. (P142-143) THE LAKE COULD BE EITHER PAULS LAKE OR LAURA LAKE. THIS DOCUMENT SEEMS TO AIM FOR A TEEN-AGED AUDIENCE.

**** REFN 00705 929

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,OBSTRUCTION

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WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4209

STREAM. ON MODERN MAP, AT LEAST 3 POSSIBLE PLACES ARE SHOWN. ON A WALK IN THIS AREA, HE DESCRIBES VEGETATION: "HE STRUGGLED THROUGH THICK SPRUCE TIMBER, OVER DEADFALLS... THROUGH THICKETS OF BERRY BUSHES AND ENTANGLEMENTS OF ROSE BRIARS, AND WORST OF ALL, THROUGH PATCHES OF DEVIL CLUBS." (P108) THE GROUP CAMPED AT AN UNIDENTIFIED SPOT IN SEAL BAY. AUTHOR NOTES THAT "SEVERAL CREEKS OPENED ALONG THE BEACH" (P139), BUT MODERN MAP INDICATES NONE. THEY CAMPED AT THE "UPPER END" OF THE BAY, WALKED TO "THE SALMON STREAM" WHERE THERE WAS A FALL OF LESS THAN 8 FT, ABOVE WHICH WAS A LAKE. (P142-143) THE LAKE COULD BE EITHER PAULS LAKE OR LAURA LAKE. THIS DOCUMENT SEEMS TO AIM FOR A TEEN-AGED AUDIENCE.

**** REFN 00706 932

LUPR 51 42

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ROBERT DICK DOUGLAS WROTE OF HIS EXPEDITION WITH FATHER BERNARD R. HUBBARD, THE "GLACIER PRIEST," IN "IN THE LAND OF THE THUNDER MOUNTAINS," PUBLISHED IN 1932. HE, BILL REGAN, KEN CHISHOLM AND FATHER HUBBARD EXPLORED THE VOLCANOES ON CHIGNIK ISLAND WHILE THE VOLCANO ANIAKCHAK WAS ACTIVE.

**** REFN 00708

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 00708

**** REFN 00709

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT CANADA.

**** REFN 00710

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (CANADA)

**** REFN 00713

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00714 903

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER

ABST DOCUMENT IS ROBERT DUNN'S ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION FROM TYONEK TO MT. MCKINLEY IN 1903 WITH THE EVENTUAL, THOUGH UNSUCCESSFUL, GOAL OF CLIMBING THE GREAT MOUNTAIN. DUNN'S DIARY ENTRIES DESCRIBES THE PARTIES USE OF RIVER BOAT, PACK HORSES, AND RAFTS IN THEIR TRAVELS TO AND FROM MT MCKINLEY. HE NOTES VARIOUS STREAMS ALONG THE ROUTE AND DESCRIBES THE PARTIES EFFORTS IN CLIMBING PETERS GLACIER. (P176)

**** REFN 00715

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 00717

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00723

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4210

**** REFN 00725
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REEN 00726 917
 LUPR 60 22
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, MINING
 ABST LOUIS H EISENLOHR AND RILEY WILSON LEFT PHILADELPHIA ON AUGUST 5, 1917, ON THEIR WAY TO ALASKA. THEY TOOK A STEAMER TO ALASKA FROM SEATTLE, WITH FIRST STOP AT KETCHIKAN. EISENLOHR SAID IT HAS A POPULATION OF PERHAPS 1200 PEOPLE DURING THE SALMON CANNING SEASON. "WE STROLLED UP ALONG THE LITTLE CREEK ABOVE THE TOWN HERE WE WITNESSED A SIGHT THAT WILL ALWAYS REMAIN WITH US--SALMON BY THE THOUSANDS COMING UP THE CREEK." (P27) THEY REACHED TAKU GLACIER ON AFTERNOON OF 4TH DAY FROM SEATTLE. AT TAKU GLACIER AND INLET OF "SAME NAME"--"WE FOUND TWO ICE RIVERS SIDE BY SIDE, ONE DEAD, SEEMING GRAY AND DINGY, RECEDING FROM THE SEA LIKE SOME HUMAN BEING, WHO HAS NOT LIVED AS GOD AND MAN INTENDED AND TRYING TO SLINK BACK OUT OF SIGHT OF MAN." (P35) OTHER GLACIER WAS HANGING OVER THE WATER AND ICE BREAKING OFF. (P35) PHOTO ON P. 10 OF CORDWOOD PILE CAPTIONED: "LOADING WOOD FOR FUEL FOR OUR STEAMER." PHOTO OF INSIDES OF A DREDGE CAPTIONED: "GREENBURG DREDGE OF ALASKAN MINES CORPORATION." (P16) PHOTO OF A DREDGE ON WATER, CAPTIONED: "NO. 3 DREDGE, ALASKAN MINES CORPORATION." (P18) PHOTO OF REMAINS OF OLD DREDGE-CAPTIONED: "LEFT-OLD HULL OF WONDER DREDGE. RIGHT-OLD BUCKET CADDER OF WONDER DREDGE." (P34) PHOTO OF MAN ON SKIS HOLDING A SAIL, STANDING ON ICE IN FRONT OF NONE, CAPTION: "SKI SAILING, NONE, ALASKA." (P44) PHOTO OF DREDGE IN WATER CAPTIONED "NO. 4 GREENBURG DREDGE, ALASKAN MINES CORP., NONE, ALASKA." (P48) PHOTO ON (P86) "BUCKET LADDER OF OLD WONDER DREDGE," AND "THREE FOOT PIPELINE OF WILD GOOSE MINING AND T CO, NONE, ALASKA."

**** REFN 00728 897
 LUPR 60 30 51
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL'S IN RICHEST ALASKA IS A GUIDE TO MINING AND LIFE IN ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE. IT CLEARLY WAS WRITTEN FOR THOSE INTREPOD ADVENTUREERS WHO MIGHT BE CONSIDERING A RUSH NORTH IN 1897 THE AUTHORS MAKE MUCH OF THE SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS OF RETURNING MINERS, BUT THEY ALSO PROVIDE PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE WOULD BE ARGONAUT. UNFORTUNATELY, THE BOOK IS VERY REPETITIVE AND CONTAINS TRIVIAL INFORMATION ABOUT MINING AS FAR BACK AS BIBLICAL REGARDING MINING. "THE OUTPUT FOR 1893, AS GIVEN BY THE MINT DIRECTIOR FOR THE ALASKA CREEKS... WAS \$198,000, WITH A MINING POPULATION OF 196." (P140)

**** REFN 00729 A 872886
 LUPR 60 53 52 51 42 41
 KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, LAKE, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, SPRING, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, TRAPPING, MINING
 ABST HENRY ELLIOT IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE ALASKA AND THE SEAL ISLANDS," WRITTEN IN 1886 DISCUSSES THE NATIVES IN SITKA AND SOUTHEASTERN. "THE SITKA INDIANS TROUBLE THEMSELVES VERY LITTLE ABOUT THE INTERIOR COUNTRY; BUT THE COAST LINE, AND ESPECIALLY THE MARGINS OF RIVERS AND STREAMS, ARE DULY DIVIDED UP AMONG THE DIFFERENT FAMILIES." (P54) SAYS IT IS LIKE PRIVATE PROPERTY. "THERE ARE NO RIVERS OF ANY SIZE FLOWING ON THE ISLANDS OF THE SITKAN ARCHIPELAGO; BUT THERE ARE RAPID RIVULETS AND BROAD BROOKS IN GREAT NUMBERS. MANY OF THESE ARE LARGE ENOUGH TO BE KNOWN AS "SALMON RIVERS." RUN STARTS UP LONGEST STREAMS FROM JULY 10 - JULY 20. SALMON ASCEND SMALL STREAMS "IN ESPECIALLY GREAT NUMBERS WHEN THESE RIVULETS ARE SWOLLEN BY THE HEAVY RAINS OF OCTOBER, AND BEING EASILY CAUGHT AND VERY LARGE, THEY CONSTITUTE THE CHIEF HARVEST OF THE ALASKAN INDIAN." (P56) THEY EITHER SPEAR FISH IN SHALLOW ESTUARIES OR ARE "TRAPPED IN BRUSH AND SPLIT STICK WEIRS, WHICH ARE PLANTED IN THE STREAMS. EVERYONE OF THE LITTLE SALMON BROOKS HAS ITS OWNER IN THE INDIAN LAW. THEY ARE THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OF THE SEVERAL FAMILIES OR SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CLANS. THOSE PEOPLE ALWAYS COME OUT OF THEIR PERMANENT VILLAGE HOUSES DURING THE FISHING PERIOD, AND CAMP UPON THE BANKS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE WATER CLAIMS." (P56) NOTES THERE WERE HOT SPRINGS 20 MI SOUTH OF SITKA, AT GODDARD BOTH RUSSIANS AND INDIANS USED THEM. "THE OCCURRENCE OF HOT SPRINGS IS QUITE FREQUENT EVERYWHERE IN THIS ARCHIPELAGO." (P68) ELLIOT NOTES THAT THE "BLUFFY SEA-WALL WHICH FORMS A FACE TO THE LOW COAST PLATEAU AT THE FEET OF THE ST ELIAS ALPS IS CUT BY NO GREAT RIVER." (P75) HOWEVER "HUNDREDS" OF "STREAMS OF WHITE HUDDY GLACIAL OR SNOW

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4211

WATERS FLOW INTO THE SURF ON ST ELIAS SHORE LINE. (P75) ELLIOTT NOTES WEST OF COPPER RIVER ALONG FLODS, WALLS ARE HIGH AND PERPENDICULAR. MELTING SNOW CAUSES "THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF LITTLE CATARACTS" FALL OVER STEEP SLOPES. (P78) ELLIOTT NOTES OVER THE DIVIDE FROM COOK INLET IS "LARGEST FRESH WATER LAKE IN ALASKA." (P87) HE PROBABLY MEANS ILIAMA LAKE. EARLY ON RUSSIANS FOUND A PORTAGE "VIA ITS WATERS TO THE SEA OF BERING. BUT THOUGH THIS BARRIER CAN BE PASSED BY AN ACTIVE MAN IN A SINGLE DAY, YET IT HAS DIVIDED, AND CONTINUES TO ABSOLUTELY SEPARATE 2 DISTINCT RACES OF SAVAGES-THE INNUITS FROM THE INDIANS." (P87)

**** REFN 00729 B 872886

LUPR 60 53 52 51 42 41

KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, LAKE, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, SPRING, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, TRAPPING, MINING

ABST ELLIOTT SAYS BANKS OF ALL STREAMS ON KENAI PENINSULA, ARE LINED BY "WELL TRODDEN TRAILS" OF BEARS. THAT "OFFER BETTER FACILITIES FOR PROGRESS THAN THOSE AFFORDED BY THE PATHS OF MEN." (P89) THERE IS A SKETCH OF "BEAR "ROADS" OVER THE MOORS OF OONIMAK ISLANDS." (P90) ELLIOTT SAYS KENAITZE INDIANS MAKE LONG TRIPS INTO COUNTRY HUNTING. THEY HAVE REGULAR ROUTES OF "MAIN TRAVEL" WHERE THEY HAVE STAGE STATIONS AT INTERVALS. "THEY MAKE BIRCH-BARK CANDES FOR THEIR RIVER AND LAKE TRANSIT." (P91) THEY ARE ALSO "EXPERT" AT ICE-FISHING IN THE THOUSANDS OF FRESH WATER LAKES IN THEIR COUNTRY. (P91) ELLIOTT NOTES THAT KING SALMON ASCEND "EVERY RIVER AND POSSIBLE RIVULET THAT COMMUNICATES WITH THE SEA IN ALASKA SOUTH OF BERING'S STRAITS." (P94) NOTES THAT INDIAN SETTLEMENT OF NEELSHIK ON KENAI, WAS NEAR A "SMALL STREAM" FROM THE MOUNTAINS. I CANNOT LOCATE THIS EXACTLY. IT'S MOUTH WAS CLOSED BY "A BARRIER OF SURF RAISED SAND AND GRAVEL" --THROUGH "WHICH THE SLUGGISH STREAM FILTERED IN ITS COURSE WITHOUT OVERFLOWING." (P96) THE SALMON STILL WENT UP RIVER. MANY SALMON MADE IT UP, MANY WERE STRANDED, AND INDIANS PICKED THEM UP. (P96) ELLIOTT SAYS RUSSIAN MADE "SYSTEMATIC" EXPLORATION OF COOK INLET FOR GOLD BETWEEN 1848 AND 1855. A LARGE GROUP OF 40 MEN UNDER LIEUT. DOROSHIN HAD "ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT THE HEAD OF THE INLET ON THE KAKNOO (PROBABLY MEANS KNIK) RIVER." (P97) NOTES AMERICAN MINERS "HAVE BEEN ALL OVER THESE SLAVONIAN TRAILS SINCE THE TRANSFER," BUT FOUND NOTHING. (P97)

**** REFN 00729 C 872886

LUPR 60 53 52 51 42 41

KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, LAKE, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, SPRING, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, TRAPPING, MINING

ABST ELLIOTT NOTES NATIVES REGULARLY SO OVER MARSHY PLAINS THAT EXTEND ACROSS THE ALASKA PENINSULA, FROM PACIFIC TO BERING SEA AND BACK. (P118) ON OONALASHKA (UNALASKA) IS AND ELLIOTT SAYS "YOU ARE IMPRESSED BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF FRESH WATER LAKE AND PONDS THAT NESTLE IN THE VALLEYS, IN THE UPLANDS, AND EVEN IN THE DEPRESSIONS ON THE LOFTIEST SUMMITS." (P162) ELLIOTT DISCUSSES PRIBILOF ISLANDS IN SOME DETAIL, AND FUR SEAL INDUSTRY. ELLIOTT INCLUDES A "CAREFUL CHART OF EACH ISLAND AND THE CONTIGUOUS ISLETS, WHICH ARE THE ONLY SURVEYS EVER MADE UPON THE GROUND." (P215) ST PAUL ISLAND IS 33 SQUARE MILES IN AREA. NOTES THERE ARE QUITE A FEW FRESH WATER LAKES ON ST PAUL, SOME HAVE "TINY FISH" IN THE "LAGOON-ESTUARY" NEAR VILLAGE, AND "SMALL PURE WATER LAKES OF THE NATIVES JUST UNDER THE FLANKS OF TELEGRAPH HILL." (P216-217) ELLIOTT NOTES THAT "TRAVEL ABOUT ST PAUL, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THAT TRAIL TO NORTHEAST POINT, WHERE THE NATIVES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LOW WATER TO RUN ON THE HARD, WET SAND, IS EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT, AND THERE ARE EXAMPLES OF ONLY A FEW WHITE MEN WHO HAVE EVER TAKEN THE TROUBLE AND EXPENDED THE PHYSICAL ENERGY NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH A COMPARATIVELY SHORT WALK FROM THE VILLAGE TO THE NORTH SHORE." (P225) ON ST GEORGE ELLIOTT SAYS THE ONLY PATH ON THE ISLAND IS A 1/2 MI. TRAIL FROM VILLAGE TO THE CEMETERY. "NOBODY PRETENDS TO WALK, EXCEPT THE NATIVES WHO GO TO AND FROM THE ROOKERIES IN THEIR REGULAR SEAL DRIVES. INDEED I AM TOLD THAT I AM THE ONLY WHITE MAN WHO HAS EVER TRAVERSED THE ENTIRE COAST - LINE OF BOTH ISLANDS." (P225) IN A FOOT NOTE ON THIS PAGE ELLIOTT ADDS, "THERE ARE NO RUNNING STREAMS AT ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR ON ST PAUL; BUT AN ABUNDANCE OF FRESH WATER IS PLAINLY AFFORDED BY THE NUMEROUS LAKES, ALL OF WHICH ARE SVAYJOI." (?) SAYE THE LAGOON ESTUARY. (P225) ON ST GEORGE ISLAND, "THERE ARE SEVERAL LITTLE RESERVOIRS OF WATER - I CAN SCARCELY CALL THEM LAKES - ON THIS ISLAND; POOLS, RATHER, THAT THE WET SPHAGNUM SEEMS TO ALWAYS KEEP FULL, AND FROM WHICH DRINKING - WATER IN ABUNDANCE IS EVERYWHERE FOUND. AT GARDEN COVE IS A SMALL, LIVING STREAM; IT IS THE ONLY ONE ON THE PRIBYLOU GROUP." (P226)

**** REFN 00729 D 872886

LUPR 60 53 52 51 42 41

KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, LAKE, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, SPRING, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, TRAPPING, MINING

ABST WESTERN POINT OF THE ISLAND IS RINGED BY A BLUFF 10 MI LONG AND DOES NOT AFFORD A "SINGLE PASSAGE--WAY UP OR DOWN TO THE SEA." (P227) IN THE SPRING WITH SNOW MELT A 400 FT. CASCADE OF WATER FLOWS OVER WATERFALL HEAD. (P228) WATERFALL HEAD (CASCADE POINT) IS THE NAME OF THE POINT OF LAND OVER WHICH THE WATERFALL FLOWS. ANOTHER WATERFALL IS SEEN IN SPRING ONLY JUST WEST OF THE VILLAGE. (P228) UNDER RUSSIANS ELLIOTT SAYS THERE WAS NO WELL FOR DRINKING WATER WITHIN 1/2 MI OF VILLAGE. ON ST PAUL. UNTIL RECENTLY THE WATER WAS CARRIED BY WOMEN "FROM 2 LITTLE LAKES AT THE HEAD OF THE LAGOON, A MILE AND A HALF AS THE CROW FLIES FROM THE VILLAGE, AND RIGHT UNDER TELEGRAPH HILL." (P236-237) NOW THERE IS A SPRING CLOSER TO TOWN. (P237) ON MAP ON P 315 THE "KILLING GROUND" OF "SAND FLATS AND LUXURIANT GRASS" IS NEXT TO LAGOON SLOUGH, WHICH CONNECTS WITH LAGOON LAKE (SALT LAGOON) A SALT WATER LAGOON. ELLIOTT SAYS BRISTOL BAY REGION IS KNOWN AS THE NOOSHAGAK REGION. HE SAYS SALMON RUNS UP THE RIVERS HERE ARE VERY HEAVY. AFTER THE ICE GOES OUT IN LAST HALF OF MAY, SALMON RUN UNTIL END OF AUGUST. (P398) "BY THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER HARD FROSTS IN THE MOUNTAINS CONGEAL ALL SOURCES OF INNUNERABLE RIVULETS WHICH HAVE HELPED TO SWELL THE VOLUME AND RAISE THE LEVEL OF A RIVER'S SUMMER FLOOD, AND THEN THESE STREAMS..BEGIN TO FALL RAPIDLY IN THEIR CHANNELS. IF WE CHANCE TO TRAVEL ANYWHERE ALONG THEIR BANKS AT THIS TIME, WE WILL FIND THEM COVERED WITH WINDROWS AND HEAPS OF DEAD SALMON 2 AND 3 FT. IN HEIGHT." (P398) THESE RIVERS IN BRISTOL BAY WITH HEAVY SALMON RUNS ARE THE DOGASHIK RIVER (UGASHIK RIVER), IGAGEEK RIVER (EGEGIK RIVER), NAKNEEK RIVER (NAKNEK RIVER), KVICHAK RIVER, NOOSHAGAK RIVER (NUSHAGAK RIVER), IGOOSHEEK RIVER, AND TOGIK RIVER. (P398) ELLIOTT SAYS ALMOST THE ENTIRE MUSKRAT CATCH OF ALASKA IS SECURED IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA. ALSO, "MOST OF THE GOOD ALASKAN BEAVER PELTRIES ARE FROM THIS DISTRICT." (P399)

**** REFN 00729 E 872886
LUPR 60 53 52 51 42 41

KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, LAKE, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, SPRING, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, TRAPPING, MINING

ABST ELLIOTT SAYS THE SEAL AND WALRUS HUNTERS IN BRISTOL BAY AREA LIVE BETWEEN KULLUK AND OQALLIKH BAYS. (P400)

**** REFN 00731
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00733 942954
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST W.C. EMERSON, IN DESCRIBING HIS 1954 AUTOMOBILE TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO NONE, GIVES A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE BUILDING OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY FROM DAWSON TO FAIRBANKS IN 1942. HE ALSO NOTES SUCH HISTORICAL TIDBITS AS THE WHITE PASS, YUKON AND ALASKA RAILROADS OPERATING RIVER BOATS CARRYING FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ALONG THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. (P63-64)

**** REFN 00734 882923
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST "JADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA, AND ITS USE BY THE NATIVES" BY GEORGE T. EMMONS (PUBLICATION NUMBER 35 IN THE SERIES "INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS" EDITED BY F.W. HODGE) WAS PUBLISHED IN 1923. THE BOOK CONSISTS MOSTLY OF PICTURES OF JADE TOOLS AND JEWELRY. MOST SPECIMENS WERE FROM FRASER RIVER (CANADA) AREA. QUESTIONING TLINGITS IN 1882 ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF SOME OF THEIR JADE PIECES: "ONE OLD MAN, HOWEVER, CLAIMED THAT IN VERY EARLY DAYS IT WAS PROCURED FROM A GLACIAL STREAM FLOWING FROM THE MT FAIRWEATHER RANGE, WHICH LATER WAS COVERED BY THE ADVANCING ICE." (P19-20)

**** REFN 00736 961
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4213

**** REFN 00737
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00738
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00739 965
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00741
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00742
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION?-HUDSONS BAY)

**** REFN 00747 965966
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST DON FOOTE, HUMAN GEOGRAPHER, RECORDED DATA ON MAMMALS AND FISH PRIMARILY, BUT HE ALSO RECORDED STORIES OF NATIVES. HIS PRIMARY INFORMANT LIVED AT SHUNGNAK WHERE SOME OF THE STORIES WERE RECORDED. OTHERS WERE RECORDED FROM BLACK RIVER FOOTE'S EXPEDITION WAS MADE IN 1965-66.

**** REFN 00751
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. AUTHOR WAS IN DAWSON CITY, CANADA, NOT IN ALASKA.

**** REFN 00753
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 00753 963
LUPR 43 50 30 20 10
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER
ABST AT THIS FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PERMAFROST (PURDUE UNIVERSITY) IN NOV 1963 WARREN GEDRGE, ALASKA CORPS OF ENGINEERS, PRESENTED THIS PAPER TITLED "WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE IN ALASKA. (P420-425) "WATER SUPPLY IN THE EARLIER DAYS CAME FROM AND EVEN NOW COMES FROM RIVERS, STREAMS, AND LAKES IN THE OPEN PERIODS OF SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND IN WINTER WHEN WATER CAN STILL BE DRAWN FROM UNDER THE ICE MANTLE." (P420) WATER FOR MILITARY STATIONS AND FISH CANNERIES IN THE ALEUTIANS IS OBTAINED FROM MANY STREAMS AND LAKES, SOME MAN-MADE WITH EARTHER DAMS. (P425)

**** REFN 00754
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00755 910
LUPR 52 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE 1910 "ALASKA COAST PILOT NOTES" PROVIDES A GUIDE TO ALASKAN WATERS. MOST OF THE INFORMATION PERTAINS TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4214

SEA WATER, BUT THE AUTHOR COMMENTS OCCASIONALLY ON FRESH WATER STREAMS AND COMMUNITIES.

**** REFN 00756

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00760 960961

LUPR 12

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST GUBSER WROTE THE "NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS" AS A PHD DISSERTATION FROM YALE. HE DID FIELD WORK IN 1960-61 IN THE ANAKTUYAK PASS AREA. MUCH OF THE FIRST PART IS HISTORICAL CONTACT WITH THE ESKIMOS. ANOTHER PART IS STORIES TOLD BY INFORMANTS AND THE REST IS HIS PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS. HE DOES NOT STATE SPECIFICALLY WHERE HE WENT IN THE AREA AND IT APPEARS HIS TIME WAS SPENT AT ANAKTUYAK. GUBSER NOTES OKOOLUK CREEK WHICH I COULD NOT LOCATE ON THE MAP OR BY ORTH.

**** REFN 00762

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00762

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS FICTION.

**** REFN 00763 972

LUPR 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, FREEZEUP, ICE, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MAP

ABST "FACTORS AFFECTING WATER MANAGEMENT ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF ALASKA" IS THE MASTER'S THESIS OF JULIAN K. GREENWOOD, SUBMITTED IN MAY 1972. HE POINTS OUT POSSIBLE AREAS OF CONCERN IN OBTAINING WATER SUPPLIES AND IN DISPOSAL OF WASTE DUE TO THE LARGE INFUX OF PEOPLE WITH OIL OPERATIONS, AND HE SUGGESTS ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS. THE AREA CONSIDERED IN THIS STUDY "IS BOUNDED ON THE W BY THE NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE #4 AND THE COLVILLE RIVER, AND ON THE E BY THE CANNING RIVER AND THE ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE. BETWEEN THE BROOKS RANGE TO THE S, AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN, THE TOTAL AREA IS SOME 26,000 SQ HIS." (P8) AUTHOR'S MAPS OF AREA ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. "THE HYDROLOGY OF ARCTIC RIVERS IS UNIQUE, IN THAT THERE MAY BE NO FLOW IN EVEN THE LARGEST RIVERS (SUCH AS THE COLVILLE RIVER) THROUGHOUT THE WINTER. AN ICE COVER APPROXIMATELY 6 FT THICK BUILDS UP ON ALL SURFACE WATER BODIES, AND THOUGH UNFROZEN WATER CAN STILL BE FOUND UNDER THE ICE OF DEEPER LAKES OR IN DEEP POOLS IN THE RIVER BEDS, FLOW ESSENTIALLY CEASES TO BE MEASURABLE. ... DURING THE SPRING FLOODING, A PERIOD OF 3 WKS STARTING JUST BEFORE "BREAKUP", THE WATERS CARRY AN ENORMOUS SUSPENDED SEDIMENT LOAD WHICH IS LARGELY SCOURED FROM THE RIVER BED AND THE BANKS." (P19-20) "WATER ON THE ARCTIC SLOPE IS REPORTED TO COST BETWEEN \$0.04 TO \$1.00 PER GALLON, WITH 35 CENTS A REASONABLE AVERAGE..." (P50)

**** REFN 00768

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00769

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00770

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 00771 913967

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4215

LUPR 35 52 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, RIVER, LAKE

ABST EDWIN H. FITCH WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967. HE STATED THAT CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES WERE USUALLY TRANSPORTED OVERLAND TO CAMPS DURING THE WINTER WITH SLEDS AND HORSES BECAUSE IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE IN THE SUMMER "EXCEPT WHERE WAGON ROADS COULD BE CONSTRUCTED OR WHERE RIVERS AND LAKES COULD BE NAVIGATED BY SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED BOATS". (P54) WINTER BUILDING OCCURRED WHERE CONDITIONS PERMITTED OR WHERE THE NEED JUSTIFIED THE COST, SUCH AS BRIDGE BUILDING. (P54) THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION, WHICH BUILT THE RAILROAD WERE ORDERED TO BUY THE DEFUNCT ALASKA NORTHERN RAILWAY WITH 71 MILES OF TRACK RUNNING N FROM SEWARD. IN THE SUMMER OF 1915 THEY BEGAN RAIL OPERATIONS ON THE TRACK BY RUNNING A MOTOR CAR ON IT AND CHARGED 12.5 CENTS PER MILE FOR PASSENGERS AND \$25 PER TON FOR FREIGHT. THIS WAS CHEAPER THAN DOG SLED RATES. (P55) CONSTRUCTION WORKERS FOR THE RAILROAD WERE PAID ON A PIECE-WORK RATHER THAN HOURLY WAGE. (P56) STATION MEN WHO WERE INDEPENDENT SUBCONTRACTORS, CONTRACTED TO BUILD A PARTICULAR SECTION AND THEN HIRED THEIR OWN MEN. (P56) THESE MEN DID EVERYTHING, SUCH AS GRADING, EXCEPT BUILD BRIDGES AND ACTUALLY LAY THE TRACK. (P57) THE SEWARD-ANCHORAGE PORTION OF THE RAIL WAS PLAGUED WITH SNOW AND SNOWSLIDES IN THE WINTER BUT BY 1919 THEY HAD IMPROVED "BECAUSE TRAINS COULD GET THROUGH FOR MOST OF THE DISTANCE, AND TRANSFER BY DOG TRAIN OR HORSE SLED WAS NECESSARY ONLY FOR 15 MILES BETWEEN MILEPOSTS 47 AND 62 AND FOR THE 6.5 MILES BETWEEN KERN AND MILE 77." (P59) THE INITIAL PURCHASES WERE IN 1913 AND 1914 AND THE CONSTRUCTION FROM 1915 TO 1923.

**** REFN 00772 900903

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, ICE, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "LADY SOURDOUGH" IS A LIFE STORY OF FRANCES ELLA FITZ TOLD TO THE WRITER JEROME ODLUM, PUBLISHED 1941. FRANCES FITZ ARRIVED IN NOME FROM NEW YORK IN 1900. "BY JUNE FIRST (1901) DAYLIGHT LASTED 24 HOURS, BUT SNOW STILL COVERED THE INTERIOR, AND THE RIVERS REMAINED ICE-LOCKED. THE ACTUAL BREAKUP...MEANT LITTLE IN THE WAY OF IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO INLAND ALASKA...FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AFTERWARD, THE TRAILS, WOULD BE IMPASSABLE, AND FLOODS WOULD RAGE TOWARD THE SEA...SUMMER, HOWEVER, WAS A THING OF SHORT DURATION INLAND. IT LASTED ONLY DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. AFTER THAT, THE INTERIOR LAY ICE-LOCKED FOR ANOTHER NINE MONTHS." (P200) IN 1901, "THE TIME WAS NOW LATE JULY, BUT SOME OF THE CREEKS WERE STILL FROZEN IN GLACIERS 12 TO 20 FT THICK AND A HUNDRED OR MORE FEET LONG. SOME OF THE CREEKS NEVER THAWED AT ALL THIS PARTICULARLY LATE SUMMER. IN MANY CASES PLACER MINING WAS IMPOSSIBLE." (P235) "THE FREEZEUP OF INTERIOR ALASKA CAME AROUND THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER." (P242)

**** REFN 00773

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "AN ARMY DOCTOR'S WIFE ON THE FRONTIER: LETTERS FROM ALASKA AND THE FAR WEST, 1874-1878," IS A COLLECTION OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY EMILY FITZGERALD, WIFE OF THE ARMY DOCTOR JENKINS A. FITZGERALD, SHE MOVED WITH HER HUSBAND TO SITKA AND ARRIVED AUG 17, 1874. SHE REMAINED THERE UNTIL APRIL, 1876 AND THEN MOVED TO FORT LAPWAI IN OREGON. THE LETTERS ARE EDITED BY ABE LAUFE AND RUSSELL J FERGUSON AND PUBLISHED IN 1962.

**** REFN 00774 920957

LUPR 11 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST NEW TOOLS FOR MAPPING IN ALASKA. (1957) BY GERALD FITZGERALD PRESENTED AT THE 50TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF SURVEYING AND PHOTOGRAMMETRY AT OTTAWA, ON FEB. 6, 1957. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES PLANNING THE PROJECT. "IT (AREA) EXTENDS ABOUT 500 MILES FROM THE ALASKA-CANADA BOUNDARY WESTWARD TOWARD THE ARCTIC OCEAN. ITS CULTURE HAS CHANGED VERY LITTLE SINCE THE EARLY 1920'S, WHEN I SPENT THE BETTER PART OF FIVE YEARS EXPLORING THE AREA BY DOG-TEAM IN WINTER. AND BY CANOE IN SUMMER." (P.2)

**** REFN 00778 943

LUPR 43

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, MAP

ABST "THE THOUSAND-MILE WAR", BY BRIAN GARFIELD, PUBLISHED IN 1969, CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA'S

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4216

INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD WAR II. MOST OF THE BOOK CONCERNS THE ACTIVITY ON THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, BUT MENTION IS MADE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY BASES AT FAIRBANKS AND ANCHORAGE. MENTION OF TRAVEL ON INLAND WATERBODIES IS NON-EXISTENT, ALTHOUGH A MAP OF THE BATTLE FOR ATTU (1943), INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT, SHOWS THAT RIVERS ON THAT ISLAND WERE SOMEHOW CROSSED. THIS MAY BE USEFUL FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.

**** REFN 00779
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00780
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00781
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 00782
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (VERY GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ARCTIC WILDLIFE AND SEASONS, MOSTLY IN CANADA)

**** REFN 00783 940947
LUPR 21
KEYM GENERAL, MAP, EXPEDITION
ABST "THE ARCTIC WOODLAND CULTURE OF THE KOBUK RIVER", BY J. L. GIDDINGS, JR., IS BASED ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK CONDUCTED DURING 1940, 1941, AND 1947 AT VARIOUS SITES IN THE KOBUK RIVER AREA. A MAP OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 00784 948950
LUPR 21 12
KEYM GENERAL, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST THIS DOCUMENT BY L. GIDDINGS WAS A DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND OTHER GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IYATAYET AND OTHER ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. FIELD WORK WAS DONE 1948-1950. THIS SITE WAS LABELED DENBIGH. HE COMPARES IT TO OTHER AREAS. "VALLEYS DRAINING THE HILLS BETWEEN THE KOYUK AND KWIK RIVERS, 40 MILES NORTH OF CAPE DENBIGH RESEMBLE IYATAYET CREEK. . . MINOR STREAMS WITHIN THE KOYUK-KWIK AREA MEANDER ACROSS FLAT, DEBRIS-CHOKED VALLEY BOTTOMS. LONGITUDINAL PROFILES OF THE VALLEYS ARE STEEP. THE STREAMS DEBAUCH ONTO ADJOINING COASTAL LOWLANDS ACROSS BROAD DEBRIS FANS SIMILAR TO THAT INFERRED AT THE MOUTH OF IYATAYET CREEK. . . STREAM GRADIENTS AT THE MOUTHS OF THE VALLEYS WOULD BE STEEPENED AND THE STREAMS THEN WOULD RE-EXCAVATE THE VALLEYS, LEAVING REMNANTS OF THE VALLEY FILL AS TERRACES LIKE THOSE IN IYATAYET VALLEY." (P23)

**** REFN 00788 938941
LUPR 53 30 22 21
KEYM GENERAL, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST J. L. GIDDINGS IN 1938-1941 TOOK DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL (TREE RING) SAMPLES OF VARIOUS LOCATIONS NORTH OF THE ALASKA RANGE. WHILE THE DATA PRESENTED IS SPECIFIC AND TECHNICAL IN NATURE, THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF SAMPLES WERE NOT SPECIFIED FOR ALL BUT YUKON RIVER, TANANA RIVER AND KOBUK WHERE VILLAGES WERE NAMED TABLE I (PP34-39) GIVES SPECIFIC SITE INFORMATION INCLUDED FOR RIVERS AND SITES CAN BE LOCATED ON MAP, WHICH IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT. FIGURES 2-22 (P54-78) GIVE GROUP TREE CURVES FOR CROSS DATING. AN APPENDIX. (PP92-105) GIVES YEARLY MEAN VALUES OF GROUPS OF TREES.

**** REFN 00792 F 872886
LUPR 60 53 52 51 42 41
KEYM GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, LAKE, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER

CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, SPRING, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, TRAPPING, MINING

ABST ELLIOTT SAYS A GROUP OF AMERICAN MINERS PROSPECTED ON GOLOVIN BAY TRYING "THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE INNUITS HAD BEEN BRINGING LARGE MASSES OF LEAD-ORE WITH A MICACEOUS SPARKLEY. (P424). "SEVERAL RIVERS EMPTY INTO IT," (GOLOVIN BAY). HE NOTES THAT NATIVES RELY FOR FUEL ON HEAVY ACCUMULATION OF DRIFT WOOD, WITH LOGS 20-40 FT LONG, THAT LIE ON BEACH. (P425) WOOD IS FROM THE YUKON, AND IF THE NATIVES RUN OUT, "A PRACTICAL DEPOPULATION OF THE ALASKAN COAST OF BERING STRAITS AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN WOULD BE EFFECTED SOON." (P425) ELLIOTT SAYS LARGEST "INNUIT VILLAGE IN THE ALASKAN NORTHLAND" IS ON NORTHERN TUNDRA SLOPE OF CAPE PR. OF WALES, AND IT IS CALLED KINGIGAHMOT, (WALES) ELLIOTT SAYS THE NORTHERN ESKIMOS "ARE NOT KNOWN ANYWHERE TO HAVE A VILLAGE LOCATED FAR BACK FROM THE SEA SAVE AT THREE PLACES, WHERE, ON THE SELAWIK, THE KILLIAMOOT, AND THE KODAK RIVERS, ARE SETTLEMENTS OF A FEW PEOPLE WHO ARE AT LEAST 50 AND 100 OR 200 MI. INLAND; BUT THEY ARE THE EXCEPTIONS ONLY TO THEIR RULE OF LIVING." (P432) THERE ARE "SOME 35 VILLAGES OF THESE HYPERBOREAN INNUITS OF ALASKA" SCATTERED ALONG COAST BETWEEN ST MICHAEL'S AND POINT BARROW, TOTALING 3000 PEOPLE. (P432) NOTES KOTZEBUE SOUND IS LAST SAFE HARBOR GOING NORTH ALONG ARCTIC COAST. (P432) ALSO KOTZEBUE SOUND IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO NATIVES, "SINCE THE SMALL RIVERS WHICH EMPTY THERE MARK AN EXTREME NORTHERN LIMIT OF SALMON RUNNING IN AMERICA." (P432) ELLIOTT SAY ALL INNUITS "FROM ICY CAPE TO THE FAR NORTH AND BERING STRAITS IN THE SOUTH, ANNUALLY REPAIR FOR SALMON FISHING" TO HOTHAN INLET IN AUGUST. "INTO THE MOUTHS OF A HALF-DOZEN SMALL STREAMS WHICH EMPTY THERE, AND THAT LARGE ONE OF KODAK RIVER (KOBUK), THE HUMPBACK SALMON RUNS, FOR A BRIEF PERIOD, IN GREAT NUMBERS, THEN THE HARVEST OF THE ESKIMO IS AT HAND. NOWHERE ELSE ABOVE THIS POINT CAN A SALMON EVER BE TAKEN." (P434-435) IN THIS AREA THE NATIVES STRETCH GILL NETS OVER NARROW SPOTS ON LAGOONS AND LAKES TO CAPTURE WATERFOWL. (P435) GENERALLY THE DATE WAS TAKEN FROM PUBLICATION DATE OF 1886, BUT ELLIOTT MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO ALASKA EARLIER, ESPECIALLY TO PRIBILOFS BETWEEN 1872-1876. WHEN INFORMATION IS TOTALLY FIRST HAND THESE DATES ARE USED. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00796

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00797

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00798

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION-GREENLAND

**** REFN 00799

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00800

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00801

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00802

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 00804

959960

LUPR 11 12

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4218

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
ABST OTTO GEIST AND PAUL SELLMANN, A GRADUATE STUDENT IN GEOLOGY, MADE FIELD TRIPS TO THE KILLIK, IKPIKPUK, KOKOLIK, KUK, NEADE AND USUKTUK RIVERS DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1959 AND 1960. THEY MADE COLLECTIONS OF FOSSIL AND WILDLIFE UNDER GRANTS FROM THE ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA.

**** REFN 00806 932
LUPR 20 30
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST JAN WELZL'S THIRTY YEARS IN THE GOLDEN NORTH IS A RAMBLING, REPETITIVE, OFTEN INACCURATE AND FREQUENTLY FICTIONAL MEMOIR OF ALASKA AND (FOR THE MOST PART) SIBERIA. WELZL IS CLEARLY NOT HISTORY'S BEST WITNESS BUT INFORMATION OF POTENTIAL USE HAS BEEN INCLUDED. DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** REFN 00808 907916
LUPR 35 41
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST GEORGE BYRON GORDON WROTE AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY HE MADE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF ALASKA IN 1907 WITH HIS BROTHER MACLAREN GORDON, WHO DIED AT SOMME, WORLD WAR I, IN 1916. THEY MADE THE JOURNEY WITHOUT GUIDES AND FOCUSED ON THE INTERIOR, ESPECIALLY THE AREA N OF THE TANANA, N OF ALASKAN RANGE AND S OF THE YUKON. THE TRIP WAS "A RECONNAISSANCE OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS TO DETERMINE THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CONDITIONS FOR AN EXTENDED STUDY OF THE NATIVE LIFE OF THOSE DISTRICTS." (P15) THIS 1907 TRIP WAS BY CANOE UP THE KANTISHNA, ON LAKE MINCHUMINA, AND DOWN THE KUSKOKMIN.

**** REFN 00809
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT ESKIMO CULTURE IN VERY GENERAL TERMS BY REGION.

**** REFN 00810 931
LUPR 31 32 34 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST R. LESLIE GORDON WROTE A BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE TRAVELOGUE OF ALASKA IN 1931. APPARENTLY, SHE TOOK A BOAT ALONG THE INLAND PASSAGE AND DOWN THE YUKON. SHE ALSO USED AS SOURCES: THE ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO., ALASKA RAILROAD, ALASKA WEEKLY AND THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT JUNEAU, FAIRBANKS, CORDOVA, KETCHIKAN AND WRANGELL. THE BOOK WAS ENTITLED "A LITTLE JOURNEY TO ALASKA."

**** REFN 00813 916
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB PUBLISHED DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS IN 1916. THIS IS A VERY TYPICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TYPE OF BOOK WHICH DESCRIBES THE TOWN, ITS SERVICES, SCHOOLS, CLIMATE, ETC. OF INTEREST TO THIS STUDY IS THE REPORT ON GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE VARIOUS CREEKS OF THE FAIRBANKS MINING DISTRICT.

**** REFN 00814 903949
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL
ABST FRANCIS P FARGUHAR WROTE "THE EXPLORATION AND FIRST ASCENTS OF MOUNT MCKINLEY" FOR THE SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN, JUNE, 1949. THIS IS A BOUND REPRINT WITH PAGES NO 96 TO 109. BASICALLY, HE THOROUGHLY DISPROVES OR COOK'S CLAIM THAT HE MADE THE SUMMIT IN 1903 AND GIVES CREDIT FOR THE FIRST CLIMB OF THE NORTH PEAK TO 2 ALASKAN MINERS WHO WERE SKOOKUM: BILLY TAYLOR AND PETE ANDERSON. A THIRD MAN CHARLEY MCGONAGALL WAS NEARLY TO THE TOP BUT DID NOT GO ON BECAUSE HE HAD TAKEN HIS TURN AT CARRYING THE FLAG POLE. THE OTHER 2 WERE SUPPOSE TO CARRY IT THE REST OF THE WAY SO HE RETURNED TO CAMP. (P105)

**** REFN 00815
KEYW NONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4219

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS DEALS EXCLUSIVELY WITH OCEAN-GOING VESSELS AND THEIR ROUTES AT SEA ALONG THE ALASKAN ISLANDS OF THE SE.

**** REFN 00817

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00819 947

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00820

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00821

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 00824 962

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00825

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00826

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 00832

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT NAVAL HOSPITALS AND CHINA.

**** REFN 00842 890895

LUPR 21 22 51 31

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST "REPORT ON INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA", IS A REPORT PREPARED BY SHELDON JACKSON IN 1895, TO BE PRESENTED TO THE U S SENATE. IN ADDITION TO HIS REPORT, THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS SEVERAL APPENDIXES BY PEOPLE INVOLVED IN IMPORTING REINDEER TO ALASKA. IN 1890, WHEN JACKSON 1ST VISITED ALASKA FOR THE PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS, HE FOUND THE PEOPLE STARVING AND PROPOSED THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER AS A FOOD SOURCE. (PP9, 16) IN 1895, SHELDON STATES THAT WITH THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE STREAMS, REINDEER WOULD BE USEFUL FOR TRANSPORTATION. HE NOTES THAT TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVE BEGUN TO SPRING INTO EXISTENCE UPON STREAMS HUNDREDS OF MILES APART AND THAT DOG SLED TRANSPORTATION IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET THE DEMANDS FOR FOOD AND COMMUNICATION. WITH ITS PERPETUAL FROZEN SUBSOIL, THE AREA IS "WITHOUT AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, ETC, MUST BE PROCURED FROM THE OUTSIDE. STEAMERS UPON THE YUKON CAN BRING FOOD TO THE MOUTHS OF THE GOLD-BEARING STREAMS, BUT THE MINES ARE OFTEN MANY MILES UP THESE UNNAVIGABLE STREAMS. ALREADY GREAT DIFFICULTY IS EXPERIENCED IN SECURING SUFFICIENT FOOD BY DOG-TRAIN TRANSPORTATION AND THE PACKING OF THE NATIVES. THE MINERS NEED REINDEER TRANSPORTATION." (PP16-17)

**** REFN 00843 896

LUPR 22 31

KEYW GENERAL, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT

ABST "INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA" IS A REPORT WRITTEN BY SHELDON JACKSON REGARDING REINDEER HERDING FOR THE YEAR 1896. AT THAT TIME THERE WERE 5 HERDS IN ALASKA, ONE AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, A MISSION STATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NUMBERING 253; ONE AT CAPE NOME NUMBERING 253; TWO AT GOLOVIN BAY, ONE BELONGING TO THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION AND THE OTHER TO THE ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL MISSION, TOGETHER NUMBERING 206; AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HERD AT THE TELLER REINDEER STATION, NUMBERING 423. (P12-13) FREQUENT REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE DESIRABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A PRODUCTIVE DEER-HERDING BUSINESS IN ALASKA, IN PART TO SUPPLEMENT TRANSPORTATION METHODS. AN EXAMPLE WAS CITED OF MONGREL INDIAN DOGS COSTING \$100 TO \$200 EACH FOR TRANSPORTATION PURPOSES, AND THE FREIGHT CHARGES FROM THE YUKON RIVER TO THE MINES, 30 MILES, RANGING FROM 15 TO 20 CENT PER POUND. (P15) ANOTHER REASON GIVING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HERDING IS THE EXTREME NEED FOR AN ALTERNATE FOOD SUPPLY FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE REGION. LETTERS OF SUPPORT FROM THE LOWER YUKON REGION, THE KUSKOKWIM, THE NUSHAGAK REGIONS, ST LAWRENCE ISLAND, NORTON BAY AND GOLOVIN BAY AREAS. (P126-134)

**** REFN 00849 896900

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP, PAST USAGE

ABST THE "1900 REPORT ON INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA" PRESENTS A NARRATIVE COVERING THE GENERAL INTRODUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE REINDEER HERD BY SHELDON JACKSON, THEN PRESENTS JOURNALS FROM TWO OF THE REINDEER STATIONS, AT EATON AND TELLER. FURTHER, THE REPORT CONTAINS CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MISSIONARIES, HERDSMEN AND DR. SHELDON JACKSON. THERE ARE SEVERAL ARTICLES CONCERNING THE USE OF REINDEER IN ALASKA, ONE OF WHICH NOTES A 1,000 MILE TRIP "OVER TUNDRAS AND MOUNTAINS, GLACIERS, AND FROZEN RIVERS" FROM POINT CLARENCE TO THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY AND RETURN, BETWEEN DEC 15, 1896 AND APRIL 25, 1897. (P159) A MAP OF ALASKA IN 1900 ACCOMPANIES THE REPORT OF DR JACKSON AND MAY BE REPRODUCED AND ATTACHED TO THIS FORM.

**** REFN 00851 901902

LUPR 41 22 21 31 42

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, BREAKUP

ABST "INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA", BY SHELDON JACKSON, IS HIS 12TH ANNUAL REPORT, TO THE SENATE, WRITTEN IN 1902. IT CONTAINS HIS REPORT AND, IN THE APPENDIX, THE WRITINGS OF SEVERAL OTHER PEOPLE. ONE OF THE WRITINGS IN THE APPENDIX IS A REPORT BY J. T. LINDSETH, CONTRACTOR TO CARRY MAIL IN THE WINTER OF 1901-1902, "REINDEER AS MAIL CARRIERS". LINDSETH NOTED THAT WHEN HE LEFT CANDLE CITY ON MAY 3, THE RIVERS STARTED TO OPEN AND WERE PARTLY OPEN. (P141)

**** REFN 00852 A 899904

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, RIVER, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, CANNERY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, PAST USAGE, AGRICULTURE

ABST "THE 13TH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA" WAS PREPARED BY SHELDON JACKSON IN 1904 FOR THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION. THE DOCUMENT IS A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DOMESTIC REINDEER PROJECT DURING THE YR 1903. DURING THE WINTER OF 1899, REINDEER TEAMS RAN THE MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN ST MICHAEL AND KOTZEBUE WITH A BRANCH LINE TO GOLOVIN. (P22) THEY MADE 3 ROUND TRIPS, EACH BEING 1,240 MILES. (P22) IN THE EARLY SPRING OF 1900, REINDEER TEAMS MADE 5 CONSECUTIVE MAIL TRIPS BETWEEN EATON (APPARENTLY EATON IS NEAR UNALAKLEET) AND NOME. THE COST OF THIS VENTURE AMOUNTED TO \$1,863.50 FOR WAGES, STATION SUPPLIES, USE OF REINDEER, ETC. (P23) THERE WERE ALSO MAIL ROUTES FROM NOME, VIA TELLER, YORK, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, SHISHAREF INLET, TO CANDLE CITY AND DEERING, A DISTANCE OF 260 MI; FROM KOTZEBUE TO BARRROW VIA POINT HOPE, A ROUND TRIP DISTANCE OF 1,300 MI WHICH WOULD TAKE AN ESTIMATED 2-3 MONTHS TO COMPLETE WITH AN ALLOWANCE OF \$750.00 PER ROUND TRIP; AND IN 1900 REINDEER WERE USED ON THE MAIL ROUTE FROM ST MICHAEL TO EATON AND NULATO, A DISTANCE OF 200 MI EACH WAY. (PP22-24) IN 1900-1901 A REINDEER EXPRESS AND FREIGHT COMPANY WAS FORMED AND THE HERDERS THUS MADE \$600 IN GOLD. (P29) ON JUNE 4, 1901, THE SNOW WAS MELTING AND THE RIVERS OPENING BETWEEN TUTTLE CREEK AND TELLER. (P29) WHILE ON A 500 MI TRIP "OVER TUNDRA AND ACROSS MOUNTAIN RANGES IN 1903, DOCTOR BENSON OF CANDLE CREEK, AND MENTIONED THAT WHEN THEY WOULD CROSS OR GO DOWN A RIVER, THEIR REINDEER WOULD SWIM BEHIND THE BOAT OR FOLLOW ALONG THE BANK. (P31) THE DOCUMENT MENTIONS THAT THERE IS A SUBURBAN RAILWAY FROM NOME TO THE ANVIL CREEK MINES. (P43) ON PAGE 53 IT IS STATED THAT THE MINING DISTRICT

THAT TELLER IS SITUATED IN IS NOT PROVING TO BE RICH. "IN 1870 THE SEAL FISHERIES WERE LEASED FOR 20 YRS TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, AT AN ANNUAL RENT OF \$55,000, AND A TAX OF \$2.62 1/2 ON EACH SKIN. IN 1890, AT THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR LEASE, THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD PAID INTO THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES \$5,956,565.67. SINCE 1890 THE LEASE OF THESE FISHERIES HAS BEEN HELD BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, ALSO OF SAN FRANCISCO; THE PRESENT ANNUAL RENT IS \$60,000 AND THE TAX ON EACH SEALSKIN TAKEN IS \$10." (P54) THE PRECEDING QUOTATION WAS MADE IN 1903. THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT CONSTRUCTED A TRAIL TO THE INTERIOR STARTING AT VALDEZ. (P56) VALDEZ HAD BEEN SELECTED AS THE STARTING POINT FOR ONE OF THE ALL-AMERICAN ROUTES TO THE YUKON VALLEY. (P56) THERE WAS MENTION OF A PROPOSED SALMON CANNERY NEAR KOTZEBUE. (P61) LOG BOOK ENTRIES FROM THE REINDEER STATION NEAR GAMBELL ON ST LAWRENCE ISLAND INDICATE THAT DURING FEB AND MARCH A HOLE HAD TO BE CHOPPED IN A NEARBY LAKE ALMOST DAILY IN ORDER TO GET WATER. (P70-76) A FARE OF \$10 WAS PAID FOR PASSAGE ON A SCHOONER FROM UNALAKLEET TO ST MICHAEL. (P90) WHILE MOVING A HERD FROM THE ANDREAFSKY AREA TO THE BETHEL REINDEER STATION, THE HERD WAS DRIVEN ACROSS A LARGE FROZEN LAKE NEAR BETHEL. (P101)

**** REFN 00852 B 899904
 KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, RIVER, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, CANNERY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, PAST USAGE, AGRICULTURE
 ABST MAIL WAS RECEIVED IN BETHEL ONLY ONCE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1903, ON JUNE 28, 1903. (P103) THE KATHAI MAIL WAS TAKEN BY WAY OF BETHEL THREE TIMES PER SEASON. (P103) REINDEER WERE SOLD AT NULATO FOR \$21 PER HEAD DURING THE 1902-1903 YEAR. AT TANANA AND RAMPART ONE REINDEER WAS SOLD FOR \$100 AND 14 OTHERS FOR \$40 APIECE. (P103) REPORTS FROM THE BETHEL REINDEER STATION STATED THAT THEY RECEIVED SUPPLIES FROM THE SCHOONERS "KADIAK" AND "VIKING". (PP104, 106-107) IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THESE BOATS WERE TRAVELLING ON THE YUKON OR KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. I BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE ON THE YUKON RIVER. THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF BOAT TRAFFIC REPORTED FROM THE TELLER REINDEER STATION. (PP110-134) PRESUMABLY THESE BOATS ARE PASSING IN AND OUT OF PORT CLARENCE. HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT CLEARLY STATED. ISAK HAMA WAS ABLE TO WALK FROM CANOLE CREEK TO TELLER IN SEVEN DAYS. (P110) IT WAS STATED THAT THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION WAS WILLING TO PAY \$25 A HEAD FOR 400 HEALTHY REINDEER DELIVERED BEFORE SEPT 1, 1903 AT THE TELLER REINDEER STATION. (P138) REINDEER COULD BE SOLD FOR BUTCHERING AT \$25 TO \$60 A HEAD AND TRAINED SLED DEER FOR \$60 TO \$150. (P139) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902 THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION MADE THE FOLLOWING EXPENDITURES: SALARIES FOR FOUR OFFICIALS, \$5,066.12; SALARIES FOR 33 TEACHERS, \$17,192.54; GENERAL EXPENSES, \$9,404.69. (P140) THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION EXPENDITURES ON THE REINDEER PROJECT FOR THE SAME PERIOD WERE: SALARIES, \$4,110.03; IMPORTATION OF REINDEER, \$13,220.48; SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING FOR APPRENTICES, \$6,044.03; TRAVEL FOR INSPECTION AND DELIVERY OF REINDEER TO MISSIONS, \$600.33; ANNUAL REPORT (1,000 COPIES), \$440.11; OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES, \$595.02. (P140) THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1902 WERE \$25,000 FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER AND \$35,882 FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS. (P141) IT IS MENTIONED THAT THE FRANKLIN MOUNTAINS FORM A HALF CIRCLE FROM ICY CAPE TO CAMDEN BAY CREATING A BASIN 400 MI ALONG THE COAST AND INLAND 200 MI. (P163) CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA ARE AS FOLLOWS: 1894, \$6,000; 1895, \$7,500; 1896, \$7,500; 1897, \$12,000; 1898, \$12,500; 1899, \$12,500; 1900, \$25,000; 1901, \$25,000; 1902, \$25,000; 1903, \$25,000; TOTAL, \$158,000. (P166) A MAP IS INCLUDED.

**** REFN 00853 904
 KEYN AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, GENERAL, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS THE 14TH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA FOR 1904. IT WAS SUBMITTED BY SHELDON JACKSON COMPLETE WITH MAPS AND PHOTOS. ON JUNE 30, 1904 THERE WERE 8189 DOMESTIC REINDEER IN 12 HERDS AT 11 CENTRAL STATIONS. (P9) THE STATIONS WERE AT: WALES, GOLOTNIN BAY, TANANA, BARROW, GAMBELL, TELLER, NULATO, BETHEL, CARMEL, KOTZEBUE AND UNALAKLEET. (P12) THE REINDEER WERE TO ESTABLISH A CHEAP FOOD SOURCE AND A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. DURING 1904, MAIL WAS CARRIED 140 ROUND TRIP MILES FROM TELLER AND WALES AND 140 ROUND TRIP MILES TELLER-IGLOO. 14 ROUND TRIPS TO WALES AND 10 TO IGLOO WERE MADE ON THESE 2 ROUTES. MAIL WAS ALSO REINDEER CARRIED KOTZEBUE-BARROW, 1500 MILES ROUND TRIP. (P18) PLATE I SHOWS A CHILKAT CANOE WITH 2 SAILS AND 5 MEN. WATER BODY IS UNIDENTIFIED. A MAP OF THE REINDEER STATIONS AND ROUTES IS INCLUDED WITH THIS ABSTRACT. THERE ARE 2 FORMS OF SLEDS USED IN ALASKA. ONE IS A "PULKA", 7 FT BY 2 FT, POINTED IN FRONT AND BACK AND ROUNDED ON THE BOTTON LIKE A BOAT. IT PULLS EASILY AND DOES NOT SINK IN SOFT SNOW. THE OTHER FORM IS LIKE A DOG SLED OR HAND SLED, 9 FT BY 2 FT MADE OF THIN SLATS TO BE AS LIGHT AS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4222

POSSIBLE. (P128)

**** REFN 00854 904905
 LUPR 21 22 41 30
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, FLOOD, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP
 ABST "REPORT ON INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO AK, 1905", WRITTEN BY SHELDON JACKSON, IS HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS. C. O. LIND, SUPERINTENDENT OF REINDEER, CENTRAL AK REPORTS THAT REINDEER CARRIED MAIL FROM KALTAG TO UNALAKLEET. HE NOTES THAT IN CROSSING THE MANY STREAMS, THE REINDEER JUMP IN AND SWIM ACROSS WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE. AS FOR SMALLER CREEKS, THE DEER WALKED ACROSS THEM ON THREE ROUND LOGS "JUST AS SURELY AS ANY MAN COULD". HE BELIEVES IT PROBABLE THAT THESE REINDEER WILL BE USED EXCLUSIVELY ON THE TANANA AND ST MICHAEL ROUTE. (P46) LIND NOTED THAT IN JAN. 1905, AT GOOD HOPE BAY, A HEAVY BLIZZARD FOLLOWED BY GALE AND RAIN CAUSED THE LITTLE RIVERS FLOWING INTO THE SOUND TO BE FLOODED. (P51) AT BETHEL, ACCORDING TO A D STECKER, SUPERINTENDENT MORAVIAN MISSION, SOME OF THE LAPPS CAME DOWN (IT IS UNCLEAR FROM WHERE) FOR THEIR GOODS WITH ONLY THE RIVERS TO TRAVEL ON. THEY WENT UP WITH LOADED SLEIGHS, "ON THE MOST PART GLARE ICE". (P68) LIND, IN HIS TRIP FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES STATES THAT THE CREEKS WERE ALL OVERFLOWING (NOV 1904) CAUSING TROUBLE IN CROSSING THEM. ONE CREEK HAD TO BE SPANNED BY A BRIDGE BEFORE IT COULD BE CROSSED. THE DEER READILY STEP INTO THE WATER. IT IS THE MEN, WITH THEIR LOADS, WHO HAVE TROUBLE. (P87) N OF THE UNAKTALIK RIVER, LIND NOTES THAT DOZENS OF LITTLE CREEKS HAD TO BE CROSSED, ONE OF THEM MEASURED AT LEAST 40-50 FT IN DEPTH. THE SIDES ARE VERY STEEP AND RUGGED, PARTIALLY COVERED WITH ALDER AND WILLOW BUSHES. (P90) A MAP OF LIND'S ROUTE IS ATTACHED.

**** REFN 00856 901
 LUPR 22 31 41
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, ICE, MAP
 ABST "INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA", BY SHELDON JACKSON, IS THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1901. THE DOCUMENT DISCUSSES THE DIFFERENT REINDEER HERDS, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF HERDS FROM SIBERIA. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT THE EATON REINDEER HERD, ON ITS WAY TO BETHEL, CROSSED A LARGE LAKE, AND A SERIES OF SMALL LAKES ON THE SAME DAY. NO NAMES ARE GIVEN. (P83) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT IN MARCH, A FEW OF THE LAKES AND STREAMS WERE COVERED WITH GLARE ICE, MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO MOVE A LARGE HERD OF DEER ACROSS THEM. (P84) A MAP IS INCLUDED SHOWING THE LOCATION OF EATON.

**** REFN 00860
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00861 914915
 LUPR 31 21
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION IS REPORT ON NATIVE EDUCATION DURING 1914-1915. THE BULK OF THE MATERIAL REFERS TO NATIVES' CONDITIONS AND EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS, BUT THERE IS SOME MATERIAL ON WATER BODIES.

**** REFN 00882 889891
 LUPR 42
 KEYW GENERAL, CANNERY, EXPEDITION
 ABST LIEUT COMMANDER Z L TANNER U S NAVY IN "REPORT UPON THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER ALBATROSS FROM JULY 1, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1891" DESCRIBES TYPES OF FISH PROCURED IN ALASKAN WATERS AS WELL AS OTHER AREAS OFF THE WESTERN U S COAST. HE ALSO DESCRIBES BOAT ANCHORAGE SITES AND NAVIGABILITY OF THE LOWER REACHES OF SEVERAL RIVERS IN WESTERN ALASKA. LOCATIONS OF CANNERIES ARE ALSO MENTIONED.

**** REFN 00886 888892
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, GENERAL
 ABST BETWEEN 1888 AND 1892 THE U S STEAMER "ALBATROSS" CHARTED THE WATERS OF THE PACIFIC FISHERIES AND GATHERED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4223

OTHER INFORMATION ON FISHERIES PRACTICES AND POTENTIAL. THE "ALBATROSS" SPENT MUCH OF ITS TIME OFF CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, AND OREGON, BUT A VOYAGE TO ALASKA HAS ALSO MADE. THIS ARTICLE IS RICHARD RATHBUN'S REPORT ON THE "ALBATROSS" WORK.

- **** REFN 00891 901
LUPR 51 53 42 60 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, GENERAL
ABST TREASURY DEPARTMENT SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD M KUTCHIN VISITED ALASKA IN 1901 AND MADE A REPORT ON THE SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA. THIS GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT CONTAINS THAT REPORT.
- **** REFN 00892 900901
STOR 1605
LUPR 42 51
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, CANNERY
ABST J F MOSER, U S FISH COMMISSIONER 1900-1901, REPORTED ON HIS SALMON INVESTIGATIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900. HE GIVES A THOROUGH DISCUSSION OF THE NUMEROUS CANNERIES IN THE STATE. HE ALSO TELLS OF THE NAVIGATION PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN APPROACHING MANY OF THE GREAT SALMON STREAMS SUCH AS WOOD, NUSHAGAK AND OTHERS. GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT THE VELOCITY AND TIDAL CURRENTS OF THE RIVERS ARE NOTED. (P194-195)
- **** REFN 00893 902
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, FISHING, CANNERY
ABST IN 1902, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN AGAIN TRAVELLED TO ALASKA, AND HE ISSUED A REPORT "SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA". KUTCHIN TOOK NOTES ON ALASKAN FISHING AND CANNERY PRACTICES AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE RESOURCE. ONLY MATERIAL NOT ABSTRACTED IN THE REVIEW OF THE 1901 REPORT HAS BEEN ENTERED HERE.
- **** REFN 00896
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 00897 890900
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY PUBLISHED A SECOND EDITION IN 1900 WHICH WAS A REVISION OF THE 1899 EDITION. THE TITLE IS "BULLETIN NO 40 ALASKA: COAST PILOT NOTES ON THE FOX ISLAND PASSES, UNALASKA BAY, BERING SEA AND ARCTIC OCEAN AS FAR AS POINT BARROW," WRITTEN BY AND REVISED BY LIEUT D H JARVIS. IT WAS COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF THE U S NAVAL OFFICERS PUBLISHED IN HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE NOTICE TO MARINERS; REPORT OF LIEUT. COMMANDER Z L TANNER, COMMANDING U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER ALBATROSS, FROM A RECONNAISSANCE OF BRISTOL BAY, 1899; REPORT OF J F PRATT, IN CHARGE OF SURVEYING PARTIES ON THE YUKON DELTA AND GOLOFNIN BAY, 1898 AND 1899; REPORTS OF G R PUTNAM AND R L LARIS ON YUKON DELTA, SCAMMON BAY AND STUART ISLAND, 1899; INFORMATION GATHERED FROM NAVIGATORS BY J F PRATT; AND MEMORANDA PROVIDED BY SAMUEL APPELEGATE OF UNALASKA. IT COVERED THE ALASKAN COASTLINE FROM YAKUTAT TO BARROW, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION ON THE APPROACHES TO THE YUKON.
- **** REFN 00898 908
LUPR 31 42 41 21 11 33
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "ALASKA, COAST PILOT NOTES ON BERING SEA AND ARCTIC OCEAN" PROVIDES A GUIDE FOR NAVIGATORS IN WESTERN ALASKA. IT CONTAINS PERTINENT INFORMATION ON THE MOUTHS AND LOWER REACHES OF NUMEROUS RIVERS. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1908.
- **** REFN 00900 897
LUPR 60 30 53 52 41 21
KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4224

ABST SAH DUNHAM OF THE DEPT OF LABOR WAS SENT TO THE KLONDIKE IN 1897, TO EXAMINE "THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS AND THE OPPORTUNITIES THEY OFFER FOR CAPITAL AND LABOR." HE WAS A GOOD OBSERVOR AND HIS REPORT IS VERY RELIABLE. WHEN DISCUSSING THE MAJOR ROUTES TO THE KLONDIKE, DUNHAM NOTES THE DALTON TRAIL UP THE CHELKAT RIVER. THE DALTON TRAIL WAS USED BY CATTLE DRIVERS, AND ALONG IT HE SAYS, "THERE ARE QUITE A NUMBER OF DEEP STREAMS TO CROSS, IT OFTEN BEING NECESSARY DURING HIGH WATER TO SWIM THEM. THIS IS CONSIDERED BY MANY PRACTICAL MEN TO BE THE MOST FEASIBLE ROUTE FOR THE RAILROAD TO THE YUKON." (P300)

**** REFN 00903
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00933 937
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST BOTH PLACER AND LOSE GOLD HAVE BEEN MINED IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. DAN CREEK AND OTHER STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE NIZINA RIVER PRODUCE MOST OF THE GOLD NOW MINED IN THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE. THE CHISTOCHENA AND MELCHINA DISTRICTS HAVE ALSO PRODUCED PLACER GOLD. SILVER WAS ASSOCIATED WITH COPPER MINED BY KENNECOTT AND WITH GOLD MINED FROM DAN AND CHITTITU CREEKS. (P50) DEPOSITS OF MOLYBDENUM HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE NIZINA DISTRICT, AT HANAGITA, AND IN THE GULKANA DISTRICT, WHERE AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ESTABLISH A MINE ON ROCK CREEK IN 1937. (P51)

**** REFN 00933 00001 950
LUPR 52 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, ROUTE, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITIES
ABST "INTERIM REPORT NO 3, COPPER RIVER AND GULF COAST, ALASKA" IS A SURVEY REPORT ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN AK, PREPARED BY THE CORP OF ENGINEERS, DATED OCT 30, 1950. COASTAL STREAMS ARE SHORT AND STEEP, AND NEARLY ALL HAVE DRAINAGE AREAS OF LESS THAN 100 SQ MILES. (P20) THE MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF COASTAL STREAMS GENERALLY RESULTS FROM THE RAIN RUN-OFF IN THE LATE SUMMER OR FALL. (P25) ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABLE DATA, MAXIMUM OBSERVED DISCHARGES ON COASTAL STREAMS RANGE FROM 100 TO 400 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND PER SQ MILE. (P26) TWO POSSIBLE LAND ROUTES LED INTO THE INTERIOR FROM THE AREA, ONE BY WAY OF THE COPPER RIVER AND THE OTHER TRAVERSING THE DIVIDE OF THE KENAI PENINSULA TO THE SUSITNA RIVER SYSTEM. (P30) THE REAL IMPETUS TO MIGRATION INTO THE COPPER RIVER BASIN CAME WITH THE DISCOVERY OF RICH COPPER ORES IN THE CHITINA VALLEY IN 1898. THE AREA DID NOT GAIN RAPIDLY IN POPULATION UNTIL THE RAILROAD WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1908, WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES OF CHITINA, KENNICOTT AND MCCARTHY. (P32)

**** REFN 00936 00001 950
STOR 1607
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, HARBOURS AND RIVERS IN AK SURVEY REPORT #2, COOK INLET AND TRIBUTARIES, DEC 1950, JAN 1950. BOX G-1-F. TABLES ARE ATTACHED TO THE ABSTRACT. THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS SEVERAL MAPS OF PROPOSED DAM SITES.

**** REFN 00936 00001 950
STOR 1608
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, HARBOURS AND RIVERS IN AK SURVEY REPORT #2, COOK INLET AND TRIBUTARIES, DEC 1950, JAN 1950. BOX G-1-F. TABLES ARE ATTACHED TO THE ABSTRACT. THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS SEVERAL MAPS OF PROPOSED DAM SITES.

**** REFN 00937 939959

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4225

LUPR 31 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST US CONGRESS, SENATE, REQUIRING THAT CERTAIN MAIL-BOAT SERVICES IN ALASKA SHALL FOLLOW A SPECIFIC ROUTE. (86TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION S REPT 592 WASH. GPO. 1959 3PP. THIS REPORT WAS MADE BY MR JOHNSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE TO THE FULL COMMITTEE. IT WAS MEANT TO AMEND THE ACT OF AUGUST 10, 1939, AUTHORIZING THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO CONTRACT FOR CERTAIN POWERBOAT SERVICE IN ALASKA, HAVING CONSIDERED THE SAME. "THE PURPOSE OF THIS BILL IS TO AMEND EXISTING LAW UNDER WHICH THE POSTMASTER GENERAL IS AUTHORIZED TO CONTRACT FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL BY STEAMBOAT BETWEEN SEWARD AND NIKOLSKI IN THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN, ON UMNAK ISLAND. THE STEAMBOAT ALSO TOUCHES A NUMBER OF INTERMEDIATE ALASKAN PORTS BETWEEN SEWARD AND NIKOLSKI. THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT THE POSTMASTER GENERAL FROM ENTERING INTO ANY CONTRACT FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE ROUTE TO INCLUDE OTHER PORTS, SUCH AS SEATTLE, WHICH ARE CLEARLY NOT ON THE SEWARD-NIKOLSKI ROUTE." (FIRST PAGE) THE BILL DOES NOT IN ANYWAY RESTRICT OR OTHERWISE AFFECT THE STOPS WHICH THE BOAT NOW MAKES, OR MAY IN THE FUTURE MAKE, ALONG THE ROUTE BETWEEN SEWARD AND NIKOLSKI. ITS INTENT IS TO PREVENT A LENGTHENING OF THE ROUTE THROUGH THE ADDITION OF DISTANT PORTS.

**** REFN 00942 A 975

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND

TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FISHING, FORESTRY, SPRING, ROUTE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING

ABST THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS PUT OUT A PUBLICATION, "ELIM: ITS RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL", 1975. IT WAS AN ECONOMIC SURVEY BASED ON ON-THE-SITE FIELD WORK. "WITHIN THE (ELIM INDIAN) RESERVE THERE ARE 3 MAJOR DRAINAGES, THE KIVENIUK RIVER IN THE WESTERN HALF AND THE TUBUTULIK AND KEVIK RIVERS IN THE EASTERN HALF. GLACIATION HAS PRODUCED STEEP SIDED DRAINAGE IN THE WESTERN HALF OF THE RESERVE WHERE THE TERRAIN OF THE LAND RAISES SHARPLY FROM THE SEA TO A JAGGED PLATEAU OF ROUND-TOP MOUNTAINS. THE MOUNTAIN TOPS IN THE WESTERN HALF AVERAGE 1,200 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL, WITH MOUNT KIVENIUK LOCATED ABOUT 6 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ELIM BEING THE HIGHEST AT 2,073 FEET. THESE MOUNTAINS ARE FOREST COVERED TO APPROXIMATELY 700 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL WHERE THE TIMBER LINE OCCURS. IN THE EASTERN HALF OF THE RESERVE, THE MOUNTAINS ARE GENERALLY ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THOSE IN THE WESTERN HALF AND THE AREA CONTAINS AN EXTENSIVE BOG SECTION OF OVER 40,000 ACRES." (P5) ELIM IS ONLY ACCESSIBLE BY AIR, NO ROADS GO TO IT. IT HAS A DIRT AIRFIELD AND IS THE ONLY PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN THE RESERVE ALTHOUGH THERE ARE PERMANENT SUMMER FISH CAMPS ON NORTON BAY. (PP4-5) BLACK AND WHITE SPRUCE WITH WHITE SPRUCE AS THE ONLY SPECIES OF COMMERCIAL VALUE ARE ABUNDANT. (P6) ELIM WAS FOUNDED IN 1911 BY THE MISSIONARY L. E. OST. (P9) "...THE AREA IS ALMOST ENTIRELY WITHIN A ZONE CONTAINING AN UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCE IN WHICH WELLS OR SPRINGS WILL GENERALLY PRODUCE 10 TO 100 GALLONS OF WATER PER MINUTE...IT WAS REPORTED THAT THERE ARE MANY FLOWING SPRINGS ON THE RESERVE." (P137) ELIM USES WATER PUMPED FROM A SPRING AND OCCASIONALLY USES HOT SPRINGS N OF THE VILLAGE FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES. (P139) NO INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL FISHING USE IS MADE OF THE AREA. (P140) THE RESERVE ONLY HAS TRAILS ACCESSIBLE BY SUMMER ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES OR WINTER SNOWMOBILES. (P27) NORTON SOUND IS THE PRIMARY WATERWAY. (P28) A PAVED AIRFIELD IS LOCATED ACROSS A WATER CHANNEL FROM MOSES POINT WHERE FISH BUYERS FLY OUT FRESH FISH. (P28) A SAWMILL IS LOCATED AT ELIM BUT ONLY FURNISHED LUMBER FOR ELIM HOUSING PROJECTS WHICH LASTED ONLY 3 YRS. (P40) FREIGHT RATES FOR ELIM WERE \$185 PER TON GENERAL FREIGHT AND \$115 PER TON FOR GROCERIES, IN 1925. THEY WERE LIGHTERED FROM THE SEA. (P46) PREVIOUS TO 1975 FREIGHT RATES WERE \$264 PER TON. (P46) AIR FREIGHT RATES FROM ANCHORAGE TO ELIM IN 1975 WAS \$646 PER TON. (P47) TRAVEL OVERLAND IS BASICALLY BY SNOWMOBILE. (P49)

**** REFN 00942 B 975

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND

TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FISHING, FORESTRY, SPRING, ROUTE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING

ABST THE ELIM INDIAN RESERVE ECONOMY IS BASICALLY SALMON FISHING ON NORTON SOUND WITH SOME WINTER TRAPPING. (P39) AIR FARE FROM NOME TO ELIM VIA MUNZ NORTHERN AIRLINES IS \$30. (P77) ELIM USES THE SEA FOR SUMMER TRANSPORTATION. (P85) MUNZ NORTHERN AIRLINES HAS SUBCONTRACTED FOR THE MAIL FROM WIEN AND DELIVERS TO ELIM MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY WEATHER ALLOWING. (PP90-91)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4226

**** REFN 00959 926927

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST "THE KARLUK RIVER RED-SALMON INVESTIGATION BY GILBERT AND RICH PROVIDES DATA ON THE KARLUK AREA AND THE SALMON SPANNING THERE. THE AUTHORS WERE PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO ESTABLISH MEANS TO PROJECT FISH RUNS YEARLY AND BEGIN PROPER CONSERVATION MEASURES. OF THEIR 1976 RESEARCH, THE AUTHORS NOTE THE SUMMER WAS EXTREMELY DRY THROUGHOUT ALASKA AND THE STREAMS IN THE KARLUK SYSTEM WERE VERY LOW, "PROBABLY LOWER THAN THEY HAD BEEN IN MANY YEARS." (P26) THIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN 1927. A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** REFN 00959 926927

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST "THE KARLUK RIVER RED-SALMON INVESTIGATION BY GILBERT AND RICH PROVIDES DATA ON THE KARLUK AREA AND THE SALMON SPANNING THERE. THE AUTHORS WERE PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO ESTABLISH MEANS TO PROJECT FISH RUNS YEARLY AND BEGIN PROPER CONSERVATION MEASURES. OF THEIR 1976 RESEARCH, THE AUTHORS NOTE THE SUMMER WAS EXTREMELY DRY THROUGHOUT ALASKA AND THE STREAMS IN THE KARLUK SYSTEM WERE VERY LOW, "PROBABLY LOWER THAN THEY HAD BEEN IN MANY YEARS." (P26) THIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN 1927. A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** REFN 00962 A 920926

LUPR 11 12 33 35 41 52

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST "ALASKA-YUKON CARIBOU" BY CLAUJ J HURIE. THE STUDY OF CARIBOU WAS UNDERTAKEN TO PROVIDE INFORMATION NEEDED IN ADMINISTERING THIS NATURAL RESOURCE IN ALASKA. SOME ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO THE YUKON TERRITORY AS THERE WERE MIGRATIONS INTO THAT AREA, BUT THE STUDY WAS PRINCIPALLY CONFINED TO ALASKA. ALL PRINCIPAL CARIBOU RANGES WERE VISITED FROM JULY 1920 THROUGH DEC 1923 AND SUBSEQUENTLY THREE SUMMERS AND ONE WINTER. HURIE TRAVELED TO NUMEROUS LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT HIS STUDY AND HIS DESCRIPTION OF THESE LOCALITIES AND THE ASSOCIATED CARIBOU ACTIVITIES DOES NOT INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF OR EVEN A REFERENCE TO HIS TRAVEL ON, ACROSS, OR BESIDE THE VARIOUS WATER BODIES THAT PROVIDE HIM WITH POINTS OF REFERENCE AND ROUTES OF TRAVEL, EXCEPT AT THE BEGINNING ON PAGE 5 WHEN HE STATES THAT THE VARIOUS CARIBOU RANGES WERE VISITED BY MEANS OF DOGTEAM IN WINTER, MOTOR AND POLING BOAT IN SUMMER, AND OCCASIONALLY AFOOT IN THE HILLS. WE CAN SAFELY ASSUME THEN THAT DURING THE SUMMER HE MAY WELL HAVE NAVIGATED THE STREAMS HE USES AS POINTS OF REFERENCE AND MAY EVEN HAVE TRAVELED UPON THEM DURING THE WINTER BY DOGTEAM. MUCH OF HIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS AND LOCAL RESIDENTS AND THERE WASN'T ALWAYS A CLEAR DISTINCTION BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND-HAND INFORMATION. OBVIOUS FIRST-HAND INFORMATION IS ABSTRACTED AND WHERE OTHERWISE PERTINENT. ON PP 3 AND 4 HURIE SPOKE OF THE REMAINS OF ABANDONED TRAPPING CORRALS ONCE USED BY NATIVES AT THE MOUTH OF O'BRIAN CREEK AND NEAR BOULDER CREEK ABOVE THE SANFORD RIVER. VARIOUS RIVERS WITH ASSOCIATED DATA COLLECTION DATES WERE LISTED IN A TABLE OF FIELD MEASUREMENTS: SAVAGE RIVER, OCT 1908, AUG AND OCT 1923, CHENA RIVER, SEP 1920, UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, OCT AND NOV 1924; TOKLAT RIVER, DEC 1920; CHATANIKA RIVER, SEP 1921; TANANA CROSSING, APR 1921. (P13) ON POST RIVER, IN FEB 1922, HURIE FOUND A WINTER CARIBOU RANGE. HE ALSO NOTED FAVORITE WINTER FEEDING GROUNDS ADJACENT TO STONY, CLEARWATER AND MOONLIGHT CREEKS AND AT THE HILLS AT THE HEAD OF NOME CREEK. (P39) ONE SEASON ON JULY 28 HURIE FIRST NOTED CARIBOU AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHENA RIVER. IN THE FALL OF 1920, WHILE STATIONED AT BOULDER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE UPPER CHENA RIVER, HURIE WATCHED CARIBOU MIGRATING. (P70) DOMESTICATION EXPERIMENTS WERE UNDERTAKEN BY AN OPERATOR ON THE CHENA RIVER; A SNARE CORRAL WAS UTILIZED. (P31) HURIE REPORTED SIGNS OF CARIBOU AT THE UPPER END OF LAKE CLARK, ALONG CHULITNA AND KAKHTUL RIVERS, IN THE AREA SOUTH OF THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM, AT THE HEADS OF STONY, ANIAK, AND NULCHATNA RIVERS, AND AN UPPER KOKECHIK RIVER NEAR HOOPER BAY. (60)

**** REFN 00962 B 920926

LUPR 11 12 33 35 41 52

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST WEST OF MT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK CARIBOU ARE NOT ABUNDANT. A FEW HUNDRED LIVE IN THE RAINY PASS DISTRICT ABOUT POST AND HARTMAN RIVERS. THEY ARE COMMON ON THE UPPER DELTA RIVER AND IN THE SPRING OF 1921 A FEW WERE FOUND ON ROBERTSON RIVER. (PP61-62) HURIE FOUND WINTER TRACKS ON THE TOKLAT AS FAR DOWN AS THE SUSHANA RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4227

(P63) MURIE NOTED THAT IN 1925 A MEMBER OF A USGS PARTY FOUND INDICATIONS OF CARIBOU AT THE HEAD OF UTOKOK AND OLD TRAILS BETWEEN THE HEAD OF THIS RIVER AND THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P65) IN BOTH 1924 AND 1925 CARIBOU WERE COMMON IN THE COLVILLE WATERSHED, HAVING BEEN FOUND HALF WAY UP THE KILLIK AND CHANDLER RIVERS, DOWN THE COLVILLE TO THE MOUTH OF HEADE RIVER, AT THE HEAD OF THE ITIVLUK, AND DOWN THE ANIAK RIVER TO THE NOATAK. (P65) WHILE STUDYING MIGRATION ROUTES IN THE EARLY WINTER OF 1924-25 MURIE FOUND NO TRACKS ON THE KOYUKUK ITSELF MUCH ABOVE BETTLES RIVER. (P67) A DOE CARIBOU WAS CAPTURED ON A DELTA RIVER GRAVEL BAR AND TAKEN TO A BARN AT RAPIDS ROADHOUSE. (P30) IN MAY MURIE WATCHED A CARIBOU BROWSING ON AN OPEN SANDBAR ON THE ROBERTSON RIVER. AFTER THE CARIBOU HAD TRAVELED ON MURIE EXAMINED THE VEGETATION. (P41)

**** REFN 00969
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00970
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00973
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00983
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 00992 903905
LUPR 60 51
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, MAP, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, LAKE, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST F H CHAMBERLAIN, NATURALIST, WAS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-1905, ABOARD THE U S FISHERIES' STEAMER ALBATROSS. "THE FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION AT LORING AND AT KARLUK DETERMINED THE ADOPTION OF THE NAHA AND KARLUK RIVERS AS LOCALITIES FOR THIS WORK." (P5) SMALL PLANTS OF SOCKEYE FRY WERE MADE "IN POOLS NEAR LORING IN 1903." (P31) IT IS UNLIKELY THAT YOUNG SOCKEYE LIVE AT A DEPTH GREATER THAN 60 FT "SINCE IN SUMMER THE LOWER PARTS OF SMALL LAKES ARE UNSUITABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF ANIMAL LIFE." (P33) "THE LAKES SELDOM FREEZE OVER BEFORE JANUARY." (P35) AUTHDR MAY BE REFERRING TO ALL LAKES IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA OR ONLY TO NAHA RIVER LAKES (JORDAN LAKE, HECKMAN LAKE, PATCHING LAKE, AND CHAMBERLAIN LAKE). ADJACENT STREAMS MAY HAVE A DIFFERENT TIME OF RUN OF SPANNING FISH. "EARLY STREAMS" ARE THE NAHA, KARTA BAY, KLAHAK; "LATE STREAMS" ARE YES BAY, THE MOIRA SOUND GROUP (DOLOMI, KEGAN, NUNISKAY), QUADRA. "THE STREAMS HERE LISTED AS EARLY STREAMS ALL DRAIN LAKE AREAS OF CONSIDERABLE SURFACE AND OF A CHARACTER THAT WOULD OCCASION AN EARLY RISE IN TEMPERATURE. THE LATE STREAMS HAVE LAKES OF SMALLER TOTAL AREA OR GREATER ELEVATION AND HIGH SURROUNDING RIDGES." (P21) CHAMBERLAIN MENTIONS A PORTAGE: "THE LEAST INCONVENIENT MEANS OF ACCESS TO KARLUK LAKE IS BY PORTAGE FROM LARSEN'S COVE, UYAK BAY, TO NICOLAI'S BARABARA, A TRIP OF 5 MILES THENCE BY RIVER, TOO SHALLOW FOR A BOAT AND TOO DEEP FOR GOOD WALKING, 6 MILES MORE TO THE LAKE." (P28) THE MOST LIKELY WAY TO ACCOUNT FOR 11 MILES IS IF HE HEADED S-SW FROM THE VILLAGE OF LARSEN'S COVE. AN UNNAMED STREAM WOULD THEN TAKE HIM 6 MILES TO KARLUK RIVER JUST NORTH OF THE LAKE. CHAMBERLAIN ALSO STATES: "IN PAVEOF HARBOR, JULY 25, 1903, THE SEINE WAS HAULED AT THE MOUTH OF A SMALL STREAM IN DEEP WATER, GRAVEL BEACH." (P56) THERE IS NO INDICATION AS TO WHICH OF THE STREAMS THAT EMPTY INTO PAVEOF HARBOR HE REFERS TO, AND IT CANNOT BE DETERMINED FROM A MAP. HE REFERS ALSO TO "SUCH STREAMS AS DOLOMI", SAYING "IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT A CURRENT INFLUENCE CAN BE FELT BEYOND THE SMALL BAY AT ITS MOUTH." (P73) IN THE GEOGRAPHIC GLOSSARY, CHAMBERLAIN LISTS DOLOMI ONLY AS A VILLAGE. ORTH HAS NO LISTING FOR A DOLOMI STREAM. JOHN CREEK AND AN UNNAMED CREEK ENTER THE BAY AT DOLOMI, SO IDENTIFICATION IS NOT POSSIBLE. CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "THE STREAM AT WARD COVE HAS A GREATER AREA OF GOOD SPANNING GROUND...YET IT YIELDS TOO FEW SOCKEYE TO PAY FOR FISHING." (P93) WARD CREEK AND WALSH CREEK BOTH ENTER WARD COVE, SO IT IS NOT CLEAR TO WHICH CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4228

CHAMBERLAIN REFERS. A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 00993 892905

LUPR 60

KEYM GENERAL

ABST JOHN COBB'S "THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES OF ALASKA IN 1905" PROVIDES A THOROUGH SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF THE ALASKAN FISHERIES DURING THAT YEAR AND A GENERAL HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL FISHING IN ALASKA.

**** REFN 00995

KEYM NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 00997 959

LUPR 22 41 42 32 35 60

KEYM GENERAL

ABST "REPORT UPON THE IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE ALASKA DISTRICT" IS CONTAINED IN THE 1959 ANNUAL REPORT... ON CIVIL WORK ACTIVITIES, 1959, OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY. IT CONTAINS DESCRIPTIONS OF NAVIGATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO DATE. TWO TABLES, ATTACHED TO THIS REPORT, SHOW "OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS" AND "OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS". SOME OF THESE PROJECTS ARE IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, SOME ON THE YUKON RIVER. BESIDES THESE TABLES, LONGER DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK PERFORMED ARE GIVEN FOR APPROXIMATELY 8-10 OTHER STREAMS, MOST OF WHICH ARE IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THESE MAY BE USEFUL FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. (SKAGWAY HARBOR, ELFIN COVE, PELICAN HARBOR, GASTINEAU CHANNEL, STIKINE RIVER, NEVA STRAIT, ROCKY PASS, DRY PASS, KETCHIKAN HARBOR)

**** REFN 01000 971

LUPR 35

KEYM GENERAL, MAP

ABST "CHENA RIVER LAKES PROJECT ALASKA; DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO 1; HYDROLOGY" WAS PREPARED BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN DEC 1971. THIS REPORT GIVES HYDROLOGICAL INFORMATION ON THE WATER BODIES CONNECTED WITH THE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT ON CHENA RIVER. AUTHOR'S MAPS ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01001 971

LUPR 35

KEYM GENERAL, MAP

ABST "FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT: CHENA RIVER LAKES FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT" WAS PREPARED BY THE ALASKA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SEPT 1971. IT DESCRIBES THE DAMS AND LEVEES TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND THE RESULTS OF CONSTRUCTION. HOWEVER, SINCE THIS DOCUMENT IS A PRELIMINARY REPORT, ONLY THE FACTS AND MEASUREMENTS CONTAINED THEREIN ARE ABSTRACTED. AUTHOR'S MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01002 974

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYM GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FISHING

ABST THE "DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: LOST RIVER PROJECT, LOST RIVER, ALASKA" WAS PREPARED BY THE ALASKA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN OCT. 1974. IT DESCRIBES THE LOST RIVER MINING PROJECT PROPOSAL AND THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE AREA. THE YORK MOUNTAINS IN THE LOST RIVER AREA ARE ALMOST COMPLETELY OF GREY LIMESTONE AND COVER AN AREA OF 100 SQUARE MILES. THE STREAMS AND RIVERS DRAINING THE AREA GENERALLY FLOW THROUGH BROAD, STRAIGHT VALLEYS ON GENTLE GRADIENTS, OFTEN BRAIDED IN THE LOWER REACHES. IN ADDITION TO LOST RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, THE AREA CONTAINS THE DON AND THE KING RIVERS, KOITZEBUE CREEK AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE MINT AND KANAUGUK RIVERS. (P24) TABLE 13, P 86, GIVES POPULATION FIGURES FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE NOME AND KOBUK CENSUS DIVISIONS FOR 1970, BROKEN DOWN BY RACE. TABLE 14 GIVES GROWTH FIGURES FOR THE SAME AREAS BASED ON THE 1960 AND 1970 CENSUS. (P87) TABLE 15 SHOWS ON EMPLOYMENT BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR FOR 1961 AND 1971 IN THE NOME AND KOBUK LABOR AREAS. (P116-117) TABLE 16 IS OF THE VALUE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4229

OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY IN THE NOME AND KOBUK AREA, INCLUDING GROSS VALUE TO FISHERMAN AND WAGES EARNED FOR THE YEARS 1962, 1965, 1970 AND 1971. (P118) TABLE 17 GIVES FIGURES ON THE TOTAL SALMON CATCH IN THE NOME AND KOBUK AREAS, BOTH COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE, FOR THE YEARS 1962, 1965, 1970 AND 1971. (P120) TABLES 18 AND 19 SHOW EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ALASKA AND THE NOME AND KOBUK AREAS. (P125-126) TABLE 20 GIVES FAMILY INCOME FIGURES IN 1970 FOR ALASKA AND THE NOME AND KOBUK AREAS. (P128)

**** REFN 01002 974
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FISHING

ABST THE "DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, LOST RIVER PROJECT, LOST RIVER, ALASKA" WAS PREPARED BY THE ALASKA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN OCT. 1974. IT DESCRIBES THE LOST RIVER MINING PROJECT PROPOSAL AND THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE AREA. THE YORK MOUNTAINS IN THE LOST RIVER AREA ARE ALMOST COMPLETELY OF GREY LIMESTONE AND COVER AN AREA OF 100 SQUARE MILES. THE STREAMS AND RIVERS DRAINING THE AREA GENERALLY FLOW THROUGH BROAD, STRAIGHT VALLEYS ON GENTLE GRADIENTS, OFTEN BRAIDED IN THE LOWER REACHES. IN ADDITION TO LOST RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, THE AREA CONTAINS THE DON AND THE KING RIVERS, KOTZEBUE CREEK AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE MINT AND KANAUGUK RIVERS. (P24) TABLE 13, P. 86, GIVES POPULATION FIGURES FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE NOME AND KOBUK CENSUS DIVISIONS FOR 1970, BROKEN DOWN BY RACE. TABLE 14 GIVES GROWTH FIGURES FOR THE SAME AREAS BASED ON THE 1960 AND 1970 CENSUS. (P87) TABLE 15 SHOWS ON EMPLOYMENT BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR FOR 1961 AND 1971 IN THE NOME AND KOBUK LABOR AREAS. (P116-117) TABLE 16 IS OF THE VALUE OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY IN THE NOME AND KOBUK AREA, INCLUDING GROSS VALUE TO FISHERMAN AND WAGES EARNED FOR THE YEARS 1962, 1965, 1970 AND 1971. (P118) TABLE 17 GIVES FIGURES ON THE TOTAL SALMON CATCH IN THE NOME AND KOBUK AREAS, BOTH COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE, FOR THE YEARS 1962, 1965, 1970 AND 1971. (P120) TABLES 18 AND 19 SHOW EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR ALASKA AND THE NOME AND KOBUK AREAS. (P125-126) TABLE 20 GIVES FAMILY INCOME FIGURES IN 1970 FOR ALASKA AND THE NOME AND KOBUK AREAS. (P128)

**** REFN 01018 A 944949
 LUPR 34 52 35 32

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS" IS A COMPILATION OF RESCUE REPORTS AND A SECTION OF SURVIVAL PROCEDURES, COMPILED BY DRON P SOUTH. "THESE REPORTS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED PRIMARILY FOR THE USE OF THE AIR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS INTERESTED IN ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE PROBLEMS." (P VIII) THE AIR UNIVERSITY IS ON MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA. THE REPORTS ARE FROM THE ALASKA AREA, INVOLVING MOSTLY MILITARY PERSONNEL, AND WAS PRINTED IN 1949. AN OVERLAND RESCUE ROUTE WAS DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT "AMBULANCE CASE ON MOUNT REDOUBT", JUNE 1944. (P6) THE PLANE CRASHED ON MOUNT REDOUBT. TWO SURVIVORS GOT TO ANCHORAGE, REPORTING THAT 2 MORE SURVIVORS WERE AT THE PLANE. A RESCUE TEAM TOOK A BOAT TO REDOUBT BAY, WHICH IS NOT THE LOCATION OF THE MOUTH OF REDOUBT CREEK. THE TEAM HAD TO TRAVEL OVERLAND FOR A LITTLE MORE THAN A DAY TO MEET REDOUBT CREEK ABOUT HALFWAY UP ITS COURSE. "AT 5 AM, WE STARTED UP THE SLOPE FROM THE SHORE TO THE PLATEAU THAT LED INLAND AND WAS PART OF THE PLAIN FOLLOWING THE PATH OF THE REDOUBT RIVER (REDOUBT CREEK) THE LARGEST VIOLETS I HAVE EVER SEEN GREW IN PROFUSION. THE MARSHY GROUND WAS COVERED WITH THICK, TOUGH GRASS THAT GREW UP TO OUR KNEES. LITTLE BROOKS MEANDERED TOWARD THE REDOUBT RIVER SOME MILES TO THE SOUTH OF OUR TRACK. AT 2 IN THE AFTERNOON WE CAME IN TO A STAND OF TALL GREEN SPRUCE SURROUNDING THIN LAKES OF CLEAREST BLUE." (P10) THE LAKES ARE PROBABLY BEAR LAKE AND WADELL LAKE. "AS WE CIRCLED THE LAKE, WE ENCOUNTERED ALDER THICKETS. ABOVE THE LAKES THE LAND WAS RICH AND FERTILE. MILD ONIONS GREW 3 FT IN HEIGHT, AND THE GRASS WAS ALMOST AS HIGH AS OUR FACES. IN THE PROTECTED DELLS, WHERE THE WINTER WINDS WERE NOT SO SEVERE, THE EVERGREEN TREES GREW VERY TALL AND STRAIGHT." (P11) "WE SOON LEFT ALL STANDS OF TIMBER AND CAME ON ANOTHER PLACE THAT LOOKED LIKE HEADLAND BUT WHICH WAS IN REALITY SHORT, STUBBLY GRASS GROWING THROUGH 3 INS OF WATER. WALKING IN THIS WAS MORE TIRING THAN WALKING IN SAND." (P11) "IT WAS (THE GUIDE'S) KNOWLEDGE THAT PERMITTED US TO AVOID STRETCHES OF PARTIALLY SUBMERGED GROUND, UNSAFE BEAVER DAMS, IMPASSABLE ALDER THICKETS, AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS..." (P18)

**** REFN 01018 B 944949
 LUPR 34 52 35 32

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4230

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER
BASIN, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST TWO ACCOUNTS ARE GIVEN OF THE RESCUE OPERATIONS OF A CRASHED PLANE ON MT. PAVLOF IN MAR. 1945. RESCUE TEAMS DEPARTED FROM THE MILITARY BASE AT COLD BAY. THE PLANE WAS ON A RIDGE NEAR CATHEDRAL RIVER VALLEY. REPORTS DO NOT NAME THE WATER BODIES ENCOUNTERED, AND ON MODERN MAPS MOST WATER BODIES IN THIS AREA ARE NOT NAMED. "ONE OVERSNOW VEHICLE HAD GOT STUCK AT A RIVER." (P30) "TWO TEAMS OF DOGS, SLEDS, ETC CAME FROM ELMENDORF, AND THE 2 TEAMS WITH THEIR DRIVERS SET OFF PROMPTLY FOR THE WRECK. THEY MOVED ACROSS THE COASTAL PLAIN RAPIDLY FOR A TIME, BUT WHEN THEY REACHED ONE OF THE LARGER RIVERS THEY HAD TO SIGNAL FOR A RAFT IN WHICH TO TAKE THE DOGS ACROSS. A LIFE RAFT WAS DROPPED TO THEM FROM A C-47, BUT THE OPERATION DELAYED THEM CONSIDERABLY." (P31) ONE PARTY OF 4 MEN WAS AMONG THOSE WHO GOT TO THE PLANE. THIS PARTY HAD TAKEN A BOAT TO HOFFETT BAY. "ONCE ASHORE, THEY HAD TO WALK 3 DAYS AND MADE A RIVER UP TO THEIR WAISTS." (P47-48) A SKI PLANE FINALLY GOT TO THE WRECK TO CARRY OUT MEN. "HE MADE 3 ROUND TRIPS THAT DAY, DELIVERING ALL THE WOUNDED MEN AND OUR ORIGINAL PARACHUTE PARTY TO A FROZEN LAKE NEAR COLD BAY." (P48) ON JUNE 2, 1944, A CIVILIAN PLANE MADE A FORCED LANDING 10 MINS FLYING TIME SW OF NORTHWAY. (P57) ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE AT THE AIRBASE FOR AN OVERLAND RESCUE EXPEDITION. THE PARTY CONSISTED OF AN INDIAN GUIDE AND 6 OTHER MEN. "THE EQUIPMENT CONSISTED OF 1 CATERPILLAR TRACTOR TOWING A "GO-DEVIL" AND 2 T-15 LIGHT CARGO CARRIERS. ... AFTER MUCH DIFFICULTY THE NABESNA RIVER WAS CROSSED... ALL WENT WELL UNTIL 2100 WHEN THE CAT GOT STUCK IN A SMALL BUT DEEP STREAM, AND IT WASN'T UNTIL 0100 THAT WE WERE ABLE TO FORD THIS." (P57-58) ON THE RETURN TRIP, "GOOD TIME WAS MADE UNTIL RETURN TO THE SAME CREEK THAT CAUSED SO MUCH TROUBLE ON THE FIRST TRIP. BOTH VEHICLES BECAME STUCK. (A DC-8 CATERPILLAR) ARRIVED 18 HRS LATER AND PULLED US OUT OF THE CREEK." (P58)

**** REFN 01029 914

LUPR 60 53 51

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST ACTING AS AN INSPECTOR, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, E LESTER JONES VISITED ALASKA IN 1914 AND REPORTED ON FISHING, CANNERIES, HATCHERIES, THE CONDITIONS OF CERTAIN NATIVES, NEEDED CONSERVATION MEASURES, AND ASPECTS OF FUR FARMING AND TRAPPING THEN UNDER BUREAU OF COMMERCE REGULATION. THIS PARTICULAR WORK CONTAINS HIS REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**** REFN 01032 952

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, PHOTO, MINING

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A GENERAL SURVEY OF ALASKAN POWER POTENTIAL, PUBLISHED IN 1952. PAGES 134-177 OF THIS DOCUMENT COMPRISE AN INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS STATEWIDE. IT IS DESCRIBED IN THE DOCUMENT AS "INCOMPLETE". (P134) "MANY POTENTIAL SITES ARE NOT INCLUDED BECAUSE OF LACK OF ADEQUATE MAPS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR FIELD INSPECTION. SOME SITES ARE PROBABLY YET UNKNOWN. THIS INVENTORY, HOWEVER, IS SUFFICIENTLY COMPLETE TO INDICATE THE MAGNITUDE OF THE UNDEVELOPED WATER POWER RESOURCES OF ALASKA... IN THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OF WATER-POWER RESOURCES, THE TERRITORY WAS DIVIDED INTO SIX REGIONS, SOME OF WHICH WERE FURTHER SUBDIVIDED INTO AREAS OR MAJOR RIVER BASINS. THE DESCRIPTIONS BEGIN WITH THE KETCHIKAN AREA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION AND CONTINUE NORTHWARD AND WESTWARD TO THE ARCTIC REGION." (PP134-135) THIS INVENTORY ALSO INCLUDES AN EXTENSIVE TABLE ENTITLED "SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REGULATED STREAMFLOW" (PP135-137) FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN, SOUTHCENTRAL, AND YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGIONS AS WELL AS A STREAM PROFILE FOR THE TAIYA RIVER POWER PROJECT (1947) SHOWING RESERVIOR, TUNNELS, AND PENSTOCKS AND THE LEWES RIVER FROM MARSH LAKE TO WHITEHORSE. (FACING PAGE, P156) WITH RESPECT TO THE SITES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT "THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION AND THE FOREST SERVICE COMPILED VALUABLE DATA ON MORE THAN 200 (POTENTIAL) POWER SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THIS INFORMATION WAS PUBLISHED IN 1947 AS A JOINT REPORT ENTITLED "WATER, POWER, SOUTHEAST ALASKA". FROM THIS REPORT WERE SELECTED 29 OF THE LARGER PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR INCLUSION IN THIS INVENTORY. MANY OF THE SITES WERE VISITED IN THE FIELD AND THUS MINOR ADJUSTMENTS WERE MADE. ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL SITES ON THE MAINLAND ARE DISCUSSED, SOME OF WHICH WOULD INVOLVE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS W/CANADA. A LIST OF "IMPORTANT STREAMS IN ALASKA" IS ON (P28-29). THE TOTAL POUNDAGE OF FISH FROZEN COMMERCIALY IN 1945 WAS 45,199,556. (P44) THE VALUE OF FURS SHIPPED FROM ALASKA IN 1947 WAS \$7,022,421. (P47) ALASKA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FROM 1880-1947 TOTALLED \$938,373,000 INCLUDING GOLD, COPPER, COAL, SILVER AND OTHERS. (P49) ACCORDING TO 1899 CENSUS FIGURES THERE WERE 48 MANUFACTURING PLANTS OF WHICH 36 WERE

ENGAGED IN CANNING AND PROCESSING FISH. (P64) PAGE 94 HAS A PHOTO OF GOLD PLACER MINING WITH DREDGE AND HYDRAULIC STREAM ON AN UNIDENTIFIED WATER BODY. (P94)

**** REFN 01036 954
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "BLUE LAKE PROJECT, ALASKA", PRINTED IN DEC 1954, IS A REPORT BY DARYL ROBERTS OF THE ALASKA DISTRICT, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. THE REPORT CONCERNS THE FEASIBILITY OF CONSTRUCTING A DAM AT BLUE LAKE, NEAR SITKA. AN IN-DEPTH DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA IS GIVEN. THIS REPORT MAY BE USEFUL FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

**** REFN 01043
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01050
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01051
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01052
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01071 912913
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND
 TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAKE, VEGETATION, ECONOMY
 ABST THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT APPROVED AUGUST 22, 1912 MAKES PROVISIONS FOR THE SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION BY EXPERIMENTAL TESTS OF COAL IN ALASKA FOR USE ON BOARD ANY UNITED STATES VESSEL AND FOR REPORT ON COAL AND COAL FIELDS AVAILABLE FOR PRODUCTION. 75,000 DOLLARS WAS APPROPRIATED. (P5) EXPEDITION PERSONNEL INCLUDES R Y WILLIAMS AND SUMNER SMITH OF BUREAU OF MINES, C A FISHER FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND W R CALVERT, A PRIVATE GEOLOGIST. (P5-6) THEY MADE A JOINT EXAMINATION OF ALL IMPORTANT OPENINGS OR PROSPECT HOLES IN THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD DURING THE LATTER HALF OF AUGUST. (P6) EACH OF THESE MEN PRESENTED A REPORT CONCERNING DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE STUDY WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT, WITH A GENERAL STATEMENT BY J A HOLMES, DIRECTOR BUREAU OF MINES. 26 MINERS AND ASSISTANTS HORSES, AND EQUIPMENT WAS SHIPPED FROM SEATTLE ARRIVING IN KATALLA SEPTEMBER 6, 1912. A 100 TON BARGE LOADED WITH PERSONAL BAGGAGE VALUED AT 1320 DOLLARS AND SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT VALUED AT 9000 DOLLARS BROKE LOOSE FROM THE GAS LAUNCH, PIONEER, AND WAS SWEEPED OUT TO SEA BY A VIOLENT STORM. (P21) WILLIAMS REPORTED THAT A TRAIL WAS BUILT FROM THE CANOE LANDING ON STILL WATER CREEK 4 1/4 MILES TO THE ENCAMPMENT ON TROUT CREEK IN ORDER TO MOVE SUPPLIES UP BY PACK HORSE AND COAL DOWN BY SLED IN WINTER. (P21) C A FISHER DESCRIBED THE GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD AS IRREGULAR RUGGED HILLS TO 2000 FT ALTITUDE AND AN EQUAL AREA OF FEATURELESS LOWLAND A FEW FEET IN ALTITUDE WITH NUMEROUS SMALL STREAMS AND LARGER GLACIAL LAKES. (P29) THE BERING RIVER FIELD IS COVERED WITH MOSS, GRASS AND BRUSH ABOVE TIMBERLINE AND BELOW WITH A DENSE GROWTH OF SPRUCE AND HENLOCK TREES. ROCK EXPOSURES ARE RARE EXCEPT ALONG STREAMS. (P14) COTTONWOOD AND ALDERS ARE FOUND ALONG STREAM COURSES. FISHER, CALVERT AND PARTY MADE EXTENSIVE SURVEYS OF THE COAL DEPOSITS OF THE BERING RIVER FIELD. THEY CONCLUDED THAT THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE FIELD WAS OVERRATED, DUE TO THE LACK OF CONTINUITY OF COALBEDS. (P49) THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER WAS DEVOTED TO THE MINING OPERATION. THE EXTRACTION OF 855 TONS OF SAMPLE COAL WAS COMPLETED NOVEMBER 29. TRANSPORTATION OF THE COAL TO TIDEWATER FROM TROUT CREEK CAMP WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN TWO PHASES FROM THE CAMP TO STILLWATER IT CAME BY DOUBLE END HORSE SLED COMPLETED APRIL 17, 1913. FROM THERE TO CHILKAT, A DISTANCE OF 21 MI, IT WAS TRANSPORTED BY BOAT COMPLETED ON JULY 29, 1913. (P51) ONLY 9 TONS OF COAL WERE

LOST IN TRANSIT. 33 BOATS AND BARGES WERE USED IN THE RIVER TRANSPORT, 21 OF WHICH WERE BUILT IN THE FIELD OUT OF LUMBER KILLED ON THE GROUND. THIS TOTAL INCLUDED TENDER FOR THE LARGE POWER BOATS AND RIVER SKIFF USED DURING THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT OPERATIONS. 13 OF THESE BOATS WERE EQUIPPED WITH POWER. (P52) IT IS NOT CERTAIN WHICH OF THESE BOATS WERE USED WHERE DURING THE EXPEDITION. TOTAL COST OF THE COAL PER TON IS \$2.60. A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COST IS GIVEN ON PAGE 28.

**** REFN 01074 A 899901

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 33 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, PHOTO, FREIGHT

ABST "THE REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE U S REVENUE STEAMER "NUNIVAK" ON THE YUKON RIVER STATION, 1899-1901" CONTAINS INFORMATION INCLUDING A NARRATIVE ABOUT THE "NUNIVAK" AND ITS TIME ON THE YUKON, INFORMATION ON THE YUKON RIVER, MINES AND MINING, ETHNOLOGICAL NOTES AND EXPLORATIONS. LIEUTENANT CANTWELL WROTE THE NARRATIVE AND COMMANDED THE "NUNIVAK". THE "NUNIVAK" WAS A WOODEN VESSEL OF 450 TONS, 209 FEET IN LENGTH, 35 FT BREADTH OF BEAM, 6 FT DEEP AND WHEN LOADED DRAWS 4 1/2 FT OF WATER. (P20) IT HAS TWO ENGINES DEVELOPING 650 HORSEPOWER, AND STEAM IS SUPPLIED BY 2 LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS. (PP20-21) THE "NUNIVAK'S" MAXIMUM SPEED IS 12 KNOTS WHILE 8 KNOTS IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL CRUISING SPEED. (P21) CANTWELL NOTED THE LOAD OF A BARGE TO THE "NUNIVAK" BY THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY AT ST MICHAELS. (P35) ON THE YUKON, CANTWELL NOTED MEETING THE STEAMERS "HANNAH" OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, "LEAH" OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, THE CANADIAN STEAMER "FLORENCE S", THE "HAMILTON", "HANNAH", "ROBERT KERR", "SEATTLE NO 1" AND THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S STEAMER "CUDARY". THE STEAMER "SUSIE" WAS MET LATER AT FORT SHOEMAKER ON THE DALL RIVER, AS WAS THE "P B WEARE". (P72) THE "D R CAMPAELL" WAS MET ON THE YUKON IN 1900 AS WELL AS THE "ALICE" AND THE "BELLE". (P73) THE "POWERS" WAS MET IN LATE SEPTEMBER ON THE YUKON. (P74) IN THE SUMMER OF 1901 CANTWELL ENCOUNTERED THE "LEON" AND THE "MONARCH", TWO RIVER STEAMERS, AT ST MICHAEL. (P104) THE STEAMERS "CITY OF PARIS" AND "ROCK ISLAND" WERE MET NEAR ST MICHAELS IN 1901. (P106) A PHOTO FACING P 108 SHOWS THE "NUNIVAK" BLOCKED UP ON THE BEACH AT ST MICHAELS. FROM 1898 TO 1901, THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY, THE SEATTLE-YUKON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, THE EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY AND THE OLDER ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY ALL OPERATED ON THE YUKON, WITH A TOTAL OF SOME 100 RIVER STEAMERS IN USE. (P129) LARGER VESSELS ON THE YUKON CARRY A CREW OF ABOUT 63 WITH MASTERS PAID \$200 PER MONTH, MATES \$100, CHIEF ENGINEERS \$150, ASSISTANT ENGINEERS \$100, PILOTS \$150, PURSERS \$100, FREIGHT CLERKS \$60, STEWARDS \$100, COOKS \$90, WAITERS \$150, FIREMEN \$75, AND DECK HANDS \$60. SMALLER BOATS USUALLY CARRY 30 IN THEIR CREW. (P135) THE ABOVE FIGURES APPARENTLY REFLECT PRICES IN 1901. A PHOTO FACING P 137 SHOWS THE "NUNIVAK" AT ST MICHAEL BEING HAULED OUT OF THE WATER AFTER THE 1901 SEASON. SEVERAL SPOTS USED AS WINTER QUARTERS ON THE YUKON WERE A LAGOON ENTERED FROM THE RIVER AT FORT HAMILTON, ANDREAFSKI, A SLOUGH OPPOSITE RUSSIAN MISSION, BEAVER CREEK, A SLOUGH AT THE MOUTH OF THE TOZIKAKIT RIVER, DALL RIVER, A SLOUGH NEAR FORT YUKON AND A SLOUGH NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P139)

**** REFN 01074 B 899901

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 33 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, PHOTO, FREIGHT

ABST CANTWELL NOTED A NUMBER OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS ON THE YUKON. KOTLIK IS A SMALL TRADING POST 7 MI ABOVE APHOON MOUTH; 20 MI ABOVE KOTLIK IS NEW FORT HAMILTON, A POST BUILT BY THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY; PITKAS POINT AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER HAS ABOUT 75 ESKIMOS; ANDREAFSKI, WHERE THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAS A SERIES OF BUILDINGS; RUSSIAN MISSION, 112 MI ABOVE ANDREAFSKI, WITH ABOUT 350 ESKIMOS; PINUTE VILLAGE, 38 MI ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION HAS 50 PEOPLE; HOLY CROSS, 28 MI ABOVE PINUTE, WITH A POPULATION OF 350; ANVIK, 47 MILES ABOVE HOLY CROSS; GREYLING ABOUT 22 MI ABOVE ANVIK WITH 75 INDIANS; KALTAG, 54 MI ABOVE GREYLING; NULATO, 40 MI ABOVE KALTAG; KOYUKUK STATION AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, A LARGE NATIVE FISHING VILLAGE OF 75-100 INDIANS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MELOZIKAKIT RIVER; KOKRINES, 120 MI ABOVE KOYUKUK; FORT GIBBON, 10 MI ABOVE THE TOZIKAKIT RIVER; TANANA STATION, A MILE ABOVE THE FORT; ST JAMES MISSION, 3 MI ABOVE TANANA STATION; RAMPART, 75 MI ABOVE ST JAMES MISSION; AND FORT HAHLIN, 65 MILES ABOVE THE PIONEER COAL MINE AND 90 MILES ABOVE RAMPART. (PP140-150) A PHOTO FACING P 140 SHOWS A YUKON TRADING POST. THE PHOTO FACING P 141 SHOWS RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE YUKON. THE PHOTO FACING P 143 SHOWS NATIVE FISH

TRAPS ON THE ANVIK RIVER. THE PHOTO FACING P. 145 SHOWS NULATO, WITH A NUMBER OF BOATS AT THE WATER'S EDGE. RAMPART CITY IS THE SUBJECT OF THE PHOTO FACING P. 149, AND FORT HAMLIN IS SEEN IN THE PHOTO FACING P. 150. THE PHOTO FACING P. 151 SHOWS INDIAN CACHES AT FORT HAMLIN. CANTWELL NOTED THAT ONE YEAR'S OUTFIT FOR A MINER WOULD WEIGH ABOUT 1 TON AND WOULD COST \$117 TRANSPORTATION TO CIRCLE CITY, \$91 AT RAMPART AND \$125 AT BERGMAN ON THE KOYUKUK. (P152) A PHOTO AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE FACING P. 195 SHOWS A SMALL RIVER STEAMER IN WINTER QUARTERS.

**** REFN 01079 965
LUPR 42 41

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST JAMES VANSTONE WROTE "THE ESKIMOS OF THE MUSHAGAK RIVER" FROM ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD WORK DONE IN 1964-65. MUCH OF THE BOOK IS HISTORICAL FROM RUSSIAN AND MISSIONARY ACCOUNTS. THE LAST PART DEALS WITH THE RIVER AND ITS PEOPLE AT THE TIME HE WAS THERE.

**** REFN 01080
KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (THIS IS A PRELIMINARY REPORT; SEE 01081 FOR PERTINENT INFORMATION.)

**** REFN 01081 962
LUPR 11 21

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST ANTHROPOLOGIST JAMES W. VANSTONE LIVED IN POINT HOPE FOR A YEAR TO STUDY THE LIFE AND HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE VILLAGE. HE PUBLISHED HIS FINDINGS IN THIS BOOK, "POINT HOPE: AN ESKIMO VILLAGE IN TRANSITION." "POINT HOPE PEOPLE," EXPLAINS VANSTONE, "WERE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE COASTAL AREA FROM THE MOUTH OF THE UTUOK SOUTH TO THE MOUTH OF THE KIVALINA." (P18) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** REFN 01082 965
STOR 1604
LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "TIKCHIK VILLAGE A NINETEENTH CENTURY RIVERINE COMMUNITY IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA" BY JAMES W VANSTONE 1968. THIS IS AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PUBLICATION OUT OF THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. FIELD WORK AND EXCAVATIONS WERE CONDUCTED BETWEEN JUNE 17, 1965 AND AUGUST 17, 1965. THESE DATES ARE USED ON A FAMULUS SHEETS. OFTEN THE DATE 1800 IS USED AS THE BEGINING DATE. THIS IS SO BECAUSE THE RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS GAVE EVIDENCE OF MATERIAL CULTURE FROM THE 1800'S ONLY AND THE INFORMANT SPOKE OF HIS LIFE IN THE TIKCHEK AREA WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE 1800'S (LATE 1800'S)

**** REFN 01085
KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (NO WATERBODIES EVEN MENTIONED)

**** REFN 01086 969
KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. CANADA

**** REFN 01087 971
LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, LAKE, RIVER

ABST RAMON B VITT IN 1971 WROTE HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS" BASED ON A SUMMER'S FIELD WORK AND SECONDARY SOURCES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. "ALL THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES ENTERING THE TANANA RIVER FROM THE WEST ARE SWIFT MOVING, TURBID STREAMS WITH INTRICATE BRAIDED CHANNELS. THE HEADWATERS OF THESE STREAMS LOCATED IN THE RUGGED ALASKA RANGE. THE STREAMS ENTERING FROM THE EAST ARE CLEAR AND BETTER SUITED TO ABORIGINAL FISHING TECHNIQUES." (P46) VITT CITED MCKENNAN'S STATEMENT THAT SALMON WERE NOT AN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4234

IMPORTANT SOURCE OF FOOD ON THE TANANA UPSTREAM FROM GOODPASTER RIVER. RATHER, WHITEFISH WERE TAKEN BY WEIRS AND TRAPS ON CLEARWATER STREAMS NEAR THEIR OUTLETS FROM LAKES. (P46) IN THE UPPER TANANA AREA, ICE WILL SUPPORT A MAN BY LATE OCT. AND BREAKUP OCCURS IN FIRST WEEK OF MAY. (P50) BLACK SPRUCE IS THE DOMINANT TREE IN THE AREA UP TO 4,000 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P51) THERE ARE NUMEROUS THAW LAKES IN AREAS OF FINE-SILT ALLUVIUM. (P51) WHEN THE DESCRIPTION REFERS TO EARLIER PRACTICES 1929 WILL BE THE DATE USED BECAUSE MCKENNA MADE OBSERVATIONS IN 1929 AND BECAUSE THE PEOPLE WHOM VITT INTERVIEWED IN 1971 WERE IN THEIR 80'S AND YOUNGER. THIS IS A GOOD OVERVIEW OF INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND HUNTING TERRITORIES AROUND NABESNA AND THE LOWER FORTYHILE REGION.

**** REFN 01088 972

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION

ABST RUSSELL VIZINA FOR HIS MASTER'S THESIS EVALUATED THE WATER QUALITY IN ALASKAN CAMPGROUNDS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1972. IN THE KENAI-SOLDOTNA AREA THE RANGE OF DISSOLVED SOLIDS APPEARS TO BE FROM 18 MG/L AT KASILOF RIVER TO 140 MG/L AT SWANSON RIVER. GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF OBSERVED HARDNESS IS 1185 MG/L AT BELUGA LAKE. (P21) IRON CONTENT OF SURFACE WATERS IS VARIABLE WITH A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF 2.0 MG/L AT BEAVER CREEK. (P24) IN THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA AREA THERE NOW APPEARS TO BE A PROBLEM IN MOST STREAMS WITH RANGES FROM 0.1 MG/L TO 0.8 MG/L. THE DISSOLVED SOLIDS CONTENT RANGES FROM 24 MG/L AT THE CARACHATNA RIVER TO 234 MG/L AT CARIBOU CREEK. (P24)

**** REFN 01088 972

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION

ABST RUSSELL VIZINA FOR HIS MASTER'S THESIS EVALUATED THE WATER QUALITY IN ALASKAN CAMPGROUNDS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1972. "THE COPPER RIVER BASIN SHOWS RANGES IN DISSOLVED SOLIDS CONTENT FROM 21 MG/L AT POWER CREEK NEAR CORDOVA TO 177 MG/L AT THE COPPER RIVER AT CHITINA. TOTAL HARDNESS RANGES FROM A LOW OF 15 MG/L AT POWER CREEK TO A HIGH OF 146 MG/L AT WILLOW LAKE. THE OBSERVED TEMPERATURE RANGE IS FROM 32 F TO 37 F. THE COPPER RIVER BELOW CHITINA HAS HAD A SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION OF ABOUT 1700 MG/L FOR A 9 YEAR PERIOD. IT APPEARS FROM AVAILABLE DATA THAT THE CHEMICAL QUALITY OF THE WATER IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN IS ACCEPTABLE FOR MOST USES." (P21)

**** REFN 01089

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (POETRY)

**** REFN 01093

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01096

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01098 874968

LUPR 60 22 30

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST DAVID WHARTON'S "THE ALASKAN GOLD RUSH" REVIEWS THE EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES OF THE MAJOR GOLD RUSHES IN ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE. WHARTON MAKES HIS ACCOUNT COLORFUL BY STRESSING VARIOUS ANECDOTES OF MINING CAMP LIFE. IN MANY CASES, HIS WORK SIMPLY REPEATS THE STANDARD ACCOUNTS THAT HAVE BEEN RECORDED ALREADY (E.G. FAIRBANKS, NONE) SUCH REDUNDANT MATERIAL HAS BEEN PASSED OVER HERE. DATES GIVEN COVER PERIOD OF TIME MENTIONED IN DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 01099 905910

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST GRIT, GRIEF, AND GOLD BY F. B. WHITING IS A RAMBLING SENTIMENTAL MEMOIR OF THE CAREER OF THE BUILDER AND CAPITALIST H. J. HENEY, BUILDER OF THE WHITE PASS R. R. AND A PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COPPER RIVER RR. THIS BOOK EMPHASIZES THE COLORFUL AND PERSONAL, HAVING LIMITED SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01103

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (POETRY)

**** REFN 01107

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01108

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01109 898933

LUPR 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST BARRETT WILLOUGHBY'S ALASKANS ALL PROVIDES AN ENTERTAINING COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT, COLORFUL ALASKANS AND THEIR EXPLOITS FROM THE GOLD RUSH OF '98 TO 1933. THOSE ALASKANS WRITTEN ABOUT INCLUDE FATHER HUBBARD ("GLACIER PRIEST") BEN EIELSON, AND CAPT. LOUIS LANE.

**** REFN 01111

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 01115

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01116

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01119

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 01121

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01123 878

LUPR 60 30

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST S. HALL YOUNG "THE HUSHING PARSON," RECORDED THE APPROXIMATELY 20 YEARS HE SPENT IN ALASKA IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY. YOUNG WAS A MISSIONARY AT WRANGELL FROM 1878-1888, AND HE FOLLOWED THE GOLD RUSH AFTER THE KLONDIKE STRIKE OF 1897.

**** REFN 01124

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4236

KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ("THE STORY OF THE 'MANHATTAN'")

**** REFN 01125
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01127 954
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST OSCAR LEWIS WROTE "GEORGE DAVIDSON, PIONEER WEST COAST SCIENTIST" IN 1954. MOST OF BOOK IS NON-ALASKA RELATED.

**** REFN 01128 952953
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "A BASIS FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT IN ALASKA", WILBUR L. LIBBY, IS A THESIS SUBMITTED IN MAY 1954; THE PURPOSE OF THE WORK WAS DIRECTED TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT METHODS FOR THE BEAVER ON A BIOLOGICALLY SOUND BASIS. THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED ON IN INTERIOR ALASKA DURING 1952 AND 1953; THE FIELD WORK TOOK PLACE IN THESE YEARS AND IS CONSIDERED TO BE AN EXPEDITION BY THIS ABSTRACTER.

**** REFN 01129
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION

**** REFN 01130 932935
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST WALDENAR ENGVALD LILLO WROTE HIS DISSERTATION, "THE ALASKA GOLD MINING COMPANY AND THE CAPE NONE CONSPIRACY", IN 1935. MOST OF HIS INFORMATION COMES FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD AND THE CONTEMPT OF COURT TRIAL PROCEEDINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH MEANS THAT THE BULK OF THE WORK ARE SENATORIAL DEBATES AND TRIAL PROCEEDING QUOTES. HE APPARENTLY DID NOT READ THE NONE COURT RECORDS. OF INTEREST ARE 2 LENGTHY LETTERS IN THE APPENDIX WRITTEN BY WILLIAM H. MEYSON IN 1932 IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS BY LILLO. MEYSON WAS THE ATTORNEY FOR THE PIONEER MINING CO CLAIMS ON ANVIL CREEK WHICH ALEX MCKENZIE JUMPED. THIS IS LEGAL HISTORY.

**** REFN 01131 931
 LUPR 11 12 13
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST IN 1931 CHARLES AND ANNE LINDBERGH MADE A FLIGHT "NORTH TO THE ORIENT", FROM NEW YORK TO CHINA EXPLORING POSSIBLE AIR ROUTE FROM THE U.S. TO ASIA. THEIR PLANE WAS THE SIRIUS, A 600 HORSEPOWER SINGLE ENGINE PLANE WITH PONTOONS "THAT WOULD ENABLE US TO LAND IN HUDSON BAY, ON THE MANY INLAND LAKES THROUGHOUT CANADA, ALONG THE COAST OF ALASKA AND SIBERIA, AND AMONG THE JAPANESE ISLANDS." (P26) THEIR FLIGHT IN ALASKA TOOK THEM FROM AKLAVIK, IN CANADA, ACROSS THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN TO BARROW, WHERE THEY LANDED IN THE BARROW LAGOON. (P254) FROM THE BARROW LAGOON THEY TOOK OFF FOR NONE, FOLLOWING THE COAST, AND LANDED FOR THE NIGHT AT SHISHMAREF INLET, BEFORE REACHING NONE ON AUGUST 11, 1931. ON AUGUST 14 THEY TOOK OFF FOR KAMCHATKA. TWO MAPS DRAWN BY LINDBERGH ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01132
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. A CHILD'S GENERAL HISTORY.

**** REFN 01133
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (CANADA)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4237

**** REFN 01134
 KEYM NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. A PAMPHLET ON ALASKA, 1897. VERY, VERY GENERAL.

**** REEN 01136
 KEYM NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (VERY GENERAL; WRITTEN FOR TEEN-AGE AUDIENCE; READS LIKE FICTION BUT HAS ACTUAL PHOTOS. MOST OF THE TRIP IS ON STEAMER ON YUKON.)

**** REFN 01137 954
 LUPR 60
 KEYM GENERAL
 ABST "HOME ON THE BEAR'S DOMAIN" IS MARTHA MARTIN'S ACCOUNT OF HER FAMILY'S 40 YRS. IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1954. AUTHOR SAYS HER NAME IS A PSEUDONYM. SHE APPARENTLY DOES NOT WANT HER LOCATION KNOWN, EITHER, AS SHE RARELY MENTIONS PLACE NAMES OR WATERBODY NAMES. THIS RESEARCHER'S GUESS IS THAT AUTHOR LIVED BETWEEN SITKA AND MAINLAND, PROBABLY ON AN ISLAND SE OF SITKA; AUTHOR AND FAMILY OPERATED A SMALL MINE, WHICH THEY CALLED "HILL MINE" SINCE IT WAS UP THE HILL AND CONNECTED BY A TRAMWAY TO THEIR MAIN QUARTERS ON THE BEACH. THEY USUALLY HAD ABOUT 2-3 WORKERS ON THE MINE BUT NEVER MADE MUCH MONEY FROM THE MINE. THIS BOOK MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION FOR LATER RESEARCH, BUT AUTHOR'S LOCATION CANNOT BE DETERMINED FROM THIS TEXT ALONE.

**** REFN 01140
 KEYM NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REEN 01144
 KEYM NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REEN 01145 A 925928
 LUPR 22 35 32 31
 KEYM GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, ROUTE, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR HAZEL BERTO AND HUSBAND JOHN FIRST CAME TO ALASKA IN 1925, ABOARD THE GOVERNMENT SHIP BOXER HEADED FOR BLUE RIDGE ("SOME 80 MILES EAST OF NOME", P9) ON THE FISH RIVER. THEY HAD A CONTRACT WITH THE INDIAN BUREAU TO TEACH SCHOOL. THEY STAYED IN BLUE RIDGE (WHICH ISN'T LISTED IN ORTH AND ISN'T LOCATED ON USGS MAPS) FOR ONE YEAR AND WERE TRANSFERRED TO PILOT STATION ON THE YUKON RIVER IN THE SUMMER OF 1926. THEY WENT TO SEATTLE IN THE SUMMER OF 1927 AND RETURNED TO PILOT STATION THAT SEPTEMBER. IN 1925, THEY CAME TO BLUE RIDGE VIA THE BERING SEA, INTO NORION SOUND, AND STOPPED AT GOLOVIN IN GOLOVIN BAY. ONE PASSENGER GOT DEE AT ST MICHAEL, HER POINT OF DEBARKATION FOR RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P11) SOME TIME IN MID-APRIL, WITH SIGNS OF SPRING AROUND, AUTHOR SAYS, "THE GRASS ON THE TUNDRA LIFTED AND DRANK FROM THE DEEPENING WATER-HILLS AT ITS FEET." (P82) ONE COUPLE PLANS TO LEAVE FOR NOME AT A TIME WHEN THE ICE IS JUST STARTING TO SOFTEN AND IS DANGEROUS. THEY PLAN TO GO BY WAY OF SOLOMON. (P86) "IT'S A LONG WAY TO NOME ON DANGEROUS ICE." (P86) AUTHORS TOOK A DAY'S CAMPING TRIP IN EARLY TO MID-MAY. THEY CAMPED AT "A BROOK PROTECTED BY SAPLINGS", AND THAT BROOK FROZE DURING THE NIGHT. (P88) THEY DO NOT IDENTIFY THE BROOK. AUTHORS TOOK A TRIP BY BOAT UP THE FISH RIVER TO COUNCIL IN EARLY SUMMER 1926 AND TRAVELLED A SHORT DISTANCE (HALF-DAY'S TRIP) OVERLAND IN A BOXCAR PULLED BY DOGS TO GET TO OPHIR CREEK. (P109) NEARING OPHIR CREEK THEY SAW "GREAT DREDGES STANDING IN THE MIDST OF GOUGED-OUT RIVER GRAVEL AND IN ISOLATED PONDS." (P109) SOME TIME IN NOV-DEC 1926 IN PILOT STATION ON THE YUKON, "A REINDEER, PULLING A SLED, APPEARED ON THE FAR BANK OF THE RIVER." (P143) BERTO, PROBABLY MEANS THE YUKON RIVER, ALTHOUGH THE VILLAGE IS ALSO SEPARATED BY A SMALLER UNNAMED STREAM. ONE OF THE VILLAGE DOGS ATTACKED AND KILLED THE REINDEER, AND THE REINDEER'S OWNER SHOT THE DOG. A MEETING WAS HELD TO SEE WHO MUST PAY DAMAGES. ONE QUESTION CONSIDERED WAS "DID THE DEER-DRAWN SLED HAVE A RIGHT ON THE RIVER?". (P143) IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE DEER OWNER HAD TO PAY DAMAGES FOR SHOOTING THE DOG. (P143) ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM OUTSIDE IN SEPT. 1927, THEY TOOK A TRAIN FROM SEWARD TO NENANA. AT NENANA, THEY NOTED: "NENANA LOOKED A GAUNT OUTPOST OF CIVILIZATION. THERE WERE FISHING SHACKS AT THE WATER'S EDGE." (P179) SHE DOES NOT INDICATE WHETHER THE

SHACKS WERE ON THE NENANA RIVER OR THE TANANA RIVER. A MAP OF THEIR TRIPS IS INCLUDED AND IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01145 B 925928

LUPR 22 35 32 31

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, ROUTE, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THEIR HOUSE IN PILOT STATION ON THE YUKON RIVER WAS SEPARATED FROM THE REST OF THE VILLAGE BY A FOOTBRIDGE. ANOTHER PART OF THE VILLAGE WAS BELOW THAT, "CLOSE TO THE RIVER'S EDDY." (P120) ON USGS 1:63,360 MAP, PILOT STATION IS LOCATED ON A SHORT UNNAMED STREAM THAT WIDENS AT ITS MOUTH AND FLOWS INTO THE YUKON AT A SHARP ANGLE, FORMING A VERY SHALL BAY-LIKE MOUTH. AUTHORS TOOK A SMALL BOAT ON THE TIMES THEY WENT TO THE LOWER PORTION OF THE VILLAGE. (P120) SOMETIMES THE TRIP WAS ROUGH ALTHOUGH NOT EAR: "I COULDN'T HOLD HER STEADY IN THE HIGH WIND. I COULDN'T PULL HER OUT OF THE CURRENT." (P126) THE VILLAGERS IN PILOT STATION ON THE YUKON GO ACROSS THE RIVER AND UP A SLOUGH TO THEIR REINDEER CAMPS EVERY YEAR. (P121) THIS SLOUGH IS PROBABLY THE KASHNUK SLOUGH.

**** REFN 01146

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST A H BROOKS GIVES AN OVERVIEW OF ALASKAN HISTORY FROM THE VOYAGE OF V BERING UNTIL THE FORMATION OF ALASKA'S TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. MUCH DISCUSSION IS GIVEN TO THE NUMEROUS EXPEDITIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TEAMS THAT TRAVERSED THE TRAILS AND WATERWAYS OF ALASKA. THE CHILKOOT PASS, USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE KLONDIKERS, IS ABOUT 20 MILES FROM TIDEMATER AT DYEA INLET. THE 3100 FT SLOPE THAT LED TO THE PASS REQUIRED THE GOLD SEEKERS TO TRANSPORT THEIR SUPPLIES ON THEIR BACKS. THE SLOPE LEADING DOWN FROM THE PASS ABOUT 500 FT CAME TO REST AT CRATER LAKE, "AND FROM HERE ON THE ROUTE WAS BY WATER GRADE." (P.7)

**** REFN 01147 914

LUPR 31 32 33 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION

ABST ALFRED H BROOKS WRITES OF MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION IN ALASKA IN 1914. HIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB. HE INCLUDES GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES, RANGERS, GLACIERS, GLACIATION, MOVEMENT OF GLACIERS, EXPLORATION AND MOUNTAINEERING. THERE ARE FULL PAGE PHOTOS AND MAPS. THERE IS MUCH REFERENCE TO MAJOR RIVERS OF ALASKA IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE MAJOR MOUNTAINS RANGES. MUCH GENERAL INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN REGARD TO FEATURES OF RIVER VALLEYS AND BASINS. GEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE IS EVEN TO THE FORMATION OF THE ENTIRE ALASKAN LAND MASS. IN REGARDS TO GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES, BROOKS SAYS THAT THE PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM, WHILE IN GENERAL AN AREA OF HIGH RELIEF, IS BROKEN BY MANY BROAD DRAINAGE BASINS AND SOME LOWLANDS. (P1) IN DISCUSSING THE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES, FURTHER, OF ALASKA, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE CENTRAL PLATEAU REGION. "BEYOND THE INLAND FRONT OF THIS SYSTEM, THE ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY CHANGES FROM SNOW COVERED RANGES AND NARROW STEEP-WALLED VALLEYS GIVE WAY TO A BROAD ROLLING UPLAND BROKEN BY WIDE, FLAT GRASS AND TIMBERED VALLEY FLOORS. HERE THE INTERSTEAN AREAS ARE FLAT WITH A MESA-LIKE FORM." (P12) THIS ENTIRE AREA IS DRAINED BY TWO MAJOR RIVERS.

**** REFN 01148

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01152

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01154 942961

LUPR 31 35 32 22

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FREIGHT, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE AUTHOR W H CARLSON AND MAJ GEORGE BRODSKY SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS IN ALASKA TOWARD THE END OF WW II TO GET MATERIAL FOR A STORY ON MEAN VICTORY WHICH WAS CLASSIFIED BY THE AIR FORCE. SEVERAL YEARS LATER THE BOOK WAS

DECLASSIFIED AND USED BY THE AUTHOR FOR THIS BOOK-LIFELINES THROUGH THE ARCTIC, 1962. PRIMARILY THE BOOK DEALS WITH GREENLAND BUT SOME GENERAL MATERIAL IS INCLUDED ABOUT AIR FORCE ACTIVITIES IN ALASKA DURING THE WAR. THE ACTIVITIES SURROUNDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AIRROUTE BETWEEN GREAT FALLS, MONTANA AND SIBERIA, CALLED ALSIB. BASES WERE ESTABLISHED AT NONE, GALENA, FAIRBANKS, EDMONTON, CANADA, AND GREAT FALLS. (P178) A DEV LINE WAS ESTABLISHED FROM THE US-CANADIAN BORDER 3000 MI TO BEECH ISLAND WITH 60 MANNED STATIONS. THIS WAS AN ALARM SYSTEM. (P192) AUTHOR MENTIONS PLANES LANDING AT BARROW. (P246) WAINWRIGHT (P220), NONE, (P177, 178, 182) AND ANCHORAGE (P148) HE ALSO MENTIONS FISH LAKE WHERE "THE MEN BUILT A BOAT WITH A WOODEN FRAME COVERED WITH CANVAS AND WATERPROOFED WITH PINE PITCH. THEY LAUNCHED IT AND CROSSED THE LAKE TO HUNT. THEY CAME BACK WITH 1000 POUNDS OF MOOSE MEAT." (P162) THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE LAKE CAN NOT BE DETERMINED. IT IS PROBABLY NEAR TANACROSS. FAIRBANKS WAS THE CENTER OF THIS ROUTE (PP147-160) AND RECEIVED LARGE SHIPMENTS OF CARGO (P167-170). IT WAS CALLED LADD AIR FORCE BASE AT THAT TIME. MANY SOVIETS WERE STATIONED IN NONE, GALENA AND FAIRBANKS (P178). THEY WERE TRAINED AT LADD AND BIG DELTA. (P182) THE ONLY MENTION OF A RIVER FOR FAIRBANKS WAS IN TERMS OF SUPPLIES. SUPPLIES GOT SOILED UP. HALF NEVER ARRIVED AND DUE TO LACK OF STORAGE, "AT FAIRBANKS THE POOL OF SUPPLIES... WAS STRUNG OUT ALONG A RIVER BANK IN HAPHAZARD PILES. (P123) THEY WERE BURIED IN SNOW AND SOME NOT COVERED. WHETHER HE IS REFERRING TO THE TANANA RIVER, CHENA RIVER, OR CHENA SLOUGH IS NOT DETERMINED.

**** REFN 01155 951
LUPR 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION
ABST CHASE TELLS ABOUT THE IMPORTATION OF 23 BUFFALO FROM MONTANA TO THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA AND SAYS THAT "DOWING TO THE LIGHT SNOWFALL AND ABUNDANCE OF NATIVE FEED AVAILABLE - ESPECIALLY WILD PEAVINE ALONG THE RIVER BOTTOMS - THESE ANIMALS HAVE TRIVED BEYOND EXPECTATION." (P31) THE BUFFALO WERE IMPORTED IN THE LATE 1920'S. (P30) DURING THE "FIRST 24 YRS EXISTENCE OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION", ONLY 12 MILLION DOLLARS HAD BEEN SPENT FOR ROAD BUILDING. AMONG OTHER TRAILS AND ROADS, THIS INCLUDED "712 MILES OF FLAGGED ROADS OVER THE ICE." (P70) THE ENTIRE ROAD SYSTEM COMPRISES ROADS IN ALL PARTS OF THE TERRITORY EXCEPT THE VAST REGION NORTH OF THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS. (P70) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** REFN 01158
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01159
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01160
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01161 960
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST WILSON LISKE ERSKINE WROTE HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY "WHITE WATERS" AN ALASKAN ADVENTURE" IN 1960. HE WAS OF THE FOURTH GENERATION ERSKINES WHO LIVED AND WORKED IN ALASKA. HIS GREAT-GRANDFATHER WAS THE CAPTAIN OF THE "FIDELITY" THE FIRST SHIP REGISTERED IN U. S. ALASKA OWNED. "THE "FIDELITY" BROUGHT NEWS OF THE SALE TO THE PRIBILOFS. HIS FOREBEARERS WORKED FOR THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. HIS FATHER BOUGHT THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS AT KODIAK, WHICH INCLUDED BARANOV'S LOG CASTLE AND STONE QUAY. ERSKINE WAS RAISED IN BARANOV'S CASTLE. (PP.16-18) THE FAMILY WERE CAPTAINS OF OCEAN VESSELS AND MASTER MARINERS.

**** REFN 01162
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4240

**** REFN 01168 899
LUPR 41 42
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST JOHN TAYLOR HAMILTON WROTE A HISTORY OF THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS ON THE KUSKOKWIM, ENTITLED "THE BEGINNINGS OF THE MORAVIAN MISSION IN ALASKA," PRINTED 1899. THIS PAMPHLET ESSENTIALLY SOLICITS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

**** REFN 01171 896897
LUPR 34
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,RIVER,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL
ABST WM HASKELL WROTE "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELD" VERY SOON AFTER HE RETURNED FROM THE KLONDIKE IN 1897. HE AND HIS PARTNER JOE NIEKER WENT OVER CHILCOOT PASS IN 1896, THEY CHECKED OUT THE 40 MILE DISTRICT AND WENT ON TO CIRCLE CITY, THEN LATER WENT TO THE KLONDIKE. HE WROTE ABOUT CIRCLE CITY AND THE YUKON: "A LARGE NUMBER OF STREAMS FLOW INTO IT, ALL CALLED CREEKS, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE. SMALL STEAMERS COULD MAKE THEIR WAY UP THEM BUT FOR THE BARS AT POINTS." (P159)

**** REFN 01173 935
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST B R HUBBARD CRADLE OF THE STORMS, 1935. THE TRUE STORY OF THE "GLACIER PRIEST" AND HIS EXPEDITION INTO THE ANIAKCHAK CRATER. PUBLICATION DATE IS USED FOR BEGINNING DATE.

**** REFN 01175 954
LUPR 12 11 33
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST NUNAMIUT-HELGE INGSTAD 1954 (PUBLICATION) THIS IS A STORY ABOUT A NORWEGIAN MAN WHO SPENDS A YEAR LIVING WITH THE INLAND ESKIMO PEOPLE NEAR ANAKTUVUK PASS. THE DATE 1954 IS USED ON ALL FANULUS SHEETS.

**** REFN 01182
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01184
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 01185
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01187 922923
LUPR 32 33 34
KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER
ABST DESCRIBE IN "A NATURALIST IN ALASKA" THEIR OLAUS AND ADOLPH MURIE, TRAVELS WITH 2 SLEDS AND SEVEN DOGS ON A RECONNAISSANCE OF NORTHERN ALASKA IN 1922-1923 TO DETERMINE THE MIGRATION OF THE CARIBOU. THEY SHIPPED THE DOGS AND SLEDS IN A FREIGHT CAR FROM FAIRBANKS TO NENANA DUE TO LACK OF SUFFICIENT SHOW. FROM NENANA THEY TRAVELLED TO HINTO, THE FIRST ROAD HOUSE, AND THEN ON TO TANANA, THEN DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO KOKRINES, INTO THE HILLS TO A REINDEER HERD, BACK TO TANANA, AND ACROSS COUNTRY TO ALATNA. AFTER SPENDING CHRISTMAS IN ALATNA THEY ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE KOBUK RIVER ACROSS COUNTRY BUT WERE PREVENTED BY DENSE WILLOWS AND ALDERS OVER SWAMPY COUNTRY. THEY TURNED BACK TO THE ALATNA AND BROKE TRAIL FOR 150 MI TO THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA AND KUTUK RIVER AND THENCE TO WISEMAN AND ACROSS COUNTRY TO THE CHANDALAR RIVER, BEAVER, FORT YUKON, CIRCLE, AND BACK TO FAIRBANKS ON APRIL 26,1923. (PP6-7) ADOLPH MURIE STUDIED MANY ANIMALS, PRIMARILY IN MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, AND IS A WELL KNOWN NATURALIST.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4241

**** REFN 01189
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (MOSTLY POLAR)

**** REFN 01190
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (RAILROAD AT SEWARD AND WHITTIER)

**** REFN 01192
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (SIBERIA, CANADA)

**** REFN 01193
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01197 964966
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE, PHOTO, VEGETATION
 ABST "ADVENTURES WITH ARCTIC WILDLIFE" IS AN ACCOUNT BY GILBERT AND VIVIAN STAENDER OF THEIR STAY AT LOON LAKE NEAR JOHN RIVER. THEY SPENT THE SUMMERS OF 1964 AND 1966 THERE, FOR PLEASURE AND TO GATHER WILDLIFE SAMPLES FOR THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. THESE SAMPLES WERE TO BE TESTED FOR PRESENCE OF PESTICIDES AND POISONS. PHOTO CAPTION: "LOOKING DOWN ON AN ARCTIC RIVER, FLYING IN TO LOON LAKE. NOTICE THE FROZEN LAKES, AND THE 'MOSAIC', CAUSED BY FREEZING AND THAWING." (P19) SHARP BENDS OF A RIVER ARE IN PHOTO; NO ICE ON RIVER; 3 LAKES WITH ICE, SOLID BUT NOT TO EDGES, ARE VISIBLE. LAND IS FLAT. (P19) ON JULY 4, THEY TOOK A HIKE, HEADING N OUT OF CAMP. SOON, "WE ENTERED A NARROW GORGE WHERE RIPPLING WATERFALLS SPLASHED DOWN A ROCKY STAIRCASE. GREAT CHUNKS OF ICE CLUNG TO THE STONY CLIFFS, SUSPENDED OVER THE CASCAADING WATERS." (P69) NOT SPECIFYING WHETHER STILL REFERRING TO SAME STREAM, THEY SAY: "FOLLOWING A SMALL STREAM, WE CLIMBED UP INTO A NARROW CANYON." VISIBILITY WAS LIMITED. (P69) THEY CAME OUT OF THE CANYON AT 3500-FT ELEVATION. (P69) PHOTO (P70) SHOWS VIVIAN BESIDE THE CREEK FIRST MENTIONED ABOVE. THERE IS A WATERFALL ABOUT 5 FT HIGH; THE CREEK APPEARS TO BE ONLY A FEW FT WIDE. BANKS ARE STEEP, SLATE-LIKE ROCK, PATCH OF ICE FORMS AN ARC 4-5 FT HIGH ACROSS THE TOP OF THE WATERFALL. (P70) WORKING EASTWARD, STILL AT 3500-FT ELEVATION, "WE FOUND EXCELLENT WALKING ON FIRM GRAVELLY SOIL-DRY TUNDRA WITH VEGETATION AN INCH OR 2 HIGH... THERE WERE LAKES, WITH ICE AROUND THE BORDER." (P74) GIL COMMENTED THAT IN THIS AREA WOLVES ARE HUNTED FOR THEIR HIDES AND FOR A \$50 BOUNTY. (P183) IN EARLY AUG, DESCRIBING BERRIES IN THE VICINITY, THEY MENTION CROWBERRIES, BEARBERRIES, BLUEBERRIES, GROUND CRANBERRIES, CLOUDBERRIES, AND RED CURRANTS. (P199)

**** REFN 01203
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (SEA ROUTE BETWEEN SEATTLE AND ALASKA)

**** REFN 01204 956956
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, GENERAL, VEGETATION, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, PAST USAGE
 ABST THIS IS A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE KOTZEBUE, AND THE NOATAK, KOBUK REGION "WITHIN THIS AREA ALL OF THE MAJOR AVENUES OF TRADE CONVERGE UPON KOTZEBUE ALL OF THESE RIVERS ARE NAVIGABLE FOR FAIR SIZED RIVERBOATS FOR AT LEAST A PORTION OF THEIR LENGTH AND THEY PROVIDE THE MAJOR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THIS AREA. THE COASTAL AREA OF THE KOTZEBUE, NOATAK, KOBUK REGION IS FLAT WITH MANY LAKES AND GREAT MEANDERING RIVERS." (P2) STEAMSHIP TRANSPORTATION IS NECESSARILY LIMITED TO JULY, AUG, AND SEPT, AFTER THE ICE GOES OUT IN THE SPRING AND BEFORE FREEZEUP IN THE FALL. (P4) THE ENTIRE KOBUK VALLEY IS TIMBERED TO WITHIN 50 MI OF THE COAST AND THE NOATAK VALLEY IS TIMBERED AS FAR NORTH AS THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK. (P9) FREIGHT MUST BE TRANSPORTED TO THE UP RIVER VILLAGES. THE USUAL METHOD IS TO USE SHALLOW DRAFT BARGES AND RIVER TUGS WHICH CAN NAVIGATE THE SHALLOW WATERS OF THE NOATAK AND KOBUK RIVERS. FREIGHT BECOMES A FORTHIMABLE COST WHEN TRANSPORTATION INCLUDES A

HUNDRED OR MORE MILES OF RIVER NAVIGATION. (P23) THE NOATAK RIVER BASIN ENCOMPASSES MORE THAN 12,000 SQUARE MI AND IS DIVIDED INTO UPPER AND LOWER VALLEYS BY A SERIES OF CANYONS IN A 70 MI STRETCH MIDWAY DOWN THE RIVER. (P11)

**** REFN 01208 790938

LUPR 52 53 31 35 41

KEYW GENERAL, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY

ABST THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA IS WHAT THE TITLE SAYS. THE AUTHOR, A J BARRON TRACES THE HISTORY FROM EARLY RUSSIAN EXPLORER'S OBSERVATIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A AGRICULTURE COLONY IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY FROM 1935-1938. EXPERIMENT STATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED AT KODIAK, SITKA, KENAI, RAMPART, COPPER CENTER, FAIRBANKS, NEAR ISLAND, KALSIN BAY, AND MATANUSKA. (P50) IN 1905, HOMESTEADS WERE RECORDED FOR CIRCLE, FAIRBANKS, AND COPPER CENTER. (P58) THE PRINCIPLE AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE BECAME THE MATANUSKA, TANANA, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM VALLEYS. (P88) IN GENERAL THE LAND AND WEATHER IN ALASKA HAS NOT BEEN SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE. THE AREA FROM SEWARD TO FAIRBANKS WAS THE BEST PLACE TO SETTLE BECAUSE OF THE RAILROAD CORRIDOR. (P87) THE MATANUSKA VALLEY BECAUSE IT IS RELATED TO THE SUSITNA RIVER (P80) IS COVERED UNDER A SUSITNA RIVER SHEET AND FAIRBANKS AND TANANA VALLEY ARE ONE OF TANANA RIVER SHEET.

**** REFN 01212 924

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ARTHUR GREY FULLERTON AND HIS WIFE NANCY WERE MISSIONARIES WHO LEFT SEATTLE 1924 FOR A MISSION AT TANANA. FULLERTON WROTE HIS MEMOIRES WHEN HE WAS 91 YRS OLD. THE BOOK IS A PHOTOCOPY OF TYPED PAGES WITH PICTURES. HE STAYED IN ALASKA FOR OVER 20 YEARS, LIVING AT TANANA AND EAGLE ON THE YUKON.

**** REFN 01214 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ROBERT B HANTON, "SOILS OF THE NORTHWAY JUNCTION AREA, ALASKA", 1973.

**** REFN 01215

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01218

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT MISSIONS IN CANADA.

**** REFN 01219 914

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONS SEVERAL UNNAMED MOUNTAIN STREAMS BETWEEN SKAGHAY AND HAINES THAT ARE UNLOCATABLE ON THE BASIS OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN. (P86)

**** REFN 01219 914917

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER

ABST H. RUTZBECK WRITES ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES IN ALASKA, IN THE AREA BETWEEN JUNEAU AND WHITEHORSE, CANADA, BETWEEN 1914 AND 1917. HIS ACCOUNT IS IN DIARY FORM AND "ACTION-PACKED", ORIENTED TOWARD BUILDING A HOME IN ALASKA. HE MENTIONS SEVERAL UNNAMED AND UNIDENTIFIABLE MOUNTAIN STREAMS BETWEEN SKAGHAY AND HAINES. (P86)

**** REFN 01222 00010 970

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAPPING

ABST SLIM CARLSON TRAPPED IN THE VICINITY OF LAKE MINCHUMINA FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS. IN THIS THREE PART ARTICLE WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN THE "ALASKA SPORTSMAN" DURING THE SUMMER OF 1970 CARLSON RECALLS HIS MORE MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES AS WELL AS THE ROUTINE TASKS OF TRAPPING. THE ARTICLE SUFFERS FROM AN ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC DATES, BUT IT DOES PROVIDE INFORMATION ON LITTLE-KNOWN WATER BODIES. SLIM CARLSON WAS WELL-KNOWN THROUGHOUT INTERIOR ALASKA AS A FIRST-CLASS TRAPPER. THE ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN THE MAY, JUNE, AND JULY ISSUES, OF 1970.

**** REFN 01222 00012 946965

LUPR 32

KEYW GENERAL, HUNTING, NO TRAFF

ABST "RETURN TO NABESNA", A STORY BY YULE N. CHAFFIN ALASKA SPORTSMAN, DEC. 1966. THE STORY TOOK PLACE IN THE 1965 FALL. THIS IS A STORY ABOUT A SHEEP HUNT INTO THE NABESNA RIVER AREA. THEY HAD BEEN IN THE AREA IN 1946 ALSO. SOME COMPARASION WAS MADE OF CHANGES IN THE 20 YRS.

**** REFN 01240

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01243

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01258 917

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, FREIGHT

ABST THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ISSUED AN "ADVERTISEMENT INVITING PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILES OF THE U S... FROM JULY 1, 1918, TO JUNE 30, 1922" IN 1917. THE PAMPHLET NAMES ALL MAIL ROUTES IN ALASKA AND GIVES FREQUENCY OF TRIPS AND WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED. ALTHOUGH IT CITES NO ACTUAL USE OF WATERBODIES, THIS DOCUMENT COULD BE USED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH IN CONJUNCTION WITH DOCUMENTS OF THE CONTRACTORS WHO WERE AWARDED THE MAIL CONTRACT.

**** REFN 01262 880

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST THIS NAVY DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT CONTAINS COMHANDER L.A. BEARDSLEE'S REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ALASKA. MOST OF HIS MATERIAL DEALS WITH THE NATIVES, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, COASTAL CHARTING, AND METEOROLOGY, BUT THERE IS A LITTLE INFORMATION ON WATER BODIES. A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** REFN 01277

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01293

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (REPEATS HIS FIRST BOOK.)

**** REFN 01295

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT CANADA.

**** REFN 01311

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4244

KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT GREENLAND AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

**** REFN 01313
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT GREENLAND.

**** REFN 01314
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT ANARCTICA.

**** REFN 01317 728960
LUPR 20 30 40 50 60
KEYM GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, ICE
ABST ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA, IS A COMPILATION BY HELEN HOKE OF EXCERPTS FROM NOVELS, BIOGRAPHIES, HISTORIES, PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF EXPLORATION, AND POETRY, ALL PERTAINING TO ALASKA. SOME OF THE SELECTIONS ARE FROM DOCUMENTS LISTED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND THUS HAVE BEEN ABSTRACTED ELSEWHERE; THEY ARE, THEREFORE, NOT ABSTRACTED HERE. THESE SELECTIONS INCLUDE TWO CHAPTERS BY JEAN POTTER, FROM HER BOOK "THE FLYING NORTH" (DOCUMENT NO 02892)-"THE DOGS LOOKUP", (PP199-203), AND "BOB REEVE", (PP205-221), AND CHAPTERS VII AND VIII FROM CHARLES BROWER'S BOOK "FIFTY YEARS BELOW ZERO" (DOCUMENT NO 00577)-"ESKIMO WHALING". (PP146-158) IN THE CHAPTER ENTITLED "THE ALASKA HIGHWAY", TAKEN FROM "N.A. 1, LOOKING NORTH" BY GEORGE R STEWART, IS THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION OF OVERFLOW: "THE STREAMS, ALSO, ESPECIALLY THE GLACIAL RIVERS OF THE ALASKA END, BEHAVED IN WAYS THAT RESPECTABLE STREAMS NEVER DID, BEING SHALLOW, THEY WOULD FREEZE SOLID FROM THE BOTTOM; THEN MORE WATER WOULD COME DOWN FROM SOMEWHERE ABOVE AND FREEZE ON TOP, SO THAT THE STREAM, OR RATHER THE ICE, ROSE STEADILY. EVENTUALLY THE ICE SHOVED THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE OUT OF PLACE." (P235) THIS CHAPTER, (PP222-240) DESCRIBES THE BUILDING OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY IN 1942-1943, INCLUDING PUTTING TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT BRIDGES OVER THE RIVERS CROSSING THE HIGHWAY ROUTE; THE DOCUMENT RELATES EVENTS IN ALASKA FROM 1728 WHEN BETZING STARTED ON HIS FIRST EXPLORATORY VOYAGE TO 1960, COPYRIGHT DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 01318
KEYM NONE
ABST HELEN HOKE, ARCTIC NARRALS. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01322
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (ARCTIC OCEAN)

**** REFN 01323
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

**** REFN 01327
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01328
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01329
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (MOSTLY CANADA).

- **** REFN 01331
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. DESCRIPTION OF BIRD SPECIMENS TAKEN ON THE ISLANDS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND IN 1908.
- **** REFN 01332 898
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST JOSEPH GRINNELL, IN "BIRDS OF THE KOTZEBUE SOUND REGION", JOINED A COMPANY OF PROSPECTORS WHO INTENDED TO EXPLORE THE KOMAK (KOBUK) VALLEY FOR GOLD IN 1898. THE KOTZEBUE SOUND REGION INCLUDES THE REGION BETWEEN CAPE PRINCE OF WALES AND PT HOPE, AND THENCE EASTWARD TO THE HEADWATERS OF KOATAK, KOMAK, SELAWIK, AND BUCKLAND RIVERS WHICH EMPTY INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P1) INLAND TUNDRA LAKES AND PONDS ARE OFTENTIMES CONNECTED BY DEEP CHANNELS OR SLOUGHS. RIVER VALLEYS IN THE INTERIOR ARE EXTENSIVE TRACTS OF SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND COTTONWOOD, WHICH DOES NOT REACH THE COAST AT ANY POINT; BORDERING RIVERS AND CREEKS ARE ALDER AND WILLOW BRUSH. (P2) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS FINDING DUCKS AROUND PONDS WITH A BROAD MARGIN OF MARSH GRASS IN THE VICINITY OF THEIR WINTER CAMP. (P14) HE CONTINUES TO MENTION MARSHY LAKES AND GRASSY MARGINS NEAR THE WINTER CAMP THROUGHOUT. HE SAYS THE WINDSWEPT SAND BARS ALONG THE RIVERS WERE THE FIRST TO BECOME BARE OF SNOW (DATE BETWEEN MAY 10 AND MAY 18, '99). (P18) MUD-FLATS AND MUD-BARS ARE MENTIONED. (P17-18) MOST OF THE BOOK CONSISTS OF FIELD NOTES ON EACH BIRD OBSERVED.
- **** REFN 01333 898899
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MINING
ABST IN 1898 LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. WITH 20 MEN AND 2 YEARS OF PROVISIONS SET SAIL FROM CALIFORNIA IN A SCHOONER 72 BY 18 FT. CALLED "PENELOPE." THEY WERE GOING PROSPECTING ON KOTZEBUE SOUND. ON BOARD WAS 21 YR. OLD JOSEPH GRINNELL, WHO KEPT A DIARY. GRINNELL WAS A COOK. THEY LEFT SAN FRANCISCO MAY 19 AFTER "TAKING ON BOARD THE PARTS OF A RIVER BOAT, TO BE PUT TOGETHER WHEN NEEDED." (P5) AFTER WORKING THEIR WAY THROUGH SOMETIMES HEAVY SEA ICE, THEY LANDED AT CAPE BLOSSOM 11 MILES SOUTH OF KOTZEBUE, ON JULY 13, 1898. (P13) ON THE "PEBBLY BEACH" WERE THEIR "SHIPYARDS" WHERE THEY PUT TOGETHER THEIR RIVER BOAT, WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN ABOUT 1 WEEKS TIME. (P13-14) GRINNELL SAID KOTZEBUE SOUND WAS VERY BUSY. "THERE ARE SO MANY VESSELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION HERE THAT IT LOOKS LIKE A SEAPORT HARBOR." (P14) THEY NAMED THEIR RIVER BOAT THE "HELEN" AND HOISTED BOILERS AND ENGINES ON IT FROM "PENELOPE" ON JULY 19. (P14) "THERE MUST BE 1000 PEOPLE NOW IN THE SOUND, AND MORE ARE COMING." (P15) BY JULY 23 THE "HELEN" WAS READY AND THEY CUT UP "SEVERAL CORDS OF WOOD" FOR BOILER. (P15) GRINNELL SAID IN MIDDLE OF WINTER THAT GOLD PROSPECTING SO FAR HAS BEEN A FAILURE. 1000 MEN ARE WINTERING IN KOTZEBUE REGION. (P27)
- **** REFN 01335
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 01335
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT CANADA.
- **** REFN 01338
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT CANADA.
- **** REFN 01338 908
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST CHARLES HALLOCK WROTE "PEERLESS ALASKA: OUR CACHE NEAR THE POLE," IN 1908. HE WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE MAGAZINE "FOREST AND STREAM." SHELDON JACKSON WROTE A FORWARD TO THE BOOK. HALLOCK WROTE "THE SPECIAL OBJECT OF THIS

BOOK IS TO POINT OUT THE VISIBLE RESOURCES OF THAT FAR OFF TERRITORY AND TO ASSIST THEIR LAGGARD DEVELOPMENT." (P.5) HALLOCK TOOK A STEAMER FROM VICTORIA TO VALDEZ AND SAW THE INLAND PASSAGE AS A TOURIST. HE THEN WROTE GENERALLY ABOUT THE ECONOMY, INDIANS, MINERALS, FUR AND FISH. THE BOOK IS GEARED TO AN ALASKAN TOURIST.

**** REFN 01343
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01346
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 01349 950955
LUPR 36 35 60
KEYM GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST MAE EVANS HARRIS WROTE A DESCRIPTION OF 3 OF HER FAMILY VACATIONS UP THE ALCAN: THE FIRST IN 1950, WHEN THEY TURNED BACK AFTER JUST CROSSING THE ALASKAN BORDER; THE SECOND IN 1951, WHEN THEY WENT FROM CANADA TO THE HAINES CUT OFF AND SHIPPED THEIR CAR TO SEATTLE; THE THIRD IN 1955 WHEN THEY FINALLY REACHED FAIRBANKS. SHE HAS ACCOMPANIED BY HER HUSBAND AND 2 TEENAGE CHILDREN. THE BOOK IS ENTITLED "YOU CAN ALCAN".

**** REFN 01350
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01351 909
LUPR 60
KEYM GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST EDWARD S. HARRISON'S "RESOURCES OF ALASKA" IS A PAMPHLET FOR THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, 1909. VIRTUALLY ALL OF HIS INFORMATION IS TAKEN FROM STANDARD HISTORIES OF THE DAY AND HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AND REPORTED.

**** REFN 01354 953956
LUPR 21
KEYM GENERAL, HUNTING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MAP
ABST IN A PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE KOTZEBUE, NOATAK-KOBUK AREA IN 1956 FOR THE ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, JAMES HAWKINS QUOTES FROM A STUDY CONDUCTED IN 1954 WHICH ASKED VILLAGES TO ESTIMATE THEIR CARIBOU TAKE FOR 1953. HAWKINS QUOTES THE FOLLOWING TABLE (P15): ESTIMATED CARIBOU TAKES--VILLAGE-KOBUK, CARIBOU-25; SHUNGNAK-250; KIANA-800; NOORVIK-200; SELANIK-150; NOATAK-750; KOTZEBUE-1000; KIVALINA-500; POINT LAY-500; WAINWRIGHT-1000; POINT BARROW-2000; ANAKTUVUK PASS-2000; TOTAL-9175. HAWKINS QUOTES: "THE ABOVE ESTIMATES WERE OBTAINED BY QUESTIONING MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS NATIVE COUNCILS, TRADERS, AND TEACHERS. DOUBTLESS THE ESTIMATES ARE LOW, FOR CARIBOU PROVIDE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF FOOD IN EACH VILLAGE. THE PEOPLE ARE AFRAID TO ACCURATELY REPORT THEIR TAKE, IF THEY ACTUALLY REMEMBER THE NUMBERS THEY HAVE KILLED, FOR FEAR OF RETALIATION OR SUBSEQUENT RESTRICTIONS ON THE PART OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE." (P15) THE WRITER OF THE REPORT MAKES A REVISED ESTIMATE, BASED ON OTHER STATEMENTS CONCERNING QUALITY NEEDED, OF "AT LEAST 15,000 ANIMALS". (P16) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01354 954956
LUPR 21
KEYM GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, MAP
ABST "THE KOTZEBUE, NOATAK-KOBUK REGION" IS "A PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC STUDY" BY JAMES E HAWKINS FOR THE ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN DECEMBER 1956. "THE IMMEDIATE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO PROVIDE CERTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE KOTZEBUE AREA WHICH WILL HELP THE PEOPLE OF KOTZEBUE DECIDE IF THEY HAVE A BASIS FOR INCORPORATION

AS A MUNICIPALITY OR PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT UNDER THE LAWS OF ALASKA." (INTRODUCTION; NO PAGE NUMBER) "BY COMPARING THE COST (OF FOOD) AT KOBUK WITH THAT OF SHUNGNAK AND KIANA WITH NOORVIK, IT APPEARS THAT THE FOOD PRICES OF THE NATIVE COOPERATIVE STORE ARE LESS THAN THOSE CHARGED BY THE INDEPENDENT TRADERS. THE EXTREMELY HIGH COST AT ANAKTUVUK IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO TRANSPORTATION. THE FREIGHT CHARGE ALONE ON A CASE OF MILK FLOWN FROM FAIRBANKS TO ANAKTUVUK WOULD BE \$10." (P13-14) "THE GREATEST SINGLE SOURCE OF CASH IS PROBABLY THAT DERIVED FROM TRAPPING." (P14) REGARDING THE NOATAK, KOBUK, AND SELAHIK RIVER DRAINAGES: "ALL OF THESE RIVERS ARE NAVIGABLE FOR FAIRSIZED RIVER BOATS FOR AT LEAST A PORTION OF THEIR LENGTH, AND THEY PROVIDE THE MAJOR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THIS AREA." (P2) "THE COASTAL AREA OF THE KOTZEBUE, NOATAK, KOBUK REGION IS FLAT WITH MANY LAKES AND GREAT MEANDERING RIVERS. AWAY FROM THE COAST, THE LAND RISES RAPIDLY TO THE BAIRD AND DELONG MOUNTAINS." (P2) "IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT WOOLFORD STATES IN HIS 'NOTES ON VILLAGE ECONOMIES AND WILDLIFE UTILIZATION' THAT THE UNEARNED INCOME (AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, OLD AGE PENSIONS, AID TO BLIND, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, AND WELFARE SERVICE DEPENDENTS) FOR THE ENTIRE KOTZEBUE NOATAK KOBUK REGION AMOUNTED TO APPROXIMATELY \$232,000 IN 1954." (P19) "IN SUMMARY IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT THE SINGLE MAJOR SOURCE OF CASH INCOME FOR KOTZEBUE AND, INDEED, THE ENTIRE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION IS GOVERNMENT SPENDING." (P20) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01354 956

LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, MAP

ABST IN A PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC STUDY FOR THE ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN 1956, JAMES HAWKINS DESCRIBES THE MINERAL HEALTH OF THE KOTZEBUE, NOATAK-KOBUK REGION. "GOLD IS NOT, AND NEVER HAS BEEN, A MAJOR RESOURCE OF THE COUNTRY ALTHOUGH PROSPECTORS CAME INTO THE AREA SHORTLY AFTER THE NOKE STRIKE AND INVESTIGATED THOROUGHLY." (P8) "THE SHUNGNAK JADE DEPOSITS ARE WELL KNOWN, AND SPORADIC DEVELOPMENT HAS BEGUN." (P8) "DEPOSITS OF GOOD GRADE ASBESTOS HAVE BEEN WORKED SPORADICALLY IN THE KOBUK REGION. A SMALL AMOUNT OF THIS MINERAL WAS MINED AND SHIPPED TO THE STATES IN 1944 AND 1945 TOTALING ABOUT 45 TONS. HOWEVER, THE ORE BODY DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE LARGE, ALTHOUGH THE AREA MERITS FURTHER INVESTIGATION." (P8) "A HIGH GRADE COPPER PROSPECT IS BEING INVESTIGATED ON THE UPPER KOBUK, AND EXTENSIVE EXPLORATORY WORK IS GOING ON AT THE PRESENT TIME." (P9) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01354 956

LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, MAP

ABST IN A PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC STUDY FOR THE ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN 1956, JAMES HAWKINS DESCRIBES THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE KOTZEBUE, NOATAK-KOBUK AREA. "THERE IS A SURPRISING AMOUNT OF TIMBER IN THE NOATAK-KOBUK RIVER VALLEYS CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT MOST OF THIS AREA IS N OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. THE ENTIRE KOBUK VALLEY IS TIMBERED TO WITHIN 50 MIS OF THE COAST, AND THE NOATAK VALLEY IS TIMBERED AS FAR N AS THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK. THE TIMBERLINE IS QUITE LOW, AND FEW TREES GROW ABOVE 500 FT ELEVATION." (P9) "THE MAJORITY OF TREES ARE BLACK SPRUCE AND LOW SCRUB WILLOW. THE SPRUCE TREES ATTAIN FAIR SIZE IN MANY LOCALITIES WITH A HEIGHT OF 50 TO 60 FT AND BUTT DIAMETER OF 15 TO 20 INS." (P9) "AT THE PRESENT TIME ONE SAW MILL IS IN EXISTENCE AT NOORVIK AND ANOTHER AT SHUNGNAK. THE LOCAL TIMBER IS ROUGH CUT AND IS USED LOCALLY." (P9) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01356

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. IS FICTION.

**** REFN 01357

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

**** REFN 01358

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT GREENLAND AND ARCTIC OCEAN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4248

**** REFN 01364 898
 KEYW GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF
 ABST "ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE" BY ANGELO HEILPERN IS A GUIDEBOOK FOR MINERS AND OTHER TRAVELLERS IN THE KLONDIKE. THERE IS ACTUALLY A MINIMAL AMOUNT OF INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA; ALASKA APPEARS MOSTLY AS A ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE. A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD. DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

**** REFN 01365
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01366 931956
 LUPR 51
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER
 ABST HEIZER'S ARCHEOLOGY OF UYAK SITE (1956) IS A DESCRIPTION OF THIS SITE AND NEIGHBORING SITES TAKEN FROM MATERIAL EXCAVATED BY HRDLICK AND HIS CREWS IN 1931, 1932, 1934-36 FIELD SEASONS. THE DESCRIPTION CONSISTS OF NUMEROUS PHOTOS, PLATES AND FIGURES OF BURIALS, ARTIFACTS AND HOUSE PITS. HE DESCRIBES THE RIVERS OF KODIAK AND ITS NEIGHBORING ISLANDS AS SMALL AS THE "DEEPLY EMBAYED COAST LINE LEAVES NO SPOT THAT LIES MORE THAN 15 MI FROM THE OCEAN". (P2) EVEN THE LARGEST OF THE STREAMS MAY BE FORDED AT FAVORABLE PLACES WITH HIP BOOTS EXCEPT IN THEIR LOWER TIDAL PORTIONS, THOUGH AFTER HEAVY RAINS EVEN THE SMALLER ONES BECOME TORRENTS." (P2) NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES AND PONDS ARE FOUND SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS, BUT NOT MANY ARE A MILE OR SO LONG... THERE ARE SEVERAL UNSURVEYED LAKES TRIBUTARY TO THE AYAKULIK RIVER AND OLGA BAY THAT ARE FROM 1-4 MI OR MORE LONG. THE LAKES AND STREAMS ARE IMPORTANT SPANNING GROUNDS. RECENTLY BEAVER HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED TO THE ISLAND BUILDING DAMS... THEY HAVE NOT ONLY FLOODED LARGE AREAS IN THE LOWLANDS AND SO MADE TRAVEL DIFFICULT BUT HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE SALMON TO REACH MANY SPANNING GROUNDS THAT HAD LONG BEEN SO USED." (P2) "BALSAM POPLAR TREES OCCUR ON WELL-DRAINED SLOPES AND IN RIVER VALLEYS WITHIN THE AREAS IN WHICH SPRUCE IS THE PREDOMINANT TIMBER, AND POPLAR TREES ARE ALSO FOUND FURTHER SOUTH THAN THE SPRUCE, BEING PRESENT ALONG THE VALLEY FLOORS AND ON ALLUVIAL SLOPES AS FAR SOUTHWARD AS UYAK AND ALITAK BAYS." (P3) GRASS, SALMONBERRY, BLUEBERRY, ROSE BUSHES, BRAKES AND OTHER PLANTS FORM DENSE THICKETS "AND THESE WITH THICKETS OF WILLOWS MAKE TRAVEL UP MANY VALLEY DIFFICULT, SO THAT FEW PEOPLE VENTURE FAR FROM THE COAST." (P4) "A SINGLE SMALL GLACIER ABOUT A HALF MI ALONG STILL SURVIVES IN THE HEADWARD BASIN OF UYAK BAY, ON THE SHELTERED NORTH SLOPE OF A 4,000 FT MOUNTAIN AND OTHER SMALL GLACIERS MAY PERSIST IN THE LITTLE EXPLORED AND UNMAPPED INTERIOR OF KODIAK ISLAND. (P4) AUTHOR NOTES A FRESH WATER STREAM WHICH RUNS ON THE EAST EDGE OF THE SITE. THIS IS NOT LOCATABLE OR IDENTIFIABLE. AT THE END OF THIS SITE DESCRIPTION BY HEIZER IS AN APPENDIX WITH SITE DESCRIPTION BY DONALD CLARK OF UPPER STATION SITE.

**** REFN 01366 931956
 LUPR 51
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER
 ABST HEIZER'S ARCHEOLOGY OF UYAK SITE (1956) IS A DESCRIPTION OF THIS SITE AND NEIGHBORING SITES TAKEN FROM MATERIAL EXCAVATED BY HRDLICK AND HIS CREWS IN 1931, 1932, 1934-36 FIELD SEASONS. THE DESCRIPTION CONSISTS OF NUMEROUS PHOTOS, PLATES AND FIGURES OF BURIALS, ARTIFACTS AND HOUSE PITS. HE DESCRIBES THE RIVERS OF KODIAK AND ITS NEIGHBORING ISLANDS AS SMALL AS THE "DEEPLY EMBAYED COAST LINE LEAVES NO SPOT THAT LIES MORE THAN 15 MI FROM THE OCEAN". (P2) EVEN THE LARGEST OF THE STREAMS MAY BE FORDED AT FAVORABLE PLACES WITH HIP BOOTS EXCEPT IN THEIR LOWER TIDAL PORTIONS, THOUGH AFTER HEAVY RAINS EVEN THE SMALLER ONES BECOME TORRENTS." (P2) NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES AND PONDS ARE FOUND SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS, BUT NOT MANY ARE A MILE OR SO LONG... THERE ARE SEVERAL UNSURVEYED LAKES TRIBUTARY TO THE AYAKULIK RIVER AND OLGA BAY THAT ARE FROM 1-4 MI OR MORE LONG. THE LAKES AND STREAMS ARE IMPORTANT SPANNING GROUNDS. RECENTLY BEAVER HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED TO THE ISLAND BUILDING DAMS... THEY HAVE NOT ONLY FLOODED LARGE AREAS IN THE LOWLANDS AND SO MADE TRAVEL DIFFICULT BUT HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE SALMON TO REACH MANY SPANNING GROUNDS THAT HAD LONG BEEN SO USED." (P2) "BALSAM POPLAR TREES OCCUR ON WELL-DRAINED SLOPES AND IN RIVER VALLEYS WITHIN THE AREAS IN WHICH SPRUCE IS THE PREDOMINANT TIMBER, AND POPLAR TREES ARE ALSO FOUND FURTHER SOUTH THAN THE SPRUCE, BEING PRESENT ALONG

THE VALLEY FLOORS AND ON ALLUVIAL SLOPES AS FAR SOUTHWARD AS UYAK AND ALITAK BAYS." (P3) GRASS, SALMONBERRY, BLUEBERRY, ROSE BUSHES, BRAKES AND OTHER PLANTS FORM DENSE THICKETS "AND THESE WITH THICKETS OF WILLOWS MAKE TRAVEL UP MANY VALLEY DIFFICULT, SO THAT FEW PEOPLE VENTURE FAR FROM THE COAST." (P4) "A SINGLE SMALL GLACIER ABOUT A HALF MI ALONG STILL SURVIVES IN THE HEADWARD BASIN OF UYAK BAY; ON THE SHELTERED NORTH SLOPE OF A 4,000 FT MOUNTAIN AND OTHER SMALL GLACIERS MAY PERSIST IN THE LITTLE EXPLORED AND UNHAPPY INTERIOR OF KODIAK ISLAND. (P4) AUTHOR NOTES A FRESH WATER STREAM WHICH RUNS ON THE EAST EDGE OF THE SITE. THIS IS NOT LOCATABLE OR IDENTIFIABLE. AT THE END OF THIS SITE DESCRIPTION BY HEIZER IS AN APPENDIX WITH SITE DESCRIPTION BY DONALD CLARK OF UPPER STATION SITE.

**** REFN 01367
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (STANDARD HISTORY OF ALASKA TO 1940 PLUS LENGTHY ATTACKS ON CONSERVATIONISTS.)

**** REFN 01368 908
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION
ABST EDMUND HELLER'S "MANUALS OF THE 1908 ALEXANDER ALASKA EXPEDITION" IS A REPORT ON THE ALEXANDER EXPEDITION'S EXPLORATION OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION; ALMOST THE ENTIRE REPORT IS CONFINED TO THE FLORA, FAUNA, AND ISLANDS OF THE AREA.

**** REFN 01377
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01378 A 926931
LUPR 41 42 31 35 22 51
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND, GEOLOGY, LAKE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, RIVER, DISCHARGE, EHEIGHT
ABST ALES HRDLICKA WAS AN ANTHROPOLOGIST WHO WENT ON EXPEDITIONS IN ALASKA FROM 1926 TO 1931. DURING THAT TIME HE STUDIED THE PROBLEMS OF THE PEOPLING OF AMERICA. THIS BOOK, PUBLISHED IN 1944 AS "ALASKA DIARY: 1926-1931" WAS AN INFORMAL, PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF THESE JOURNEY AND NOT SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE SPONSORED THE WORK. HIS FIRST TRIP DOWN THE YUKON IN 1926 WAS MADE ALONE AND BY COMMERCIAL STEAMER OR HIRED BOAT. HE DID NO INTENSIVE SITE WORK. HE WENT ON TO NOME BY TUG AND THEN TOOK THE U S REVENUE CUTTER THE "BEAR" THROUGH THE ISLANDS AND ALONG THE COAST TO BARROW AND BACK. IN 1929, HRDLICKA WENT ON HIS SECOND EXPEDITION DOWN THE YUKON ACCOMPANIED BY J MALY. THEY WENT BY SKAGWAY, THEN BY STEAMER TO FORT YUKON WHERE THEY ACQUIRED A CANOE AND MOTOR WHICH THEY TOOK DOWN TO THE DELTA. THEY THEN RETURNED BY STEAMERS TO TANANA VILLAGE ON TO NENANA AND BY TRAIN TO SEWARD. IN 1930, HRDLICKA WENT ON EXPEDITION DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM. HE TOOK THE TRAIN FROM SEWARD TO NENANA WHERE HE MET TOWNSEND AND THE FISHERIES BOAT THE "COOT" AND HIS GUIDE MCGONIGAL. THEY WENT DOWN TANANA AND YUKON TO THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. THROUGH PORTAGE AND ONTO KUSKOKWIM. FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF PORTAGE SEE TALBISOK RIVER. HE THEN HIRED A LAUNCH AND WENT DOWN THROUGH THE MUD FLATS AND UP TO HOOSE CREEK. HE RETURNED TO BETHELS; TOOK THE PORTAGE TO RUSSIAN MISSION AND BY STEAMER TO NENANA. IN 1931, HE TOOK THE LAST TRIP TO BRISTOL BAY, ARRIVING AT KWICHAK RIVER ABOARD A CANNERY FREIGHTER, CARRYING SEASONAL WORKERS. ALL RIVERS ARE CUT ON RIGHT NORTH BANK AND FLATS BUILT ON SOUTH LEFT BANK DUE TO PREVAILING SE TO SW WINDS. AS A RESULT STREAMS HAVE BEEN DISPLACED AS MUCH AS 40 OR 50 MILES NORTHWARD AND PROCESS CONTINUES. (P365) FROM KWICHAK, HE TOOK BOATS TO NAKNEK, UP THE NUSHAGAK AND WOOD RIVER. HE THEN WENT UP THE KWICHAK, CROSSED ILIANNNA LAKE AND PORTAGED TO ILIANNNA BAY WHERE HE BOARDED AN OCEAN STEAMER FOR KODIAK AND HOME.

**** REFN 01378 B 926931
LUPR 41 42 31 35 22 51
KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND, GEOLOGY, LAKE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND

CRAFT, ICE, DISCHARGE, FREIGHT, RIVER

ABST HRDLICKA RECORDED AN EXCELLENT DESCRIPTION OF THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE IN HIS DIARY OF 1930 WHEN HE INVESTIGATED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. HE WENT DOWN THE YUKON ON THE FISHERIES' BOAT THE "COOT," ON MAY 30, FROM RUSSIAN MISSION, "START AT 6:30 AM FOR YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE." (P273) "7:15 AM ENTER "TOLYIKAK"-THE PORTAGE SLOUGH-45 MILES TO THE PORTAGE ITSELF." (P273) "SLOUGH ABOUT 200 YDS BROAD, LARGE BENDS-LIKE A BIG AVENUE LINED WITH ORCHARDS; BUT FEW SPRUCES. BANKS LOW; SLOUGH GRADUALLY NARROWING, MORE TORTUOUS....LAKES ON FLAT TO THE LEFT....8:30 A COUPLE OF "IGLOOS" AND A CACHE ON LEFT, NEARLY FLOODED....10:15, ON LEFT, ON A POINT, A LITTLE SETTLEMENT-3 IGLOOS-EMPTY; A ROUGH MARK SAYS "NINE MILES TO PORTAGE." ABOUT 9 MILES EARLIER, ANOTHER IGLOO ON LEFT, AND WE TURN TO RIGHT AT A RIGHT ANGLE, INTO A NARROWER SLOUGH, WITH BUSHY LOW BANKS." (PP274-275) "11:05. REACH TO WITHIN ABOUT A MILE OF THE PORTAGE, TO FIND OUR SLOUGH COMPLETELY BLACKED BY ICE FLOES AND DRIETWOOD-MUST WAIT." (P275) "MAY 31, UP 5:30....ICE LESS, BOAT ADVANCES ABOUT 300 YDS; AROUND A BEND-AND THE ICE PACK AHEAD AGAIN." (P275) HRDLICKA AND MCGONIGAL THEN GET INTO A MOTORIZED CANOE TO INVESTIGATE. THIS APPARENTLY IS MAINLY WALKING AND FLOUNDERING AROUND. "GOING TOWARDS LEFT COME ACROSS A TRAIL; HEAR DOGS, SEE A NATIVE TENT NEAR THE SLOUGH; AND THEN GET A GLIMPSE OF THE PORTAGE "TRAM"-A SORT OF NARROW RAILWAY WITH WINCHES, TWO FLAT CARS AND A STEEL CABLE, FOR PULLING SMALL BOATS UPON THE RIDGE THAT SEPARATES THE SLOUGH FROM THE LAKE-THE FIRST "LEG" OF THE PORTAGE. FOLLOW TRAM TO LAKE BEYOND RIDGE-FIND 3 TENTS OF NATIVES THERE, A WOODEN CABIN, AND MANY DOGS. IN CABIN JACOBSON, KUSKOKWIM MAIL CARRIER....THE CABIN IS A GOVERNMENT "ROADHOUSE." (P275) THE 2 MEN HAD LEFT THEIR CANOE IN THE ICE PACK. THEY RETURNED LOADED THE CANOE, AND TRIED TO POLE THROUGH THE ICE FOR A MILE. (P275) "A MUDDY LANDING LOAD EVERYTHING, INCLUDING BOAT, ON THE FLAT CAR OF THE PORTAGE, PUSH THIS TO THE SLOPE, PULL UP TO TOP OF RIDGE BY WINCH AND CABLE, AND LET DOWN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL TO PORTAGE CABIN-WHICH IS STILL FULL OF PEOPLE; BUT THEY ARE ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE YUKON TO GET THE FIRST MAIL OF THE SEASON." (P276) "THE LAKE SEEN TO CONNECT WITH THE NEXT BY A NARROW BUT DEEP CHANNEL. THE LOW INTERVENING GROUND BETWEEN THE TWO IS ABOUT 200 FT IN BREADTH. THE SECOND (LARGER) LAKE IS ROUGH IN THIS WIND; THE TWO LARGE ONES BEYOND HAVE A BAD REPUTATION, BUT THEY ARE STILL FROZEN OVER AND SO THERE WILL BE NO DANGER." (P276)

**** REFN 01378 C 926931

LUPR 41 42 31 35 22 51

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, DISCHARGE, FREIGHT, RIVER

ABST PHOTO: FIG 155: "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, "NAVIGATING" CHANNEL BETWEEN 2ND AND 5-MILE LAKES." PHOTO SHOWS MOTOR BOAT TIED TO BANK OF CHANNEL. (P277) "JUNE 1, SUNDAY, START IN OUR CANOE AT 7:30 AM...CROSS FIRST LAKE AND PASS INTO THE SECOND....ACROSS THE LAKE, ENTER A NARROW ARTIFICIAL CANAL TO "BIG WATER," PADDLE AND DRAG BOAT THROUGH TO EDGE-AND SEE THE BIG LAKE COMPLETELY COVERED BY ICE AS FAR AS VISIBLE. ALONG THE SHORE ARE LARGE ICE SLABS, BRISTLING WITH NEEDLE-SHARP ICE CRYSTALS. MC G FEARS FOR BOAT SHOULD WE TRY TO BREAK THROUGH....SO NOTHING REMAINS BUT TO LEAVE BOAT IN THE MOUTH OF THE CANAL AND WAIT FOR EITHER A STRONG WIND OFFSHORE, OR THE MAILMAN WHO IS SOON TO RETURN THIS WAY WITH HIS HEAVIER BOAT AND NATIVE HELP...." (PP277-278) "THE LAKE, LEARN LATER, IS 5 MILES BROAD AND CONSIDERABLY MORE IN LENGTH-ONE CANNOT SEE ACROSS IT FROM THE LOW SHORE." (P278) "TRY TO BREAK WAY THROUGH THE SHORE ICE BY WADING IN THE WATER AND BREAKING THE FLOES-WOULD GO-BUT DISTANCE TO BE SO COVERED IS GREAT, WATER TOO COLD EVEN THROUGH BOOTS AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS, AND ICE SLIVERS INCREDIBLY HARD AND SHARP. ...OUR LOADED 14 FT CANOE COULD NOT GET THROUGH WITHOUT DAMAGE." (P278) THEY RETURNED TO THE CABIN FOR THE NIGHT. "...HAVE TO PUSH OUR LOADED HEAVY CANOE UP THE CANAL, WITH LEGS TO THIGHS IN ICY WATER." (P278) JUNE 2, MAIL CARRIER ARRIVED DURING THE NIGHT. STARTED OUT AT 7:30 AM AND REACHED BIG LAKE AT 9 AM. AN HOUR LATER CAME THE MAIL CARRIER WITH TWO BOATS, HIS SON, 2 ESKIMO, AND 3 PASSENGERS--SOME "DRUMMERS" THAT HAD ATTACHED THEMSELVES TO US SINCE NENANA. AT 10:45 START BREAKING THROUGH THE ICE. J'S SON AND THE ESKIMO IN HIP BOOTS, WADE AND BRAKE, HOLDING ON TO PROW OF BIG BOAT WHICH THEN WITH POLES IS PUSHED FORWARD, FOLLOWED BY SMALLER BOAT, A KYAK AND LAST OUR CANOE. GET THROUGH 11:30, WITHOUT ACCIDENT, TO ENLARGING STRIP AND THEN BODY OF CLEAR WATER.... LAKE VERY BROAD AND OVER 1/2 OF IT ON RIGHT AND BEHIND US COVERED WITH ICE...." (P279) "A NARROW "CREEK" ACROSS A LOW SEPARATION, AND THEN THE SECOND LARGE LAKE, BUT THIS MOSTLY CLEAR, ICE ONLY ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN SHORE. BY 1:05, HAVE PASSED OVER THIS LAKE TOO, AND ENTER "CROOKED," A FINE, CLEAR, DEEP, NARROW. (8-15 FT)"RUN" FROM THE LAKE WITH A LIVE CURRENT, SO CROOKED IN PLACES THAT THE LARGE (18 FT) MAILMAN'S BOAT HAS DIFFICULTY IN MAKING THE TURNS

AND IN ONE PLACE RUNS ON THE BANK." (P2279-281) PHOTO: FIG 156: "ON THE 5-MILE LAKE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE (1930) "PICTURE TAKEN FROM LAST CANOE SHOWING LINE OF BOATS BEING POLED THROUGH THE LAKE.

**** REFN 01378 D 926931

LUPR 41 42 31 35 22 51

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, DISCHARGE, FREIGHT, RIVER

ABST ALL BOATS EXCEPT KVAK HAVE MOTORS. (P2279) "AT 2 PM BEACH "TENT-FRAME" CAMP, STOP FOR LUNCH." (P281) HRDLICKA THEN EXPLORED A BURIAL SITE "SIX MILES DISTANT." "CREEK NARROWS, LITTLE MORE THAN A DEEP DITCH IN PLACES, FULL OF GRASS IN OTHERS." (P281) "A FEW POPULARS BEGIN TO SHOW, AND CREEK BANKS HIGHER... CREEK NOW RUNS IN A SORT OF A TROUGH. THEN LOOSE GROVES OF BIRCH AND POPULAR, AND FIRST SINGLE SPRUCE APPEARS. NO BANK DESTRUCTION HERE." (P281) "7 PM WHOLE PARTY ONCE MORE, HAVE NOW REACHED JUNCTION OF CROOKED AND JOHNSON'S CREEKS." (P281) OLD SITE ON KNOLL BETWEEN THE 2 CREEKS. "BEGIN TO ASCEND JOHNSON'S CREEK TOWARDS LAST LINK OF THE PORTAGE TWO AND A HALF HOURS TOGO. LAKES AND MARSHES CLOSER NOW, BOTH SIDES... ARRIVE AT PORTAGE CABIN 10 PM HIGH BRUSH ALL AROUND, MARSHES." (P281) JUNE 3, THE MEN ACQUIRED ESKIMO PORTERS. "... AT 10 WE LEAVE, UP THE CREEK A MAYS AND ACROSS A SMALL LAKE TO A MUDDY LANDING. HERE THINGS ARE PILED ON THE TUNDRA, AND THEN THE NATIVES CARRY EVERYTHING ON THEIR BACKS OVER HALF A MILE OF SLOWLY RISING WASTE LAND AND A HOODED RIDGE, TO A CREEK WITH BROWNISH, DIRTY WATER AND UNPRINTABLE NAME, WHICH ABOUT 6 MILES LOWER, EMPTIES ALREADY INTO THE KUSKOKWIM... HELPED WITH CARRYING, AND REACHED "MUD CREEK" (ITS BETTER SYNONYM) WITH LAST LOAD 11 AM" (P284) "ON WATER AGAIN-THOUGH IT HARDLY DESERVES THE NAME. NO APPRECIABLE CURRENT, WATER FLOCCULENT, RUSTY-LIKE IN PLACES, SMELLY, MANY SMALL SPRINGS IN BED, MANY SNAGS, THICKETS AND RATHER TALL WOODS ON BOTH SIDES." (P284)

**** REFN 01382 967

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST SAM C HUDDLESTON AND ASSOCIATES. "NANCY LAKE: PLAN, PROGRAM, BUDGET", 1967 STATE OF ALASKA, DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF LANDS. THIS IS A MASTER PLAN FOR THE NANCY LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA IT IS A STATE LAND HOLDING. "IT IS A GROSS AREA OF 21,127 ACRES. WATERBODIES COVER 5,016 ACRES OR 24% OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE. THERE ARE 131 WATER BODIES OF WHICH 64 ARE 5 ACRES OR LESS. THIS 5,016 ACRES OF WATER BODIES DOES NOT INCLUDE STREAMS." (P4)

**** REFN 01383 A 937

LUPR 13 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP

ABST WILL HUDSON, A PHOTOGRAPHER AND NEWS REEL CAMERAMAN WENT ON A CRUISE AROUND THE NORTH PACIFIC, BERING SEA, AND ARCTIC OCEAN. NO YEAR GIVEN. THEY EXPECTED TO RETURN THAT SEASON BUT THEIR SHIP THE "POLAR BEAR" GOT FROZEN IN. SO IN WINTER HUDSON, LOUIS LANE-"THE SKIPPER", AND TWO OTHERS DECIDED TO MUSH SOUTH FROM ARCTIC COAST TO THE YUKON RIVER. (P223-295) "NO ONE HAD EVER MADE A TRIP THROUGH THE ENDICOTTS BY THE COURSE WE WERE CONTEMPLATING." (P223) CAPTAIN BILLY MOGG AND RONALD AMUNDSEN HAD MUSHED SOUTH FROM COAST IN 1906 TO EAGLE, BUT THEY WERE MORE TO THE EAST. "THEIR COURSE WAS ONE THAT HAD BEEN USED BY THE NATIVES FOR YEARS IN MAKING THEIR CROSSINGS FROM HERSHELL ISLAND TO THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON." (P223) THEY FIGURED THEY COULD MAKE THE TRIP THROUGH THE ENDICOTTS TO FORT YUKON IN 12 DAYS, BUT "THOSE FIGURES WERE COOKED UP BY PEOPLE WHO NEVER DID ANY TRAVELLING." (P228) THE DISTANCE ON MAP FROM PUKOK LAGOON TO FORT YUKON SEEMED ABOUT 260 MI, BUT HUDSON ESTIMATED THEIR TRAVELLING DISTANCE WOULD BE TWICE THAT FAR. (P228) THEY SLEDDED EAST FROM CANADA TO U S BORDER WITH A TOTAL OF 10 DOGS, ONE SLED, AND ONE TOBOGGAN. (P228) THE SLED AND TOBOGGAN WERE BOTH ABOUT 9 FT. LONG. THE TREAD WAS 30 IN WIDE, BUILT OF OAK, SPRUCE, HICKORY, AND HAD RUNNERS 4 IN WIDE, SHOD WITH HEAVY BRASS. THE TOBOGGAN WAS BUILT OF SPRUCE WITH OAK CROSS MEMBERS, AND RUNNERS SPACED 20 IN APART. (P228-229) TOTAL WEIGHT OF LOADED TOBOGGAN AND SLED WAS 1000 POUNDS. (P236) FROM DEMARCATION POINT, THE FOUR MEN ON THE TRIP, HUDSON, CAPTAIN LOUIS LANE, AND 2 OTHERS, SLEDDED DUE SOUTH WITH 5 DOGS ON EACH SLED. (P245) SOME HOURS FROM THE BEACH THEY DROPPED DOWN "SLIGHTLY" INTO THE VALLEY OF TURNER RIVER. (P245) ABOVE THE HEAD OF THE RIVER THEY CLIMBED ONTO A BIG PLATEAU AND ESTIMATED THEIR POSITION WHICH WAS LATER FOUND TO BE 100 MI OFF, BUT HUDSON SAYS, "NO ONE COULD BE BLAMED FOR MAKING MISTAKES. THE MAPS OF THAT SECTION ARE SO

BAD THAT THEY LOOK LIKE CONIG STRIPS ONCE YOU HAVE BEEN OVER THE COUNTRY." (P258-259) THEY CAME OFF THE PLATEAU AND HEADED DOWN A CREEK, LINED WITH TIMBER:

**** REFN 01383 B 937

LUPR 13 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP

ABST THEY THOUGHT THEY WERE "WORKING TOWARDS THE COLLEN RIVER," AND THEY EXPECTED TO MEET SOME NATIVES AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE COLLEN. THEY HOPED TO FOLLOW THE COLLEN TO THE PORCUPINE, AND THE PORCUPINE TO FORT YUKON. (P262) THEY MET AN ESKIMO, WHO TOOK THEM TO HIS VILLAGE. AFTER A REST THEY CONTINUED WEST, HOPING TO GET TO THE CHANDALAR, BUT WERE FINALLY BROUGHT TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHRISTIAN RIVER. (P263-282) FAR TO THE EAST OF THE CHANDALAR, A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. IT TOOK THEM 29 DAYS TO REACH FORT YUKON. (P293) THE DATE FOR THIS MATERIAL IS THE DATE OF PUBLICATION, 1937.

**** REFN 01384 970

LUPR 30 20 41 42 11 50

KEYW GENERAL

ABST CLARENCE HULLEY WROTE A GENERAL HISTORY OF ALASKA, ENTITLED "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", WHICH HE REVISED IN 1970. HIS EMPHASIS AFTER THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AND GOLD STAMPEDES IS THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

**** REFN 01386 942943

LUPR 35 36 32 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY WAS PUBLISHED IN 1945 AND IS A COMPILATION OF 2 REPORTS: FIRST YEAR, 1942-CONDENSATION OF REPORT BY THEODORE A HUNTLEY, SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; SECOND YEAR, 1943-REPORT BY R E ROYALL, SENIOR HIGHWAY ENGINEER. INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIX ARE COPIES OF AGREEMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PROJECT.

**** REFN 01387

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (AUSTRALIA; ANTARCTIC)

**** REFN 01389 A 958959

LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, ICE, LAKE, NO TRAFF

ABST "TUNDRA RELIEF FEATURES NEAR PT BARROW, ALASKA: A PHASE REPORT" BY KEITH N HUSSEY AND R W MICHELSON, 1961. "THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS WHICH SUPPORT THIS REPORT WERE CONDUCTED OUT OF THE ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY DURING THE MONTHS EXTENDING FROM AUGUST 1-NOV 30, 1958, AND FROM JUNE 1 TO AUGUST 30, 1959." (P3) "THE PRESENT LAKES IN THE BARROW AREA OCCUR EITHER IN THE LOWER SEGMENTS OF OLD, PARTIALLY DRAINED BASINS, OR IN BASINS THAWED INTO THE PRIMARY SURFACE. THE LAKES STUDIED RANGE IN LENGTH FROM LESS THAN 300 TO OVER 4500 YDS, AND IN DEPTH FROM LESS THAN (2) TO (9) FEET. THE DEPTHS OF MOST OF THE LAKES IN THE BARROW AREA HAVE BEEN MEASURED." (P12) "A LAKE WHICH IS LESS THAN 6 FT IN DEPTH WILL NORMALLY FREEZE TO THE BOTTOM DURING THE WINTER MONTHS." (P14) "THE BARROW AREA AND THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN IN GENERAL (LANDSCAPE WISE) IS TYPICAL OF THERMOKARST REGIONS. THE TOPOGRAPHY IS PRODUCED BY "SETTLING OR CAVING OF THE GROUND DUE TO MELTING OF GROUND ICE." (P2) THIS PROCESS SEEMS QUITE LIKELY TO BE THE ONE RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST OF THE LAKES AND LAKE BASINS OF THE BARROW AREA." (P2) AN ENCLOSED MAP SHOWS THE BARROW AREA LAKES. "LATERAL DIMENSIONS WERE EASILY OBTAINED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS." (P12) DRILL HOLE B-1 WAS MADE AT THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT DRAINED LAKE BASIN FOR PURPOSES OF COLLECTING DATA ON THE ICE AND THAWING PHENOMENA. (P27A) #B MAP SHOWS PRESENT LAKES, OLD SHORELINES OF PRESENT LAKES, RECENT DRAINED LAKES, AND ANCIENT DRAINED LAKES FROM THE YOUNGEST TO OLDEST. THERE HAS BEEN MUCH VARIATION IN THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF MOST LAKES OVER TIME. PAGE 13, TABLE 2 LISTS ALL 27 LAKES SHOWN ON THE ENCLOSED MAP AND THEIR DIMENSIONS. NONE OF THE NUMBERED LAKES ARE ON THE STORET FORMS. NO SAMPLING POINT IS GIVEN FOR WIDTH OR DEPTH. NONE OF THE NUMBERED LAKES ARE NAMED. THE 1:63 MAPS WERE USED TO LOCATE ALL THE NAMED AND UNNAMED LAKES.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4253

**** REFN 01389 B 958959
LUPR 11
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, ICE, NO TRAFF, LAKE
ABST "TUNDRA RELIEF FEATURES NEAR PT BARROW, ALASKA. A PHASE REPORT" BY KEITH H HUSSEY AND R W MICHAELSON. 1961. "THE MAJOR RELIEF IN THE BARROW AREA EXISTS BETWEEN SOME PRIMARY SURFACE AREAS AND THE BOTTOMS OF PRESENT OR DRAINED LAKE BASINS. THE BELIEF OF MOST INVESTIGATORS ACQUAINTED WITH THIS OR SIMILAR AREAS IS THAT THE BASINS EXIST PRIMARILY AS DEPRESSIONS RESULTING FROM THE THAWING OF GROUND-ICE." (P23) "DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL, SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE AND IN GRADING CHARACTERISTICS TO THE GRAVEL OF THE PRESENT BEACH ARE EXPOSED IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SLOPES. SEVERAL HOLES BLASTED INTO THE SLOPES REVEAL THAT THE GRAVEL IS overlain BY SEVERAL FEET OF SILTS, AND THE SANDS AND SCATTERED GRAVELS WHICH IN GENERAL ARE THE TYPICAL SEDIMENTS OF THE AREA. THE OCCURENCE OF THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS AND THE PARALLELISM OF THESE FEATURES TO THE PRESENT COASTLINE SUGGESTS THAT THEY ARE PROBABLY BURIED BEACH OR BAR DEPOSITS." (P17)

**** REFN 01391 937
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL
ABST ISOBEL HUTCHINSON TRAVELED THROUGH THE ALEUTIANS, KODIAK AND SEWARD, COLLECTING WILD FLOWER SPECIMENS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1937. THIS BOOK IS A JOURNAL OF THE TRIP.

**** REFN 01393
KEYW NONE
ABST ILLINGWORTH WILDLIFE BEYOND THE NORTH (1951) PUBLICATION. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01395 907918
LUPR 34 53 36
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "REPORT, INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE U S AND CANADA. ARCTIC OCEAN TO MT ELIAS" DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1918. WORK BEGAN 1907. MAP OF ROUTE IS INCLUDED.

**** REFN 01396 880897
LUPR 42 10 20 30 40 50
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER, ROUTE
ABST THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS PUBLISHED AN ENCYCLOPEDIA HANDBOOK NO 84-"ALASKA" IN 1897." IT IS BASICALLY A COMPILATION OF DIRECT QUOTES SUCH AS THE TEXT OF US MINING LAW, TREATY OF 1893 ON SEALING. MATERIAL PERTINENT TO THE STUDY WAS FURNISHED BY QUOTES OR PARAPHRASES FROM IVAN PETROFF IN THE 1880 ALASKA CENSUS OR HIS "ALASKA: ITS RESOURCES AND POPULATION." AND LIEUTENANT ALLEN "RECONNAISSANCE IN ALASKA, SENATE EX DOC 125, 49TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION" AND "REPORT ON EXPEDITION TO ALASKA, 1885." "THERE WERE SOME 87 TRADING HOUSES REPORTED IN ALASKA IN 1891, LOCATED IN NOT LESS THAN 60 TOWNS AND VILLAGES, AND SCATTERED FROM POINT BARROW TO THE SOUTHERN EXTERMINITY AND FROM LORING TO ATTU. THE NUMBER OF STORES FOR THE SALE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN SE ALASKA IN 1892 WAS 47." (P125) SPEAKING OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA, IT QUOTED FROM DALL, "THE COUNTRY BETWEEN AND AT THE BASE OF THE HIGH MOUNTAINS, WHICH FROM THE PROLONGATION OF THE ALASKA RANGE IN THE PENINSULA, IS VERY LOW AND MARSHY. IN MANY PLACES, LARGE LAKES ARE FOUND, EMPTYING INTO THE SEA BY RIVERS ON EITHER SIDE, AND IT IS SAID THAT IN SOME PLACES A PASSAGE CAN BE MADE IN CANOES FROM ONE SHORE TO THE OTHER, HARDLY LIFTING THE CANOE OUT OF WATER DURING THE JOURNEY." (P18)

**** REFN 01397
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01402
KEYW NONE
ABST DAVID IRWIN ONE MAN AGAINST THE NORTH. 1935 NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (ON CANADA)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4254

- **** REFN 01403
KEYW NONE
ABST THE TRUE NORTH, GREAT STORIES OF CANADA, I.C. FAIRLEY AND C.E. ISRAEL THE STORY OF CAPT. JOSEPH BERNIER NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 01404
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 01405 952
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "THE HATANUSKA VALLEY, ALASKA" BY HAROLD DEAN JACKSON IS A MASTER'S THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE IN 1952. IT IS A GENERAL WORK DESCRIBING THE CLIMATE, SOIL, MINERALS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT IN THE VALLEY. ALTHOUGH JACKSON, WHILE STATIONED FOR 13 MONTHS AT ANCHORAGE IN THE AIR FORCE SOMETIME BETWEEN 1946 AND 1948, VISITED HATANUSKA VALLEY SEVERAL TIMES, HE WROTE THE THESIS AFTER HE LEFT ALASKA. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY ORIGINAL FIELD WORK.
- **** REFN 01407
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION, ABOUT ALASKAN MISSIONARY WORK IN TOWNS.
- **** REFN 01411
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 01413
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (REPORTS OF KENNICOTT'S TRAVELS ALL OF WHICH WERE BEFORE 1867; REPORTS OF HENRY BANNISTER'S JOURNAL, PRE-1867. RUSSIAN ALASKA)
- **** REFN 01414
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 01416
KEYW NONE
ABST ALASKA-WHO'S HERE-WHAT'S DOING-WHO'S DOING IT. 1955 EDITED BY EDMOND C. JEFFERY NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 01418 913914
LUPR 12 11
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, LAKE, FISHING, RIVER, TRAPPING, EXPEDITION, LAND-WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN
ABST AUTHOR DIAMOND JENNESS GIVES THIS ACCOUNT BY PERSONAL DIARY OF AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION DURING 1913-1914. ORIGINALLY THERE WERE THREE SHIPS THAT WERE TO RENDEZVOUS AT HERSCHEL ISLAND, BUT THE SHIPS GOT ICED IN AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS. ON BOARD JENNESS SHIP, KARLUK WERE SEVERAL PEOPLE, INCLUDING STEFANSSON, THE LEADER OF THE EXPEDITION. SIX PEOPLE, STEFANSSON, 2 ESKIMOS, STEFANSSON'S SECRETARY, A PHOTOGRAPHER AND JENNESS LEFT THE SHIP IN SEARCH OF CARIBOU NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. THEY BECAME STRANDED AND WATCHED THE KARLUK DISAPPEAR. AFTER 10 DAYS THEY DECIDED TO HEAD FOR BARRON BY DOGSLED. AFTER 2 DAYS THEY ARRIVED AT A CAMP OF AN ESKIMO. ARKSIATARK, WHERE THEY SPENT A MONTH BEFORE MOVING ON TO BARRON. AFTER 15 DAYS AT BARRON. THE PARTY SPLIT UP AT ARKSIATARK'S CAMP. JENNESS STAYED AT ARKSIATARK'S CAMP WHICH NOW INCLUDED ARLOOK AND SPENT THE REST OF THE YEAR THERE. THE OTHERS MOVED EASTWARD TO CAMDEN BAY, AND FURTHER, JENNESS AND GROUP SET UP BASE CAMP AT CAMDEN BAY AND THERE HE REMAINED LEARNING THE ESKIMO WAYS AND TAKING SHORT EXCURSIONS TO OTHER POINTS. THIS PART OF THE EXPEDITION ENDED JULY 22, 1914. FREQUENT MENTION IS MADE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4255

OF BARTER ISLAND, BARROW, CAPE HALKETT, CAMDEN BAY AND DEMARCATION POINT WITH NO REFERENCE TO WATER BODIES. JENNESS REFERS TO A LAKE NEAR THE COLVILLE WHERE THEY WENT TO HUNT AND FISH AFTER LEAVING THE SHIP. (P16) "THO MEN RETURNED AFTER DARK WITH A LOAD OF 258 FISH, EACH WEIGHING ON THE AVERAGE OF THREE POUNDS." (P16) JENNESS REFERS TO A FISHING LAKE WHICH WAS 15 MI FROM ARKSIATARK'S CAMP NEAR CAPE HALKETT. "THE LAKE WAS A VERY SHALLOW BODY OF WATER THAT DRAINED TO THE SEA BY A STILL SHALLOWER STREAM, AND THE LATTER HAD FROZEN SO DEEPLY THAT THE FISH IN THE LAGOON WERE COMPLETELY LANLOCKED." (P37) JENNESS LATER REFERS TO A LAKE WHERE THEY FISHED AND TRAPPED NEAR DREW POINT. (P117) REFERENCE TO "FISH THAT ARE PLENTIFUL IN LAKES AND RIVERS." (P122)

**** REFN 01419
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01420
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01425 899901
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST JED JORDAN WAS A PROFESSIONAL GAMBLER WHO WENT TO NOME IN 1899 FROM SAN FRANCISCO WITH THE INTENTION OF OPENING A SALOON. HE TOLD HIS STORY TO M.M. HARBERRY IN "FOOL'S GOLD: AN UNREFINED ACCOUNT OF ALASKA IN 1899," PUBLISHED IN 1960. HE LEFT ALASKA IN 1901 AFTER HIS BEST FRIEND MAC GULLIVER DIED.

**** REFN 01428 905
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, CANNERY
ABST "A TRIP TO ALASKA" IS A DESCRIPTION OF ONE MAN'S TOURIST TRIP TO DAWSON AND PARTS OF ALASKA IN 1905. HE TOOK A FERRY TO SKAGWAY, WENT ACROSS TO DAWSON ON THE RAILROAD, TOOK A STEAMER DOWN THE YUKON TO ST. MICHAEL AND ANOTHER BOAT TO NOME. MOST OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOK IS QUITE GENERAL. WHILE IN SOUTHEASTERN: "AT FIVE THAT AFTERNOON (AFTER LEAVING SITKA THAT MORNING) WE LANDED AT THE BARRON FISH CANNERY, ONE OF THE NEWEST, MOST MODERN AND COMPLETE OF ALL THE 35-50 CANNERIES SAID TO BE DOING BUSINESS IN ALASKA. IT HAD BEEN OPEN BUT 9 DAYS AND HAD ALREADY PAID ALL OF THE EXPENSES FOR THE SEASON." (P33) "CAPTAIN BARROW (IS) THE OWNER OF THE CANNERY." (P33) SPELLING OF CANNERY SHOULD MAYBE BE BARROW. "THE CANNERY AT PETERSBURG, NEARLY 200 MIS E OF HERE, HAS BEEN CLOSED FOR 2 YEARS, OWING TO THE SALMON HAVING, WITHOUT APPARENT CAUSE, DESERTED THE WATERS IN THAT VICINITY." (P33) KEELER'S CALCULATIONS MUST BE WRONG; THERE'S NOTHING BUT OCEAN 200 MIS W OF PETERSBURG. "ON THE U.S. SIDE OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY, THE LAW FIXES THE SIZE OF A CLAIM AT 600 BY 1320 FT, OR ABOUT 18 ACRES." (P51)

**** REFN 01430 972
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST HAL WAUGH AND CHARLES J. KEIM WROTE "FAIR CHASE WITH ALASKAN GUIDES" IN 1972. THESE ARE PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF THEIR OWN HUNTING AND FISHING TRIPS IN ALASKA. HAL WAUGH WAS A GUIDE AND CHARLES KEIM WAS A MEMBER OF THE JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS. MOST OF THE STORIES ARE REPRINTS FROM ALASKA SPORTSMAN.

**** REFN 01434 910
LUPR 32 22 53 52 35
KEYW GENERAL, FORESTRY, ECONOMY
ABST "THE FORESTS OF ALASKA" IS BY R S KELLOGG, ASSISTANT FORESTER, AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1910. IT IS U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE, BULLETIN 81. "THERE ARE SMALL SAWMILLS AT RAMPART, COUNCIL, AND ALONG THE COPPER AND SUSITNA RIVERS, AND ALSO MILLS OPERATED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT FORT EGBERT (EAGLE) AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4256

FORT GIBBON. ALTOGETHER THE PRESENT ANNUAL CUT OF LUMBER BY THE INTERIOR SAWMILLS PROBABLY DOES NOT EXCEED 4 MILLION FT." (P21)

- **** REFN 01436
KEYW NONE
ABST A NORTHERN CHRISTMAS. BEING THE STORY OF A PEACEFUL CHRISTMAS IN THE REMOTE AND PEACEFUL WILDERNESS OF AN ALASKAN ISLAND BY ROCKWELL KENT (1941) NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 01437
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. AN ARTIST'S DIARY WITH NO MENTION OF RIVERS.
- **** REFN 01438 960
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 01441
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS FICTION.
- **** REFN 01442 899903
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "PIONEER LIFE IN THE YUKON VALLEY" WAS WRITTEN IN TWO PARTS BY A MAN AND WIFE WHO WERE PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES ON THE YUKON FROM 1892 TO 1903. ANNA L M KIRK WROTE THE FIRST PART AND HER HUSBAND REV JAMES MOLLASTON KIRK WROTE THE SECOND PART.
- **** REFN 01445 901954
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT
ABST LOIS DELAND KITCHENER WROTE A HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO AND ITS ACTIVITIES IN ALASKA, ENTITLED "FLAG OVER THE NORTH" AND PUBLISHED IN 1954. IN 1954, ONLY N. C. STORES AT JUNEAU, KETCHIKAN, UNALASKA, ANCHORAGE, NENANA AND FAIRBANKS REMAINED OPEN ALL YEAR ROUND. THE REST WERE "FREEZE OUT" BRANCHES, REACHABLE ONLY BY AIR OR DOGSLED FROM OCT 1 TO MID MAY. (P17) APRIL 6, 1901, ALASKA COMMERCIAL MERGED WITH ALASKA EXPLORATION CO AND EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO TO FORM NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO FOR TRANSPORTATION AND NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO FOR MERCANTILE TRADE. (P111) IN 1914, NORTHERN NAVIGATION SOLD TO WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE. (P115) WESTERN FUR AND TRADING BEGAN PRICING WARS A C BOUGHT WESTERN FUR IN 1881. THE DEAL INCLUDED RIVER VESSELS AND TRADING STATIONS. (P149) IN 1922, VOLNEY RICHMOND AND HIS ASSOCIATES BOUGHT N C.
- **** REFN 01447 965
LUPR 11
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST YOSIO KOBAYASI, "MYCOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE ALASKAN ARCTIC" 1967. THIS WORK WAS EXECUTED FORMALLY AS ONE OF THE 1965 RESEARCH PROGRAMS AT ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY. FIELDWORK DONE IN 1965. A MAP ON PAGE 3 SHOWS THE LOCATION AND ROUTE OF FIELD OBSERVATIONS. 1965, THE YEAR FOR THE FIELDWORK IS GIVEN ON ALL FANULUS SHEETS AS THE BEGINNING DATE.
- **** REFN 01449
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 01451
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4257

**** REFN 01455 898
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01457 897
LUPR 36
KEYW GENERAL

ABST JOSEPH LADUE WAS THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL AGENT WHO LAID OUT AND APPARENTLY OWNED MUCH OF DAWSON. "KLONDIKE FACTS," 1897, BEARS HIS NAME AS AUTHOR, BUT IT WAS GHOST WRITTEN. IT PRINTED VERBATIM EXCERPTS FROM JAMES O'GILVIE'S SURVEY REPORTS, LETTERS FROM MINERS TO FRIENDS AND NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. VERY LITTLE OF THE BOOK DEALS WITH LADUE'S EXPERIENCES, MAINLY CASUAL PARENTHETICAL REMARKS, MOST EMPHASIS IS CENTERED AROUND THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT.

**** REFN 01458 897
LUPR 31 36
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST JOE LADUE WAS AN OLD TIMER ON THE YUKON BEFORE THE KLONDIKE. HE STAKED DAWSON CITY TOWNSITE. "KLONDIKE NUGGETS" IS A BRIEF 96 PAGE "DESCRIPTION" OF HIS LONG BOOK "KLONDIKE FACTS", AND WAS WRITTEN NO DOUBT TO HELP SALES. PUBLISHED IN 1897.

**** REFN 01459
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. CHILD'S BOOK ON ALASKA IN GENERAL

**** REFN 01460
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01462
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. CHILDREN'S BOOK ON ALASKA IN GENERAL.

**** REFN 01466 926974
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, MINING
ABST MRS LAURENCE WROTE THIS BOOK ABOUT HER LIFE WITH SIDNEY LAURENCE, COPYRIGHT 1974. THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK DEALS WITH HIS LIFE BEFORE HE MET HER IN 1926. IT WAS BEFORE THIS THAT HE PAINTED HIS FAMOUS MT MCKINLEY PAINTINGS FROM AROUND THE TOKASHEETNA RIVER. HE ALSO DID SOME PROSPECTING AND STAKED A CLAIM AT POOR MAN'S CREEK. PRIOR TO THAT HE HAD SPENT TIME AT JUNEAU, VALDEZ, SEWARD AND ANCHORAGE. MENTION IS MADE OF CROSSING RIVERS WHILE HE AND HIS WIFE PACKED OUT FROM MT MCKINLEY. THESE RIVERS COULD NOT BE LOCATED. (P49-51)

**** REFN 01467
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01468
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS A DISSERTATION ON ALASKAN EDUCATION WITH EMPHASIS ON THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

**** REFN 01469 915
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST NELLIE LAHING TELLS OF HER PIONEER DAYS IN ALASKA. SHE CAME IN 1915 AND OPERATED ROADHOUSES AT KENAI LAKE, KERN CREEK, AND NEAR TALKEETNA.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4258

**** REFN 01469 915
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST NELLIE LAWING TELLS OF HER PIONEER DAYS IN ALASKA. SHE CAME IN 1915 AND OPERATED ROADHOUSES AT KENAI LAKE, KERN CREEK, AND NEAR TALKEETNA.

**** REFN 01471 924
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "NORTHWARD ON THE NEW FRONTIER" IS CANADIAN D W LEBOURDIAS' TRAVELS IN THE ALASKAN AND SOVIET ARCTIC. LEBOURDAIS DESCRIBES A NUMBER OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND COLOREUL PERSONALITIES, BUT MOST OF HIS MATERIAL COVERS HIS ADVENTURES AT SEA.

**** REFN 01472 951953
LUPR 34 35 36 41
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST C J LENSINIC. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MARTEN IN INTERIOR ALASKA 1953. "THIS INVESTIGATION WAS INITIATED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE A SOUND MANAGEMENT POLICY. FIELD WORK WAS CONDUCTED FROM OCT 1951 TO APRIL 1953." (PIX) THERE IS VERY LITTLE MENTION OF WATER BODIES IN THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 01474 897
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST JOHN WILLIAM LEONARD IN 1897 WROTE "THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE KLONDIKE: FORTUNE SEEKER'S GUIDE TO THE YUKON REGION OF ALASKA AND BRITISH AMERICA. THE STORY AS TOLD BY LAQUE, BERRY, PHISCATOR AND OTHER GOLD FINDERS". THIS BOOK IS BASICALLY AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HOW-TO. LEONARD CLAIMED TO BE A MINING ENGINEER WHO HAD PERSONALLY BEEN IN THE KLONDIKE AREA PRIOR TO 1897.

**** REFN 01476
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01477
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01478 957
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, COMMUNITY
ABST "WE TEACH IN ALASKA" WAS COMPILED BY EUNICE LOGAN IN 1957. IT IS A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. THE TEXT CONTAINS NO INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC WATER BODIES, BUT A MAP FROM THE BACK COVER IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. THE MAP SHOWS TYPES OF SCHOOLS AT VARIOUS VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

**** REFN 01479
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. A CHILD'S STORY.

**** REFN 01482
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (LABRADOR, NEWFOUNDLAND)

**** REFN 01484
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4259

**** REFN 01485 962966
 LUPR 31 32 33
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS BOOK, "THE CHANGING CULTURE OF THE NULATO KOYUKON INDIANS", WAS A DOCTORAL DISSERTATION BY WH LOXENS. FIELDWORK WAS CONDUCTED AT NULATO AND KALTAG FROM 1962-1966. TWO-THIRDS OF THE BOOK IS HISTORICAL INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES. THE LAST THIRD CONSISTS OF PRIMARY INFORMATION THE PEOPLE. FEW WATERBODIES ARE MENTIONED AS THE INFORMATION PERTAINS PRIMARILY TO THE YUKON RIVER. THE EXPEDITION WAS ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

**** REFN 01486
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. A B LUBBOCK, THE ARCTIC WHALERS 1937 (ENTIRELY GREENLANDIC AND CANADIAN)

**** REFN 01492 898
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST JEREMIAH LYNCH WENT OT THE KLONDIKE IN 1898, VIA YUKON ROUTE "THREE YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE", IS AN ACCOUNT OF HIS VARIOUS ADVENTURES ALONG THE TRAIL AND AS A MINING MAN OUTSIDE DAWSON CITY. A MAP OF ALASKA, SOUTH OF YUKON, IS PART OF THIS RECORD, AND IS IDENTIFIED AS OF "KLONDIKE DISTRICT."

**** REFN 01495
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (GREENLAND)

**** REFN 01496
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (GREENLAND)

**** REFN 01497 904
 LUPR 34 32 22
 KEYW GENERAL, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS THE ACCOUNT OF A SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION-SPONSORED EXPEDITION UNDERTAKEN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1904 BY THE AUTHOR AND "ONE MAN EMPLOYED AS CAMPHAND AND BOATMAN." (P.8) THEIR ITINERARY WAS AS FOLLOWS: TRAVELED BY STEAMER FROM SEATTLE TO SKAGWAY AND THENCE BY RAIL OVER WHITE PASS TO WHITHORSE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA, "THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY AND HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ON THE YUKON RIVER. HERE WE WERE DELAYED SEVERAL DAYS WAITING FOR THE WATER OF THE RIVER TO RISE SUFFICIENTLY TO ALLOW STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOATS WHICH DRAW TWENTY-SIX INCHES OF WATER TO PROCEED DOWN STREAM. WE LEFT WHITEHORSE JUNE 6 AND REACHED DAWSON JUNE 8." (P.8) THEY CONTINUED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER IN A 35 FOOT "POLING" BOAT TO CIRCLE CITY (JUNE 18). THEY ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON AT THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER JUNE 21 TO FIND AN EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA PREVAILING AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE SETTLEMENT. ASCENDED THE PORCUPINE RIVER BY "TRACKING AND POLING" IN THE "POLING" BOAT TO THE LOWER RAMPARTS WHERE THEY CHANGED TO A CANOE AND CONTINUED ACROSS THE U S-CANADA BOUNDARY LINE TO THE MOUTH OF OLD CROW RIVER IN CANADA. MADDERN ASCENDED THE OLD CROW RIVER ABOUT 175 MILES BUT HAD TO RETURN TO FORT YUKON FOR LACK OF PROVISIONS. "OUR RETURN TO FORT YUKON, BY THE SAME ROUTE WE HAD ASCENDED THE RIVER, WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN EIGHT DAYS... THE JOURNEY DOWN THE YUKON RIVER WAS CONTINUED TO EXAMINE OTHER LOCALITIES REPORTED AS PRODUCTIVE OF PLEISTOCENE MAMMAL REMAINS. THIS NECESSITATED TRAVELLING BY STEAMER AND SMALL BOAT ALTERNATELY. A LOCALITY ABOUT 30 MILES BELOW FORT HAMLIN ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YUKON WAS VISITED AS WAS ALSO LITTLE HINDOK CREEK NEAR THE TOWN OF RAMPART... FROM FORT GIBBON WHERE THE TANANA JOINS THE YUKON THE TRIP WAS CONTINUED BY SMALL BOAT TO GIVE OPPORTUNITY OF STOPPING AT THE "PALISADES" OR SO-CALLED "BONE-YARD" ABOUT 35 MILES BELOW... AT A SETTLEMENT CALLED KOKRINES, STEAMER TRANSPORTATION WAS RESUMED TO KALTAG, A SMALL TRADING POST WHERE THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINE AND WINTER MAIL TRAIL THAT EXTENDS DOWN THE RIVER LEAVES THE YUKON, ASCENDS KALTAG RIVER TO NEAR ITS HEAD, THEN CROSSES THE DIVIDE TO UNALAKLIK RIVER, AND DESCENDS THAT STREAM TO MORTONSOUND, A TOTAL DISTANCE OF ABOUT 100 MILES. AT KALTAG THE SERVICES OF TWO NATIVES AS PACKERS AND GUIDES WERE ENGAGED AND ON AUGUST 14 WITH TWO ADDITIONAL ESKIMOS ENGAGED TO PACK FOR THE FIRST 50 MILES.

THE PARTY COMMENCED AN OVERLAND TRIP WHICH OCCUPIED 31 DAYS AND EXTENDED FOR 300 MILES ACROSS THE DRAINAGE BASINS OF THE UNGALIK, INGLUTALIK, AND KOYUK RIVERS... THE GREATEST ANNOYANCE EXPERIENCED WAS THAT CAUSED BY THE FREQUENT RAINS THAT MADE THE SWOLLEN STREAMS DIFFICULT TO FORD... AN ESKIMO VILLAGE CALLED ISAAC'S ON NORTON BAY WAS REACHED SEPTEMBER 14 AND PASSAGE TO ST MICHAEL SECURED ON A SMALL TRADING SCHOONER. FROM HERE NONE WAS REACHED ON SEPTEMBER 20 BY LOCAL STEAMER. (PP.17-19)

**** REFN 01501
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA.

**** REFN 01502 954
LUPR 41
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST JOHN W MARSHALL'S "A HISTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN ALASKA" PROVIDES A GENERAL OUTLINE OF CHURCH ACTIVITY IN THE NORTH. MOST OF THE SOURCES FOR THIS DISSERTATION ARE STANDARD SECONDARY SOURCES. OCCASIONALLY, HOWEVER, THESE SOURCES DO DEAL WITH PREVIOUSLY UNNOTED INFORMATION, 1954.

**** REFN 01503 929939
STOR 1603
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, VEGETATION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
ABST "COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER FORMS OF ARCTIC TRAVEL, DESCENDING RIVERS IS EASY. THE CURRENT SWEEP US ALONG AT 4 OR 5 MILES AN HOUR. ERNIE, SITTING OR STANDING IN THE BACK, AND I, KNEELING IN THE FRONT, HAD MERELY TO GIVE THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER AN OCCASSIONAL PUSH WITH OUR IRON-TIPPED SPRUCE POLES TO KEEP US IN THE MAIN CURRENT." "THERE ARE ONLY 2 DANGERS ON SUCH RIVERS-RIFFLES AND SWEEPERS. 'RIFLES' IS THE TERM USED IN THE ARCTIC FOR SHALLOW PLACES WHERE THE WATER MAY RUN AT 5 OR 10 MI. PER HOUR. A "SWEEPER" IS THE RESULT OF THE CONSTANT UNDERCUTTING OF THE GEOLOGICALLY YOUNG RIVER BANKS BY THE RAPID CURRENT. THIS LEADS TO A SETTLING OF THE SPRUCES, BIRCHES, COTTONWOODS AND WILLOWS FROM THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZONTAL UNTIL THEY FINALLY SWEEP THE SURFACE OF THE WATER WITH THEIR FOLIAGE. THEY ARE LIKELY TO SWEEP EVERYTHING ANIMATE AND INANIMATE FROM THE BOAT IF IT SHOULD GET UNDER THEM." (P84) EXPLAINED HOW JOHNSON STEERED THEM DOWN MIDDLE FORK. NOTES THE ALATNA: "THIS WHOLE COUNTRY WAS A NO-MAN'S LAND UNTIL QUITE RECENTLY, BECAUSE EVEN THE ESKIMOS HAD NO NAMES FOR ITS FEATURES BEFORE THE LIFE TIMES OF THE FATHERS AND SISTERS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION." (P89) ABOVE KUTUK RIVER HE SAYS THAT PHILLIP SMITH "20 SUMMERS BEFORE" WAS THERE. WHEN THEY WRECKED THEIR BOAT ON NORTH FORK IN 1938, NEAR MOUTH OF FISH CREEK AND HAD TO WALK BACK TO WISEMAN, VIA PYRAMID CREEK, HOLMES CREEK, CLEAR AND THEN GLACIER RIVER BEFORE OVER HILLS TO NOLAN. THE WEATHER THAT SUMMER BROUGHT "WORST RAIN AND FLOODS SINCE WHITE MEN HAD COME TO LIVE PERMANENTLY IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK IN 1899." (P139) ON HIS TRIPS MARSHALL USUALLY MADE "ECOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. THESE STUDIES WHICH I MADE FREQUENTLY DURING THE COURSE OF OUR TRIPS, INCLUDED, IN ADDITION TO THE INVESTIGATION OF TREE GROWTH, THE STUDY OF SMALLER PLANTS, AND NOTING OF SLOPE, SOIL, MOISTURE, AND ELEVATION FACTORS. (P9)

**** REFN 01503 929939
STOR 1603
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, VEGETATION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
ABST "COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER FORMS OF ARCTIC TRAVEL, DESCENDING RIVERS IS EASY. THE CURRENT SWEEP US ALONG AT 4 OR 5 MILES AN HOUR. ERNIE, SITTING OR STANDING IN THE BACK, AND I, KNEELING IN THE FRONT, HAD MERELY TO GIVE THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER AN OCCASSIONAL PUSH WITH OUR IRON-TIPPED SPRUCE POLES TO KEEP US IN THE MAIN CURRENT." "THERE ARE ONLY 2 DANGERS ON SUCH RIVERS-RIFFLES AND SWEEPERS. 'RIFLES' IS THE TERM USED IN THE ARCTIC FOR SHALLOW PLACES WHERE THE WATER MAY RUN AT 5 OR 10 MI. PER HOUR. A "SWEEPER" IS THE RESULT OF THE CONSTANT UNDERCUTTING OF THE GEOLOGICALLY YOUNG RIVER BANKS BY THE RAPID CURRENT. THIS LEADS TO A SETTLING OF THE SPRUCES, BIRCHES, COTTONWOODS AND WILLOWS FROM THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZONTAL UNTIL THEY FINALLY SWEEP THE SURFACE OF THE WATER WITH THEIR FOLIAGE. THEY ARE LIKELY TO SWEEP EVERYTHING ANIMATE AND INANIMATE FROM THE BOAT IF IT SHOULD GET UNDER THEM." (P84) EXPLAINED HOW JOHNSON STEERED THEM DOWN MIDDLE FORK. NOTES THE

ALATNA: "THIS WHOLE COUNTRY WAS A NO-NAMES LAND UNTIL QUITE RECENTLY, BECAUSE EVEN THE ESKIMOS HAD NO NAMES FOR ITS FEATURES BEFORE THE LIFE TIMES OF THE FATHERS AND SISTERS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION." (P89) ABOVE KUTUK RIVER HE SAYS THAT PHILLIP SMITH "20 SUMMERS BEFORE" WAS THERE WHEN THEY WRECKED THEIR BOAT ON NORTH FORK IN 1938, NEAR MOUTH OF FISH CREEK AND HAD TO WALK BACK TO WISEMAN, VIA PYRAMID CREEK, HOLMES CREEK, CLEAR AND THEN GLACIER RIVER BEFORE OVER HILLS TO NOLAN. THE WEATHER THAT SUMMER BROUGHT "WORST RAIN AND FLOODS SINCE WHITE MEN HAD COME TO LIVE PERMANENTLY IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK IN 1899." (P139) ON HIS TRIPS MARSHALL USUALLY MADE "ECOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. THESE STUDIES WHICH I MADE FREQUENTLY DURING THE COURSE OF OUR TRIPS, INCLUDED, IN ADDITION TO THE INVESTIGATION OF TREE GROWTH, THE STUDY OF SMALLER PLANTS, AND NOTING OF SLOPE, SOIL, MOISTURE, AND ELEVATION FACTORS. (P9)

**** REFN 01506 937

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MAP

ABST "REGIONAL PLANNING: PART VII: ALASKA-ITS RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT" IS A 1937 GOVERNMENT REPORT PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE 75TH CONGRESS. IT HAS 2 PARTS: I--REPORT OF THE ALASKA RESOURCE COMMITTEE, WHICH IS VERY GENERAL, AND II-STAFF REPORTS, WHICH COVERS TOPICAL SUBJECTS SUCH AS WATER TRANSPORTATION, ROADS, RECREATION, ETC. "THE COMMITTEE HAS REACHED THE CONCLUSION THAT THE NATIONAL INTEREST DOES NOT DEMAND A FORCED DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA. THERE IS NO PRESSURE OF POPULATION, LACK OF RAW MATERIALS, OR TRADE IN THE US THAT DEMAND EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES. FURTHERMORE, THE COMMITTEE HAS REACHED THE CONCLUSION THAT THE ECONOMY OF ALASKA CANNOT BE BASED ON FARMING, THE USUAL BASIS OF SETTLEMENT OF NEW COUNTRIES. INDR HAS THE COMMITTEE BEEN ABLE TO DISCOVER NEW INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN THOSE SUGGESTED IN PART II (PULPHOOD)." (P30) THEY CONCLUDED THAT THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT POLICY OF CONSERVATION RATHER THAN EXPLOITIVE DEVELOPMENT OR INTENSIVE SETTLEMENT BACK BY HUGE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, ROADS, ETC. SHOULD REMAIN THE OPERATIVE POLICY. (P30) RANDOLPH MARSHALL IS LISTED AS THE AUTHOR BUT HIS NAME DOES NOT APPEAR AS A MEMBER OF ALASKA RESOURCE COMMITTEE (CARL L. ALSBERG, PAUL W. GORDON, B. F. HEINTZLEMAN, CHARLES MCKINLEY AND GEORGE F. YANTIS NOR ANYWHERE ELSE. THE STUDY HAD A LIST OF ALL AIRFIELDS IN ALASKA WITH THEIR DIMENSIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1937. THE LIST IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. IT ALSO INCLUDED A PROPOSED LIST OF NEEDED WEATHER REPORTING STATIONS, WHICH IS PART OF THIS REPORT. THEY INCLUDED A PROPOSAL FOR NEW AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION AND A LIST OF COMMUNITIES INVOLVED, WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT. THEY INCLUDED A MAP ENTITLED "PROGRAM OF IMPROVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIRPORTS AND LANDING FIELDS," WHICH IS PART OF THE REPORT.

**** REFN 01507

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01509

KEYW NONE

ABST MARTIN, P. "ESKIMOS: PEOPLE OF ALASKA. PARENT MAGAZINE PRESS, 1970. A CHILDRENS BOOK. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01512 920922

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL

ABST MICHAEL H MASON SPENT 1920 AND 1922 HUNTING AND TRAPPING THE MACKENZIE RIVER AND THE UPPER YUKON DOWN TO FORT YUKON. HE TRAVELED THE PORTAGE FROM MACKENZIE DOWN THE PORCUPINE TO FORT YUKON. HE THEN RETURNED TO SCOTLAND AND WROTE "ARCTIC FORESTS", PUBLISHED IN 1924. THE FIRST SECTION IS AN ATTEMPT AT A SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF NATIVES AND ANIMALS OF THE AREA. SECOND SECTION IS A RECOUNTING OF ACTUAL TRIPS MADE, AND THE THIRD SECTION IS A COLLECTION OF THE AUTHOR'S TALL TALES. HE TRAVELED ON THE UPPER YUKON.

**** REFN 01516

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT CANADA.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4262

**** REFN 01517
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT CANADA.

**** REFN 01522 933
LUPR 34 32 35 31 21
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, VEGETATION, MAP, RIVER, FISHING
ABST ROBERT MCKENNAN MADE AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO THE CHANDALAR AREA IN 1933, VISITING ARCTIC VILLAGE, CHANDALAR VILLAGE, SUKO, FORT YUKON AND CIRCLE. THESE VILLAGES ARE ALL PART OF THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN PEOPLE WHICH ARE DIVIDED INTO BANDS. HE ARRIVED AT ARCTIC VILLAGE BY FLOAT PLANE AND TOOK A SKIN BOAT DOWN THE EAST FORK TO CHANDALAR VILLAGE AND A POWER BOAT DOWN THE CHANDALAR AND UP THE YUKON RIVER. HALF THE BOOK "THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN" IS ETHNAGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND HALF IS STORIES AND MYTHS. AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE DIHAI MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OCCUPIED THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK... THE ESKIMO SETTLEMENTS AT "LITTLE SQUAM" ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER AND AT COLD FOOT ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER ARE SAID TO BE IN THE HEART OF TERRITORY FORMERLY INHABITED BY THE DIHAI KUTCHIN." (P23) "WHITE FISH WHICH RUN UPSTREAM TO THE LAKES IN MAY AND JUNE AND RETURN IN THE FALL ARE PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT FISH, BECAUSE THEIR SEASONAL MIGRATIONS MAKE IT EASIER TO TAKE THEM IN FISH TRAPS." (P34) "NEAR THE EAST FORK THERE IS A SMALL LAKE SURROUNDED BY A LOW TIMBERLESS RIDGE. A HARD BATTLE BETWEEN THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN AND THE ESKIMOS ONCE TOOK PLACE HERE." (P69) A MAP WHICH IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOWS THE LOCATION OF RIVERS AND VILLAGES IN THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN TERRITORY. ARCTIC VILLAGE TERRITORY INCLUDES TRITT CREEK, CROW NEST CREEK. (P19) WHILE CHRISTIANS BAND INCLUDES THE HEADWATERS OF WIND RIVER. (P19) CHANDALAR TERRITORY ALSO INCLUDES COLEEN RIVER. (P16) THERE IS A STORY ABOUT A SHAMAN FROM BIRCH CREEK. (P75)

**** REFN 01524 903904
LUPR 30 22 53 51
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, MAP
ABST J S MCLAIN ACCOMPANIED A U S SENATE FACT FINDING PARTY TO ALASKA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1903 AND PUBLISHED A REPORT ON THE TRIP THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THE PARTY WENT THROUGH THE INSIDE PASSAGE FROM SEATTLE OVER THE WHITE PASS TO DAWSON BY RAIL AND WATER, DOWN THE YUKON WITH STOPS AT MAJOR CITIES, AND BACK THROUGH SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA VIA SHIP. THE SENATORS WERE CONFINED TO THE MOST READILY ACCESSIBLE AREAS OF ALASKA, BUT THEY ATTEMPTED TO MEET PEOPLE FROM OTHER AREAS WHENEVER POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO GAIN AS MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA AS THEY COULD. MCLAIN GIVES THE STANDARD ACCOUNT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE VALDEZ-EAGLE TELEGRAPH LINE. (P93) THE IMPORTANT MINING DISTRICTS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA ARE CITED: COUNCIL CITY DISTRICT, SOLOMON RIVER COUNTRY. (P168) MCLAIN COMMENTS ON THE DIFFICULTY OF MINING IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA. "IT IS STATED THAT \$2,200 WAS PAID LAST SUMMER FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF A 20-HORSEPOWER BOILER FROM FAIRBANKS, 12 MILES BACK INTO THE MINING DISTRICT." (P308) "THE ORE IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT IS TAKEN BY TRADERS AT \$16 AN OUNCE. THE MINERS, NOT SATISFIED WITH THAT PRICE, HAVE HAD IT ASSAYED AND FIND THAT IT IS WORTH \$17.50, WHICH SHOWS THAT THIS IS FINE QUALITY GOLD, BETTER THAN THAT IN THE KLONDIKE, AND NEARLY AS FINE AS THAT AT NOME. "THE FAIRBANKS GOLD IS MUCH MORE INACCESSIBLE, HOWEVER, BECAUSE IT IS LOCATED TEN TO TWENTY FEET BENEATH THE SURFACE. (P311) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** REFN 01525 900
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE PACIFIC CLIPPER LINE PUBLISHED A BOOKLET "SEATTLE TO NOME GOLD COAST", 1900, FOR THE PURPOSE OF GENERATING INTEREST IN THE NOME GOLD AND HOPEFULLY, THE STAMPEDERS WOULD USE THEIR SHIPS TO GET THERE. IT IS FULL OF PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT OUTFITS, CLOTHES, PROVISIONS AND HOW-TO-MINE. IT INCLUDES A VERY SHORT PERSONAL REPORT FROM E G MCHICKEN WHO HAD SPENT A YEAR AT NOME AND HAD JUST RETURNED. MCHICKEN WAS TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR THE PACIFIC CLIPPER LINE AND SO IS BIASED. THE INFORMATION IS BASED ON TOO LITTLE BACKGROUND AND IS NOT AS ACCURATE AS IT COULD BE. THE PAMPHLET HAS VERY MUCH THE FLAVOR OF A "BOOMER".

**** REFN 01527
KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01530 897898

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS BOOK, "KLONDIKE DIARY" IS A "TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE KLONDIKE RUSH OF 1897-1898" BY ROBERT MEDILL, ABOUT HIS TRIP NORTH WITH HIS BROTHER DUNCAN. IT IS NOT REALLY A DIARY, BEING WRITTEN YEARS LATER. THE ACTION OCCURS MAINLY IN THE KLONDIKE.

**** REFN 01533

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01536 971

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP

ABST "CAMPING AND TRAILERING IN ALASKA" IS MIKE HILLER'S GUIDE TO PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS, PUBLISHED IN 1971. HE GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH FACILITY AND NOTES WHETHER VEHICLES PULLING TRAILERS WOULD HAVE A DIFFICULT TIME, FOR ANY REASON, GETTING TO THE SITE. THE BOOK WAS "WRITTEN FOR THE VISITOR WHO TRAVELS BY CAMPER, TRAVEL TRAILER, OR MOTOR HOME". (P1) AUTHORS MAP OF HIGHWAYS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 01539

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 01540 908

LUPR 13 34

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, ROUTE, RECREATION, EXPEDITION

ABST JOHN MILTON, CONSERVATIONIST WRITER, EXPLORER RECOUNTS HIS 300 MILE WALK THRU THE BROOKS RANGE FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK ON THE COAST. ALONG THE WALK THE THREE YOUNG MEN ENCOUNTER VALLEYS AND LAKES THAT ARE UN-NAMED. HE HAS NAMED ONE VALLEY "EMERALD VALLEY" WHICH IS NORTH OF MT MICHELSON. THE VALLEY IS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE JAGO, OKPILAK, OKEROKOVIK AND AICHILLIK RIVERS. EMERALD VALLEY IS A 2-3,000 FT. HIGH PLATEAU. THE BASIN IS 7 MILES IN DIAMETER. THE MAP CONTAINED IN BOOK SHOWS ROUTE TAKEN BY JOAN MILTON (ATTACHED). THERE ARE MANY UNNAMED VALLEYS & STREAMS. JOHN MILTON ALONG WITH KEN BROWER AND STEVE PEARSON MADE THE TRIP.

**** REFN 01541

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01542

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 01543

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (CANADA)

**** REFN 01545

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01549 897930

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIENCES OF AN EARLY MEMBER OF THE GOLD RUSH TO THE DAWSON AREA (CANADA) DOES NOT PROVIDE ANY USEFUL INFORMATION ON ALASKA'S INLAND WATERS, REACHING DAWSON FROM SKAGWAY AND ACROSS WHITE PASS, HE SPENT THREE YEARS AS A GOLD MINER AND FREIGHT-SLED DRIVER IN THE YUKON TERRITORY (1897-1900). SUBSEQUENTLY HE SPENT 20 YEARS IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES WITH THE ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, CHIEFLY ON STEAMSHIPS SERVING ALASKAN PORTS FROM KETCHIKAN TO SEWARD. PERHAPS ONE OBSERVATION IS WORTHY NOTE. IN THE 1897 CLI NB UP WHITE PASS FROM SKAGAWY, THE AUTHOR, EDWARD E P MORGAN, CAME ACROSS A TEAM OF OXEN APPARENTLY UNABLE TO CLIMB FUTHER. THE OWNER, HAD, IN DESPERATION, "BUILT A FIRE UNDER THEM, PROBABLY HAVING HEARD THAT THIS WAS EFFECTIVE IN STARTING A BALKY ANIMAL. IT WAS NO USE." (P55)

**** REFN 01550

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01553

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (ANTARCTIC)

**** REFN 01555 879890

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, CANNERY, NO TRAFF, RIVER, DIMENSION

ABST IN HIS BOOK, "TRAVELS IN ALASKA", JOHN HUIR WRITES OF HIS TRIPS TO SOUTHEAST ALASKA IN 1879, 1880, AND 1890. HUIR IS SELDOM SPECIFIC ABOUT HIS LOCATIONS, PERHAPS BECAUSE IT WAS WRITING IN 1915. HE NOTES, "THERE ARE PROBABLY NOT LESS THAN A 1000 SALMON STREAMS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AS LARGE OR LARGER THAN THIS ONE. (40 FT WIDE) CROWDED WITH SALMON SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR." (P214) IN HIS JOURNAL FOR 1890, HUIR NOTED THERE WERE TWO CANNERIES AT THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL. (P279)

**** REFN 01556

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT CANADA.

**** REFN 01559 925920

LUPR 35 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "BACK TRAILS", BY DEKE AND BILL MYERS, "IS AN ACCUMULATION OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES WRITTEN BY AUTHORS ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST FEW YEARS 'OUT IN THE HILLS'." (PV) IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1933. HARRY ("DEKE") MYERS AND SON BILL MADE THEIR FIRST TRIP TO ALASKA IN SUMMER 1926. DEKE WAS WORKING ON AN ARTICLE ABOUT AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL IN ALASKA. BILL RETURNED IN 1928 FOR A YEAR AS A RANGER IN MCKINLEY PARK. PART OF THE BOOK CONCERNS AREAS OF CANADA AND OTHER PARKS OUTSIDE. "ON THE AFTERNOON WE ARRIVED AT THE PARK (MCKINLEY) IT HAD BEEN RAINING FOR SEVERAL DAYS, AND DURING THE LAST 24 HRS PREVIOUS TO OUR COMING OVER 2 INS OF RAIN HAD FALLEN, MORE THAN THE AMOUNT FOR ALL OF AUG DURING 1925.... SMALL STREAMS THAT ONE COULD EASILY JUMP ACROSS BECAME RAGING TORRENTS IN A FEW HRS. BOULDERS ARE ROLLED ALONG THE RIVER BED, POUNDING AND CRASHING TOGETHER... NEARLY ALL THE BRIDGES BETWEEN THE RAILROAD AND THE SAVAGE RIVER CAMP WERE WASHED OUT." (P26) "THE NEXT DAY STREAMS HAD PRACTICALLY RESUMED THEIR NORMAL SIZE, BUT THEIR COURSES HAD CHANGED, WHICH SEEMS TO BE A HABIT OF ALL THESE GLACIER AND MOUNTAIN CREEKS AND RIVERS. BRIDGES WOULD BE A ROD OR 2 ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER OF THE STREAM. THIS MADE CONSIDERABLE WORK FOR THE ROAD GANG WHO HAD TO DIVERT THE STREAM BACK INTO ITS PROPER CHANNEL OR ELSE BUILD A NEW BRIDGE, LEAVING THE OLD ONE IN ITS ORIGINAL PLACE, HOPING THAT IN THE NEXT STORM PERHAPS THE STREAM WOULD GO BACK INTO ITS OLD CHANNEL." (P27)

**** REFN 01560

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (GREENLAND)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4265

**** REFN 01562
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (POLAR)

**** REFN 01565
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01570
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01573
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01576
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01577
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01578
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 01581
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 01583 896897
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01585
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01586 962968
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL MAP
ABST WALLACE OLSON DESCRIBES HINTO CULTURE IN HIS 1968 M A THESIS, "MINTO, ALASKA: CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL INFLUENCES ON GROUP IDENTITY". OLSON LIVED IN NENANA FROM 1962-65 AND SPENT THE SUMMER OF 1967 IN MINTO. AUTHOR'S MAPS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 01587
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CHILDREN'S BOOK)

**** REFN 01588
KEYW NONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4266

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 01589
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01591 901
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01592
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (YUKON RIVER)

**** REFN 01595
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01599 972
LUPR 31 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST MODERN ALASKAN NATIVE CULTURE CONTAINS 5 ESSAYS BY ANTHROPOLOGISTS; ONLY EDITOR WENDELL OSWALT'S "THE ESKIMO (YUK) OF WESTERN ALASKA" HAS ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION. DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** REFN 01601
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01604
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS WAS FICTION.

**** REFN 01609 901
LUPR 36 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST IN HER ACCOUNT OF FELIX PEDRO'S EARLY YEARS IN THE TANANA VALLEY, PARKER NOTES THAT AFTER PEDRO SUPPOSEDLY REDISCOVERED IN 1901 HIS LAST CREEK OF 1898, THEY RETURNED TO CIRCLE. "PEDRO AND HIS COMPANIONS EXPERIENCED MANY DIFFICULTIES IN THEIR TRIP ACROSS TO CIRCLE. WINTER WAS COMING ON AND THE FALL RAINS HAD SET IN, RIVERS HAD TO BE FORDED IN COLD AND DISAGREEABLE WEATHER WHILE SNOW WAS ENCOUNTERED ON THE UPPER RANGES. ALL BUT ONE OF THE HORSES PLAYED OUT FROM THE TRIP LONG BEFORE CIRCLE WAS REACHED." (P11) THERE ARE MANY VAGUE ACCOUNTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF FELIX PEDRO BEFORE THE FOUNDING OF FAIRBANKS, AND THEY ARE VERY CONTRADICTORY. PARKER'S BACHELOR OF SCIENCE THESIS IS ONE OF THE BEST ACCOUNTS OF THE "PRE-HISTORY" OF FAIRBANKS BECAUSE SHE INTERVIEWED TOM GILMORE, PEDRO'S PORTIONS IN THE LATE TWENTIES.

**** REFN 01610
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01612 904917
LUPR 31 32
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
ABST SARA ELIZABETH PATCHELL, WHO CAME TO DAWSON CITY IN 1904, TO LOOK FOR HER HUSBAND. IN 1908 SHE LEFT DAWSON TO COME TO ALASKA ON STEAMER "HANNA," ON AUGUST 1, AND ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS ON AUGUST 9. SHE UNDOUBTEDLY

ASCENDED THE TANANA RIVER TO THE CHENA, AND PERHAPS ASCENDED THE CHENA ON THE HANNA AS WELL, BUT SHE MAKES NO MENTION OF RIVER NAMES. (P156-167) IN 1910 SHE WENT FROM FAIRBANKS TO IDITAROD, AGAIN ON THE STEAMER "HANNA." SHE LEFT ON MAY 10, AND TRAVELED WITH 2 OTHER "LARGE STEAMERS" THAT WERE "LOADED TO THE CAPACITY WITH MEN, WOMEN AND WITH THEIR OUTFITS AND MERCHANDISE." (P182) BOATS HAD BARGES ATTACHED TO REAR. (P182) THE BOATS WENT DOWN TANANA, THE YUKON, AND PROBABLY ASCENDED INNOKO RIVER, TO IDITAROD RIVER, AND ARRIVED 8 DAYS LATER ON MAY 18, THE FIRST OF THE THREE STEAMERS TO GET TO IDITAROD. (P179-184) THEY WALKED 15 MI TO FLAT CREEK (FLAT), WHILE THE FREIGHTERS CARRIED THEIR "BAGGAGE AND MERCHANDISE TO FLAT CREEK BY BOAT THROUGH A SHALLOW STREAM." (P184) THIS SHALLOW STREAM WAS PROBABLY OTTER CREEK. IN AUGUST 1912 PATCHELL "LEFT IDITAROD FOR DYKMAN (DIKEMAN) BY GASOLINE LAUNCH AND CONTINUED FROM DYKMAN TO HOLY CROSS MISSION BY STEAMER." (P228) SHE PROBABLY WENT DOWN IDITAROD RIVER AND DOWN INNOKO RIVER, BUT MENTIONS NO RIVER NAMES. SHE BOARDED A STEAMER AT HOLY CROSS ON AUGUST 22 AND ARRIVED AT ST MICHAELS FOUR DAYS LATER ON AUGUST 28. (P229) IN 1913 SHE CAME DOWNRIVER FROM DAWSON TO FAIRBANKS ON A STEAMER LEFT DAWSON MAY 23, DESCENDED YUKON, AND UNDOUBTEDLY ASCENDED TANANA TO FAIRBANKS, THOUGH SHE DOES NOT MENTION RIVER NAME. (P303) AFTER STAYING IN FAIRBANKS A SHORT TIME SHE BOARDED STEAMER FOR IDITAROD SHE UNDOUBTEDLY DESCENDED TANANA, AND YUKON, BEFORE ASCENDING INNOKO AND IDITAROD RIVER, BUT SHE MENTIONS NO RIVER NAMES. ON JUNE 6 STEAMER LANDED AT "IDITAROD WHARE," (P308-309) AND SHE TOOK THE TRAM CAR TO FLAT CITY. IN OCTOBER OF 1917 SHE WAS LEAVING FLAT CITY FOR OUTSIDE, TOOK TRAM TO IDITAROD, AND TOOK A STEAMER PROBABLY DOWN IDITAROD AND INNOKO RIVERS TO HOLY CROSS, BUT SHE MENTIONS NO RIVER NAMES. THREE DAYS LATER SHE BOARDED A STEAMER AT HOLY CROSS FOR ST MICHAEL. (P356-357)

**** REFN 01613
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS FICTION.

**** REFN 01614
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (CANADA)

**** REFN 01620 967
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "MEANDER TO ALASKA" IS IRVING PETITE'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRIP HE AND FRIEND JIM MADE UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE IN SUMMER 1967. THE "MEANDER" IS A 26-FT-6-IN CABIN CRUISER WITH A 6-CYLINDER ENGINE. THEY MADE A ROUND TRIP BETWEEN SEATTLE AND SKAGWAY.

**** REFN 01621 972
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01622 940
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01623 973
LUPR 42 31 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "ALASKA-YUKON PLACE NAMES" BY JAMES W PHILLIPS. MUCH OF THIS INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN ORTH. SINCE THIS DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1973 AND IS MORE CURRENT THAN ORTH, ITS ENTRIES THAT WERE POSSIBLY USEFUL WERE CHECKED AGAINST ORTH FOR DUPLICATION BEFORE INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. ONLY THAT INFORMATION (PERTAINING TO WATER BODIES) THAT IS NOT GIVEN IN ORTH IS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT FOR THIS DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 01625 947
LUPR 31 35
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, PHOTO

ABST MARIETTE SHAW PILGRIM'S ALASKA IS A HIGH SCHOOL TEXTBOOK ON ALASKA. IT SIMPLIFIES AND REPEATS A GREAT DEAL OF ALASKAN FACTS THAT CAN BE FOUND IN BETTER SOURCES, BUT IT DOES HAVE SOME USEFUL PHOTOGRAPHS. DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** BEEN 01627

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS ABOUT THE KLONDIKE.

**** REFN 01631

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01633 098918

LUPR 52

GENERAL MAP, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ROUTE, FREIGHT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. IT INCLUDES A MAP TITLED "LATEST MAP OF KNIK, SUSHITNA RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES" THE JOHNSTON AND HERNING, PUBLISHED 1899. IT SHOWS THE SUSHITNA, KNIK, AND KATANUSKA RIVERS, KNIK AND TURNAGAIN ARMS WITH TRAILS, BOAT ROUTES, AND GOLD FIELDS ETC. ON PAGES 17 TO 19 THERE IS A LIST OF BOATS OPERATING IN THIS AREA FROM 1898 TO 1918. MOST OF THE BOATS ARE SMALL-SCHOONERS, SCOWS, FREIGHTERS, TUGS, LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES, OR SAILBOATS. AFTER 1898 PROSPECTORS BRUSHED OUT TRAIL AFTER TRAIL, BOTH WINTER AND SUMMER, LEADING FROM THE COAST TO THE COAL AND GOLD MINES. MANY OF THESE TRAILS WERE LATER WIDENED FOR THE USE OF DOGTEAMS, SADDLE AND PACK HORSES, AND SLEDS. ON PAGES 19 AND 23 TRAILS AND ROUTES IN THE REGION ARE LISTED. (THESE HAVE BEEN CODED TO INDIVIDUAL RIVERS.) GOLD MINING PLAYED A BIG ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF THIS REGION AND ON P 25 ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF 56 MINES. VARIOUS "STRIKES" IN OUTLYING AREAS DURING THE YEARS BEFORE 1918 BROUGHT MANY PROSPECTORS AND A GOOD DEAL OF FREIGHTING AND OTHER BUSINESS TO THE INLET TRADING POSTS. PROSPECTORS WERE LANDED FROM OCEAN STEAMERS AT HOPE, SUNRISE, KNIK OR TYOONOK, AND THERE THEY WERE OUTFITTED BEFORE SETTING OFF INTO THE BUSH. MINERAL WEALTH OTHER THAN GOLD ALSO PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES IN THE HISTORY OF THE INLET COUNTRY- IN FACT, COAL WAS THE PIVOTAL FACTOR IN EARLY RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION. THIRTEEN COAL MINES ARE LISTED ON PAGE 26 THE BLAKELY TRAIL LATER KNOWN AS THE GODWIN TRAIL AND WHICH BECAME, IN PART, THE FIRST LAP OF THE IOITAROD TRAIL/WENT FROM KNIK TO SUSITNA STATION. (P23) THE KLONDIKE AND BOSTON COMPANY WINTER TRAIL WENT FROM KNIK LAKE VIA 3 MILE LAKE AND OVER THE ICE ON BIG LAKE TO MEADOW LAKES AND GRUBSTAKE GULCH. (P23) THERE WERE "DIGGINGS ON CURRAN CREEK, JOHNSON CREEK, SUMMIT BENCH CREEK AND WELLS CREEK. (P33) IF ONE WENT EAST AND NORTH AROUND TURNAGAIN ARM THERE WERE GOLD STRIKES AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER ON ALMOST ALL OF THE CREEKS DRAINING INTO THE ARM: PLACER, QUARTZ, SAWMILL, 20 MILE, KERN, RAVEN, GLACIER WITH ITS SEVERAL BRANCHES, BIRD, INDIAN, RAINBOW, POTTER, AND CAMPBELL. (P35)

**** REFN 01633 098918

LUPR 52

GENERAL MAP, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ROUTE, FREIGHT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

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**** REFN 01634 900959

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, FISHING, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE

ABST THIS IS A STUDY OF WASILLA TO 1959 BY LOUISE POTTER, A RESIDENT OF THE AREA. THE BOUNDARIES OF THE VALLEY AREA OF WHICH SHE WRITES ARE, ON THE S THE KNIK ARM OF COOK INLET; ON THE N THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS; E SHEEP MOUNTAIN AND TAHETNA PASS; AND W THE BIG SUSITNA RIVER. THE VALLEY AREA IS FROM 36 TO 400 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL THE POSSIBLE AGRICULTURE LAND IN THE AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 20 BY 60 MI. THE IMPORTANT SMALLER STREAMS OF THE AREA ARE THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER, THE COTTONWOOD, WASILLA, MOOSE, AND FISH CREEK. THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF SMALL LAKES AS WELL AS THE LARGE ONE, BIG LAKE, WEST OF WASILLA; THIS HAS A 55 MI SHORE LINE THE MATANUSKA AND KNIK RIVERS DEPOSIT LOESS IN THEIR WIDE FLATS NEAR SEA LEVEL AND WHEN IT DRIES IT IS BLOWN BY PREVAILING WINDS THROUGHOUT THE BENCH AREAS OF THE AREA WHICH MAKES EXCELLENT TOP SOIL. (P21) THE VALLEY HAS THE ONLY BITUMINOUS COAL IN ALASKA'S RAIL BELT AREA. THE DEPOSIT REFERRED TO AS "THE WISHBONE HILL DISTRICT" IS AT THE EXTREME EASTERN END OF THE VALLEY. COAL WAS FIRST MINED THERE COMMERCIALY IN 1916 TO PROVIDE FOR THE ALASKA RAILROAD. MINES ACTIVE IN 1959 ARE: THE BUFFALO, PREMIER, ESKA, BURNING BED, AND EVAN JONES. (P23) THE MAIN VEGETATION OF THE AREA ARE BIRCH, COTTONWOOD, SPRUCE, AND ASPEN TREES. (P24) SALMON RUN IN ALL THE LOCAL RIVERS AND CREEKS. (P26) THERE ARE GRAYLING, RAINBOW, DOLLY VARDEN TROUT IN THE STREAMS AND IN LARGER LAKES--LING COD AND WHITE FISH. SPORT FISHERMEN KEEP BUSY, EVEN IN WINTER, FISHING THROUGH THE ICE. (P29) THE MAIN ROAD OF THE WESTERN VALLEY IS NOW ONE STARTING AT PALMER AND RUNNING WEST THROUGH WASILLA. IN 1953 IT WAS A DIRT ROAD AND BUILT BUT 3 MI BEYOND WASILLA. SINCE THEN IT HAS BEEN EXTENDED (GRAVELLED) AS FAR AS HOUSTON THERE ARE BRANCHES OFF THIS ROAD TO A GOOD MANY LAKES. (P30) WASILLA HAS ITS OWN AIRSTRIP AND GOOSE BAY, A FEW MILES BELOW KNIK, HAS A GOOD FIELDED BUILT PRIMARILY FOR EMERGENCY LANDINGS DURING WW II. (P31) AGRICULTURE BEGAN IN THE VALLEY IN 1900 WITH PALMER PLANTING UNDER AN ACRE. THE WHOLE OF COOK INLET SUSITNA AND MATANUSKA VALLEYS ARE LIBERALLY SEALED WITH COAL VEINS. AS LATE AS 1926 EDWARD VEECH WAS DOING A GOOD BUSINESS TRAPPING IN THE WINTER IN THE EAST END OF THE VALLEY AND TO THE NORTH. (P60) IN 1945 THE CHIEF ACTIVE GOLD MINES IN THE AREA WERE THE FERN INDEPENDENCE GOLD CORD, GOLD BULLION, LUCKY SHOT, HIGH-GRADE, WEB-FOOT, AND GOLD-HINT. 13 MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD WERE TAKEN FROM THE GOLD BULLION MINE ALONE BEFORE IT CLOSED DOWN. IN ADDITION TO LOCAL LAKES AND STREAMS, THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS OFFER A RECREATIONAL AREA FOR SKIERS AND HUNTERS. CLOSE TO WASILLA BY 1959 THERE WERE ALREADY A NUMBER OF LODGES AND SEVERAL CHILDREN'S CAMPS OPERATING ON THE LAKES. (P72)

**** REFN 01634 900959

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, FISHING, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE

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**** REFN 01641 00001 914964

LUPR

52

KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, WATER LEVEL

ABST

IN "THE ALASKA RAILROAD", IN PICTURES, 1914-1964"; VOLUMES ONE AND TWO; BERNADINE PRINCE TELLS HISTORY OF RAILROAD, LARGELY WITH PICTURES AND SCATTERED QUOTES FROM NEWSPAPERS. PRINCE QUOTES FROM "ALASKA RAILROAD RECORD, SEPT 10, 1918, SAYING 4 MEMBERS OF AEC, EDES, GERIG, EDGELSTROM, AND KAISER, RETURNED FROM A WEEK LONG INSPECTION OF RAILROAD. "THE PARTY VISITED THE LOCATION TERRITORY IN CHARGE OF ENGINEER T W SECREST, NEAR INDIAN RIVER BUT ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH WATER IN THE RIVERS THE JOURNEY TO HURRICANE GULCH, IN THE BROAD PASS COUNTRY, AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED, COULD NOT BE MADE." (P238) THEY WERE TRAVELLING BY BOAT, STEAMER "B AND B NO. 2). SUFFIX # 1 IS VOLUME ONE.

**** REFN 01641 00002 A 922955

KEYN

GENERAL, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER

ABST

BERNADINE PRINCE WROTE A TWO VOLUME PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, CALLED: "THE ALASKA RAILROAD IN PICTURES 1914-1964." SUFFIX 2 IS VOL TWO. "IN THE FALL OF 1922, FLOATING EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD BY THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS, U S ARMY, AND ON JAN 24, 1923, AN ACT WAS SIGNED AUTHORIZING THE RAILROAD TO OPERATE THESE VESSELS ON THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. MAY 23, 1923, MARKED THE INAUGURATION OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION SERVICE BY THE ARR." (P499) PRINCE INCLUDES A COPY OF AN ARR PRESS RELEASE DATED JUNE 5, 1924, "UPON APPLICATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPT THE ALASKA RAILROAD INAUGURATED A NEW RIVER SERVICE IN MAY CARRYING 3 1/2 TONS OF MAIL INTO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE BY USING A GASOLINE LAUNCH BELONGING TO THE RAILROAD FOR THE TRIP. THE LAUNCH PICKED UP MAIL CARRIED OVER THE RAILROAD AS FAR AS NENANA AND PROCEEDED UP THE YUKON RIVER AS FAR AS FORT YUKON TRANSPORTING BESIDES THE MAIL 16 1/2 TONS OF FREIGHT AND ONE PASSENGER. THE REPORT DESCRIBING THE NEW SERVICE SAYS: "IT TAKES 3 MEN TO OPERATE THIS BOAT AND OUR GROSS REVENUE FOR THE FIRST TRIP WILL BE OVER \$2,000. THIS MARKS THE INITIAL SERVICE EXTENDED INTO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD AND THE INNOVATION ENABLES MAIL TO REACH FORT YUKON SEVERAL WEEKS IN ADVANCE OF THE OPENING OF THROUGH SERVICE BY WAY OF DAWSON." (P541) PRINCE NOTES IN 1928 STEAMER "ALICE" WAS OVERHAULED AND REMODELED. (P571) PRINCE SAYS IN 1938 RAIN WAS VERY HEAVY, AND "DURING THE MONTHS OF SEPT AND OCT, THERE WAS A CONTINUOUS DOWN POUR OF RAIN BETWEEN PORTAGE AND SEWARD. MILLIONS OF CUBIC YARDS OF MATERIAL WASHED DOWN FROM THE MOUNTAINSIDES. BRIDGES WERE FILLED IN WITH GRAVEL AND SEVERAL MILES OF TRACK WAS UNDER WATER FROM ONE TO SEVEN FEET DEEP RAILROAD GRADE AND BRIDGES HAD TO BE RAISED AT AFFECTED POINTS, BRIDGES AND ROADBED WERE WASHED OUT AT OTHER POINTS. TRAFFIC WAS SUSPENDED FROM SEPT 14 TO NOON ON SEPT 19, AND ON OCT 19 AND 20." (P621)

**** REFN 01641 00002 B 922955

KEYN

GENERAL, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST IN 1942. AFTER THE WAR STARTED PRINCE SAYS, "UNDER CONTRACT, THE RIVER STEAMER 'YUKON' BELONGING TO THE AMERICAN-YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY OF SKAGWAY, ALASKA, WAS USED FROM JUNE 1 TO SEPT 15 BY LATE SUMMER IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT IN ORDER TO MOVE ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS, NOT ONLY THE 'YUKON', BUT ITS TWO BARGES THE 'TATCHUM' AND 'NISLING' WOULD BE REQUIRED DURING THE 1943 NAVIGATION SEASON. ON SEPT 1 THE ALASKA RAILROAD PURCHASED THE RIVER EQUIPMENT WHEN THE AMERICAN-YUKON NAVIGATION LIQUIDATED THE COMPANY. INCLUDED IN THE SALE WAS OTHER FLOATING EQUIPMENT AND OIL TANKS AND BUILDINGS. ONLY ONE OTHER BARGE, THE 'MUSKRAT' WAS IN OPERATING CONDITION." (PP646-64) PRINCE NOTES, "ALASKA RAILROAD RIVER STEAMERS 'NENANA' AND 'ALICE' STOPPED CARRYING PASSENGERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE 1949 NAVIGATION SEASON." (P766) PRINCE SAYS IN 1953 THE ARR GOT 2 NEW DIESEL TUGS THE MS 'YUKON' AND THE MS 'TANANA'. THE OLD 'ALICE' WAS RETIRED, BUT THE 'NENANA' WAS STILL OPERATING. (P832) IN 1955 THE ARR CONTRACTED OUT ITS RIVERBOAT OPERATION TO YUTANA BARGE LINES, ENDING MORE THAN 20 YRS OF ARR RIVERBOAT SERVICE IN NENANA. PHOTO OF 'NENANA' AND SEVERAL OTHER CRAFT CAPTIONED: "THE 'NENANA', ONE OF THE RIVERBOATS THE ALASKA RAILROAD TURNED OVER TO THE YUTANA BARGE LINES UNDER A 20 YEAR CONTRACT." (P846)

**** REFN 01643
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01644
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01646
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT GREENLAND AND ARCTIC OCEAN.

**** REFN 01647
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01648
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS WAS FICTION.

**** REFN 01650
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (OCEAN VESSEL)

**** REFN 01651
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT OCEAN AND ARCTIC SAILING.

**** REFN 01652
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (CANADA AND GREENLAND)

**** REFN 01659 920
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "REPORT OF THE ALASKA TERRITORIAL SHIPPING BOARD," 1920, HAD AS ITS PURPOSE "TO PROCURE RELIEF FROM OPPRESSIVE TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS, AND IF NECESSARY FOR RELIEF TO ESTABLISH A TERRITORIAL STEAMSHIP LINE." (P3) MEMBERS OF THE BOARD WERE TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR THOMAS RIGGS, JR; SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY, R J SOMMERS; AND TERRITORIAL TREASURER, W G SMITH. THEIR LEGAL COUNSEL WAS MAURICE P LEEKEY OF SEATTLE. THEY DECIDED AGAINST A TERRITORIAL STEAMSHIP LINE BUT RECOMMENDED THAT ALL CARRIERS FILE SHIPPING INVOICES WITH

THE STATE AS WELL AS AN ANNUAL REPORT. A LICENSE SHOULD BE REQUIRED FOR ANY VESSEL OVER 20 NET TONS TO BE USED TO BETTER WATER WAYS AND TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY. (PP27-29) FURTHER A SHIPPING BOARD SHOULD BE EMPOWERED TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS TO INSURE ADEQUATE SERVICE AND DEFINITE SCHEDULES; CONTRACTS LIMITED TO 4 YEARS. (P30) RESEARCH FOR THIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION WAS BASED ON SHIPPING RATES FOR THE YEARS 1918 TO 1919. (P3) THE REPORT FOUND THAT 75 PERCENT OF THE SHIP TONNAGE ENTERING ALASKA CAME BY PRIVATE CARRIER AND ONLY 25 PERCENT BY COMMON CARRIER (MEANING LARGE LINES LIKE ALASKA COMMERCIAL) (P12) PRIVATE CARRIERS WERE SHIPS OWNED BY INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES SUCH AS CANNERIES. (P13) THEY PROPOSED TO LIMIT THE COMMON CARRIERS TO REGULAR PORTS OF CALL THE SHIPPING BOARD WOULD SET UP A LOCAL SERVICE OF BOATS TO BRING PASSENGERS AND LIGHT FREIGHT TO THESE PORTS. (PP18-19)

**** REFN 01661
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (YUKON)

**** REFN 01667
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION.

**** REFN 01670 915922
KEYW GENERAL
ABST HJALMAR RUTZBECK IN "MY ALASKAN IDYLL", 1922, WROTE AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HIS FIRST 3 YEARS OF MARRIAGE IN THE ALASKAN PANHANDLE. HE HOMESTEADED, WORKED AT A CANNERY AND MINED FOR GOLD IN THE AREA OF CHILKOOT AND CHILKAT INLETS. APPROXIMATELY 1915 TO 1922. THESE WILL BE THE DATES USED FOR THE DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 01672
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION.

**** REFN 01673 969970
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST BRYAN SAGE WROTE "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE" IN 1973 BASED ON FIELD TRIPS TAKEN IN 1969 AND 1970. HE IS AN ENGLISH NATURALIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER. USUALLY, PLANES OR HELICOPTERS WOULD FLY HIM INTO AREAS WHERE HE BACK PACKED AND CAMPED. MANY TIMES HE USED PLANES TO SIGHT ANIMALS AND FOLLOW THEIR MOVEMENTS BUT DID NOT REPORT A LANDING. HE OFTEN REFERRED TO ANIMALS SIGHTED AT RIVERS, AND I AM ASSUMING THESE WERE ANIMALS SEEN FROM PLANES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. "GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE RIVERS FROM THE COLVILLE WESTWARDS FLOW NORTHWARDS THROUGH INCISED VALLEYS, WHILE THOSE TO THE E OF THE COLVILLE BROADEN OUT AS THEY LEAVE THE MOUNTAINS TO FORM WIDE BRAIDED VALLEYS WITH NUMEROUS BARS AND TERRACES." (P47)

**** REFN 01677
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01683
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT CANADA.

**** REFN 01686
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS CANADA.

**** REFN 01687
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4273

**** REFN 01688 893
LUPR 60 50 40 31
KEYW GENERAL, LAND, GEOLOGY, MINING, FISHING, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, MAP, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
ABST ELIZA SCIDMORE WRITES FOR APPLETON PUBLISHING CO. A GUIDEBOOK TO ALASKA AND THE NORTHWEST COAST. SHE WRITES ABOUT GEOGRAPHY OF COASTAL AREAS, COMMUNITIES, MINING, AND FISHING INDUSTRY HISTORY, INDIAN HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITIONS. ADMIRALTY ISLAND WAS UNSURVEYED IN 1893 EXCEPT AS THE PROSPECTORS HAD FOLLOWED THE SHORES AND WATER COURSES. "ALL TRAVEL IS BY WATER" (IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA). (P87) THE CHILKOOT TRAIL WAS USED BY MINERS SINCE 1880. (P96) MAP FACING PAGE 134 SHOWS "CHIEF ROUTES OF ALASKAN EXPLORERS" AT SCALE OF 1:22,000,000. SCIDMORE DESCRIBES PLACES THAT A CRUISE STEAMSHIP WOULD PASS OR VISIT AND ENDS AT DEMARCATION POINT.

**** REFN 01690
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 01691
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01693
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (GENERAL ARCTIC EXPLORATION HISTORY)

**** REFN 01695
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT GREENLAND.

**** REFN 01696
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT THE SE ISLANDS OF ALASKA AND THE ARCTIC COAST. NO RIVERS MENTIONED.

**** REFN 01705
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01706
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01707 949
LUPR 34
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST DENETRI SHINKIN'S FORT YUKON, ALASKA: AN ESSAY IN HUMAN ECOLOGY IS "A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE FORT YUKON REGION...ITS RESOURCE PATTERN: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL" (FROM THE SUB-TITLE) VIRTUALLY ALL OF SHINKIN'S WATER BODY INFORMATION COMES DIRECTLY FROM USGS REPORTS. AUTHOR DESCRIBES FLOOD OF 1949 AT FT YUKON.

**** REFN 01708 964
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01710
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4274

**** REFN 01712
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (WILDLIFE, FUNGUS, BIRDS, ETC. AROUND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND; VERY GENERAL; NO MENTION OF SPECIFIC WATER BODIES)

**** REFN 01713
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (DRAWINGS OF ACCOMMODATIONS-HOTELS, GAS STATIONS, ETC-ALONG HIGHWAYS.)

**** REFN 01714
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (GENERAL HISTORY OF ALL ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS; SECOND-HAND INFORMATION ON ARUNDSEN, STEFANSSON, EIELSON, ETC)

**** REFN 01715
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION.

**** REFN 01716
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. FICTION.

**** REFN 01721
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01723
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01724 914
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31 32 33 34 35
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE INDIANS OF THE YUKON AND TANANA VALLEYS, ALASKA. M. K. SNIFFEN AND T. S. CARRINGTON INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOC. 1914. SNIFFEN AND CARRINGTON ARRIVED AT EAGLE, ALASKA JUNE 12, 1914 FOR THE PURPOSE OF VISITING INDIAN SETTLEMENTS AND DETERMINING INDIAN-WHITE INTERACTION IN INTERIOR ALASKA. AN 18-FOOT BOAT AND AN OUTBOARD MOTOR WERE SHIPPED TO EAGLE BEFORE HAND. ABOUT 1600 MILES WERE LOGGED ON INTERIOR-ALASKAN RIVERS. (P3) TO HAVE CONDUCTED THE JOURNEY BY REGULAR STEAMER WOULD HAVE INVOLVED A WASTE OF TIME, MUCH INCONVIENCE AND CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE. (P3) STEAMER SCHEDULES AT THIS TIME WERE INCONVENIENT AND HOLDOVERS FOR AS LONG AS A WEEK AT A SMALL SETTLEMENT WERE FREQUENT. (P3) SCATTERED ALONG THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS IN 1914 WERE ABOUT 5000 INDIANS. BETWEEN EAGLE AND NULATO THE INDIANS ARE NEARLY IDENTICAL IN THEIR HABITS AND CUSTOMS. DURING THE WINTER THE MEN RUN TRAPLINES, SELL THE FURS AND CONSUME THE MEAT. (P4) DURING SUMMER THE INDIAN POPULACE DISBANDS THE CENTRAL WINTER CAMP AND SCATTER TO SUMMER FISHING CAMPS. SALMON, GENERALLY KINGS ARE AIR, SMOKE-DRIED AND PACKED IN BALES. AVERAGE RETURN ON SALMON IN 1914: 20 OR 25 CENTS PER POUND. (P4) GENERALLY THE FISH ARE CAUGHT IN FISH WHEELS. SEASONAL INDIAN MOVEMENTS COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS NOMADIC IN 1914, THE INDIANS HAVING NO RIGHTS TO LAND OR DWELLINGS. (P5) IN 1914 EAGLE COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS INDIAN VILLAGE HAVING A POPULATION OF ABOUT 50. (P6) IN 1914 ABOUT 40 INDIANS INHABITING CHARLIES VILLAGE WERE DRIVEN TO OTHER RIVER POINTS, DUE TO ICE-BLOCK DESTRUCTION OF THEIR HOMES. (P6) JUST BELOW CIRCLE WAS AN INDIAN VILLAGE OF ABOUT 80 IN 1914. FORT YUKON ESTABLISHED IN 1847 BY THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY WAS THE LARGEST INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE YUKON IN 1914 AND THE MAIN FUR CENTER OF INTERIOR ALASKA. (P7) INDIANS NUMBERED ABOUT 300. AT FT YUKON 75% OF THE INDIANS WERE JUDGED TUBERCULAR. (P11) AT STEPHENS VILLAGE IN 1914 ABOUT 140 INDIANS WERE COUNTED BY SNIFFEN AND CARRINGTON. (P12) AT RAMPART IN 1914 OF THE 125 INHABITANTS ONLY 50 WERE INDIAN. (P13) IN 1914 ABOUT 15

INDIANS HAD TAKEN UP HOMESTEADS OF 160 ACRES EACH IN THE VICINITY OF THE TOWN OF CHENA. (P13) ABOUT 30 INDIANS WINTERED AT CHENA VILLAGE IN 1914. (P13) NEARLY 300 INDIANS LIVED AT NENANA IN 1914. TLODYANA HAD A POPULATION OF 50 INDIANS IN 1914. (P15) ABOUT 200 NATIVES WERE OBSERVED LIVING IN TANANA IN 1914. (P16) THE VILLAGE OF KOKRINES HAD A POPULATION OF 140 NATIVES IN 1914. TWENTY-FOUR MILES BELOW RUBY, YUKAKACAT HAD A POPULATION OF ABOUT 30 INDIANS. (P17) LOUDEN VILLAGE AND KOYUKUK EACH CONTAINED 100 NATIVES IN 1914. (P17) NULATO HAD AN INDIAN POPULATION OF 300 IN 1914. (P18) KALTAG WAS A VILLAGE OF 100 INDIANS IN 1914. (P19) ANVIK HAD A POPULATION OF 200 NATIVES IN 1914. (P19) HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON RIVER WAS THE "ETHNIC" DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN INDIANS AND ESKIMOS. (P20) THE NATIVE POPULATION OF NOME WAS CLOSE TO 1200 DURING THE SUMMER OF 1914. MANY REACH THE COAST AT THIS TIME TO TRADE HAND-CRAFTED GOODS. DURING WINTER THE NATIVE POPULATION DROPS TO ABOUT 500. (P22)

**** REFN 01728
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01730
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (ALL ABOUT THE KLONDIKE)

**** REFN 01731 898960
LUPR 60 31 32 34
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
ABST HALTER A STARR WENT TO THE KLONDIKE IN 1898. IN 1960 HE WROTE AN ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP FOR HIS GRANDCHILDREN. WITH HIS PARTNER BILL BRUNHAGE, HE LEFT OAKLAND IN FEB. OF 1898. THEY HAULED THEIR OUTFIT AFTER NUMEROUS TRIPS UP TO SUMMIT OF CHILCOOT PASS. ON MARCH 7 STARR NOTED IN HIS DIARY, "LEFT CAMP EARLY WITH 600 POUNDS ON 2 SLEDS TO EACH MULE. ALTHOUGH TRAIL WAS ROUGH WE MADE THE 15 MI TO THE FIRST SUMMIT BY 3 PM WHERE IT WAS SNOWING." (P5) IN 1899 STARR RETURNED TO SKAGWAY FROM SAN FRANCISCO. MANY OF PEOPLE LEAVING THE KLONDIKE, HAD ABANDONED DOGS IN SKAGWAY AND STARR AND HIS NEW PARTNER CHARLES OSBORNE, "HAD NO TROUBLE GETTING A BUNCH OF DOGS, HARNESSES AND SLEDS." (P41) A UNITED STATES POSTAL INSPECTOR NAMED WILCOX OFFERED THEM \$3600 EACH TO TAKE 2 DOG-SLED LOADS OF NAIL "TO DANSON AND, AFTER SORTING THERE, TO DELIVER THE NAIL DESTINED FOR TOWNS DOWN RIVER IN ALASKA AS FAR AS TANANA. THE DISTANCE WAS ABOUT 1300 MIS. OUR RETURN UP RIVER TO JUNEAU WOULD HAVE TO BE BY BOAT AFTER THE BREAKUP OF THE ICE IN THE SPRING. IN ANY WAY WE COULD MAKE IT, WITH A TIME LIMIT OF JUNE 15 FOR ARRIVAL BACK TO JUNEAU." (P42) THEY WERE GOING TO TRAVEL DOWN ON YUKON RIVER ICE. IN FOOTNOTE WRITTEN IN 1960 STARR NOTES, "THE TOWNS OF CIRCLE CITY, RAMPART CITY ALONG THE YUKON, HAVE ALMOST VANISHED. THE STERNWHEEL STEAMERS HAVE VANISHED FROM THE FAR REACHES OF THE RIVER. THE AIRPORT AT ANCHORAGE, AND THOSE OF FAIRBANKS AND WHITEHORSE REACHED BOTH BY RAILROADS AND THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, SUPPLY AIR SERVICE TO THE REMOTE PARTS OF ALASKA AND YUKON TERRITORY. OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ARE OBSOLETE." (P67-68)

**** REFN 01732 955
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. BOOK COVERS GREENLAND, ICELAND, AND THE SOVIET UNION.

**** REFN 01732 973
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFFIC
ABST "HERE IS ALASKA", WAS WRITTEN BY EVELYN STEFANSSON IN 1973. THE BOOKS GIVES GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE RANGING FROM THE FIRST RUSSIAN SETTLERS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PIPELINE. THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THE ESKIMOS, IN ADDITION TO LIVING ALONG THE SHORES OF THE ARCTIC AND BERING SEAS, LIVE IN THE RIVER DELTAS AND IN SOME CASES UP THE RIVER VALLEYS ESPECIALLY ALONG THE COLVILLE, NOATAK, KOBUK, AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. (P38)

**** REFN 01734
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT ARCTIC AND ALASKAN ESKIMOS AT POINT HOPE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4276

**** REFN 01736 879962
LUPR 34 31
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
ABST DISCOVERY IS THE NAME OF VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED IN 1964. THE BOOK HAS VERY LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT RIVERS IN ALASKA. HE DISCUSSES HIS ENTIRE LIFE AND VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS TO THE CANADIAN AND ALASKAN ARCTIC.

**** REFN 01739 908912
LUPR 11 12 13
KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, HUNTING
ABST VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON AND DR. RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON CONDUCTED AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION FROM JULY 1908 TO SEPTEMBER 1912 ALONG A STRETCH OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT FROM POINTS IN CANADA TO POINTS IN ALASKA ALONG THE COAST AND INLAND IN BOTH ALASKA AND CANADA. HE MADE A REPORT OF HIS OBSERVATIONS TO THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, SUBMITTED JUNE 1913. THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS ARE ENTITLED THE STEFANSSON-ANDERSON ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM. PRELIMINARY ETHNOLOGICAL REPORT PUBLISHED IN 1914. "IN GENERAL, ALL THE LARGER RIVERS AND EVEN SOME SMALLER ONES (ON NORTH SLOPE) ARE WELL COVERED WITH WILLOW FOR FUEL." (P.7) "THER ARE MANY RIVERS, MOSTLY SLUGGISH, AND THEREFORE OF AN APPARENT SIZE GREATER THAN JUSTIFIED BY THE VOLUME OF WATER THEY DISCHARGE." (P.7) "AS MOST OF THE RIVERS ARE ALSO WELL STOCKED WITH FISH AND FREQUENTED IN WINTER BY PTARMIGAN, THEIR SHRUB-CLAD VALLEYS WERE THE HOMES OF LARGER BANDS OF ESKIMO, UNTIL THE DISAPPEARANCE OF CARIBOU DROVE THEM TO THE COAST." (P.8)

**** REFN 01742 944
LUPR 41 42 53 36 34 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, GENERAL
ABST PROSPECTING IN ALASKA BY R L STEWART IS THE 1944 TERRITORIAL REPORT ON MINING POTENTIAL IN ALASKA. STEWART REVIEWS THE HISTORY OF MINING IN THE VARIOUS REGIONS OF ALASKA, AND USING THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO HIM, SUGGESTS WHAT MINERS CAN EXPECT WHEN THEY INVEST THEIR TIME AND MONEY IN ALASKAN MINING.

**** REFN 01743 950957
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL, MAP
ABST "GO NORTH, YOUNG MAN" IS GORDON STOODARD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS HOMESTEADING IN THE ANCHOR RIVER AREA IN 1950. THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1957. AUTHOR'S MAP OF KENAI PENINSULA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 01746 883886
LUPR 20 21 22 11 12 33
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, LAKE, MAP, RIVER
ABST "NAVAL EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA-AN ACCOUNT OF TWO NAVAL EXPEDITIONS TO NORTHERN ALASKA, WITH OFFICIAL MAPS OF THE COUNTRY EXPLORED" BY LIEUTENANT GEORGE H STONEY, US NAVY WAS PUBLISHED IN 1900. ON THE FIRST TRIP IN 1883 THE KUBUCK RIVER WAS DISCOVERED. IT WAS RENAMED THE PUTNAM RIVER. THE SECOND TRIP IN 1884 INVOLVED EXPLORATIONS OF PUTNAM RIVER AND A VISIT TO LAKE SELBY, 275 MILES UP. IN 1885 A WINTER CAMP, FORT COSMOS, WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE PUTNAM. FROM THIS BASE TRIPS WERE MADE TO EXPLORE THE UPPER PUTNAM (KOBUK), NOTOARK (NOATAK) AND COLVILLE RIVER AS WELL AS TRIPS TO SELAWIK RIVER, SELAWIK LAKE, AND DOWN THE KOYUKUK, TO THE YUKON, ACROSS TO UNALAKLIK RIVER AND TO ST MICHAEL'S AND RETURN. AN EXPEDITION WAS ALSO MADE TO POINT BARROW BY WAY OF THE ANBLER RIVER, NOATAK, COLVILLE RIVER, IKPIKPUK RIVER. "SLEDGING EXCURSIONS WERE OUT FROM THE FORT TWICE FOR MORE THAN A MONTH AT A TIME, DURING A TOTAL OF 273 DAYS COVERING SOME 3000 MI OF JOURNEYS" (P102) TRAVEL WAS BY DOG TEAM AND SNOW SHOES IN WINTER AND BY VARIOUS SIZES OF BOATS DURING OPEN WATER MONTHS. THE EXPEDITION WAS TERMINATED IN 1886. A MAP OF THE ROUTE EXPLORED BY ENSIGN HOWARD, U S NAVY IN 1886 IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 01748 892920
LUPR 32 33 35 36 53

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1920, ARCHDEACON HUDSON STUCK WROTE A MEMORIAL HISTORY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ALASKA. STUCK NOTES THAT THE MINISTER AT TANANA USED A 120 MILE LONG WINTER TRAIL FROM TANANA TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK INSTEAD OF MAKING THE LENGTHY JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK AND THEN MOVING UP IT. (P43) THE KOYUKUK AND TANANA RIVERS "HAVE A CONSIDERABLE INDIAN POPULATION WHICH WAS FIRST REACHED AND CONVERTED FROM THIS CENTRE." (TANANA) (P43) DURING THE WINTER OF 1892-93, EPISCOPAL MINISTER MR PREVOST MADE "A MOST REMARKABLE JOURNEY" UP THE TANANA "FAR BEYOND THE SITE WHERE FAIRBANKS WAS BUILT TEN YEARS LATER, THEN ACROSS BY THE GOODPASTER RIVER TO THE UPPER FORTYMILE, AND DOWN THAT STREAM TO ITS MOUTH AT THE TOWN OF FORTYMILE; RETURNING BY THE SAME GENERAL WAY, THE KETCHUMSTOCK COUNTRY WAS PASSED THROUGH AND A VISIT MADE TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD NOW KNOWN AS THE TANANA CROSSING." (P44) MR PREVOST VISITED 32 VILLAGES IN ALL; BY 1920, STUCK'S LAUNCH, THE PELICAN, HAD TRAVELLED 30,000 MILES ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DURING THE TWELVE SEASONS HE HAD USED IT. (P139) PHOTO: CAPTIONED "THE PELICAN," SHOWS STUCK WITH HIS LAUNCH. (P138-139) STUCK ALSO PROVIDES AN ACCOUNT OF BISHOP ROWE'S JUSTIFIABLY FAMOUS TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO VALDEZ IN FEBRUARY, 1904. ROWE WENT UP THE TANANA TO THE MOUTH OF THE DELTA; UP THE TREACHEROUS DELTA, WHICH WAS OPEN IN PLACES, TO THE DELTA PASS; TO THE WATERSHED BETWEEN THE COPPER RIVER AND A TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA; HE FOLLOWED THE GULKANA RIVER TO THE COPPER RIVER, WHENCE HE CROSSED THE COASTAL RANGE TO VALDEZ. (P110-113)

**** REFN 01750 907917

LUPR 32 35 34 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST VOYAGES ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IS ARCHDEACON STUCK'S COMPANION, V

**** REFN 01752 912

LUPR 52 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAKE

ABST J T STUDLEY'S "THE JOURNAL OF A SPORTING NOMAD" IS TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY BRITISH ARISTOCRAT'S MEMOIR OF HIS HUNTS AROUND THE GLOBE. IN ALASKA, STUDLEY FOR THE MOST PART HUNTED ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AROUND KENAI LAKE. DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** REFN 01752 912

LUPR 52 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAKE

ABST J T STUDLEY'S "THE JOURNAL OF A SPORTING NOMAD" IS TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY BRITISH ARISTOCRAT'S MEMOIR OF HIS HUNTS AROUND THE GLOBE. IN ALASKA, STUDLEY FOR THE MOST PART HUNTED ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AROUND KENAI LAKE. DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** REFN 01754

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01755

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (FICTION)

**** REFN 01757 936937

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE TEN'A, AN ATHAPASCAN-SPEAKING PEOPLE, LIVING IN THE VILLAGES OF KOYUKUK, NULATO, AND KALTAG ALONG THE YUKON RIVER.

**** REFN 01759

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4278

**** REFN 01760
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 01761
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ABOUT NORWAY.

**** REFN 01763
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (POETRY)

**** REFN 01766
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (VERY GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA)

**** REFN 01772
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (FICTION)

**** REFN 01775 890931
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, LAKE, DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
ABST "AMONG THE ESKIMOS OF WALES, ALASKA 1890-93" WAS WRITTEN BY HARRISON R THORNTON AND PUBLISHED IN 1931. ON JULY 4, 1890, THORNTON AND WILLIAM T LOPP ARRIVED AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES WHERE THEY WERE TO TEACH ON CONTRACT FOR THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. (P-XIII) ON AUGUST 19, 1893, THORNTON WAS SHOT TO DEATH BY ONE OF HIS PUPILS. THUS, THE BOOK IS A COMPILATION OF HIS NOTES AND MEMOIRS EDITED AND ANNOTATED BY NEDA AND WILLIAM THORNTON, JR. THE TUNDRA NEAR WALES IS STUDED WITH INNUMERABLE FRESH-WATER LAKES VARYING FROM 50 TO 800 YARDS IN DIAMETER. (P1) DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST YOUNG MEN HUNT DUCKS ON THE TUNDRA LAKES IN THEIR KAYAKS. (P127) THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF SLED TRAVEL IN WINTER BETWEEN "KINEGAN" AND 2 SMALL SETTLEMENTS TO THE S: "TOPKARSROOK" AND "POLIZROK". BY SPRING THE PATH IS WORN INTO A WELL-DEFINED ROAD OR SLED TRACK. (P131)

**** REFN 01776
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CANADA)

**** REFN 01777 945
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "ALASKA PROMYSHLENNIK AND SOURDOUGH", BY STUART RAMSAY TOMPKINS, PUBLISHED 1945. THIS IS A GENERAL HISTORY OF ALASKA FROM BERING THROUGH THE BOUNDARY DISPUTES. EMPHASIS IS MOSTLY ON CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY SUCH CHANGES. SECOND-HAND REPORTS OF THE TRIPS OF SCHWATKA, RAY, HUIR, ABERCROMBIE, ETC, ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT AS THE FIRST-HAND REPORTS ARE BEING DOCUMENTED ELSEWHERE. TOMPKINS ACCOUNT OF THE COUNCIL CITY AREA SEEMS MORE DETAILED THAN MOST SO IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 01778
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL GEOGRAPHY TEXT; VERY GENERAL)

**** REFN 01781 896899
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST IN E C TRELAWNEY-ANSELL'S EPIC WORK, "I FOLLOWED GOLD", HE RELATES THE STORIES OF HIS LIFE AS A GOLDSEEKER FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO ALASKA. SOMETIMES IT READS LIKE FICTION. HE WAS IN SOUTHEASTERN IN 1896 AND IN NONE IN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4279

1898-1899.

- **** REFN 01785 914
LUPR 41 30
KEYW GENERAL, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST C R TUTTLE'S ALASKA: "ITS MEANING TO THE WORLD" IS AN OPENLY PROMOTIONAL WORK DESIGNED TO LURE PEOPLE TO ALASKA. HE DECLARES THAT THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM TOGETHER PROVIDE 5,000 MILES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS. THE OPEN SEASON IS THREE AND A HALF MONTHS LONG AND NAVIGATION IS SUBJECT TO BRIEF INTERRUPTIONS IN LOW WATER. (P138) FAIRBANKS AND THE INTERIOR ARE SERVED BY BOAT THOUGH RATES ARE HIGH. (P146) "TODAY (1914) THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY OPERATES A FLEET OF THIRTY-TWO STEAMERS AND THIRTY-FIVE BARGES, TOTALLING NEARLY 30,000 TONS ON THE YUKON AND TRIBUTARY RIVERS. OVER THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILES OF INLAND WATERWAYS ARE TRAVERSED. (P234-235) RESIDENTS ALONG AND ADJACENT TO THESE STREAMS DEPEND "ALMOST ENTIRELY" UPON WATERCRAFT FOR MAIL AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICE. (P235) MAIL REACHES THE INTERIOR VIA RIVER FROM JUNE 1ST THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30TH. (P236) "THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE VAST RIVERS IN THEIR RELATION TO THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY IS INESTIMABLE. GOVERNMENT REPORTS SHOW THAT MERCHANDISE VALUED AT \$3,500,000 ANNUALLY REACHES THE MINING CAMPS ADJACENT TO THEIR BANKS, AND THOUSANDS OF TRAVELERS TRAVERSE THEIR WATERS." (P238)
- **** REFN 01786 897
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST THE GOLDEN NORTH BY C R TUTTLE PROMOTES THE VIRTUE AND HEALTH OF ALASKA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH, DATED 1897. TUTTLE OBSERVES THAT "ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKA IS THE NETWORK OF RIVERS AND LAKES AND CHANNELS THAT INTERSECT ITS SURFACE AND OFFER A MOST AVAILABLE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. IN FACT, LAND TRAVEL IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE IN MANY PARTS OF THE TERRITORY. ONLY THE SAVAGES TRAVEL BY LAND." (P51)
- **** REFN 01787 925
LUPR 35 31 22
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST THE AUTHOR KENNETH A UNGERMANN IN "THE RACE TO NOME: THE STORY OF THE HEROIC ALASKAN DOG TEAMS THAT RUSHED DIPHTHERIA SERUM TO STRICKEN "NOME IN 1925" BEGAN RESEARCH IN 1925. SOME TIME IN THE 1960'S, HE FLEW DOWN THE NENANA, TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS STOPPING AT NATIVE VILLAGES WHICH WERE TRANSFER POINTS ON THE 674 MILE TRAIL FROM NENANA TO NOME. HE TALKED TO AS MANY OF THE 13 SLED DRIVERS AS WERE STILL LIVING.
- **** REFN 01788 913
LUPR 60 53 52 30 21 22
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, NO TRAFFIC, MAP
ABST JOHN J. UNDERWOOD'S ALASKA AN EMPIRE IN THE MAKING IS A PROMOTIONAL WORK, A GUIDE BOOK, AND A RECOLLECTION OF ALASKAN EXPERIENCES. THERE IS HARDLY A STREAM, UNDERWOOD WRITES, IN THE EXPLORED SECTIONS OF ALASKA THAT HAS NOT BEEN PANNED BY A MINER. (P.412). MAP: A MAP BETWEEN PAGES 90 AND 91 SHOWS MINING ACTIVITY IN ALASKA, CIRCA 1914 PLACERS ARE CLUSTERED ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, THE FAIRBANKS AREA, THE HAMPART VICINITY, AND THE YUKON RIVER TOWARD EAGLE AND THE BORDER REFERENCES ARE ALSO MADE TO OTHER SIGNIFICANTLY KNOWN MINERALS. SEE ATTACHMENT A WINTER ROUTE, FIVE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER THAN THE RIVER, GOES OVERLAND FROM KALTAG TO UNALAKLIK. (P123)
- **** REFN 01789
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (U.S. HOUSE BILL).
- **** REFN 01792 959
STOR 1603
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER BASIN
ABST "INTERIM REPORT NO 7" ON THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, IS A PORTION OF THE "HARBORS AND RIVERS OF ALASKA SURVEY REPORT" DONE BY THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1959. THE REPORT NOTED THAT A

NUMBER OF TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON HAVE BEEN WORKED FOR GOLD BY HYDRAULIC METHODS. THESE INCLUDE THE FORTYHOLE, SEVENTYHOLE, CHARLIE, TATONOUK, NATION AND KANDIK RIVERS AND BIRCH CREEK. (P143) THREE PAGES ARE ATTACHED, SHOWING DRAINAGE AREA AND LENGTH OF MANY YUKON RIVER TRIBUTARIES. ALSO ATTACHED ARE TWO PAGES GIVING AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF LAKES IN THE YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE. THERE IS ONE SHEET ATTACHED PROVIDING THE APPROXIMATE STREAM ELEVATION AND SLOPE PER MILE IN UPSTREAM REACHES. THIS DOCUMENT IS LABELLED "A" FOR IDENTIFICATION. ANOTHER XEROXED PAGE, LABELLED "B" GIVES DRAINAGE AREA IN SQUARE MILES AND THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW FOR SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES TO THE YUKON.

**** REFN 01792 00001 959

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, DREDGING, FORESTRY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "HARBORS AND RIVERS IN ALASKA SURVEY REPORT, INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS" IS A DOCUMENT BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA, DATED DEC 1959. THE REPORT INVESTIGATES PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH FLOOD CONTROL AND NAVIGATION. REPORT CONSIDERS SUCH ITEMS AS DAM SITES, FLOOD CONTROL AND DREDGING ON THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS ARE ONLY ABOUT 25 MI APART AT A POINT ABOUT 150 AIRMILES FROM THE BERING SEA. THE NATIVES HAVE USED A PORTAGE IN THAT AREA TO PASS BETWEEN THE TWO RIVER SYSTEMS. AFTER WHITE MEN CAME TO THE AREA HE ALSO USED THE PORTAGE BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS. (P104) A MAP, "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER NAVIGATION CANAL", SHOWS THE NATIVE PORTAGE ROUTE. (PLATE 30) THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION CONSTRUCTED TWO TRAMWAYS TO PORTAGE RIVER VESSELS BETWEEN EXISTING WATERWAYS ON THE PORTAGE ROUTE. THE PORTAGE WAS MARKED TO GUIDE TRAVELERS. THE MOST SERIOUSLY OBSTRUCTED CHANNELS WERE CLEARED OF GRASS, BRUSH AND MUCK TO FACILITATE PASSAGE OF CRAFT BETWEEN THE RIVERS. THE SMALL TRAFFIC THAT DEVELOPED WAS CONFINED MAINLY TO TRANSPORTING MAIL FROM HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON TO BETHEL ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P105) A MAP, "FOREST RESOURCES" IS INCLUDED. PRINCIPAL MILL SITES AND THEIR APPROXIMATE AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION ARE ON THE MAP. SITES ARE ON YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS OR THEIR TRIBUTARIES. (PLATE 27) A CHART SHOWING KUSKOKWIM MAINSTREAM AND TRIBUTARY GRADIENTS IS INCLUDED. (P25) A CHART OF 2 LAKES IN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASIN IS INCLUDED. CHART GIVES AVERAGE LENGTH, WIDTH, AND AREA IN SQUARE MI. (P236) NO DATE GIVEN WITH INFORMATION ON PORTAGES AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION BUT WAS PRIOR TO 1959.

**** REFN 01792 00002 959964

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT IS A CONGRESSIONAL REPRINT, 88TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, HOUSE DOCUMENT 218 OF THE "US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS, ALASKA", CONTAINS REPRINT OF INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7 PLUS TRANSMITTAL LETTERS AND SUMMARIES. CONGRESSIONAL REPRINT DOES NOT CONTAIN TABLES 1-3 OR PLATES 1-32 OF ORIGINAL REPORT. THIS CONGRESSIONAL REPRINT IS DATED 1964, THE ORIGINAL WAS 1959.

**** REFN 01799 953

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01800 867958

LUPR 80

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "BUILDING ALASKA WITH THE U.S. ARMY: 1867-1958", BY HOWARD F. HUMFORD IS A HISTORY OF THE BATTALION/REGIMENT VARIETY. IT RELIES ON THE EXPEDITION REPORTS OF SCHWATKA (1883), ALLEN (1884-1885), RAY (1898), GLENN (1898 AND 1899), AND ABERCROMBIE (1898 AND 1899). ITS INTENDED AUDIENCE IS THE MEN OF THE ARMY STATIONED IN ALASKA. OTHER EXPLORERS SUMMARIZED ARE GREELY (1900-1904). IT HAS FAIRLY GOOD INFORMATION ON THE ARMY TELEGRAPH LINES AND RADIO STATIONS.

**** REFN 01820 898

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, NONE, GENERAL

ABST GEORGE D. WALCOTT WROTE THE "DIRECTOR'S REPORT, INCLUDING TRIANGULATION AND SPIRIT LEVELING" IN THE 19TH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR IN JUNE 1898 TO COVER THE PERIOD JUNE 30, 1897 TO JUNE 30, 1898. IN THE REPORT HE HERELY INDICATES THE ANTICIPATED EXPLORATORY SURVEYS IN ALASKA DURING THE 1898 FIELD SEASON. THE PARTIES HAD SET SAIL FROM SEATTLE BY TIME REPORT WAS WRITTEN. THE SURVEY PARTIES WERE TO ATTEMPT TO SURVEY THE LAND AS WELL AS INSPECT IT FOR THE MOST PRACTICABLE LOCATION OF TRAILS, WAGON ROADS AND RAILROADS AS WELL AS INSPECT THE NAVIGABILITY OF RIVERS AND HEIGHTS OF FALLS AND TIDES. (P117) NO MENTION IS MADE OF MODE OF TRANSPORT OR WHETHER OR NOT ROUTES WERE ON WATER OR LAND. THE EXPEDITIONS HE MENTIONS THAT ARE JUST STARTING OUT FOR ALASKA ARE THOROUGHLY COVERED IN THE 20TH ANNUAL REPORT OF U.S. GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FOR THAT REASON WILL NOT BE COVERED HERE.

**** REFN 01821 898899

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST CHARLES D. WALCOTT WROTE THE "DIRECTOR'S REPORT, INCLUDING TRIANGULATION AND SPIRIT LEVELING" ON THE 20TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON JUNE 1899 TO COVER FROM JUNE 30, 1898 TO JUNE 30, 1899. HE DESCRIBES EXPLORATORY SURVEYS DONE DURING 1898 FIELD SEASON IN ALASKA WHICH USED PETERBORD CANOES PLUS SLEIGHS FOR ICE TRAVEL. (P130) EACH PARTY LEADER WROTE A DETAILED REPORT WHICH ARE LOCATED IN BIBLIOGRAPHY AS DOCUMENT NUMBERS: 01822, 01823, 02600, 02598, 02599. WALCOTT ALSO STATES ANTICIPATED SURVEYS OF 1899 FIELD SEASON IN ALASKA. SCHRADER'S AND GARDINE'S SURVEY IS GIVEN THOROUGH TREATMENT IN BLM BIBLIOGRAPHY DOCUMENT NO. 02604. ANOTHER SURVEY JUST BEGINNING AT TIME OF THIS REPORT WAS THAT OF W J PETERS AND ALFRED H BROOKS FROM CHILKAT INLET ALONG NORTHERN SIDE OF ST ELIAS RANGE WITH PACK ANIMALS TO HEAD OF WHITE RIVER WITH PLANS TO EXPLORE SOURCES OF COPPER RIVER, TANANA RIVER AND YUKON RIVER. (P52453) WALCOTT BRIEFLY DESCRIBES AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY, LED BY W J PETERS AND BARNARD, OF THE FORTY MILE QUADRANGLE. THE SURVEY PARTY PAID PACKERS AT CHILKOOT AND WHITE PASSES 10 1/2 CENTS PER LB. TO TAKE THEIR GOODS FROM SKAGWAY TO HEAD OF LAKE BENNETT IN 1898. MEANS OF TRANSPORT INCLUDED WAGONS, HORSE-DRAWN SLEIGHS ACROSS WHITE PASS, PACK HORSES, PACK MEN AND DOG TEAMS. (P129) THEY SURVEYED THE FORTY MILE DISTRICT WEST OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE AND BETWEEN 64 AND 65 LATITUDE. (P130) THEY TRAVELED OUT OF ALASKA BY WAY OF RIVER STEAMER FROM NEARE, ON YUKON, TO ST MICHAELS IN EARLY SEPT 1898. (P134)

**** REFN 01822 898

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL

ABST GEORGE H ELDRIDGE, A GEOLOGIST WHO LED U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN 1898 WROTE "A RECONNAISSANCE IN THE SUSHITNA BASIN AND ADJACENT TERRITORY, ALASKA, IN 1898." THE PURPOSE WAS TO ASCERTAIN GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, THE GENERAL GEOLOGY AND THE PRACTICABLE PASSES BETWEEN SUSHITNA AND TANANA RIVERS WITH REFERENCE TO LOCATION OF RAILROAD OR WAGON ROUTE. ALSO INVESTIGATED VEGETATION, CLIMATE, NAVIGABILITY, AND DISTANCES. (P7) ELDRIDGE DESCRIBES VALLEYS AND TRAVEL IN THEM IN THE JACK RIVER, BROAD PASS, NENANA RIVER AREA BUT NO NAMES ARE GIVEN AND HIS GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS ARE INSUFFICIENT FOR CONFIDENT IDENTIFICATION. (P13814)

**** REFN 01823 A 898

LUPR 52 41 31 42 51

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, DIMENSION, HIS, TRANSPORT, VEGETATION

ABST JOSIAH EDWARD SPURR, GEOLOGIST AND AUTHOR OF THIS U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON THE "RECONNAISSANCE IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA, 1898", DESCRIBES IN ACCURATE DETAIL THE ROUTE OF EXPLORATION, LOCAL VILLAGES, BANK GEOLOGY AS WELL AS MORE GENERAL GEOLOGY OF LAND SURROUNDING ROUTE. HE ALSO MENTIONS PREVIOUS TRAVEL ALONG ROUTE HE KNOWS AND INCLUDES ACCOUNTS BY W S POST, TOPOGRAPHER ON SPURR'S SURVEY TRIP, AND BY MR HINCKLEY CONCERNING THE WATER ROUTE BETWEEN KALCHAGAMUT ON THE KUSKOKHIM RIVER, AND RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE YUKON. A MAP OF THIS WATER ROUTE BETWEEN KUSKOKHIM AND YUKON RIVERS IS INCLUDED WITH THIS DOCUMENT REPORT #01823. KALCHAGAMUT IS LOCATED ACCORDING TO ORTH, 4 MI SW OF KALSAG ON A SLOUGH OF THE KUSKOKHIM RIVER, THE CREEKS, STREAMS AND LAKES INVOLVED ARE EITHER UNNAMED OR NAMED DIFFERENTLY THAN ON MODERN MAPS. THE ONLY NAMED LAKE IS OKNAKLUK LAKE WHICH ORTH (DICTIONARY OF ALASKA PLACE NAMES) SAYS APPLIES TO KUKAKLIK LAKE BUT ORTH ALSO SAYS THERE IS MUCH CONFUSION OVER WHICH LAKE KUKAKLIK ACTUALLY IS. FROM DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF WATER ROUTE GIVEN BY POST AND HINCKLEY ON PAGES 97-99, I BELIEVE OKNAKLUK LAKE IS KULIK LAKE. THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF TRAVEL FOLLOWS, WITH MY OPINION AS TO CURRENT NAME OF VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF ROUTE IN PARENTHESIS. ACCORDING TO

N. S. POST AND HINCKLEY, THE ROUTE LEFT KALCHAGANUT AND FOLLOWED 3 TO 4 MI UP A SLUGGISH STREAM (WHICH I INTERPRET TO BE HUD CREEK), THEIR ALONG AN 1/8 MI PORTAGE THROUGH A SWAMP AND 300 FT CLIMB OVER CLAY BANK TO A SMALL POND. THIS POND WAS 6 FT. HIGHER IN ELEVATION (APPARENTLY COMPARED TO HUD CREEK AND SWAMP) AND 150 FT. LONG. ANOTHER PORTAGE FOR 60 FT. OVER A 15 FT CLAY BANK LED TO TUNDRA WHERE A 1000 FT. WATER RUT LED TO A STREAM (CROOKED CREEK). THIS STREAM JOINED ANOTHER LARGER STREAM (JOHNSON RIVER) AFTER 15 MI. OF TORTUOUS BENDS. THIS STREAM LED TO A LARGE LAKE, THEN A SHORT STREAM WAS FOLLOWED THAT CONNECTED THIS LAKE TO A LARGER LAKE, CALLED OKNAKLUK LAKE BY POST (BUT SEEMS TO BE KULIK LAKE ON CURRENT MAPS). FROM THIS LAKE A HUD TRACK LED TO A BROOK WHICH LED TO SMALL LAKE WHICH LED TO SWAMP AND TO FOURTH LAKE.

**** REFN 01823 B 898

LUPR 52 51 42 41 31

KEYW GENERAL ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION

ABST A 1/4 MILE PORTAGE OVER A HILL LED TO A FEW HUNDRED YARD LONG HUD RUT WHICH LED TO A LARGE STREAM CALLED TALBIKSAK RIVER BY POST. A 40 MILE PADDLE DOWN THIS RIVER LED TO YUKON RIVER, 6 MILES BELOW THE RUSSIAN MISSION. TRAVELING FROM BETHEL TO THE YUKON RIVER OVER THIS ROUTE TOOK 5 TO 6 DAYS. SPURR DESCRIBES ANOTHER ROUTE WHICH WAS WELL TRAVELED TO AVOID THE DANGEROUS SEA ROUTE AROUND CAPE CONSTANTINE TO GET FROM TOGIK AND KULULUK BAYS TO NUSHAGAK BAY. (P88&89) ALTHOUGH SEVERAL RIVERS AND LAKES OF THE ROUTE ARE UNNAMED BY SPURR, FROM HIS DESCRIPTION OF TRAVEL AND GEOGRAPHY, HIS MAP PLUS CURRENT MAPS, I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DETERMINE THE ROUTE AND WILL GIVE CURRENT NAMES OF WATERBODIES IN PARENTHESES. FROM KULULUK BAY SPURR FLOATED CANOES UP THE NARROW WINDING STREAM, THROUGH TUNDRA, USING THE TIDAL WATER TO HELP HIS ASCENT OF RIVER FOR 10 MILES, THEN SPURR HAD TO PUSH THE BOATS WITH POLES UP RIVER FOR SHORT DISTANCE TO A LITTLE LAKE ON WHICH WAS A SMALL NATIVE VILLAGE. (P88&87) (FROM MAPS I DETERMINE THIS STREAM TO BE KANIK RIVER) "THE NEXT DAY WE ASCENDED A SHORT SHALLOW STREAM FROM THIS LAKE INTO ANOTHER, FROM WHICH A LOW PORTAGE OF 3/4 OF A MILE LED US TO ANOTHER 2 MILES IN LENGTH. FROM THIS LAKE A 1/2 MILE PORTAGE LED US TO A LARGE LAKE SURROUNDED BY HIGH MOUNTAINS," WRITES SPURR ON PAGE 57. THE LARGE LAKE IS NAMED GALLEK LAKE ON HIS MAP AND UALIK LAKE TODAY. SPURR CROSSED GALLEK LAKE, THEN, ON SEPT. 23, 1898, RAN DOWN A SHALLOW, RAPID STREAM (ONGOKE RIVER ON PRESENT DAY MAPS) TO ANOTHER LAKE SEVERAL MILES IN WIDTH (AMANDA LAKE ON HIS MAP AND CURRENT MAPS). SPURR CROSSED AMANDA LAKE AND RAN DOWN A LARGER RIVER (EGOUSHIK ON HIS MAP; IGUSHIK TODAY) WHICH BECAME CONTINUALLY SLACKER AND WIDER AND FINALLY BECAME TIDAL. (P58) SEE SEPARATE FAMILIUS SHEETS FOR DETAILS. THIS ROUTE FROM KULULUK BAY TO NUSHAGAK BAY IS DESCRIBED BY SPURR ON PAGE 58 AS "A CONVENIENT ONE WHICH HAD LONG BEEN USED BY NATIVES AND TRADERS, AND WHICH WAS POINTED OUT TO US BY OUR ESKIMO GUIDES." SPURR SAYS THAT THROUGHOUT THE EXPLORATORY SURVEY THEY TRAVELED ON WATERWAYS IN 18, 18 1/2 AND 19 FT. CEDAR CANOES EXCEPT WHERE NECESSARY TO PORTAGE. (P43&44) FROM OCT. 13, 1898 TO OCT 16, 1898, SPURR'S PARTY WALKED ACROSS MOUNTAINS FROM SAVONOSKI VILLAGE TO KATHAI VILLAGE. (P59&60)

**** REFN 01823 C 898

LUPR 52 51 42 41 31

KEYW GENERAL ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION

ABST THE TRIP TOOK 3 1/2 DAYS AND WENT LARGELY THROUGH SWAMPS AND DEEP MOSS. (P59) THE FIRST 15 MI. OF TRAIL GOES THROUGH SWAMPY FLATS IN BROAD VALLEY WHICH FORMS A CONTINUATION OF NAKNEK LAKE. "AFTERWARDS A SERIES OF RISES OVER SLIGHT BENCHES BRING ONE TO A LARGER PLATEAU VALLEY, WHICH, HOWEVER IS LEVEL AND GENERALLY SWAMPY," SAYS SPURR. (P146) "THE MAIN VALLEY IS FILLED WITH HORIZONTALLY STRATIFIED SAND, IN WHICH ARE GREAT ANGULAR BOULDERS. THE STREAMS HAVE CUT DEEP CHANNELS THROUGH THIS" WRITES SPURR. (P146) FROM HIS MAP, WHICH IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT, THE ROUTE FOLLOWS WHAT IS TODAY KNOWN AS THE UKAK RIVER AND GOES THROUGH THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES TO KATHAI PASS THEN DOWN ALONG MAGEIK CREEK AND KATHAI RIVER. THE VALLEYS OF STREAMS ON NORTHEAST SIDE OF PASS HAVE CUT DOWN AT LEAST 100 FT THROUGH LAVA BOULDERS. (P146) SPURR WROTE, CONCERNING THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER CONDIION OF RIVERS IN SUSHKINA DRAINAGE BASIN, THAT "IT WAS NOTICED THAT THE RIVERS ROSE CONSIDERABLY EVERY NIGHT. AND WE CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE NIGHTLY RISES WERE DUE TO THE FACT THAT EVAPORATION DURING THIS TIME (NIGHT) WAS SO MUCH LESS THAN DURING THE DAYTIME AS TO BE IMMEDIATELY APPARENT IN THE VOLUME OF THE STREAM." (P62)

**** REFN 01827 938

STOR 1605

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4283

LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL
ABST ABSTRACTED FROM V-S-G-S. BULLETIN 903 "THE NUSHAGAK DISTRICT ALASKA" BY J. B. HERTIE, JR THE DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE AREAS GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

**** REFN 01828
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01849 953
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST PRELIMINARY SUMMARY REVIEW OF THORIUM BEARING MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN ALASKA BY ROBERT BATES AND HELMUTH WEDOW, JR IS A USGS REPORT SUMMARIZING INFORMATION FROM MANY REPORTS. A MAP SHOWING THE LOCALITIES MENTIONED IN THE REPORT IS ATTACHED AS PART OF THIS RECORD. THERE ARE 47 LOCALITIES WHERE SAMPLES WERE TAKEN, WHICH ARE SHOWN ON THE MAP.

**** REEN 01850 04001 962
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT FROM FISH AND WILDLIFE REPORT, "SUMMARY OF INITIAL RECONNAISSANCE OF SALMON STREAMS IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, CORDOVA RANGER DISTRICT, AUGUST 20-24, 1967. A TRIP WAS TAKEN THROUGH THE AREA TO FIND OUT IF ANY OF 9 VISITED STREAMS WAS SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING SPawning AREAS.

**** REFN 01851 952
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "THE OCCURRENCE OF ZEUNERITE AT BROOKS MOUNTAIN SEWARD PENINSULA, AK," BY WALTER S WEST AND MAX G WHITE IS A REPORT OF OCCURRENCE OF ZEUNERITE PREPARED ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DATE IS DATE OF DOCUMENT -1952.

**** REFN 01851 952
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "THE OCCURRENCE OF ZEUNERITE AT BROOKS MOUNTAIN SEWARD PENINSULA, AK," BY WALTER S WEST AND MAX G WHITE IS A REPORT OF OCCURRENCE OF ZEUNERITE PREPARED ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DATE IS DATE OF DOCUMENT -1952.

**** REFN 01852 946647
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE VICINITY OF TELLER AND CAPE NOME SEWARD PENINSULA ALASKA 1946-47, BY M G WHITE IS A U S G S REPORT ON SAMPLES FROM 35 RIVERS IN THE TELLER AREA, AND FIVE RIVERS IN THE CAPE NOME AREA. (P1-8) THE LIST OF STREAMS IN THE TELLER AREA IS ATTACHED. THE CAPE NOME STREAMS WERE HOT SPRINGS CREEK, HASTINGS CREEK, FLAMBEAU RIVER, ELDORADO RIVER, GOLDENGATE CREEK, AND SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES OF THESE CREEKS. (P5-8) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. THE BLUESTONE RIVER BASIN AND THE DESE CREEK AREA ARE ACCESSIBLE BY TRUCK ALONG A NARROW DIRT ROAD. (P1) THE TELLER AREA IS MOST CONVENIENTLY ACCESSIBLE BY PLANE FROM NOME. (P1) THE CREEKS IN THE TELLER AREA WERE RUBY CREEK, ELIZABETH CREEK, GOLD STANDARD CREEK, RIGHT FORK, GOLD RUN, SLATE CREEK, WINDY CREEK, LITTLE WINDY CREEK, IGLOO CREEK, POTTER PUP CREEK, TOM GULCH, MCDAME CREEK, ALDER CREEK, BULL PUP CREEK, DESE CREEK, SUNSET CREEK, NCKINLEY CREEK, OFFIELD CREEK, SWANSON CREEK, SATURDAY CREEK.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4284

**** REFN 01852 946647
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE VICINITY OF TELLER AND CAPE NOME SEWARD PENINSULA ALASKA 1946-47, BY H G WHITE IS A U S G S REPORT ON SAMPLES FROM 35 RIVERS IN THE TELLER AREA, AND FIVE RIVERS IN THE CAPE NOME AREA. (P1-B) THE LIST OF STREAMS IN THE TELLER AREA IS ATTACHED. THE CAPE NOME STREAMS WERE HOT SPRINGS CREEK, HASTINGS CREEK, FLAMBEAU RIVER, ELDERADO RIVER, GOLDENGATE CREEK, AND SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES OF THESE CREEKS. (P5-B) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. THE BLUESTONE RIVER BASIN AND THE DESE CREEK AREA ARE ACCESSIBLE BY TRUCK ALONG A NARROW DIRT ROAD. (P1) THE TELLER AREA IS MOST CONVENIENTLY ACCESSIBLE BY PLANE FROM NOME. (P1) THE CREEKS IN THE TELLER AREA WERE RUBY CREEK, ELIZABETH CREEK, GOLD STANDARD CREEK, RIGHT FORK, GOLD RUN, SLATE CREEK, WINDY CREEK, LITTLE WINDY CREEK, IGLD CREEK, POTTER PUP CREEK, TOM GULCH, MCDAME CREEK, ALDER CREEK, BULL PUP CREEK, DESE CREEK, SUNSET CREEK, MCKINLEY CREEK, OFFIELD CREEK, SWANSON CREEK, SATURDAY CREEK.

**** REFN 01853 952
 LUPR 22 35
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF RECONNAISSANCE FOR URANIUM AND THORIUM IN ALASKA, 1952," BY HELMUTH WEDOW, JR. AND OTHERS, THE STUDY WAS PRIMARILY BASED ON THE LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION AND NORTHEASTERN, EAST-CENTRAL, SOUTH-CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. (P1) THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE WAS THE DISCOVERY OF HIGH-GRADE URANIUM DEPOSITS. (P2)

**** REFN 01853 971
 LUPR 13
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST "CARBONIFEROUS BIOSTRATIGRAPHY, NORTHEASTERN BROOKS RANGE, ARCTIC ALASKA," WRITTEN BY AUGUSTUS K ARMSTRONG AND BERNARD L MAHET, DEALS WITH 2 SECTIONS OF CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS. IN 1971 ARMSTRONG AND J T DUTRO, JR., MEASURED AND SAMPLED THE CLARENCE RIVER SECTION, AND ARMSTRONG, H N REISER, M P BROSGE, AND R L DETTERMAN MEASURED AND SAMPLED THE KONGAKUT RIVER SECTION. THESE SECTIONS ARE DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT AND ARE CORRELATED WITH 6 SECTIONS PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED. THE CORRELATED SECTIONS PROJECT IN AN EAST-WEST DIRECTION ALONG THE NORTH FLANK OF THE BROOKS RANGE, FROM CLARENCE RIVER NEAR THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY WEST TO THE SADLERCHIT MOUNTAINS, SOUTH OF THE CANNING RIVER TO MARSH FORK, THEN FINALLY EAST TO THE ROMANZOF MOUNTAINS IN THE NORTHEASTERN BROOKS RANGE WITH A LINE EAST TO THE KONGAKUT RIVER. (P1) IN GENERAL THE ALAPAH LIMESTONE IS RELATIVELY THICK IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE NORTHEASTERN BROOKS RANGE, THINS TOWARDS THE NORTH FLANK OF THE RANGE, AND BECOMES YOUNGER AT ITS BASE. (P22)

**** REFN 01854
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01857 946
 LUPR 21 22
 KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "RADIOACTIVITY INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SERPENTINE-KOUGAROK AREA SEWARD PENINSULA, ALASKA, 1946", BY ROBERT H MOXHAM AND WALTER S WEST, INVESTIGATIONS WERE MADE SPECIFICALLY TO SEARCH FOR LODE AND PLACER DEPOSITS OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS. FIELD WORK BEGAN JUNE 22, 1946 AND WAS TERMINATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1946. (P1) ROLLING, TREELESS TUNDRA IS PREVALENT THROUGHOUT THE AREA. LOW RIDGES WITH LOCALLY STEEP AND RUGGED PEAKS LIE BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE BASINS. TUNDRA EXTENDS UP THE FLANKS OF THE HILLS UNTIL THE STEEPNESS OF THE SLOPE AFFORDS SOME DRAINAGE. ABOVE THIS LEVEL THE ROCKS ARE GENERALLY BARE OF VEGETATION AND USUALLY DISINTEGRATED INTO A DEEP, TALUS MANTLE BY SEVERE FROST ACTION. THE AREA IS TREELESS EXCEPT FOR A FEW SMALL STUNTED WILLOWS IN SOME CREEK BOTTOMS. (P2) THERE ARE 3 TYPES OF BEDROCK RECOGNIZED IN THE SERPENTINE-KOUGAROK AREA: (1) TWO UNITS OF THE NOME GROUP OF ALTERED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS. (A)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4285

UNDIFFERENTIATED LIMESTONE, SLATE AND SCHIST. (8) THE PORT CLARENCE LIMESTONE. (2) GREENSTONE. (3) GRANITE AND OTHER FELSIC INTENSIVES. QUATERNARY UNCONSOLIDATED SILT, SAND, AND GRAVEL OCCUR AS FILL OF VARIABLE DEPTH IN THE VALLEY BOTTOMS. (P2)

**** REFN 01858
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 01860 949
STOR 1603
LUPR 32

KEYW GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE RUBY-POORHAN AND NIXON FORKS DISTRICTS, WEST-CENTRAL ALASKA. 1949, USGS CIRCULAR 279. SMALL AMOUNTS OF URANIUM WERE FOUND IN BIRCH, LUCKY, GLEN, FLINT, TRAIL, HANUREMENT, GREENSTONE, MIDNIGHT, SHORT, 5TH OF JULY, WILLOW, LONG, POORHAN, SOLOMON, FLAT, MOOSE, TAHARAK, SPRUCE, BIG, AND RUBY CREEKS AND IN BEAR GULCH AND COX PUB, BUT NOT OF COMMERCIAL GRADE. (PP3-9)

**** REFN 01863
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01867
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01869
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01872 961962
STOR 1602
LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "BERYLLIUM DEPOSITS OF THE WESTERN SEWARD PENINSULA, ALASKA." IS A U S G S REPORT OF NONPEGMATITIC BERYLLIUM DEPOSITS FOUND DURING GEOLOGICAL MAPPING IN 1961-1962. THE AUTHOR IS C L SAINSBURY. MOST OF THE WORK WAS DONE IN THE LOST RIVER--TIN CREEK AREA.

**** REFN 01872 961962
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "BERYLLIUM DEPOSITS OF THE WESTERN SEWARD PENINSULA, ALASKA." IS A U S G S REPORT OF NONPEGMATITIC BERYLLIUM DEPOSITS FOUND DURING GEOLOGICAL MAPPING IN 1961-1962. THE AUTHOR IS C L SAINSBURY. MOST OF THE WORK WAS DONE IN THE LOST RIVER--TIN CREEK AREA.

**** REFN 01879 967968
LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, RIVER, RIVER BASIN

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR PUBLISHED IN 1968 DISCUSSING THE RESULTS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE INVESTIGATION OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL KOYUKUK RIVER REGION. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED THE INVESTIGATION. (P1) THEY LOCATED 7 AREAS CONTAINING MINERAL OCCURRENCES THOUGHT TO BE WORTHY OF FURTHER PROSPECTING. INDIVIDUAL AREAS WERE NOT STUDIED IN DETAIL. (P12) THE CENTRAL KOYUKUK RIVER REGION INCLUDES 6,600 SQ. MI. AND THE ONLY TOWN IS HUGHES ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. THE AREA WAS INVESTIGATED IN

THE SUMMER OF 1967 AND GEOLOGICALLY MAPPED. (P1) THE BEDROCK OF THE CENTRAL KOYUKUK RIVER REGION CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF GRANITE ROCKS. (P1) A DISCUSSION OF THE GEOLOGIC SETTING AND GEOLOGIC TIME TABLE FOR THE REGION WAS PRESENTED. (P1-3) A MAP OF THE CENTRAL KOYUKUK RIVER REGION SHOWING LOCATIONS OF THE 7 AREAS DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT IS SHOWN ON P 2. A COPY OF THAT MAP IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS ABSTRACT. SEPARATE GEOLOGIC MAPS FOR 4 OF THE AREAS ARE FOUND ON PAGES 4, 7, 9 & 11. COPIES OF THESE 4 MAPS ARE ALSO A PART OF THIS ABSTRACT. THERE ARE SEVERAL UNNAMED CREEKS AND STREAMS ON THE 4 GEOLOGIC MAPS. THE GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS OF THE AREAS THROUGH WHICH THEY FLOW AS WELL AS SEVERAL STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES ARE NOTED ON THE MAPS. THESE UNNAMED STREAMS HAVE NOT BEEN ABSTRACTED SEPARATELY AS HAVE THE NAMED STREAMS. COPPER WAS FOUND IN STREAM-SEDIMENT SAMPLES FROM STREAMS DRAINING EAST AND WEST FROM THE ZANE HILLS DIVIDE. (P6) ANALYSIS OF SELECTED GRAB SAMPLES FROM MINERALIZED LOCALITIES IN THE ZANE HILLS AREA IS FOUND ON TABLE 3. (P8) COPPER WAS ALSO FOUND IN THE SEDIMENT OF STREAMS DRAINING EAST AND WEST FROM THE DAKTI CONTACT. (P8) MODE OF TRAVEL IS NOT MENTIONED.

**** REFN 01884
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01889 A 946970
LUPR 12
KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING
ABST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR 636 IS A "REVIEW OF WATER RESOURCES OF THE UMIAT AREA, NORTHERN ALASKA", BY JOHN R WILLIAMS. IT WAS WRITTEN IN 1970 AND IS BASED ON OFFICE STUDIES OF REPORTS BY BLACK (1955), BLACK AND BARKSDALE (1948), BREWER (1958A) AND COLLINS (1958). FINDING SOURCES OF WATER TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS IS MADE DIFFICULT BY THE PRESENCE OF SALINE OR BRACKISH WATER IN BEDROCK, WIDESPREAD OCCURRENCES OF PERMAFROST THAT EXTENDS TO DEPTHS OF 500 TO 1,330 FEET, INTERMITTENT WINTER FLOW OF RIVERS, AND DEEP FREEZING OF SURFACE WATER BODIES. HOWEVER, THERE IS ABUNDANT GROUND WATER IN UNFROZEN ALLUVIUM THAT OCCUPIES DEPRESSIONS IN THE UPPER SURFACE OF PERMAFROST BENEATH DEEP LAKES AND RIVERS. (P1) LOCATING AND DELIMITING THE EXTENT OF UNFROZEN ZONES BENEATH RIVERS AND LAKES MAY BE DONE BY TEST DRILLING, GEOTHERMAL METHODS, AND GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS. (P3) SURFACE WATER RESOURCES OF THE UMIAT AREA INCLUDE THE COLVILLE RIVER, ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND LAKES. THERE IS ALSO FRESH POTABLE WATER IN ALLUVIUM AND SHALLOW BEDROCK ABOVE THE PERMAFROST BENEATH THE RIVER AND DEEP LAKES. (P4) FREEZING FORMS 6-9 FT OF ICE ON RIVERS AND LAKES BY LATE WINTER BUT DEEP POOLS IN THE RIVER CHANNEL AND THE DEEPER LAKES PROVIDE YEAR-ROUNDED SOURCES OF WATER. THICK MASSES OF FRAZIL ICE ACCUMULATE IN DEEP POOLS. (P4) NUMEROUS LAKES OCCUPY ABANDONED CHANNELS ON THE LOW TERRACES BORDERING THE COLVILLE. THE ICE COVER OF 6-9 FT ELIMINATES MANY OF THE SHALLOWER LAKES AS SOURCES OF WATER IN WINTER. (P5) IN SUMMER, WATER OF LAKES NEAR UMIAT REPORTEDLY CONTAINS A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT MAKE IT OBJECTIONABLE FOR DRINKING. ALTHOUGH NO ANALYSES ARE AVAILABLE, THE CONCENTRATION MAY BE INCREASED AS VOLUME OF THE LAKE IS DECREASED BY FREEZING OF ITS SURFACE. LIMITED YEAR-ROUND SUPPLIES OF POOR QUALITY WATER ARE AVAILABLE FROM LAKES THAT DO NOT FREEZE TO THE BOTTOM. SHALLOWER LAKES ARE SOURCES OF SUPPLY ONLY IN SUMMER. (P5) SPRINGS WERE NOTED IN 1946 BETWEEN THE AIRFIELD AND UMIAT CAMP. THE SOURCE OF THE SPRINGS IS FROM SURFACE THAW, NOT FROM UNFROZEN LAYERS WITHIN THE ALLUVIUM.

**** REFN 01889 B 946970
LUPR 12
KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING
ABST NO SPRINGS OR SEEPS BENEATH THE RIVER ARE KNOWN IN THE UMIAT AREA. (P7) STORAGE AND RECHARGE POTENTIAL ARE LARGE IN ALLUVIUM BENEATH THE RIVER AND LESS BENEATH THE LAKES.

**** REFN 01902 943967
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
ABST "COAL RESOURCES OF AK." BY F F BAINES, IS A SUMMARY REPORT ON THE COAL RESOURCES OF AK, PREPARED AS PART OF THE USGS PROGRAM TO REAPPRAISE THE COAL RESOURCES OF THE NATION. THE INFORMATION WAS LARGELY OBTAINED FROM OTHER PUBLICATIONS. IT WAS PRINTED IN 1967. COAL HAS BEEN FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING RIVERS: KUKPOWRUK, KOKOLIK, UTUKOK, HEADE, COLVILLE, HATANUSKA, KUK, KUGRUAK, NENANA, REX CREEK, TATLANIKA CREEK, WOOD, CALIFORNIA CREEK, LIGNITE CREEK, HEALY CREEK, SAVAGE, JARVIS CREEK, COSTELLO CREEK, SUSITNA, YENTNA, SKWENTA, BELUGA, CAPPS

GLACIER DISTRICT, CHUITNA, KOBUK, KOYUKUK, CHICAGO CREEK (SEWARD PENINSULA), RUBY-ANYIK DISTRICT, AND RAHPART DISTRICT ON YUKON, WASHINGTON CREEK, NATION, BELUGA LAKE, LITTLE SUSITNA DISTRICT, BERING. PRIOR TO 1943 ALL MINING WAS DONE BY UNDERGROUND METHODS. BY 1961, ALL MINING WAS DONE BY STRIPPING. (P81)

**** REFN 01905 909965

LUPR 42 52 53 35 33 60

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, GLACIER

ABST DOCUMENT IS A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN, WRITTEN BY H C BERG AND E H COBB, WHICH DESCRIBES THE GEOLOGY OF ALASKA'S METAL-BEARING LODES. IT IS A SUMMARY OF FEDERAL AND STATE REPORTS WHICH WERE PUBLISHED PRIOR TO AUG 31, 1965, WHICH DEALT WITH THE ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF ALASKA'S LODES. THE REPORT WAS ARRANGED BY MINING DISTRICTS WHICH GENERALLY FOLLOWED MAJOR DRAINAGE DIVIDES. (P1-2) GOLD ORE WAS SHIPPED FROM THE STRONG MINE, ABOUT 1/2 MI EAST OF INDIAN STATION ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD, ABOUT 1920. (P19) CHROMITE DEPOSITS-THE HIGHWAY AND PIONEER DEPOSIT-ARE FOUND NEAR THE ANCHORAGE-PALMER HIGHWAY. (P20) THE KATHLEEN-MARGARET COPPER LODE, PROBABLY KNOWN ABOUT SINCE 1918, WAS EXPLORED FROM 1953 TO 1959. IT IS LOCATED ABOUT A MILE OR SO WEST OF THE TERMINUS OF MACLAREN GLACIER. THE LODE WAS WORKED BY DIAMOND DRILLING AND SHALLOW TRENCHING. IN 1960 APPROX 2 TONS OF ORE CONTAINING 1-2 PERCENT COPPER WAS STOCKPILED AT THE LODE. (P27-28) WILLOW CREEK MINES PRODUCED ABOUT 5 PERCENT OF ALASKA'S LODE GOLD OUTPUT, FROM 1909 TO EARLY 1950'S. MOST OF THE PRODUCTION WAS BETWEEN 1932-1942. (P30) THE THORPE MINE, WHICH WAS MINED OUT BY 1943, WAS THE ONLY WILLOW CREEK AREA MINE THAT HAD A PRODUCTIVE GOLD QUARTZ VEIN IN COUNTRY ROCK OTHER THAN QUARTZ DIORITE. (P31) BIG HORN COPPER PROSPECTS WERE LOCATED NEAR JUNCTION OF THE TWO LOWERMOST BRANCHES OF KUSKULANA GLACIER. (P43)

**** REFN 01906 00000 957960

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, ICE, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "GEOLOGY OF THE JOHNSON RIVER AREA, ALASKA" (USGS BULLETIN 1249), BY WILLIAM HOLMES AND HELEN FOSTER, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1968. "THE PRINCIPAL FIELD STUDIES WERE MADE IN THE SUMMERS OF 1957 AND 1960. SIX MONTHS WERE SPENT ON FIELDWORK, ABOUT 1 MO OF WHICH INCLUDED BEDROCK MAPPING." (P4) REFERRING TO THE W. EXTREMITY OF THE NORTHWAY-TANACROSS LOWLAND AND THE E END OF THE TANANA-KUSKOKWIM LOWLAND, AUTHORS NOTE: THE LOWLAND IS ABOUT 1,200 TO 1,700 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE ALLUVIAL FLOOR IS INCISED BY THE TANANA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES TO DEPTHS RANGING FROM 4 TO ABOUT 75 FEET. IT IS ALSO MARKED BY MEANDER SCARS, POND DEPRESSIONS, AND SAND DUNES NOT MORE THAN ABOUT 30 FEET HIGH. BOGS AND MUSKEGS, RANGING FROM A FEW FEET TO MORE THAN 9 MILES IN LENGTH, ARE VERY COMMON. (P7-8) REGARDING THEIR MAPPING OF THE AREA: MOST OF THE MAPPING WAS DONE ON FOOT; MANY DIFFERENT CAMPS, ESTABLISHED BY FLOATPLANE OR HELICOPTER, SERVED AS BASES FOR FIELDWORK IN THE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS. SEVERAL TRAVERSES WERE MADE BY AUTOMOBILE ALONG THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, WHICH RUNS FROM NORTHWEST TO SOUTHEAST THROUGH THE AREA, BY BOAT ALONG THE TANANA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND BY TRACKED VEHICLES IN A FEW AREAS WEST OF THE JOHNSON RIVER. PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE AND SUBSEQUENT OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE FROM LIGHT AIRCRAFT AND HELICOPTERS. (P4) REGARDING LAKES IN THIS AREA: "MOST OF THE LAKES IN THE MOUNTAINS ARE SMALL AND LIE IN KETTLE DEPRESSIONS ON MORAINES. FISH LAKE AND 2 UNNAMED LAKES IN THE MT HAYES C-1 QUADRANGLE ARE SUITABLE FOR FLOATPLANE OR SKIPLANE OPERATIONS. SHORELINES ARE COMMONLY MARSHY OR BOGGY. MOST OF THE SMALL PONDS DO NOT HAVE THROUGH-GOING DRAINAGE, AND THEIR WATER LEVEL FLUCTUATES AS A RESULT OF EVAPORATION AND PRECIPITATION. DEPTHS ARE PROBABLY 6 TO 25 FT, AND ICE THICKNESS IN WINTER IS PROBABLY ABOUT 3 FT." (P9) REGARDING STREAMS IN THE AREA: "STREAMS IN THIS UNIT OF THE MAPPED AREA ARE SMALL, SLUGGISH, AND COMMONLY DISCOLORED BY ORGANIC MATERIAL. THEIR SOURCES ARE SNOWMELT, RAINFALL, AND THAWED SEASONAL FROST. THESE STREAMS HAVE A HIGH STAGE DURING SNOWMELT AND MAY BE HIGH LATER FOR SHORT PERIODS AFTER UNUSUALLY HEAVY RAINS, BUT EVEN IN NORMAL YRS MANY OF THE SMALLER STREAMS ARE DRY IN JULY AND AUG. ... MUSKEG AND BOG VEGETATION IS COMMON IN THE VALLEYS THROUGH WHICH THESE SMALL STREAMS FLOW." (P6-7)

**** REFN 01909 911

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912 IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A H BROOKS U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. IN 1910 STUDIES OF WATER SUPPLY WERE BEGUN IN THE FORTYMILE AND SEVENTY MILE REGIONS BY C E ELLSWORTH. E A PORTER CONTINUED THE WORK IN 1911. THE SEASON OF 1911 WAS EXCEPTIONALLY DRY. (P219) IN COMPARING COLUMNS IN TABLES SHOWING DAYS OF DEFICIENT DISCHARGE ALLOWANCE SHOULD BE MADE FOR DIFFERING YEARS, RAINFALL REGIME, AND PORTION OF SEASON COVERED. (P221)

**** REFN 01909 911912

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A H BROOKS. PAGE 221 DEPICTS AN ESTIMATED DISCHARGE AND HORSE POWER TABLE FOR FORTY MILE AND SEVENTY MILE RIVERS FOR 1911. (P221) ON PAGE 223 THERE IS A TABLE SHOWING DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND FEET OF FORTY MILE RIVER AT STEELE CREEK FOR 1911. IN ADDITION THERE ARE DAILY DISCHARGE TABLES FOR STEELE AND TWIN CREEKS ON P224, LIBERTY FORK AND KING SOLOMON CREEKS ON PAGE 225, CANYON AND SQUAM CREEKS ON PAGES 225-226, SOUTH FORK AND DENNISON FORK ON PAGES 227-228, GOLD, MOSQUITO FORK, AND KECHUMSTUK ON PAGE 228, WALKER FORK, WADE AND NAPOLEAN CREEKS ON PAGE 229, FORTY-FIVE PUP AND BUCKSKIN CREEKS ON PAGES 229-230, MONTANA AND HUTCHINSON CREEKS ON PAGE 231, SEVENTY MILE RIVER ON PAGE 233, ALDER CREEK AND SONICKSON, CROOKED AND FOX CREEKS PAGE 234, MISSION AND WOLF CREEKS P. 236, AMERICAN CREEK P237, AND YUKON RIVER P239.

**** REFN 01915 944963

STOR 1601

LUPR 12

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, EXPEDITION

ABST "GEOLOGY OF THE CHANDLER RIVER REGION: EXPLORATION OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 4 AND ADJACENT AREAS, NORTHERN ALASKA, 1944-53" BY ROBERT DETTERMAN, ROBERT BICKEL, AND GEORGE GRYC, USGS P-303 E. DATE 1963. PP223-324. DOCUMENT CONTAINS GEOLOGIC INFORMATION AND SOME PICTURES OF EXPEDITION'S EXPLORATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE COLVILLE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FROM 1944-53. LARGE, CANVAS BOATS STRONG ENOUGH TO CARRY 1500 LB. YET PLIABLE ENOUGH TO SLIDE AROUND THE LARGE BOULDERS IN THE STREAMS WERE ALMOST THE EXCLUSIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE FIRST YEARS. THESE WERE LATER REPLACED BY "WEASELS" WHICH MADE LONGER INTERSTREAM TRAVERSES POSSIBLE AND PERMITTED CLOSER INSPECTION OF LAND GEOLOGY. ALL MAJOR STREAMS ARE NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS, HOWEVER EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THE STREAM PASSES THROUGH A GLACIAL MORAINE. HERE IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO LINE BOAT THROUGH GLACIAL ERRATICS. SMALL STREAMS COMMONLY HAVE STEEP SHALE SIDES AS HIGH AS 15 FEET WHICH A WEASEL CANNOT CROSS. "ALL THE RIVERS EXCEPT THE COLVILLE CAN BE FORDED UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS. AT THE TIME OF THIS STUDY THERE WERE GOOD WEASEL TRAILS FROM UMIAT TO THE GUBIK AND GRAND STAND TEST WELL SITES IN THE CHANDLER RIVER VALLEY. ANOTHER TRAIL HAD BEEN MADE ALONG THE RIDGES WEST OF THE AYIYAK RIVER FROM UMIAT TO THE VICINITY OF CASTLE MOUNTAIN." (P226) BRAIDED CHANNELS ARE COMMON WHERE THE RIVERS HAVE WIDE FLOOD PLAINS. (P209) A TABLE GIVES GRADIENTS OF SEVERAL MAJOR RIVERS IN FT PER MI, INCLUDING THE COLVILLE, KILLIK, CHANDLER, ANAKTUVAK, NANUSHUK, AYIYAK, AND TULUGA RIVERS. (P229)

**** REFN 01941 966

LUPR 52 53

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT "TERTIARY PLANTS FROM THE COOK INLET REGION, ALASKA," BY JACK A. WOLFE, IS A DISCUSSION OF FLORISTIC SIGNIFICANCE AND SYSTEMATICS OF SOME FOSSIL PLANTS. THE RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE COOK INLET AREA WITH EMPHASIS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. (BI) IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1966.

**** REFN 01947

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01959 961

LUPR 34

KEYN GENERAL

ABST "RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KANDIK AND NATION RIVERS, EAST-CENTRAL ALASKA" WAS WRITTEN BY E E BRABB AND PUBLISHED AS A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER IN VOL 424-B, 1961. THE REPORT DESCRIBES GENERAL ROCK FORMATIONS IN THE NATION-KANDIK AREA. "NO OIL SEEPS OR DEPOSITS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST WERE FOUND." (P218)

**** REFN 01970

KEYN NONE

ABST USGS PROF PAPER 424, FLORENCE ROBINSON WEBER AND TROY L PESE, "ENGINEERING PROBLEMS IN THE YUKON-KOYUKUK LOWLAND, ALASKA" NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 01972 B 964

LUPR 50

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP, PHOTO, NO TRAFF, GLACIER, RIVER, LAKE, VEGETATION

ABST PLATE 4 ILLUSTRATES THE GEOLOGY OF THE KENAI LOWLAND WITH A COLOR CODED MAP OF TYPES OF GLACIAL DEPOSITS. PLATE 5 IS A MAP OF THE SKILAK PLATFORM AREA AND THE TOPOGRAPHIC RESULTS OF VARIOUS GLACIAL AGES. PLATE 6 SHOWS THE SEA-BLUFF AND RIVER-BLUFF STRATIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER COOK INLET REGION VIA A COMPARISON OF COLOR CODED SECTIONS. THE SECTIONS WERE TAKEN ALONG THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF COOK INLET, IN 2 PARALLEL PATHS ON EITHER SIDE OF KNIK ARM, AS ALONG THE LOWLAND MOUNTAIN BORDER FROM TURNAGAIN ARM AND NORTH. PLATE 7 IS A GLACIAL AND GLACIOHYDROLOGIC RECORD FROM 12,000 BC TO THE PRESENT, OF THE COOK INLET REGION. WATERLEVEL FLUCTUATIONS ARE RELATED TO GLACIAL ADVANCE, AN RETREATS ON BAR GRAPHS. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** REFN 01982 A 965

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, BREAKUP, LAKE, RIVER, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION

ABST CLYDE WAHRHAFTIG, IN "PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF ALASKA," DESCRIBES THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF ALASKA AND THE GEOLOGICAL FORCES OF FORMATION CREATING THE DISTINCT REGIONS. HE SAYS THAT THE EARLY U.S. ARMY, REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPLORED ALASKA SEARCHING FOR ROUTES OF TRAVEL AND COMMERCE. THEY TRAVELED BY BOAT ALONG THE RIVERS IN SUMMER AND LATER USED HORSES TO CROSS PLATEAUS AND LOW MOUNTAINS. (P2) MOST OF THE GREAT RIVERS THAT FLOW THROUGH UNGLACIATED LOWLANDS HAD OR STILL HAVE THEIR SOURCES IN GLACIERS AND DID OR STILL DO CARRY GREAT QUANTITIES OF SAND, GRAVEL AND FINELY GROUND ROCK FLOW FROM THE GLACIERS TO DEPOSIT IT IN LOWLANDS IN BROAD, FAR SHAPED LOW DEPOSITS THAT ARE NOW CROSSED BY BRAIDED RIVERS. THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS RAISE THE RIVER'S SED. AND EVENTUALLY CAUSE THE WATER TO CHANGE ITS COURSE INTO LOWER LAND ADJACENT TO PREVIOUS COURSE. SINCE THE RIVERS ARE LESS HEAVILY LADEN WITH MATERIAL NOW THAN DURING PLEISTOCENE ICE ADVANCE, THEY NOW REMOVE SOME OF THE GRAVEL THEY FORMERLY DEPOSITED AND NOW FLOW THROUGH THEIR UPPER OUTFASH FANS IN TERRACED VALLEYS OF A FEW TO 100 FT DEEP AND 1/4 TO 4 MI. WIDE. THE OUTFASH TERRACES GENERALLY EXTEND AS FAR UPRIWER AS WHERE THE ICE ADVANCE CEASED AND DEPOSITED ITS END MORaine. DOWNSTREAM OF THE FANS THE RIVERS CARRY SILT AND CLAY AND BANKS OF THESE MATERIALS DON'T ERODE AS EASILY AS LOOSE SAND AND GRAVEL SO RIVERS MUST CONCENTRATE IN ONE OR 2 LARGE CHANNELS WHICH MEANDER ACROSS THE SILT-COVERED PLAINS. SOME STREAMS THAT ARISE IN UNGLACIATED REGIONS CARRY LITTLE INORGANIC MATERIAL AND MEANDER SLOWLY ACROSS FLAT MARSHY LAKE-DOTTED PLAINS AND HAVE EXTENSIVE LOG JAMS. OTHER STREAMS THAT ARISE IN UNGLACIATED AREAS STILL CARRY MUCH DEBRIS PROVIDED BY FROST ACTION IN HIGHLAND SOURCE AREAS. (P16) GLACIAL RIVERS HAVE SPRING ICE BREAKUP WHICH PROGRESSES FROM HEADWATERS DOWNSTREAM WITH LARGE ICE FLOES DAMMING UP THE RIVER AND CAUSE FLOODING OF LOWLAND WITH SUBSEQUENT DEPOSITION OF SILT AND CLAY. (P77) MEANDERING RIVERS RAPIDLY ERODE THE FROZEN SILTY OUTER BANKS AND DEPOSIT SILT AND SAND IN SLACK WATER AT INSIDE OF MEANDER, CAUSING A LATERAL MIGRATION OF STREAK, IN A MEANDER-SCROLL PATTERN, OF UP TO 75 FEET PER YEAR. (P17)

**** REFN 01982 B 965

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, BREAKUP, ICE, LAKE, RIVER, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION

ABST IN DESCRIBING THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN'S DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS, WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT RIVERS WEST OF THE COLVILLE RIVER MEANDER SLUGGISHLY IN VALLEYS INCISED 50-300 FT. WHILE THOSE EAST OF THE COLVILLE RIVER CROSS

THE PLAIN IN BRAIDED CHANNELS AND ARE BUILDING DELTAS. (P18) MOST STREAMS IN ARCTIC FOOTHILLS PROVINCE HAVE SWIFT, BRAIDED COURSES ACROSS BROAD GRAVEL FLATS THAT ARE LOCALLY COVERED IN WINTER WITH EXTENSIVE SHEETS OF AUFEIS WHICH FREEZES TO RIVER BEDS CAUSING WATER OVERFLOW ONTO GRAVEL FLATS. (P20) "THE UPPER VALLEYS OF MAJOR RIVERS FROM BROOKS RANGE CONTAIN MANY MORAINAL LAKES." (P20) THE SEWARD PENINSULA IS DRAINED BY MANY SMALL RIVERS WHOSE LOWER STRETCHES ARE SLUGGISH AND MEANDERING AND SOME FORM DELTAS. THE INTERIOR BASINS ARE DRAINED THROUGH NARROW CANYONS. THE LOWLANDS HAVE NUMEROUS THAW LAKES. THERE ARE SEVERAL ROCK-BASIN AND MORAINAL LAKES IN THE BENDELEBEN AND KIGLUAIK MOUNTAINS. (P31) THE NORTON BAY LOWLAND IS LAKE-DOTTED COASTAL PLAIN. THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM COASTAL LOWLAND IS A LAKE-DOTTED MARSHY PLAIN. THESE LOWLANDS ARE CROSSED BY MEANDERING STREAMS OF VERY LOW GRADIENT. PROBABLY 30 TO 50 PERCENT OF THE LOWLAND IS LAKE SURFACE SOME OF THEM 10 MI OR MORE LONG AND WITH SCALLOPED SHORELINE'S. (P32) ST LAWRENCE ISLAND, IN THE BERING SEA IS DOTTED WITH NUMEROUS THAW LAKES ON THE LOWLANDS AND IS DRAINED BY MANY SMALL RIVERS. NUNIVAK ISLAND, IN THE BERING SEA, HAS NUMEROUS THAW LAKES. ITS LOWLANDS ARE DRAINED BY MANY SMALL RIVERS. NUNIVAK ISLAND HAS SMALL CRATER LAKES. THERE ARE SMALL CRATER LAKES ON THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS. (P32) THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS HAVE SHORT SWIFT STREAMS, MANY OF WHICH PLUNGE OVER WATER FALLS TO REACH OCEAN. THE ALEUTIANS HAVE MANY SMALL LAKES IN ICE-CARVED BASINS, VOLCANIC CRATERS AND CALDERAS. (P33) THE STREAMS ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ALEUTIAN RANGE ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA, ARE SHORT AND STEEP, WHILE THOSE STREAMS FLOWING NORTH ARE LONGER AND BRAIDED. THERE ARE MANY LARGE LAKES ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE ALEUTIAN RANGE, PARTLY HELD BACK BY MORAINES, MOST WELL BELOW SEA LEVEL. (P34) LARGE BRAIDED GLACIAL STREAMS DRAIN THE SOUTHERN ALASKA RANGE AND FLOW INTO OTHER THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, NUSHAGAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER, SUSITNA RIVER OR COOK INLET. (P34) THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN ALASKA RANGE IS DRAINED BY SWIFT, BRAIDED MOSTLY GLACIAL RIVERS THAT RUN INTO THE TANANA RIVER, KUSKOKWIM RIVER, SUSITNA RIVER OR COPPER RIVER. THERE ARE A FEW ROCK BASIN LAKES AND MANY SMALL PONDS WHERE THERE IS GROUND MORAINÉ. (P35)

**** REFN 01982 C 965
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, BREAKUP, ICE, LAKE, RIVER, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION

ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THERE ARE "MANY LAKES, SOME 5 MI LONG, WHICH OCCUPY ICE-CARVED AND MORAINÉ-DAMMED BASINS IN THE NORTHERN PART" BUT "THERE ARE FEW LAKES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS." (P37) IN THE GULKANA UPLAND THERE ARE MANY LONG, NARROW LAKES IN ROCK-CUT BASINS IN NOTCHES THROUGH THE RIDGES AND THERE ARE NUMEROUS IRREGULAR LAKES IN SOME MORAINES. (P38) THE ISLANDS OF THE KUPREANOF LOWLAND ARE DRAINED BY "MANY SHORT CLEAR STREAMS THAT GENERALLY FOLLOW LINEAR DEPRESSIONS ETCHED BY THE PLEISTOCENE ICE SHEETS ALONG JOINTS, FAULTS BEDDING AND SCHISTOSITY. THERE ARE ABUNDANT LAKES IN GLACIALLY SCoured BASINS. PARTS OF SOME ISLANDS ARE ALMOST 50 PERCENT LAKE SURFACE." (P39) "THE ISLANDS OF THE KODIAK MOUNTAINS ARE DRAINED MOSTLY BY SWIFT, CLEAR STREAMS THAT ARE LESS THAN 10 MI LONG. TWO RIVERS, EACH ABOUT 25 MI LONG, DRAIN MUCH OF SOUTHWESTERN KODIAK ISLAND. THERE ARE SEVERAL LAKES MORE THAN A MILE LONG IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF KODIAK ISLAND AND ON AFOGNAK ISLAND. SMALL PONDS ARE SCATTERED OVER THE GLACIALLY SCULPTURED TOPOGRAPHY. THE GLACIATED VALLEYS HEADING IN THE MAIN DIVIDE HAVE CHAINS OF PATERNDSTER LAKES." (P40) "LARGE LAKES FILL MANY ICE-CARVED BASINS ALONG THE NORTH MARGIN OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS AND THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN KENAI MOUNTAINS". (P40) THE ST ELIAS MOUNTAINS ARE DRAINED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY GLACIERS. THE FAIRWEATHER RANGE IS DRAINED ENTIRELY BY GLACIERS. (P41) "SHORT MELT-WATER STREAMS OF LARGE VOLUME CROSS THE LOWLAND" OF THE GULF OF ALASKA COASTAL SECTION. THIS AREA HAS "MANY EPHEMERAL LAKES ALONG THE MARGINS OF THE PIEDMONT GLACIERS. A FEW LARGE LAKES OCCUPY ICE-CARVED BASINS". (P42) "THE CHILKAT-BARANOFF MOUNTAINS ARE DRAINED BY SHORT, SWIFT STREAMS THAT FLOW DIRECTLY TO THE OCEAN. CHAINS OF CASCADES ARE COMMON ON THE EAST SIDE OF BARANOF ISLAND. LAKES ABOUND IN ICE-CARVED BASINS IN BARANOF AND SOUTHWESTERN CHICHAGOF ISLANDS." (P42) "SHORT, SWIFT STREAMS, HAVING MANY LAKES AND WATERFALLS, DRAIN THE MOUNTAINS AND GENERALLY FOLLOW TRENCHES ERODED BY PLEISTOCENE GLACIERS ALONG JOINTS, FAULTS AND BEDDING." IN THE PRINCE OF WALES MOUNTAINS. THIS AREA ALSO HAS "MANY ROCK-BASIN AND CIRQUE LAKES, A FEW AS MUCH AS 2000 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE LARGEST LAKE IS 7 MI LONG AND 1 MI WIDE". (P42)

**** REFN 01982 D 965
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER

CHANNEL, BREAKUP, ICE, LAKE, RIVER, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, GLACIER, EXPEDITION

ABST THE BOUNDARY RANGES IN SE ALASKA ARE "DISSECTED BY A DENDRITIC PATTERN OF DEEP STEEP-WALLED U-SHAPED VALLEYS. MOST OF THE RANGE IN ALASKA IS DRAINED BY GLACIAL STREAMS LESS THAN 20 MI LONG. LARGE BRAIDED RIVERS FLOW SOUTHWESTWARD ACROSS THE RANGE AT INTERVALS OF 30 TO 120 MILES. A FEW SMALL LAKES LIE IN ROCK BASINS ON VALLEY FLOORS AND IN MOUNTAIN SIDE HOLLOWNS IN THE WESTERN, GLACIER-FREE PART OF THE RANGE." (P43) THE COASTAL FOOTHILLS IN SE ALASKA ARE DRAINED BY STREAMS GENERALLY LESS THAN 10 MI LONG AND THERE ARE MANY ROCK-BASIN LAKES, THE LARGEST 8 MI LONG AND 1 MI WIDE. (P43)

**** REFN 01994 964

LUPR 42 50

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "THE ALASKA EARTHQUAKE, MARCH 27, 1964: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT;" IS A COLLECTION OF ARTICLES WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT BY THE FOLLOWING AUTHORS: W. HANSEN, E. ECKEL, W. SCHAEN, R. LYLE, W. GEORGE, AND G. CHANCE. R. HANSEN AND E. ECKEL STATE THAT THERE WAS EXTENSIVE GROUND CRACKING IN THE ALLUVIAL FLATS OF MOST RIVERS AND SOME LAKE DELTAS, AND ICE CRACKED IN ALL THE LARGER LAKES. (P8) SOME STREAMS AND LAKES TEMPORARILY LOST WATER INTO GROUND CRACKS, AND STREAMS WERE DAMMED BY LANDSLIDES. (P35) ALSO SOME PREVIOUSLY IMPASSABLE FALLS AND VELOCITY BARRIERS WERE DESTROYED OPENING UP SOME COASTAL STREAMS. (P35) ROBERT C. FOLEY AND ARTHUR GERVAIS, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ESTABLISHED A NETWORK OF PERMANENT BENCH MARKS ON THE SHORES OF 17 LARGE LAKES WITHIN ABOUT A 500 MI. RADIUS OF ANCHORAGE. THESE BENCH MARKS WERE REFERENCED TO THE WATER LEVELS OF THE LAKES SO THE DIRECTION AND AMOUNT OF TILTING COULD BE OBTAINED BY PERIODIC MONITORING. BENCH MARKS WERE SET AT THE FOLLOWING LAKES: UGASHIK, BECHAROF, NAKNEK, ILIADNA, KONTRASHIBUNA, AND CLARK ON THE ALASKAN PENINSULA; KARLUK ON KODIAK ISLAND; CRESCENT, CHAKACHANNA, AND BELUGA AT THE N END OF COOK INLET; KENAI, SKILAK, AND TUSTVEMENA ON THE KENAI PENINSULA; AND EKLUTNA, GEORGE, TAZLINA, AND KLUTINA IN THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. (P44)

**** REFN 02009 960967

LUPR 50

KEYW NONE

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A PALEONTOLOGIC REPORT BY DAVID L. JONES AND ARTHUR GRANTZ PUBLISHED AS A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER IN 1967 DEALING WITH STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCES OF UPPER LOWER AND LOWER UPPER CRETACEOUS ROCKS IN THE NATANUSKA FORMATION OF SOUTH-CENTRAL ALASKA. TWO AREAS WERE STUDIED: THE NATANUSKA-NELCHINA AREA AND THE UPPER CHITINA VALLEY AREA. (P2)

**** REFN 02015

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02025

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02033 892

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAKE

ABST "THE NEOCENE OF NORTH AMERICA," BY WILLIAM H. DALL AND GILBERT D.J. HARRIS, IS A CORRELATION OF PAPERS, DONE AT THE REQUEST OF THE DIRECTOR OF USGS WITH A VIEW OF PRESENTING A SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEOCENE OF THE U.S. IT WAS PRINTED IN 1892. FOSSIL VERTEBRATES WERE FOUND ON THE KOTTO R., THE INGLUTALIK, THE ULUKAK, A LAKE NEAR NUSHAGAK, THE KNIK R., TOPANICA CREEK AND THE COLVILLE. (P266)

**** REFN 02035 897903

LUPR 80

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A BULLETIN WRITTEN FOR THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BY A. H. BROOKS REGARDING PLACER GOLD MINING IN ALASKA IN 1902. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1903. A GENERAL STATEMENT REGARDING GOLD OUTPUT AND DOLLAR

AMOUNTS IS GIVEN FOR ALL OF ALASKA. (P.41) HE STATES GOLD OUTPUT HAS INCREASED FROM 2 1/2 MILLION IN 1897 TO 8 MILLION IN 1902. QUARTZ MINING HAS ALSO INCREASED DURING THIS TIME. THIS INCREASE IN PRODUCTION LARGELY DUE TO PLACER MINES. \$6,000,000 OR MORE WAS PRODUCED IN PLACER MINES IN 1902. \$5,500,000 OF THIS CAME FROM THE SEWARD PENINSULA GOLD FIELDS. (P.41) THE DISTRIBUTION AND SOURCE OF PLACER GOLD THROUGHOUT ALASKA IS DISCUSSED (PP.41-44) GOLD MINING IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA IS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. (PP.44-46) THE YUKON REGION, COPPER RIVER REGION, COOK INLET REGION AND PORCUPINE DISTRICT ARE ALSO DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF GOLD PLACER MINING, EQUIPMENT, AND PROFITS YIELDED. (PP.46-48)

**** REFN 02036 903
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,MINING
ABST DOCUMENT IS PAPER WRITTEN BY W C MENDENHALL FOR THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN NUMBER 213, PUBLISHED IN 1903. THE PAPER DISCUSSING THE CHISTOCHINA GOLD FIELD OF ALASKA WAS ACTUALLY ABSTRACTED FROM A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION ENTITLED "THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE MOUNT WRANGELL DISTRICT, ALASKA."

**** REFN 02036 903
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
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ABST DOCUMENT IS PAPER WRITTEN BY W C MENDENHALL FOR THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN NUMBER 213, PUBLISHED IN 1903. THE PAPER DISCUSSING THE CHISTOCHINA GOLD FIELD OF ALASKA WAS ACTUALLY ABSTRACTED FROM A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION ENTITLED "THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE MOUNT WRANGELL DISTRICT, ALASKA."

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**** REFN 02037 903
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST THE ARTICLE ON STREAM TIN IN ALASKA BY A. H. BROOKS IS A REPRINT, IN A SLIGHTLY CONDENSED FORM, OF A REPORT IN A RECENT SURVEY PUBLICATION. THIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN 1903 IN U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN NUMBER 213. THE AUTHOR, WHILE EXAMINING GOLD PLACERS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, ALSO NOTED THE PRESENCE OF TIN (CASSITERITE) ON TWO STREAMS WITHIN THE AREA.

**** REFN 02037 903
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST THE ARTICLE ON STREAM TIN IN ALASKA BY A. H. BROOKS IS A REPRINT, IN A SLIGHTLY CONDENSED FORM, OF A REPORT IN A RECENT SURVEY PUBLICATION. THIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN 1903 IN U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN NUMBER 213. THE AUTHOR, WHILE EXAMINING GOLD PLACERS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, ALSO NOTED THE PRESENCE OF TIN (CASSITERITE) ON TWO STREAMS WITHIN THE AREA.

**** REFN 02039 903
STOR 1603
LUPR 30

KEY# GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ARTICLE WRITTEN BY A. J. COLLIER DISCUSSING COAL RESOURCES OF THE YUKON BASIN, ALASKA. WAS PUBLISHED IN U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN NUMBER 213 IN 1903.

**** REF# 02040 902

STOR 1603399123820020120

MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEY# TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION

ABST SEVENTYMILE RIVER HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 75 MILES. COAL IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THIS RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. SEVERAL MI FROM THE YUKON, A GREAT THICKNESS OF SANDSTONE IS EXPOSED AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P28) SEVENTYMILE RIVER IS "NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS AND CANOES." (P21) (REPORTED BY THE AUTHOR.)

**** REF# 02042 903

LUPR 60

KEY# GENERAL, MINING

ABST "THE PORCUPINE PLACER MINING DISTRICT, ALASKA" BY CHARLES W. WRIGHT IN USGS BULLETIN 225, IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACER GOLD CLAIMS IN THE PORCUPINE CREEK AREA OF THE CHILKAT RIVER DRAINAGE. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1903.

**** REF# 02043 903

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEY# GENERAL, ROUTE, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST "GOLD PLACERS OF THE FAIRBANKS GOLD DISTRICT, ALASKA" BY L. H. PRINDLE IN U.S.G.S BULLETIN 225, IS A DESCRIPTION OF GOLD MINING AND PROSPECTING ACTIVITY IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. THIS AREA IS BOUNDED BY CHENA AND TOLOVANA RIVERS, FLOWING INTO THE TANANA RIVER. (P64) THE DISTRICT CAN BE REACHED BY TRAIL FROM EAGLE OR CIRCLE, OR BY THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS TO CHENA OR FAIRBANKS AND FROM THERE BY TRAIL TO THE DIGGINGS. THE TRAIL FROM CIRCLE IS THE SHORTER AND BETTER PATH, GENERALLY PREFERRED TO THAT FROM EAGLE BY WAY OF THE GODDPASTER RIVER. (P66) THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT PRODUCED FROM \$30,000 TO \$35,000 IN THE SUMMER OF 1903. (P64) THE COUNTRY IS COMPOSED OF RIDGES AND VALLEYS, THE RIDGES SLOPING DOWN GRADUALLY TOWARD THE TANANA RIVER TO BREAK OFF MORE OR LESS ABRUPTLY TO THE EXTENSIVE LOWLAND. THIS PART OF THE YUKON PLATEAU IS DISSECTED BY NUMEROUS MINOR STREAMS WHOSE VALLEYS ARE SUNK TO A DEPTH OF 1,200 TO 1,600 FEET BELOW THE RELATIVELY EVEN SKYLINE OF THE RIDGES. THE NARROW V-SHAPED GULCHES OF THEIR HEADWATERS WIDEN TO OPEN VALLEYS. OFTEN BOUNDED BY LONG GENTLY-SLOPING SPURS FROM THE MAIN RIDGE ON ONE SIDE AND BY PRECIPITOUS SLOPES ON THE OTHER. THE MOSS-COVERED SURFACE OF THE HIGHEST DIVIDE GIVES PLACE TO THAT OF DWARF BIRCH AND ALDER ON THE LOWER RIDGES, AND THE GROWTH OF SMALL SPRUCE ON THE SLOPES AND STREAM BOTTOMS IS ABRUPTLY TERMINATED BY THE WILLOW-COVERED STRIP WHICH FOLLOWS THE WATERWAY. ALONG THE UPPER SLOPES ARE SCATTERING POPLAR AND BIRCH. (P67) GREATER DETAIL ON THE BASIC GEOLOGY OF THE AREA IS GIVEN ON P. 67. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE GOLD HAD BEEN DERIVED FROM LOCAL ROCKS, THE PAY DIRT GENERALLY FOUND AT CONSIDERABLE DEPTH. THE CREEKS IN THE AREA ARE SMALL, CARRYING HARDLY SUFFICIENT WATER FOR EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS. TIMBER FOR MINING PURPOSES GENERALLY HAS TO BE FREIGHTED FOR SEVERAL MILES FROM THE LOWER VALLEYS, WITH OTHER HEAVY LOADS HAULED BY HORSES ON SLEDS OVER THE SWAMPY GROUND ALONG THE CREEKS. THE TRAILS ALONG THE RIDGES ARE GOOD, HOWEVER. (P73) A MAP OF THE REGION WAS FOUND ON P.63, SHOWING MINING CLAIMS AND TRAILS, AND IS INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD.

**** REF# 02043 903

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEY# GENERAL, ROUTE, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST "GOLD PLACERS OF THE FAIRBANKS GOLD DISTRICT, ALASKA" BY L. H. PRINDLE IN U.S.G.S BULLETIN 225, IS A DESCRIPTION OF GOLD MINING AND PROSPECTING ACTIVITY IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. THIS AREA IS BOUNDED BY CHENA AND TOLOVANA RIVERS, FLOWING INTO THE TANANA RIVER. (P64) THE DISTRICT CAN BE REACHED BY TRAIL FROM EAGLE OR CIRCLE, OR BY THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS TO CHENA OR FAIRBANKS AND FROM THERE BY TRAIL TO THE DIGGINGS. THE

TRAIL FROM CIRCLE IS THE SHORTER AND BETTER PATH, GENERALLY PREFERRED TO THAT FROM EAGLE BY WAY OF THE GOODPASTER RIVER. (P66) THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT PRODUCED FROM \$30,000 TO \$35,000 IN THE SUMMER OF 1903. (P64) THE COUNTRY IS COMPOSED OF RIDGES AND VALLEYS, THE RIDGES SLOPING DOWN GRADUALLY TOWARD THE TANANA RIVER TO BREAK OF MORE OR LESS ABRUPTLY TO THE EXTENSIVE LOWLAND. THIS PART OF THE YUKON PLATEAU IS DISSECTED BY NUMEROUS MINOR STREAMS WHOSE VALLEYS ARE SUNK TO A DEPTH OF 1,200 TO 1,600 FEET BELOW THE RELATIVELY EVEN SKYLINE OF THE RIDGES. THE NARROW V-SHAPED GULCHES OF THEIR HEADWATERS WIDEN TO OPEN VALLEYS, OFTEN BOUNDED BY LONG GENTLY-SLOPING SPURS FROM THE MAIN RIDGE ON ONE SIDE AND BY PRECIPITOUS SLOPES ON THE OTHER. THE MOSS-COVERED SURFACE OF THE HIGHEST DIVIDE GIVES PLACE TO THAT OF DWARF BIRCH AND ALDER ON THE LOWER RIDGES, AND THE GROWTH OF SMALL SPRUCE ON THE SLOPES AND STREAM BOTTOMS IS ABRUPTLY TERMINATED BY THE WILLOW-COVERED STRIP WHICH FOLLOWS THE WATERWAY. ALONG THE UPPER SLOPES ARE SCATTERING POPLAR AND BIRCH. (P67) GREATER DETAIL ON THE BASIC GEOLOGY OF THE AREA IS GIVEN ON P. 67. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE GOLD HAD BEEN DERIVED FROM LOCAL ROCKS, THE PAY DIRT GENERALLY FOUND AT CONSIDERABLE DEPTH. THE CREEKS IN THE AREA ARE SMALL, CARRYING HARDLY SUFFICIENT WATER FOR EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS. TIMBER FOR MINING PURPOSES GENERALLY HAS TO BE FREIGHTED FOR SEVERAL MILES FROM THE LOWER VALLEYS, WITH OTHER HEAVY LOADS HAULED BY HORSES ON SLEDS OVER THE SWAMPY GROUND ALONG THE CREEKS. THE TRAILS ALONG THE RIDGES ARE GOOD, HOWEVER. (P73) A MAP OF THE REGION WAS FOUND ON P63, SHOWING MINING CLAIMS AND TRAILS, AND IS INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02044 901903
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST "THE KOTZEBUE PLACER-GOLD FIELD OF SEWARD PENINSULA, ALASKA", USGS BULLETINE 225, BY FRED H. NOFFIT IS A DESCRIPTION OF PLACER GOLD MINING AND PROSPECTING ACTIVITY IN THE KOTZEBUE REGION IN 1903. THIS AREA, BOUNDED BY THE GOOD HOPE RIVER ON THE WEST AND THE BUCKLAND RIVER ON THE EAST IS TYPICALLY OF LOW TUNDRA-COVERED HILLS, WITH LOW WILLOWS SCATTERED ALONG THE VALLEY BOTTOMS. (P74) ITS THREE PRINCIPAL RIVERS, THE INMACHUK, KUGRUK AND KINALIK DRAIN AN AREA OF BETWEEN 1,500 AND 2,000 SQUARE MILES. THE FIELD MAY BE REACHED EITHER BY OVERLAND TRAIL OR BY BOAT. (P75) A GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED. GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE AREA HAS BEEN ESTIMATED TO HAVE YIELDED ABOUT \$415,000, FROM ITS DISCOVERY IN 1901 TO 1903. (P78)

**** REFN 02045 A 900903
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, EXPEDITION, NO. TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST "TIN DEPOSITS OF THE YORK REGION, ALASKA" BY ARTHUR J. COLLIER DESCRIBES THE LOOSE TIN WITHIN THE REGION WHICH DERIVES ITS NAME FROM CAPE YORK ABOUT 90 MILES NW OF NOME ON THE BERING SEA. DISCOVERY WAS MADE DURING THE FIELD SEASON OF 1903. THE GREATEST PART OF THE REGION UNDER DISCUSSION IS COMPRISED OF THE "YORK PLATEAU" WHICH IS 200 TO 600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P155) SINCE 1901, TIN ORE HAS BEEN FOUND IN BOTH LODES AND IN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS AT A NUMBER OF WIDELY SEPARATED LOCALITIES. IN 1903 COLLIER AND FRANK L. HESS INVESTIGATED MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA AND VISITED THE YORK REGION. LOST R, BUCK CREEK, AND CAPE MTN WERE EXAMINED. (P156) A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE YORK REGION WAS ACCOMPLISHED DURING 1900, 1901, AND 1903. PLEISTOCENE SANDS AND GRAVELS ARE FOUND ALONG THE VALLEYS OF MANY OF THE STREAMS. (P156) UNCONSOLIDATED GRAVELS AND SILTS EXTEND SOUTHWARD IN THE RIVER VALLEYS AND CONNECT WITH THE ALLUVIUM OF THE SMALLER STREAMS. IN THE S PART OF THE YORK REGION THESE SURFICIAL DEPOSITS ARE CONFINED TO THE CREEK BEDS AND ARE OF ECONOMIC INTEREST BECAUSE THIS IS WHERE STREAM TIN IS FOUND. (P157) A WHITE PORPHYRITIC DIKE CUTTING LIMESTONE ABOUT 100 FEET WIDE, HAS BEEN TRACED FROM TIN CREEK ON THE E TO CASSITERITE CREEK ON THE W, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT A MILE. TIN ORE HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE CROPPINGS OF THIS GRANITE-PORPHYRY DIKE. (P159) SILICEOUS ORE FROM THESE CROPPINGS SHOW SPANGLES OF "FREE GOLD," A SMALL PIECE, BUT NOT A COMMERCIAL SAMPLE, WAS ASSAYED FOR GOLD AND SILVER, AND GAVE 0.36 OUNCE OF GOLD PER TON AND A TRACE OF SILVER. (P159) A WAGON ROAD RUNS FROM YORK TO BUCK CREEK. (P162) IT GOES DOWN THE ANIKOVIK R, ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO GROUSE CREEK, AND FOLLOWS THIS CREEK TO BUCK CREEK. THE ROAD IS GOOD EXCEPT FOR A MILE AND A HALF OF DEEP, SOFT TUNDRA IN THE DIVIDE BETWEEN ANIKOVIK R AND GROUSE CREEK, "WHERE IT IS ALMOST IMPASSABLE FOR HEAVY WAGONS." (P162) PROSPECTORS REPORT FINDING SMALL AMOUNTS OF TIN ORE IN THE FOLLOWING: BAITUK AND KIGEZRUK CREEKS, FLOWING INTO THE BERING SEA; BANNER CREEK; SEVERAL SMALL CREEKS FLOWING INTO LOPP LABOON; CLARA CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF MINT R; AND YORK CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF PINGUK R. (166)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4295

**** REFN 02045 A 900903

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST "TIN DEPOSITS OF THE YORK REGION, ALASKA" BY ARTHUR J. COLLIER DESCRIBES THE LODE TIN WITHIN THE REGION WHICH DERIVES ITS NAME FROM CAPE YORK ABOUT 90 MILES NW OF NOME ON THE BERING SEA. DISCOVERY WAS MADE DURING THE FIELD SEASON OF 1903. THE GREATEST PART OF THE REGION UNDER DISCUSSION IS COMPRISED OF THE "YORK PLATEAU" WHICH IS 200 TO 600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P155) SINCE 1901, TIN ORE HAS BEEN FOUND IN BOTH LODES AND IN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS AT A NUMBER OF WIDELY SEPARATED LOCALITIES. IN 1903 COLLIER AND FRANK L. HESS INVESTIGATED MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA AND VISITED THE YORK REGION. LOST R, BUCK CREEK, AND CAPE MTN WERE EXAMINED. (P156) A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE YORK REGION WAS ACCOMPLISHED DURING 1900, 1901, AND 1903. PLEISTOCENE SANDS AND GRAVELS ARE FOUND ALONG THE VALLEYS OF MANY OF THE STREAMS. (P156) UNCONSOLIDATED GRAVELS AND SILTS EXTEND SOUTHWARD IN THE RIVER VALLEYS AND CONNECT WITH THE ALLUVIUM OF THE SMALLER STREAMS. IN THE S PART OF THE YORK REGION THESE SURFICIAL DEPOSITS ARE CONFINED TO THE CREEK BEDS AND ARE OF ECONOMIC INTEREST BECAUSE THIS IS WHERE STREAM TIN IS FOUND. (P157) A WHITE PORPHYRITIC DIKE CUTTING LIMESTONE ABOUT 100 FEET WIDE, HAS BEEN TRACED FROM TIN CREEK ON THE E TO CASSITERITE CREEK ON THE W, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT A MILE. TIN ORE HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE CROPPINGS OF THIS GRANITE-PORPHYRY DIKE. (P159) SILICEOUS ORE FROM THESE CROPPINGS SHW SPANGLES OF "FREE GOLD." A SMALL PIECE, BUT NOT A COMMERCIAL SAMPLE, WAS ASSAYED FOR GOLD AND SILVER, AND GAVE 0.36 OUNCE OF GOLD PER TON AND A TRACE OF SILVER. (P159) A WAGON ROAD RUNS FROM YORK TO BUCK CREEK. (P162) IT GOES DOWN THE ANIKOVIK R, ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO GROUSE CREEK, AND FOLLOWS THIS CREEK TO BUCK CREEK. THE ROAD IS GOOD EXCEPT FOR A MILE AND A HALF OF DEEP, SOFT TUNDRA IN THE DIVIDE BETWEEN ANIKOVIK R. AND GROUSE CREEK, "WHERE IT IS ALMOST IMPASSABLE FOR HEAVY WAGONS." (P162) PROSPECTORS REPORT FINDING SMALL AMOUNTS OF TIN ORE IN THE FOLLOWING: BAIYUK AND KIGEZRUK CREEKS; FLOWING INTO THE BERING SEA; BANNER CREEK; SEVERAL SMALL CREEKS FLOWING INTO LOPP LABOON; CLARA CREEK; A TRIBUTARY OF MINT R; AND YORK CREEK; A TRIBUTARY OF PINGUK R. (166)

**** REFN 02045 B 900903

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST PROMISING LOCATIONS FOR TIN-BEARING LODES ARE FOUND AT: BROOKS MTN, NEAR THE HEAD OF LOST R, AND 4 MILES N OF THE LOST R TIN DEPOSITS; THE HILLS E OF DON R; HOT SPRINGS ABOUT 70 MILES NE OF PORT CLARENCE; EARS MTN, 50 MILES N OF PORT CLARENCE; ASSES EARS, ABOUT 20 MILES S OF KOTZEBUE SOUND, AND THE DIOMEDE ISLANDS (P166)

**** REFN 02045 B 900903

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST PROMISING LOCATIONS FOR TIN-BEARING LODES ARE FOUND AT: BROOKS MTN, NEAR THE HEAD OF LOST R, AND 4 MILES N OF THE LOST R TIN DEPOSITS; THE HILLS E OF DON R; HOT SPRINGS ABOUT 70 MILES NE OF PORT CLARENCE; EARS MTN, 50 MILES N OF PORT CLARENCE; ASSES EARS, ABOUT 20 MILES S OF KOTZEBUE SOUND, AND THE DIOMEDE ISLANDS (P166)

**** REFN 02050 904

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF

ABST SPRUCE, ASPEN, AND BIRCH ARE THE MOST COMMON TREES IN THE AREA. ALDER AND WILLOW GROW THICKLY ALONG STREAMS. SCATTERED GROUNTS OF TAMARACK IS FOUND IN THE VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND TANANA. SPRUCE GROWS ABUNDANTLY IN LARGE STREAM VALLEYS, IS FOUND ON THE STEEP SLOPES OF DEEP GULCHES, AND GROWS LIGHTLY ON THE LOWER RIDGES ALONG MAIN DRAINAGE LINES. DWARF BIRCH AND ALDER COVER HIGHER SLOPES AND RIDGES. MOSS COVERS THE DIVIDE SURFACES. ASPEN IS ABUNDANT ALONG STREAM BOTTOMS, AND BIRCH IS COMMON NEAR LARGE RIVERS. (P12) FEED FOR STOCK IS FOUND IN HEADWATER VALLEYS AND IS ALSO ABUNDANT ALONG LARGER STREAMS. HAY IS PUT UP FOR USE DURING WINTER AT EAGLE AND NEAR CENTRAL HOUSE IN THE BIRCH CREEK REGION. GRASS GROWS WELL IN PORTIONS OF THE TANANA VALLEY.

(PP12 TO 13)

**** REFN 02050 A 886905
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, MAP, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC
 TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST "THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE FORTYMILE, BIRCH CREEK, AND FAIRBANKS REGIONS, ALASKA", BY L M PRINDLE, USGS BULLETIN 251, 1905: THE REPORT CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE GOLD FIELDS IN THE YUKON BASIN MADE BY THE AUTHOR IN 1903. THE FORTYMILE AND BIRCH CREEK PLACERS ARE AMONG THE OLDEST GOLD PLACER PRODUCERS OF ALASKA, WHILE THE FAIRBANKS PLACERS ARE MUCH NEWER. (P7) PLATE I, (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) IS AN OUTLINE MAP OF ALASKA, DATED 1904, SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF PLATES IV AND XVI, AND XII, AND VII MAPS. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1886 IN THE FORTYMILE REGION, 1893 IN THE BIRCH CREEK AND RAMPART REGIONS, AND 1902 IN THE FAIRBANKS REGION. (P9) FROM THE YUKON AND TANANA, THE GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS ARE REACHED EITHER BY TRAIL OR SMALL BOAT NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES. (P10) EAGLE IS THE PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE FORTYMILE REGION. TRAILS LEAD TO PLACER CAMPS TO FORTYMILE CREEK AREA (60 MI SOUTH), AMERICAN CREEK AREA (12 MI TO SOUTH), AND THE SEVENTYMILE AREA (50 MI WEST). EAGLE, AS FOR LOCATION IS A SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE REGION. THE TOWN IS THE TERMINUS OF THE GOV'T TRAIL AND TELEGRAPH LINE FROM VALDES TO THE YUKON. THERE IS ALSO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE UPPER YUKON. (P10) THERE ARE TWO TRAILS TO THE FORTYMILE REGION FROM THIRTEENMILE CAMP. THE FIRST PASSES LIBERTY FORK AND DOME CREEK CONTINUING TO THE JUNCTION OF FORTYMILE AND STEELE CREEKS (ABOUT 40 MI. SOUTH OF EAGLE), THEN CROSSES THE SOUTH FORK AT FRANKLIN CREEK, AND ON TO THE TANANA. PLATE II, A SHOWS A SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF STEELE CREEK, WITH FORTYMILE CREEK IN THE FOREGROUND. (PHOTOGRAPH). ROADHOUSES ARE LOCATED AT STEELE AND OTHER IMPORTANT CREEKS. THE TRAIL IS USED BY MAIL CARRIERS ON THE VALDES-EAGLE ROUTE. THE SECOND TRAIL (GOV'T ROUTE) PASSES BETWEEN CHAMPION AND O'BRIEN CREEKS AND CROSSES THE NORTH FORK AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ABOUT 8 MI ABOVE THE "KINK". (P10) TRAVEL ON TRAILS IS GOOD FOR PACK TRAINS IN DRY WEATHER, BUT SUPPLY TRANSPORT IS SO EXPENSIVE THAT MINERS IN THE AREA OBTAIN SUPPLIES ELSEWHERE THAN EAGLE. IN THE ABSENCE OF ROADS, TRADE SHIFTS TO DAWSON, WHICH INCLUDE DUTIES. THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE AREA BY SUMMER PACK TRAIN IS AS HIGH AS 25 CENTS PER LB., AND AVERAGING ABOUT 5 CENTS PER LB. IN WINTER.

**** REFN 02050 B 886905
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, MAP, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC
 TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST DURING SUMMER 1903, PRICES ON CREEKS WERE AS HIGH AS 30 CENTS PER LB. SUGAR, 38.50 FOR A 50-LB. SACK OF FLOUR AND 50 CENTS PER LB. BACON. (PP10 TO 11) CIRCLE, ABOUT 140 MI BELOW EAGLE, IS THE LOCAL SUPPLY POINT FOR THE BIRCH CREEK REGION. TRAILS LEAD FROM CIRCLE TO THE GULCHES, AND ROADHOUSES ARE SITUATED AT INTERVALS (TWELVENILE HOUSE, CENTRAL HOUSE, AND MILLER HOUSE). PACK TRAINS MAKE REGULAR TRIPS. FREIGHT RATES ARE 25 CENTS PER LB. DURING SUMMER. HEAVY FREIGHTING OCCURS IN WINTER. (P11) RAMPART, ABOUT 170 MI BELOW CIRCLE, IS THE SUPPLY POINT FOR GULCHES IN THE RAMPART REGION. TRAILS LEAD FROM RAMPART UP LITTLE HINOOK CREEK AND UP HINOOK CREEK. (P11) THE NEW TOWNS OF FAIRBANKS AND CHENA ARE LOCATED ABOUT 200 MI UP THE TANANA VALLEY, THE GULCHES ARE ABOUT 12 MILES FURTHER TO THE NORTH. PACK TRAINS MAKE REGULAR TRIPS AND CARRY SUPPLIES AT THE SAME RATES AS OTHER REGIONS. THE POPULATION OF THE TWO TOWNS, INCLUDING CREEKS, WAS ABOUT 800 IN 1903, AND OVER 4,000 IN 1904. (P12) SPURR, GOODRICH, AND SCHRADER, CONDUCTED A SURVEY EXPEDITION OF THE FORTYMILE, BIRCH CREEK, AND RAMPART REGIONS IN 1896. THE TRIP RESULTED IN DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF GOLD PRODUCING AREAS, ACCOUNTS OF UP-TO-DATE DEVELOPMENTS, AND SKETCH MAPS. BROOKS IN 1898 STUDIED THE GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE TANANA AREA, AND MAPPED THE VALLEY. BARNARD IN 1898 MAPPED THE FORTYMILE REGION. PETERS AND BROOKS IN 1899 SURVEYED THE COUNTRY SOUTH OF THE TANANA AND NOTED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FORTYMILE REGION. COLLIER, IN 1902, STUDIED THE GEOLOGY ALONG THE YUKON, NOTED COAL OCCURRENCES, AND INVESTIGATED GOLD PLACERS ON GLENN CREEK IN THE RAMPART REGION. BROOKS, IN 1902, STUDIED THE AREA FROM THE TANANA TO THE RAMPART REGION. (P13) IN 1903, TWO USGS SURVEY PARTIES WERE SENT TO THE FIELD. GERDINE MADE A TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY BETWEEN EAGLE AND TANANA, AND TANANA TO CIRCLE. PRINDLE, THE AUTHOR, STUDIED GOLD PLACERS IN THE DISTRICTS MENTIONED, WITH REGARDS TO GEOLOGIC INFORMATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4297

**** REFN 02050 C 886905

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, MAP, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST THE TOPOGRAPHIC PARTY ARRIVED IN EAGLE JUNE 16, WITH 6 MEN AND 14 HORSES. THEY MAPPED THE AREA FROM EAGLE TO GOODPASTER VALLEY TO SALCHA TO FAIRBANKS, AND FROM FAIRBANKS TO BIRCH CREEK TO CIRCLE, RESULTING IN THE FOLLOWING MAPS (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD): PLATE XIII: RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF FAIRBANKS AND BIRCH CREEK DISTRICTS, BETWEEN THE TANANA AND CIRCLE; AND PLATE XVII: RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. OTHER MAPS (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) ARE: PLATE IV: GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, AND PLATE VII: MAP OF THE FORTYMILE QUADRANGLE. THE GEOLOGIC PARTY BEGAN FROM EAGLE JUNE 16, INCLUDED A PACKER, A COOK AND 7 HORSES, AND FINISHED IN FAIRBANKS SEPTEMBER 12. (FORTYMILE, EAGLE, AND SEVENTYMILE AREA-JUNE/JULY; BIRCH CREEK AREA-AUGUST; FAIRBANKS AREA-SEPTEMBER). (PP13 TO 15) THE SUMMER OF 1903 WAS VERY DRY IN THE FORTY MILE REGION, WHICH LOWERED THE STREAMS. FOREST FIRES WERE ALSO NUMEROUS. HUNDREDS OF CARIBOU WERE OBSERVED BETWEEN SEVENTYMILE AND BIRCH CREEKS. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE LARGER STREAMS COULD BE FORDED AT LOW WATER, AND AT POINTS WHERE MAIN TRAILS CROSS, FERRY BOATS WERE AVAILABLE FOR PASSENGERS AND OUTFITS, WHILE HORSES COULD CROSS BY WADING OR SWIMMING. (P16) THE YUKON-TANANA PLATEAU AREA IS AT AN AVERAGE ALTITUDE OF 3,000 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P17) THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, BY FALL 1903, HAD A POPULATION OF ABOUT 800, AND GOLD PRODUCTION AMOUNTED TO \$30,000 TO \$35,000. (P67) THE AUTHOR AND F. HESS, LEFT EAGLE JUNE 17 WITH A PACKER, COOK AND 7 HORSES, TO THE TANANA COUNTRY, TRAVERSING REGIONS DRAINED BY THE GOODPASTER, SALCHA, AND CHENA RIVERS. (P67) BY WINTER 1903 TO 1904, POPULATION OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT ROSE TO 4,000 TO 5,000 AND GOLD PRODUCTION TO \$350,000. (P68)

**** REFN 02050 D 886905

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, MAP, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST SUMMER FREIGHT RATES FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE CREEKS IN 1904 TO 1905 WERE 10 TO 20 CENTS PER LB. WINTER RATES BEING ABOUT 1/4 THE SUMMER RATES. MATERIAL FOR A RAILROAD WAS SHIPPED TO FAIRBANKS. A TELEPHONE LINE WAS BEING INSTALLED. (PP66 TO 70)

**** REFN 02051 899904

LUPR 20 30 52 53 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST ALFRED H BROOKS WROTE A CHAPTER IN THIS U. S. G. S. DOCUMENT ON "PLACER MINING IN ALASKA IN 1904". BROOKS PROVIDES A BRIEF SUMMARY OF PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION FROM 1899 TO 1904. THE BULK OF THIS 14 PAGE CHAPTER CONCERNS MINING ACTIVITY IN 1904 FROM THE SEWARD PENINSULA, KOBUK DISTRICT, YUKON DISTRICT, COOK INLET REGION, COPPER RIVER BASIN AND SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. BROOKS FOCUSED CLOSELY ON THE PLACES IN THE NOME REGION. BROOKS PROVIDED AN UPDATE FOR THE MINERS ON VARIOUS MINING TECHNIQUES, NEW DISCOVERIES AND WAGES BEING EARNED. GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT A DISTRICT ARE HEREIN INCLUDED. HYDRAULIC MINING WAS RELATIVELY EXPENSIVE IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA DUE TO 1) LOW STREAM GRADIENTS AND 2) THE FREQUENT SCARCITY OF WATER (P.19) THE OPEN REASON FOR NAVIGATION AROUND THE SEWARD PENINSULA IS SHORT, PARTIALLY DUE TO THE SUPPLIES BEING TRANSFERRED TO SHALLOW-DRAFT STEAMERS WHICH CAN TRAVERSE THE SHOUL WATER AT THE NORTHERN MARGIN OF THE PENINSULA (P.24). "THE PLACERS AT FAIRBANKS ARE FAR MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN THOSE OF FORTYMILE, BUT ARE PROBABLY AT A DISADVANTAGE IN REGARD TO STREAM GRADIENTS AND WATER SUPPLY" (P.25). GOOD PAY TO MINERS WAS FOUND IN THE VALLEYS OF THE BEST KNOWN CREEKS IN THE RAMPART REGION. (P.25). PRACTICALLY ALL THE MINING ON CREEKS IN THE COOK INLET REGION IN 1904 WAS DONE BY MEANS OF HYDRAULIC PLANTS. (P.31).

**** REFN 02052 A 894904

LUPR 21 22

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, VEGETATION

ABST "PLACER MINING IN AK IN 1904," BY ALFRED H BROOKS IS A SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CREEKS IN AK FROM WHICH GOLD HAS

BEEN MINED. APPROXIMATE PRODUCTION OF GOLD FROM AK STREAMS FROM 1899 TO 1904 IS: 1899 \$3,000,000; 1900 5900000; 1901 \$4,800,000; 1902 \$5,500000; 1903 \$5,750000; 1904 \$6,000,000. (P18) PLACER MINES ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA HAVE PRODUCED PROBABLY OVER \$4,500,000. THREE CONDITIONS ENHANCE THE COST OF HYDRAULIC MINING: 1) THE COMPARATIVE SHALLOWSNESS OF MOST OF THE AURIFEROUS STREAMS, 2) THE LOW STREAM GRADIENTS, AND 3) THE FREQUENT SCARCITY OF WATER (P19) THERE IS AN INCREASE OF UNDERGROUND ALLUVIAL MINING IN WINTER & THE 1903-1904 WINTER PRODUCT EXCEEDED \$1,000,000. DRIFTING METHODS ARE OFTEN ECONOMICAL FOR EXPLOITATION OF PAY STREAKS WHICH ARE COVERED BY THE GREAT THICKNESS OF GRAVEL. WAGES IN WINTER ARE 50% LESS THAN SUMMER. IN THE SOLOMON R. REGION, THE OPHIR CR REGION, AND THE IMMACHUK REGION, WINTER PRODUCTION WAS \$200,000, 100,000, 100,000 RESPECTIVELY (P.20) IN SUMMER 1904, PLACER MINING WAS UNEAVORABLE BECAUSE OF SCARCITY OF WATER. WAGES REMAINED AT \$5.00 DAY. DITCH BUILDING AND HYDRAULIC MINING WERE DONE ON SEVERAL OF THE CREEKS (P21) IN THE SOLOMON R. REGION, THERE ARE DITCHES AND OTHER MINING ON THE CREEKS (P22) MINING WAS DONE TO DIFFERING EXTENTS ON DANIELS CR, CASADEPAGA R. OPHIR & OTHER CREEKS IN THE COUNCIL REGION, TRIBUTARIES OF THE UPPER KRUZGAMEPA R., THE KUGARAK REGION, PORT CLARENCE, THE FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT, SERPENTINE R. KOBUK R. DISTRICT. (PP22-25) IN THE YUKON DISTRICT, GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE BROAD BELT OF METAMORPHOSED ROCKS WHICH STRETCH FROM DANSON TO THE YUKON AT RAMPARTS. THE HIGH BENCH GRAVELS HAVE PRODUCED CONSIDERABLE GOLD. IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, OUTPUT INCREASED FROM 1903 \$40,000, TO 1904 \$400,000. (P25) THE WATER SUPPLY IS NOT ABUNDANT & HYDRAULIC MINING MAY BE DIFFICULT. STREAM GRADIENTS ARE LOW. MOST OF THE GOLD REMOVED THIS FAR WAS DONE BY DRIFTING. THE HEAVY GROWTH OF SPRUCE ALONG THE LARGER VALLEY FLOORS YIELDS ANPLY FUEL SUPPLY. HOWEVER, LAST YEAR, LUMBER WAS SOLD ON THE CREEKS FOR AS HIGH AS \$200 1 THOUSAND FEET. THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT WAS \$4,00 TO 5,000 LAST SUMMER (1903?). THE AREA IS ACCESSIBLE BY STEAMBOAT. SUMMER FREIGHT RATES TO THE CREEKS LAST SEASON WERE FROM 10 TO 20 CENTS PER POUND. (P26)

**** REFN 02052 B 894904

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, VEGETATION
 ABST PROSPECTING WAS DONE IN THE GRAVEL CREEKS IN THE BONNERVILLE DISTRICT (P28) DEVELOPMENT IN THE BIRCH CR DISTRICT HAS BEEN SLOW SINCE THE 1ST DISCOVERY IN 1894. IN 1904 PRODUCTION WAS BETWEEN \$150,000 AND \$175,000. HYDRAULIC & STEAM SHOVEL MINING HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED UNSUCCESSFULLY ON SOME OF THE CREEKS. (P29) CREEKS IN THE FORTYMILE REGION CONTAIN GOLD AND HYDRAULIC AND DUMP GATE MINING HAS BEEN STARTED THERE. (P30) THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT HAS BEEN MINED, BUT THE MINING IS LIMITED BY THE INACCESSIBILITY OF THE REGION. FREIGHT IS \$90.00/TON, WAGES ARE \$8-\$10/ DAY. (P30) HYDRAULIC MINING IS DONE ON A FEW CREEKS TRIBUTARY TO TURNAGAIN ARM IN COOK INLET (P31) MINING IN THE COPPER R. BASIN IS TEMPERED BY HIGH TRANSPORTATION COSTS: 30 CENTS A POUND IN WINTER, \$1.00 IN SUMMER. A HYDRAULIC PLANT HAS BEEN INSTALLED ON SLATE CR, BUT MOST OF THE OTHER MINING APPEARS TO BE CONFINED TO "SHOVELING IN" METHODS WITH SOME GROUND SLUICING (P31)

**** REFN 02053 904

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, VEGETATION, ECONOMY
 ABST "METHODS AND COSTS OF GRAVEL AND PLACER MINING IN AK," BY CHESTER WELLS PURINGTON IS SUMMARY OF THE MINING OPERATIONS IN AK (1904) THE INFORMATION IS GENERAL, WITH FEW REFERENCES TO SPECIFIC WATER BODIES. MINING OPERATIONS IN AK ARE MADE DIFFICULT BY THE SHORT AVAILABLE SEASON, THE LACK OF GRADE TO THE STREAMS, POOR WATER SUPPLY, POVERTY OF TIMBER RESOURCES, HIGH COST OF LABORER AND TRANSPORTATION, CONCENTRATION OF GOLD ON & IN BED ROCK & COMPARATIVELY GREAT THICKNESS OF BARREN OVERBURDEN, FROZEN OR HALF-FROZEN GRAVEL, LACK OF WAGON ROADS, AND INADEQUATE MINING AND POLICE REGULATIONS. HOWEVER, THERE IS WIDE AND FAIRLY UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF ALLUVIAL GOLD. (PP36-7) THE S COAST IS CHARACTERIZED BY HEAVY GRADES, ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY, AND GOOD TIMBER BUT GOLD BEARING GRAVELS ARE DISTRIBUTED IN SMALL QUANTITY. IN THE INTERIOR, OWING TO THE TOPOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS, LOW GRADES TO CREEKS, AND INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY, HYDRAULICKING ON ANY BUT THE SMALLEST SCALE IS IMPOSSIBLE. MANY OF THE CREEK DEPOSITS ARE SHALLOW. SLUICING IS CARRIED ON AND THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR HORSE-SCRAPING METHODS AND THE INSTALLATION OF SIMPLE MECHANICAL PLANTS. SOLIDLY FROZEN CREEKS EXCEEDING 15 FT IN DEPTH CAN BE MOST ECONOMICALLY WORKED BY DRIFTING METHODS. (P37) BENCH DEPOSITS HAVE PRODUCED GOLD BY HYDRAULIC METHOD IN THE FORTYMILE & RAMPART DISTRICTS. (P38) IN BIRCH CR DISTRICT, MOSTLY CREEK MINING IS DONE (P39) IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA, GREATER RAINFALL, LARGER CATCHMENT AREAS AT THE HEADS OF THE LONG RS & THE COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS WITH WHICH DITCHES CAN BE CONSTRUCTED HAVE LED TO THE INVESTMENT OF LONG WATER CONDUITS. HYDRAULICKING WITHOUT THE USE OF HYDRAULIC LIFTS IS RARELY IMPOSSIBLE EXCEPT IN A FEW AREAS. HORSE SCRAPING, STEAM OR POWER SCRAPING, DERRICKING, & MECHANICAL SHOVEL SHOULD RECEIVE CONSIDERATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4299

WHERE DEPOSITS ARE LESS THAN 15FT DEEP. THE LOW PRICE OF WINTER LABORER (\$2.50 DAY AND BOARD) SHOULD PERMIT MORE WINTER DRIFTING (P40) IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA; WATER IS SOLD TO MINERS TO A LIMITED EXTENT. THE AVERAGE PRICE IS \$1.00/MINER'S INCH, 24_HRS SERVICE FOR WATER UNDER HEAD AND 50_CENTS FOR SLUICE WATER (P41). THERE IS A TABLE (P45) SHOWING COSTS OF MINING IN VARIOUS AREAS OF AK.

**** REFN 02054 904
STOR 1612
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

ABST "THE TREADWELL ORE DEPOSITS, DOUGLAS ISLAND", BY ARTHUR C SPENCER, DESCRIBES THE 4 MINES OF THE TREADWELL GROUP, IN 1904, WHICH ARE LOCATED ON THE INLAND SHORE OF GASTINEAU CHANNEL ON DOUGLAS ISLAND. THE TOWNS OF DOUGLAS AND TREADWELL ONE THEIR 2000 INHABITANTS TO THE NEARBY MINING OPERATIONS. (P69) THE VALUE OF THE MATERIAL MINED AT TREADWELL MINE VARIES FROM \$1 TO \$5 AND EVEN \$10 OR MORE PER TON. IN GENERAL THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE ROCK HAS BEEN A FEW CENTS OVER \$2 FOR THE PAST 2 OR 3 YEARS. (P78)

**** REFN 02054 904
STOR 1612
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

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**** REFN 02055 905
STOR 1610
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT BRIEFLY DISCUSSES THE OCCURENCE OF GOLD PRIMARILY ALONG THE BEACH NEAR CAPE YAKTAG. "THE GOLD-BEARING BEACH IS SAID TO EXTEND ESATWARD FOR ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF YAKTAG RIVER..." (P88) NO PERTINENT DATA WAS FOUND.

**** REFN 02055 905
STOR 1610
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT BRIEFLY DISCUSSES THE OCCURENCE OF GOLD PRIMARILY ALONG THE BEACH NEAR CAPE YAKTAG. "THE GOLD-BEARING BEACH IS SAID TO EXTEND ESATWARD FOR ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF YAKTAG RIVER..." (P88) NO PERTINENT DATA WAS FOUND.

**** REFN 02056 904
STOR 1608
LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, GLACIER

ABST DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE GOLD PLACERS OF TURNAGAIN ARM NOTING THE STREAKS WITHIN THE AREA. THE DOCUMENT, A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN, NUMBER 259 WAS WRITTEN IN 1904. THE TOWNS OF SUNRISE AND HOPE ARE THE DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR SUPPLIES TO BE CARRIED TO THE CREEKS OF THE AREA. THE COUNTRY IS HEAVILY TIMBERED, CHIEFLY SPRUCE, ONE OR TWO SAWMILLS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED TO SUPPLY THE NEEDS OF THE MINERS. IT IS CUSTOMARY TO CARRY IN SUPPLIES FOR THE CAMPS OWNE THE SNOW IN WINTER FROM THE INLET. TRAVELLING IS EASIER IN WINTER THAN SUMMER. THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD, NOT COMPLETED IN 1904, IS TO RUN FROM RESURRECTION BAY, BY WAY OF SALMON CREEK, SNOW RIVER, TRAIL CREEK AND GLACIER RIVER, TO THE EASTERN END OF TURNAGAIN ARM, THEN WESTWARD TO KNIK ARM. (P93) PORTAGE GLACIER OCCUPIES THE PASS BETWEEN THE ROAD OF TURNAGAIN ARM AND PORTAGE

BAY, AND THE TWO GLACIERS ON GLACIER RIVER AND TWENTYMILE CREEK. (P83) THE SUMMER OF 1903 SAW MUCH RAIN. THAT COUPLED WITH SNOW MELT RESULTED IN AN ANBUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER TO WORK THE CREEKS IN THE AREA. MOST WORK IS DONE BY HYDRAULIC METHOD. (P95)

**** REFN 02056 904

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYM GENERAL, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, GLACIER

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**** REFN 02057 905

KEYM NONE

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "AURIFEROUS QUARTZ VEINS ON UNALASKA ISLAND," BY ARTHUR J. COLLIER MENTIONS NO ALASKAN WATER BODIES. THERE IS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02061 903904

LUPR 53

KEYM GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "BERING RIVER COAL FIELD," BY GEORGE C. MARTIN DESCRIBES A COAL FIELD WHICH IS SITUATED FROM 12-25 MILES INLAND FROM CONTROLLER BAY, ON THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF BERING RIVER AND ABOUT 35 MILES EAST OF COPPER RIVER. THIS FIELD HAS ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IN RECENT YEARS BECAUSE OF THE VERY HIGH QUALITY OF THE COAL AND THE GREAT NUMBER AND THICKNESS OF THE SEAMS. THE REGION WAS HASTILY STUDIED BY THE AUTHOR DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1903 AND 1904. (P140) THE CONSTRUCTION OF MANY MILES OF TRAILS AND OF UPWARD OF A HUNDRED NEW PROSPECT OPENINGS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WRITER, DURING A BRIEF VISIT TO THE FIELD IN THE AUTUMN OF 1904, TO GATHER MANY NEW FACTS CONCERNING THE GEOLOGY AND COAL DEPOSITS OF THE REGION. (1.140) THE COAL AREA DISCUSSED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS SITUATED ENTIRELY WITHIN THE VALLEY OF BERING R AND ON THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF THAT STREAM. THE SOUTHERN OR COASTWARD BOUNDARY OF THE COAL AREA COINCIDES WITH THE POSITION OF BERING R AND BERING LAKE. THE WESTERN BOUNDARY PROBABLY LIES ALONG A NORTH-SOUTH LINE EXTENDING THROUGH THE NORTHERN ARM OF BERING LAKE. THE COAL IS KNOWN TO EXTEND AS FAR NORTHWARD AS THE MARTIN R GLACIER AS FAR EASTWARD AS THE VALLEY EAST OF CARBON MOUNTAIN. THIS AREA INCLUDES ABOUT 120 SQUARE MILES. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT FURTHER EXPLORATION WILL REVEAL THE PRESENCE OF COAL NORTH OF MARTIN RIVER GLACIER IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS, OR IN THE REGION TO THE EAST OF CARBON MOUNTAIN. THE LOWLANDS BORDERING THE NORTHEAST SHORE OF BERING LAKE AND EXTENDING FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE UP THE VALLEYS OF SHEPHERD CREEK, BERING R, AND OTHER STREAMS ARE DOUBTLESS UNDERLAIN WITH COAL. (P141)

**** REFN 02069 906

LUPR 60 32 35

KEYM GENERAL, ROUTE

ABST A PROPOSED RAILROAD ROUTE TO INTERIOR ALASKA HAD LONG BEEN USED BY NATIVES IN THEIR INTER TRIBAL TRAVEL. BEGINNING IN LYNN CANAL UP THE CHILKAT RIVER VALLEY, THE ROUTE CROSSES INTO CANADA UP THE ELSEK RIVER AND ALONG THE SHORE OF KLUANE LAKE, AND BACK INTO ALASKA NEAR THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY. FROM THERE THROUGH A BROAD FLAT THE TANANA RIVER VALLEY WOULD BE FOLLOWED TO FAIRBANKS. (P.11) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4301

- **** REFN 02069 906
KEYN GENERAL
ABST "RAILWAY ROUTES" BY ALFRED H. BROOKS, IN U.S.G.S. BULLETIN 284, IS A REPORT ON POTENTIAL RAILROAD ROUTES TO INTERIOR ALASKA FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCREASING MINERAL DEVELOPMENT. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.
- **** REFN 02070 906
KEYN GENERAL
ABST "MARKETS FOR ALASKA COAL", BY G. C. MARTIN IN U.S.G.S. BULLETIN 284 IS A REPORT ON THE COAL RESOURCES IN ALASKA AND THE POTENTIALITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A MARKET FOR COAL. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.
- **** REFN 02071 906
LUPR 60
KEYN GENERAL, MAP
ABST: "LODGE MINING IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA" BY F. E. AND C. W. WRIGHT, IN USGS BULLETINE 284, IS A DETAILED REPORT ON THE MINES AND MINING ACTIVITY IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA BY 1906. A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE MINES IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (PLATE XI.)
- **** REFN 02072 905
KEYN GENERAL, SPRING, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
ABST "NONMETALLIC DEPOSITS OF SOUTHEASTERN AK", BY C. W. WRIGHT IS A SUMMARY OF THESE DEPOSITS IN 1905. THERE IS VERY LITTLE PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT FRESHWATER BODIES. COLD MINERAL SPRINGS HAVE BEEN FOUND AT ST. JOHN HARBOUR, ON ZARENIBO ISLAND, IN BEHN CANAL, AND UP UNUK RIVER. THERMAL SPRINGS OCCUR AT SEVERAL POINTS IN SE AK AND HAVE BEEN FOUND BY EXPERIENCE TO POSSESS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF GREAT VALUE TO SUFFERERS OF RHEUMATISM AND OTHER ILLS RESULTING FROM EXPOSURE. THE INDIANS HAVE USED THEM LONG BEFORE THE INVASION OF THE WHITES. AT LATER YEARS, CABINS AND BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT FOR VISITORS. THE SPRINGS OCCUR WITHIN INTRUSIVE GRANITE BELTS AND ISSUE FROM FRACTURE PLANES IN THE SAME. IN TEMPERATURE THEY RANGE FROM 65 DEGREE C (153 DEGREE F) TO 95 DEGREE C (203 DEGREE F) THEY ARE EXTREMELY VARIABLE IN COMPOSITION AND PRECIPITATE. ON COOLING, VARIOUS MINERALS FORMING CRUSTIFIED DEPOSITS. THE RATE OF DISCHARGE VARIES FROM SEVERAL HUNDRED TO 1,500,000 GALLONS PER DAY. (P60) SPRINGS OCCUR ON BELL ISLAND, UNUK RIVER, SIKKINE RIVER, SITKA, TENAKEE INLET, CHICHAGOF ISLAND, WARM SPRING AND COOK BAYS AND BARANOF ISLAND. BATHS AND HOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT. (P60)
- **** REFN 02073 906
STOR 1611
LUPR 60
KEYN GENERAL
ABST "THE YAKUTAT BAY REGION", BY RALPH S. TAR IN USGS BULLETINE 284 IS A REPORT ON THE GEOGRAPHY, STRATIGRAPHY AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF THE AREA OF YAKUTAT BAY. DATE OF PUBLICATION WAS 1906.
- **** REFN 02073 906
STOR 1611
LUPR 60
KEYN GENERAL
ABST "THE YAKUTAT BAY REGION", BY RALPH S. TAR IN USGS BULLETINE 284 IS A REPORT ON THE GEOGRAPHY, STRATIGRAPHY AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF THE AREA OF YAKUTAT BAY. DATE OF PUBLICATION WAS 1906.
- **** REFN 02074 905
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYN GENERAL, MAP
ABST "DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTER OF THE BERING RIVER COAL" BY G. C. MARTIN IN USGS BULLETINE 284 IS A REPORT ON THE 1905 SEASON'S GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK IN THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD. NUMEROUS TABLES DESCRIBING THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA, MEASUREMENTS OF COAL SEAMS, AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE COALS ARE INCLUDED. A MAP OF THE REGION IS A

PART OF THIS RECORD: (PLATE XII)

**** REFN 02074 905
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, MAP
 ABST "DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTER OF THE BERING RIVER COAL" BY G. C. MARTIN IN USGS BULLETINE 284 IS A REPORT ON THE 1905 SEASON'S GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK IN THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD. NUMEROUS TABLES DESCRIBING THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA, MEASUREMENTS OF COAL SEAMS, AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE COALS ARE INCLUDED. A MAP OF THE REGION IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (PLATE XII)

**** REFN 02075 906
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "COPPER AND OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND", BY U S GRANT IN USGS BULLETIN 284, IS A DESCRIPTION OF MINING AND PROSPECTING EFFORTS IN THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

**** REFN 02075 906
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "COPPER AND OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND", BY U S GRANT IN USGS BULLETIN 284, IS A DESCRIPTION OF MINING AND PROSPECTING EFFORTS IN THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

**** REFN 02076 905
 STOR 1608
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST COAL OUTCROPS WERE SEEN ON TSADAKA, ESKA, KINGS AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, COAL AND CHICKALOON CREEKS AND ON THE SMALL CREEKS HEADING IN THE TALKEETNA MTS BETWEEN BOULDER AND HICKS CREEKS, AS WELL AS IN THE BANKS OF THE HATANUSKA RIVER ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CHICKALOON CREEK. THEY HAVE ALSO BEEN REPORTED FROM BOULDER, HICKS AND CARIBOU CREEKS, FROM A CREEK ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HATANUSKA, 9 MILES ABOVE COAL CREEK, AND FROM LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER. (P90) NUMEROUS SECTIONS OF THE COAL BEDS WERE SAMPLED AND MEASURED ON P 92-99.

**** REFN 02076 905
 STOR 1608
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST COAL OUTCROPS WERE SEEN ON TSADAKA, ESKA, KINGS AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, COAL AND CHICKALOON CREEKS AND ON THE SMALL CREEKS HEADING IN THE TALKEETNA MTS BETWEEN BOULDER AND HICKS CREEKS, AS WELL AS IN THE BANKS OF THE HATANUSKA RIVER ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CHICKALOON CREEK. THEY HAVE ALSO BEEN REPORTED FROM BOULDER, HICKS AND CARIBOU CREEKS, FROM A CREEK ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HATANUSKA, 9 MILES ABOVE COAL CREEK, AND FROM LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER. (P90) NUMEROUS SECTIONS OF THE COAL BEDS WERE SAMPLED AND MEASURED ON P 92-99.

**** REFN 02076 906
 STOR 1608
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON THE HATANUSKA COAL FIELD," BY G C MARTIN IN USGS BULLETINE 284, IS A REPORT ON A GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE HATANUSKA RIVER REGION. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

**** REFN 02076 906

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4303

STOR 1608
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELD," BY G C MARTIN IN USGS BULLETINE 284, IS A REPORT ON A GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER REGION. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

**** REFN 02077 906
 STOR 1605
 LUPR 42
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "THE HERENDEEN BAY COAL FIELD" BY SIDNEY PAIGE IN U.S.G.S. BULLETINE 284, IS A REPORT ON THE FIELD OBSERVATIONS OF COAL DEPOSITS IN HERENDEEN BAY. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE GEOLOGY AND FOSSIL RECORD IS GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 02077 906
 STOR 1605
 LUPR 42
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "THE HERENDEEN BAY COAL FIELD" BY SIDNEY PAIGE IN U.S.G.S. BULLETINE 284, IS A REPORT ON THE FIELD OBSERVATIONS OF COAL DEPOSITS IN HERENDEEN BAY. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE GEOLOGY AND FOSSIL RECORD IS GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 02078 905
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32 33 35
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST "YUKON PLACER FIELDS" BY L M PRINDLE, IN USGS BULLETIN 284, IS A REPORT OF THE GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE YUKON BASIN DURING THE 1905 SEASON.

**** REFN 02078 905
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 34 35
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER
 ABST A GOLD RUSH OF CONSIDERABLE PROPORTIONS TOOK PLACE IN THE EARLY SPRING OF 1905 TO THE VALLEY OF LITTLE DELTA RIVER, WITH NO LARGE RESULTS BY 1906 HOWEVER. GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND ON MOOSE CREEK AND BEARPAW RIVER. (P125) THE FORTYHILE REGION PRODUCED ABOUT \$200,000 IN 1905, MOSTLY FROM WADE, CHICKEN AND LOST CHICKEN CREEKS. (P125) OTHER CREEKS WHERE WORK WAS BEING DONE WERE WALKER FORK, FRANKLIN, NAPOLEON, EAGLE, MOSQUITO FORK, BUCKSKIN, MONTANA, NORTH FORK, SOUTH FORK AND FORTYHILE CREEK, AMERICAN AND SEVENTYNILE CREEK AND DISCOVERY FORK. (P126) THE AMOUNT OF GOLD SENT OUT FROM THE BIRCH CREEK REGION IN 1905 WAS ABOUT \$300,000, WITH DEVELOPMENTS CONFINED MAINLY TO DEADWOOD, MASTODON AND EAGLE CREEKS. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY ALONG THE YUKON ABOVE CIRCLE ON SMALL TRIBUTARIES FROM THE SOUTH, NOTABLY WOODCHOPPER AND FOURTH OF JULY CREEKS. THE OUTPUT FOR THESE TWO CREEKS WAS AT LEAST \$15,000 IN 1905, MOST OF WHICH CAME FROM WOODCHOPPER CREEK. THE PRODUCTION OF THE RAMPART REGION FOR THE WINTER SEASON OF 1904-5 AND THE SUMMER OF 1905 WAS APPROXIMATELY \$200,000. SOME DISCOVERIES WERE MADE IN THE BAKER CREEK AREA, IN THE BENCH OF OMEGA CREEK OVER A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN TWO MILES, AND IN THE BENCH OF PIONEER CREEK, WHERE FURTHER DISCOVERIES HAVE EXTENDED THE LIMITS OF PRODUCTIVITY FROM WHAT CHEER BAR, TOWARD THE HEAD OF THE CREEK, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 5 MILES. DEVELOPMENT HAD ALSO TAKEN PLACE ON EUREKA, GLENN, MINOOK, HOOSIER AND RUBY CREEKS IN 1905. (P126)

**** REFN 02078 A 902906
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, MAP, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREEZEUP, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST IN 1905 MINING IN THE YUKON BASIN, ALASKA HAS BEEN CONFINED TO GOLD PLACERS, AND GOLD BEARING LODES HAVE BEEN REPORTED BUT NOT SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE HIGH COST OF TRANSPORTATION. PLACER GOLD IS REPORTED FOR FORTYMILE, BIRCH CREEK, FAIRBANKS, RAMPART, SALCHA BASIN, BONNERFIELD, KANTISHNA, INNOKO RIVER, AND KOYUKUK REGIONS. PLACER MINING IN 1905 WAS UNUSUALLY SUCCESSFUL DUE TO ABUNDANT RAINFALL ON WHICH PRODUCING STREAMS DEPEND. (P109) HYDRAULIC PLANTS INSTALLED IN DANSON COUNTRY HAVE STIMULATED INTEREST IN THE INTRODUCTION OF DREDGES. (P110) THE TEXT PRESENTS INFORMATION ON THE FAIRBANKS (DETAILED), SALCHA, BONNERFIELD, KANTISHNA, FORTYMILE, BIRCH CREEK, RAMPART, AND KOYUKUK REGIONS. FIGURE 7 (P111) IS A MAP OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, SHOWING WAGON ROADS/TRAILS, RAILROADS, AND PRODUCING PLACERS. FIGURE 8 (P123) IS A MAP OF THE LOWER TANANA REGION, SHOWING RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES. THESE MAPS ARE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD. THE FAIRBANKS REGION INCLUDES GOLD PRODUCING AREAS OF THE TANANA VALLEY, ABOUT 260 MI. ABOVE THE POINT WHERE THE TANANA JOINS THE YUKON, NORTH OF THE TANANA RIVER AND WITHIN 25 MI. OF ITS NAVIGABLE WATERS, COMPRISING OF DRAINAGE AREAS OF SOUTH FLOWING TRIBUTARIES TO THE TANANA RIVER. IN 1901, A TRADING POST WAS LOCATED IN THIS PART OF THE TANANA VALLEY, AND IN 1902, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED. GOLD PRODUCTION WAS \$30,000 IN 1903, 0.5 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1904, AND ABOUT \$6 MILLION IN 1905. FREEZEUP WAS EXPECTED ABOUT 3 WEEKS AFTER MID SEPTEMBER 1905. IN 1905 MACHINERY FOR WORKING DEEP FROZEN GRAVEL WAS INTRODUCED. TRANSPORTATION TO THE FAIRBANKS REGION FROM OUTSIDE POINTS IN 1905 WAS BY DANSON, ST MICHAEL, OR VALDEZ, THE LATTER BEING A FAVORABLE WINTER ROUTE. ORDINARY SUPPLY RATES SEATTLE TO FAIRBANKS WAS \$75 PER TON, DANSON TO FAIRBANKS WAS \$55 PER TON. FIRST CLASS PASSENGER RATES AS FOLLOWS: SEATTLE-ST. MICHAEL-FAIRBANKS, \$125; DANSON-FAIRBANKS \$60. THE RAILROAD EXTENDS FROM FAIRBANKS AND CHENA, ALONG GOLDSTREAM CREEK VALLEY TO GILMORE AND PEDRO CREEKS, A TOTAL OF 26 1/2 MILES. IT IS A NARROW-GAGE ROAD AND CONSTRUCTION DIFFICULTIES FROM UNSTABLE, WATER SOAKED MUCK WERE WELL MET.

**** REFN 02078 B 902906

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, MAP, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREEZEUP, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST SURVEYS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR WAGON ROADS, ONE BEING FROM PEDRO CREEK TO CLEARY CREEK. SUMMER RATES IN 1905 FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOST DISTANT MINING POINTS (ABOUT 25 MI.) WERE 12 TO 15 CENTS PER LB (5 CENTS PER LB IN WINTER). SPRUCE TIMBER IS ABUNDANT IN THE LOWER VALLEYS, AND SMALL SPRUCE AND BIRCH IS AVAILABLE FROM HILLSIDES, SERVING TO SUPPLY FUEL. (P112) STREAMS IN THE FAIRBANKS REGION TEND TO FLOW CLOSE TO ONE SIDE OF THEIR VALLEY. DEPOSITS ARE TYPICALLY AS FOLLOWS: MUCK-UP TO 70 FT THICK; UNDERLYING GRAVELS 10 TO 60 FT.; PAY GRAVELS 1 TO 3 FT., WITH SUFFICIENT PAY THICKNESS AT 150 TO 200 FT. WIDE. GOLD IS ANGULAR AT THE CREEK HEADS, DECREASING IN SIZE AND INCREASING IN WEAR DOWNSTREAM, NUGGETS ARE COMMON (WORTH A FEW DOLLARS) BUT SOME HAVE BEEN FOUND WORTH FROM \$145 TO \$529 EACH. VALUES ARE ABOUT 2 TO 20 CENTS PER PAN; ASSAY VALUES AT \$16.16 TO 18.25 AND AS HIGH AS \$19.25 PER OZ. (P115) THE GRAVELS IN THE VALLEYS OF THE FAIRBANKS REGION ARE COMPOSED OF MATERIALS FROM THE BEDROCK, DEPOSITED BY STREAM ACTION. THE POSITION OF THE PAY STREAK IN A VALLEY MARKS THE POSITION OF AN EARLIER DRAINAGE. (P117) IN THE REGION, ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE GROUND HAS A GRADE OF OVER 100 FT. PER MI., THE DEPOSITS VARY FROM A FEW FT TO OVER 120 FT IN THICKNESS, THE CREEKS ARE SHALL, CARRYING ABOUT 200 TO 400 MINER'S INCHES OF WATER. MINING METHODS (PROSPECTING, OPEN-CUT, AND DRIFTING) ARE DISCUSSED IN THE TEXT. (P120 TO 122) COSTS OF MINING NECESSITATE AT LEAST 2 CENTS PER PAN (OR \$2.75 PER CU. YD.) TO BE PROFITABLE. (P122) THE SALCHA REGION SAW CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING IN 1905. THE REGION LIES 50 TO 100 MI EAST OF FAIRBANKS, ADJACENT TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TANANA RIVER. A TRAIL FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOUTH OF GOODPASTER RIVER FOLLOWING THE TELEGRAPH LINE, IS OCCASIONALLY USED FOR TRANSPORTATION. "THE SPUR WHICH STARTS AT THE HEAD OF FAIRBANKS SLOUGH, NEAR HULLOWNEY'S CABIN, AFFORDS FAIR TRAVELING FOR A PACK TRAIN, AND THE DISTANCE TO BUTTE CREEK IS ABOUT 40 MI." (P124)

**** REFN 02078 C 902906

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, MINING, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREEZEUP, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST BONNERFIELD REGION IS BEING PROSPECTED, BUT WITH NO RESULTS. (P125) INFORMATION ON THE FORTYMILE REGION WAS

GATHERED BY THE WRITER AND C. B. McDOWELL OF CHICKEN CREEK. ABOUT 400 PEOPLE WERE IN THE REGION, HALF WORKING ON WADE, CHICKEN AND LOST CHICKEN CREEKS, PRODUCING ABOUT \$200,000. OTHER CREEKS WORKED ARE: WALKER FORK, FRANKLIN, NAPOLEON, MOSQUITO FORK, EAGLE, BUCKSKIN, MONTANA, NORTH FORK, SOUTH FORK, FORTY-MILE, AND AMERICAN, DISCOVERY FORK, SEVENTY-MILE IN THE VICINITY OF THE TOWN EAGLE. (P125) IN 1905, NO NEW DISCOVERIES OR IMPORTANT INTRODUCED METHODS TOOK PLACE IN THIS REGION. FREIGHT RATES ARE HIGH BECAUSE SUPPLY POINT IS IN CANADA. DITCHES FOR WATER SUPPLY AND INTRODUCTION OF DREDGES IS BEING PLANNED. (P126) INFORMATION ON THE RAMPART REGION WAS PROVIDED BY H. E. THUMM OF PIONEER CREEK. PRODUCTION FOR WINTER 1904/SUMMER 1905 REACHED ABOUT \$200,000. (P126) IN 1905, PRODUCTION IN THE BIRCH CREEK REGION WAS ABOUT \$300,000. DEVELOPMENTS WERE CONFINED TO DEADWOOD, MASTODON, AND EAGLE CREEKS. (P126) INFORMATION ABOUT THE KOYUKUK REGION WAS PROVIDED BY F. E. HOWARD AT COLDFOOT. PRODUCTION WAS ABOUT \$200,000, EMPLOYING ABOUT 130 MEN AT 28 CLAIMS. (P127)

**** REFN 02079 901905

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION

ABST R. W. STONE, D. W. WITHERSPOON AND OTHERS MADE A PACK TRAIN TRIP DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905 FROM CIRCLE TO FORT HANLIN, A DISTANCE OF 270 MILES BY RIVER, 150 MILES ON AN AIR-LINE. STONE DESCRIBES THE NUMEROUS CREEKS WITHIN THE AREA TRAVELLED. IN 1901 H. ERICKSON OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY LED AN ARMY EXPEDITION IN THE AREA IN SEARCH OF A ROUTE FOR A PROPOSED MILITARY ROAD. A MAP OF THE DRAINAGE WAS PREPARED BY THAT EXPEDITION'S TOPOGRAPHER, WILLIAM YANERT. (P126)

**** REFN 02080 905

STOR 1602

LUPR 21, 22

KEYW GENERAL, MAP

ABST "GOLD MINING ON SEWARD PENINSULA" BY FRED H. MOFFIT IN U.S.G.S BULLETINE 284 IS A REPORT ON THE GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA DURING THE 1905 SEASON. A MAP OF THE REGION IS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT AND IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02080 905

STOR 1602

LUPR 21, 22

KEYW GENERAL, MAP

ABST "GOLD MINING ON SEWARD PENINSULA" BY FRED H. MOFFIT IN U.S.G.S BULLETINE 284 IS A REPORT ON THE GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA DURING THE 1905 SEASON. A MAP OF THE REGION IS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT AND IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02080 905

STOR 1602

LUPR 21, 22

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER

ABST ANVIL CREEK WAS CONSIDERED BY THE AUTHOR TO BE THE MOST NOTED GOLD-PRODUCING STREAM IN ALASKA IN 1905. THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO MINING ON DEXTER CREEK THAT YEAR, THOUGH THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE WORK DONE ON DRY AND BOURBON CREEKS AND NEWTON GULCH. (P.135) THERE WAS LITTLE MINING ON PENNY RIVER IN 1905. IN THE CRIPPLE RIVER VALLEY WORK WAS MAINLY CARRIED ON ARCTIC, NUGGET, OREGON AND HUNGRY CREEKS. THERE WAS ALSO SOME PROSPECTING ON STREAMS AT THE HEAD OF CRIPPLE RIVER. (P.136) SOME MINING WORK WAS DONE ON STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE CASADEPAGA CHIEFLY ON RUBY, HILLON, AND PENELOPE CREEKS. QUARTZ CLAIMS WERE STAKED AND SUCCESSFULLY EXPLOITED ON BIG MURRAH CREEK, WITH A FORCE OF MEN SUPPLYING ORE TO 20 STAMPS IN 1905. (P.137) MINING WAS CONTINUED ON OPHIR CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, SWEETCAKE, DUTCH, SNOWBALL, AND CROOKED CREEKS AND, ALSO IN THE COUNCIL REGION, ON WARM, GOLDBOTTOM, ELKHORN AND CAMP CREEKS. (P.138) DANIELS CREEK REMAINED AN IMPORTANT PRODUCER OF GOLD IN 1905. IN THE TELLER REGION, THE GOLD OUTPUT THAT YEAR CAME ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM GOLD RUN AND BERING CREEK. TEN MEN WERE ALSO PROSPECTING ON DICK CREEK. A COPPER PROSPECT HAD ALSO BEEN DISCOVERED NEAR THE HEAD OF SOUTH FORK OF SERPENTINE RIVER. (P.139) MINING ON THE KOUSAROK RIVER WAS RESTRICTED MAINLY TO THE UPPER PART ABOVE ITS FORKS IN 1905, EXCEPT ON QUARTZ CREEK AND A NUMBER OF ITS TRIBUTARIES WHICH HAD BEEN AMONG THE

MOST PRODUCTIVE CREEKS IN THE REGION. IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT MINING ACTIVITY WAS CENTERED AT CANDLE CREEK, YET DEVELOPMENT OF THE INHACHUCK HAD PROGRESSED AND SOME PROSPECTING HAD CARRIED ON IN THE KUGRUK RIVER VALLEY IN 1905. LIGNITE COAL WAS OBTAINED FROM CHICAGO CREEK AT THAT TIME. HANNUM AND OLD GLORY CREEKS AND THE PINNELL RIVER PRODUCED SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD IN 1905. (P.140)

**** REFN 02080 905
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21 22
 KEYW GENERAL MINING RIVER
 ABST

ANVIL CREEK WAS CONSIDERED BY THE AUTHOR TO BE THE MOST NOTED GOLD-PRODUCING STREAM IN ALASKA IN 1905. THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO MINING ON DEXTER CREEK THAT YEAR, THOUGH THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE WORK DONE ON DRY AND BOURBON CREEKS AND NEWTON GULCH. (P.135) THERE WAS LITTLE MINING ON PENNY RIVER IN 1905. IN THE CRIPPLE RIVER VALLEY WORK WAS MAINLY CARRIED ON ARCTIC, NUGGET, OREGON AND HUNGRY CREEKS. THERE WAS ALSO SOME PROSPECTING ON STREAMS AT THE HEAD OF CRIPPLE RIVER. (P.136) SOME MINING WORK WAS DONE ON STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE CASADEPAGA CHIEFLY ON RUBY, WILLOW, AND PENELOPE CREEKS. QUARTZ CLAIMS WERE STAKED AND SUCCESSFULLY EXPLOITED ON BIG HURRAH CREEK, WITH A FORCE OF MEN SUPPLYING ORE TO 20 STAMPS IN 1905. (P.137) MINING WAS CONTINUED ON OPHIR CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, SWEETCAKE, DUTCH, SNOWBALL, AND CROOKED CREEKS AND ALSO IN THE COUNCIL REGION, ON WARM, GOLDBOTTOM, ELKHORN AND CAMP CREEKS. (P.138) DANIELS CREEK REMAINED AN IMPORTANT PRODUCER OF GOLD IN 1905. IN THE TELLER REGION, THE GOLD OUTPUT THAT YEAR CAME ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM GOLD RUN AND BERING CREEK. TEN MEN WERE ALSO PROSPECTING ON DICK CREEK. A COPPER PROSPECT HAD ALSO BEEN DISCOVERED NEAR THE HEAD OF SOUTH FORK OF SERPENTINE RIVER. (P.139) MINING ON THE KUGAROK RIVER WAS RESTRICTED MAINLY TO THE UPPER PART ABOVE ITS FORKS IN 1905, EXCEPT ON QUARTZ CREEK AND A NUMBER OF ITS TRIBUTARIES WHICH HAD BEEN AMONG THE MOST PRODUCTIVE CREEKS IN THE REGION. IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT MINING ACTIVITY WAS CENTERED AT CANDLE CREEK; YET DEVELOPMENT OF THE INHACHUCK HAD PROGRESSED AND SOME PROSPECTING HAD CARRIED ON IN THE KUGRUK RIVER VALLEY IN 1905. LIGNITE COAL WAS OBTAINED FROM CHICAGO CREEK AT THAT TIME. HANNUM AND OLD GLORY CREEKS AND THE PINNELL RIVER PRODUCED SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD IN 1905. (P.140)

**** REFN 02080 A 904905
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21 22
 KEYW GENERAL MINING LAND TRANSPORT RIVER
 ABST

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905 THERE WERE EITHER COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION NOT LESS THAN 13 DITCHES, EACH WITH A CAPACITY GREATER THAN 1,200 MINER'S INCHES. THE SEWARD DITCH TAKES ITS WATER FROM NOME RIVER 800 FEET BELOW THE MOUTH OF DOROTHY CREEK AND WILL DELIVER IT TO THE TUNDRA CLAIMS SOUTH OF NEWTON AND ANVIL CREEKS. ITS TOTAL LENGTH WILL BE 37 MILES, AND WITH A DEPTH OF 3 FEET WILL CARRY 4,100 INCHES OF WATER. THE PIONEER CO. IS CONSTRUCTING A DITCH TO CARRY WATER FROM NOME RIVER TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF ANVIL MOUNTAIN. (P.141) THE PENNY RIVER DITCH HAS ITS INTAKE ON PENNY RIVER ONE-HALF MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK AND HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 6 MILES. IT ENDS ON THE TUNDRA ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE MOUTH OF JESS CREEK, AND IS INTENDED TO CARRY 3,000 INCHES OF WATER. A SECOND DITCH WAS BUILT ON PENNY RIVER BY THE PIONEER MINING CO., WITH A LENGTH OF 11 MILES, TO CARRY 1,500 INCHES OF WATER. IT BEGINS ONE-FOURTH MILE ABOVE LITTLE NUGGET CREEK AT ENDS AT SUNSET CREEK ABOUT 250 ABOVE SNAKE RIVER. THE CEDRIC DITCH, IN THE CRIPPLE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, IS 24 MILES LONG WITH A CAPACITY OF 2,700 MINER'S INCHES. IT HEADS AT JOSIE CREEK AND WILL COLLECT WATER FOR MORE THAN 20 MILES ALONG THE LINE, SUPPLYING IT TO OREGON, TRILBY AND ARCTIC CREEKS, AT WHICH LATTER STREAM IT ENDS. THE INDEPENDANT DITCH, ON OSBORN CREEK, HAS ITS INTAKE ON ELDERADO CREEK, 1,400 FEET ABOVE THE MOUTH AND CROSSES BONITA CREEK, FROM WHICH WATER IS ALSO TAKEN, 900 FEET ABOVE ITS MOUTH, AND ALSO CROSSES WILLOW CREEK. IT WILL HAVE A LENGTH OF 9 MILES AND WILL FURNISH WATER WITH A HEAD OF 210 FEET AND A CAPACITY OF 2,500 INCHES. THE FLANBEAU-HASTINGS DITCH AND MINING CO. HAS CONSTRUCTED A DITCH, WITH A LENGTH OF 29 MILES AND A CAPACITY OF 2,000 MINER'S INCHES. IT BEGINS AT THE UPPER FORK OF FLANBEAU RIVER AND CONTINUES SOUTH ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE STREAM. THE WATER, TAKEN FROM VARIOUS STREAMS WHICH THE DITCH CROSSES, WILL BE CONDUCTED THROUGH A LONG PIPE LINE ACROSS ST. MICHAEL CREEK TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF OSBORN OR ARMY MT. AND THENCE SOUTH AND EAST TO HASTINGS CREEK. THE SOLOMON RIVER DITCH CO. CONSTRUCTED A DITCH 6 3/4 MILES LONG ON COAL CREEK IN 1905. ITS INTAKE IS ABOUT 5 MILES ABOVE WHERE THE DITCH NOW ENDS AT THE MOUTH OF COAL CREEK, AND A HEAD OF 240 FEET IS AVAILABLE FOR MINING PURPOSES. IT IS PROPOSED TO CARRY THIS WATER SOUTH ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF SOLOMON

RIVER TO EAST FORK. THIS DITCH MAKES THE FOURTH LARGE DITCH IN THE SOLOMON RIVER REGION, THREE OTHERS HAVING BEEN BUILT PREVIOUSLY. THESE INCLUDE THE FRENCH DITCH, CARRYING WATER DOWN THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM JOHN CREEK TO EAST FORK; THE MCDEERMOTT DITCH OF THE SOLOMON RIVER HYDRAULIC CO., WHICH CARRIES WATER ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF EAST FORK TO A POINT ABOUT A MILE BELOW ITS MOUTH; AND A DITCH 8 1/2 MILES LONG ON BIG HURRAH CREEK, BELONGING TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN MINING AND DITCH CO. AND CARRYING WATER TO SOLOMON RIVER.

**** REFN 02080 A 904905

STOR 1602
LUPR 21 22

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905 THERE WERE EITHER COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION NOT LESS THAN 13 DITCHES, EACH WITH A CAPACITY GREATER THAN 1,200 MINER'S INCHES. THE SEMARD DITCH TAKES ITS WATER FROM NOME RIVER 800 FEET BELOW THE MOUTH OF DOROTHY CREEK AND WILL DELIVER IT TO THE TUNDRA CLAIMS SOUTH OF NEWTON AND ANVIL CREEKS. ITS TOTAL LENGTH WILL BE 37 MILES; AND WITH A DEPTH OF 3 FEET WILL CARRY 4,100 INCHES OF WATER. THE PIONEER CO. IS CONSTRUCTING A DITCH TO CARRY WATER FROM NOME RIVER TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF ANVIL MOUNTAIN. (P.141) THE PENNY RIVER DITCH HAS ITS INTAKE ON PENNY RIVER ONE-HALF MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK AND HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 6 MILES. IT ENDS ON THE TUNDRA ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE MOUTH OF JESS CREEK, AND IS INTENDED TO CARRY 3,000 INCHES OF WATER. A SECOND DITCH WAS BUILT ON PENNY RIVER BY THE PIONEER MINING CO., WITH A LENGTH OF 11 MILES, TO CARRY 1,500 INCHES OF WATER. IT BEGINS ONE-FOURTH MILE ABOVE LITTLE NUGGET CREEK AT ENDS AT SUNSET CREEK ABOUT 250 ABOVE SNAKE RIVER. THE CEDRIC DITCH, IN THE CRIPPLE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, IS 24 MILES LONG WITH A CAPACITY OF 2,700 MINER'S INCHES. IT HEADS AT JOSIE CREEK AND WILL COLLECT WATER FOR MORE THAN 20 MILES ALONG THE LINE, SUPPLYING IT TO OREGON, TRILBY AND ARCTIC CREEKS, AT WHICH LATTER STREAM IT ENDS. THE INDEPENDANT DITCH, ON OSBORN CREEK, HAS ITS INTAKE ON ELDORADO CREEK, 1,400 FEET ABOVE THE MOUTH AND CROSSES BONITA CREEK, FROM WHICH WATER IS ALSO TAKEN, 900 FEET ABOVE ITS MOUTH, AND ALSO CROSSES WILLOW CREEK. IT WILL HAVE A LENGTH OF 9 MILES AND WILL FURNISH WATER WITH A HEAD OF 210 FEET AND A CAPACITY OF 2,500 INCHES. THE FLAMBEAU-HASTINGS DITCH AND MINING CO. HAS CONSTRUCTED A DITCH, WITH A LENGTH OF 29 MILES AND A CAPACITY OF 2,000 MINER'S INCHES. IT BEGINS AT THE UPPER FORK OF FLAMBEAU RIVER AND CONTINUES SOUTH ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE STREAM, THE WATER, TAKEN FROM VARIOUS STREAMS WHICH THE DITCH CROSSES, WILL BE CONDUCTED THROUGH A LONG PIPE LINE ACROSS ST. MICHAEL CREEK TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF OSBORN OR ARMY MT. AND THENCE SOUTH AND EAST TO HASTINGS CREEK. THE SOLOMON RIVER DITCH CO. CONSTRUCTED A DITCH 6 3/4 MILES LONG ON COAL CREEK IN 1905. ITS INTAKE IS ABOUT 5 MILES ABOVE WHERE THE DITCH NOW ENDS AT THE MOUTH OF COAL CREEK, AND A HEAD OF 240 FEET IS AVAILABLE FOR MINING PURPOSES. IT IS PROPOSED TO CARRY THIS WATER SOUTH ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF SOLOMON RIVER TO EAST FORK. THIS DITCH MAKES THE FOURTH LARGE DITCH IN THE SOLOMON RIVER REGION, THREE OTHERS HAVING BEEN BUILT PREVIOUSLY. THESE INCLUDE THE FRENCH DITCH, CARRYING WATER DOWN THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM JOHN CREEK TO EAST FORK; THE MCDEERMOTT DITCH OF THE SOLOMON RIVER HYDRAULIC CO., WHICH CARRIES WATER ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF EAST FORK TO A POINT ABOUT A MILE BELOW ITS MOUTH; AND A DITCH 8 1/2 MILES LONG ON BIG HURRAH CREEK, BELONGING TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN MINING AND DITCH CO. AND CARRYING WATER TO SOLOMON RIVER.

**** REFN 02080 B 904905

STOR 1602
LUPR 21 22

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST THE MOONLIGHT DITCH HAS ITS INTAKE ON MOONLIGHT CREEK ONE-FOURTH MILE ABOVE ARCTIC CREEK AND RECEIVES THE GREATER PART OF ITS WATER FROM LARGE SPRINGS IN THE LIMESTONE. IT IS PROPOSED TO EXTEND THE DITCH DOWN THE CASADEPAGA TO DIXON CREEK, WHICH WOULD GIVE IT A LENGTH OF ABOUT 22 MILES. (P.142) THE TOPKOK DITCH CO. AT BLUFF, NOW OWNS 35 MILES OF DITCH, HAVING ADDED 12 MILES TO THE OLD DITCH BEGUN IN 1902. THE ORIGINAL DITCH HAD ITS INTAKE AT THE FORKS OF KLOKERBLOK RIVER AND ENDED AT THE PENSTOCK ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE BEACH AT BLUFF, A LENGTH OF 21 MILES. THE PORTION OF THE DITCH BUILT IN 1905 TAKES WATER FROM SKOOKUM CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF BOIL CREEK, WHERE 1,500 INCHES ARE OBTAINED FROM 3 BRANCHES. TO THE 40 MILES OR SO OF DITCH IN USE IN THE OPHIR CREEK AREA IN 1904, 11 1/2 MILES WERE ADDED IN 1905. THE INTAKE IS LOCATED ON PARGON RIVER, WITH WATER ALSO TAKEN FROM HELEN CREEK, AND IS DISCHARGED INTO THE UPPER TRIBUTARIES OF OPHIR CREEK, TO BE TAKEN UP AGAIN IN THE OLD DITCH BELOW. IT IS SAID TO HAVE A CAPACITY OF 6,000 INCHES. THE DITCH KNOWN AS "SUNSET DITCH" IS BEING BUILT BY THE ARCTIC MINING AND TRADING CO. TO SUPPLY WATER FOR HYDRAULIC PURPOSES ON SUNSET

CREEK, 15 MILES WAS COMPLETED IN 1904 AND 16 MILES IN 1905, BUT ANOTHER BRANCH 7 MILES LONG WILL BE CONSTRUCTED TO TAP CALIFORNIA RIVER. MOST OF THE DITCH WAS BUILT TO CARRY 1500 INCHES, TO BE INCREASED TO 2,000 INCHES. IN THE KOUGAROK COUNTRY A DITCH IS BEING BUILT TAKING WATER FROM THE KOUGAROK RIVER 3 1/2 MILES ABOVE HACKLIN CREEK ALONG THE LEFT BANK, EXTENDING AS FAR SOUTH AS ARCTIC CREEK, A LENGTH OF 12 1/2 MILES. IT WILL CARRY 2,000 INCHES OF WATER, TO BE INCREASED TO 2,500. A SECOND LARGE DITCH IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION KNOWN AS THE NORTH STAR DITCH. ITS INTAKE IS LOCATED ON TAYLOR CREEK 1 1/4 MILES ABOVE MIDNIGHT CREEK, FOLLOWING THE NORTH BANK OF TAYLOR CREEK TO KOUGAROK RIVER WHERE, AFTER CROSSING TAYLOR CREEK, IT CONTINUES SOUTH ALONG THE EAST SLOPE OF THE KOUGAVOK TO ARCTIC CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 15.2 MILES, WITH A CAPACITY OF 4,000 INCHES. (P.144-145)

**** REFN 02080 8 904905

STOR 1602

LUPR 21 22

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST THE MOONLIGHT DITCH HAS ITS INTAKE ON MOONLIGHT CREEK ONE-FOURTH MILE ABOVE ARCTIC CREEK AND RECEIVES THE GREATER PART OF ITS WATER FROM LARGE SPRINGS IN THE LIMESTONE. IT IS PROPOSED TO EXTEND THE DITCH DOWN THE CASADAPAGA TO DIXON CREEK, WHICH WOULD GIVE IT A LENGTH OF ABOUT 22 MILES. (P.142) THE TOPKOK DITCH CO. AT BLUFF, NOW OWNS 35 MILES OF DITCH, HAVING ADDED 12 MILES TO THE OLD DITCH BEGUN IN 1902. THE ORIGINAL DITCH HAD ITS INTAKE AT THE FORKS OF KLOKERBLOK RIVER AND ENDED AT THE PENSTOCK ONE-HALE MILE FROM THE BEACH AT BLUFF, A LENGTH OF 21 MILES. THE PORTION OF THE DITCH BUILT IN 1905 TAKES WATER FROM SKOOKUH CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF BOIL CREEK, WHERE 1,500 INCHES ARE OBTAINED FROM 3 BRANCHES. TO THE 40 MILES OR SO OF DITCH IN USE IN THE OPHIR CREEK AREA IN 1904, 11 1/2 MILES WERE ADDED IN 1905. THE INTAKE IS LOCATED ON PARGON RIVER, WITH WATER ALSO TAKEN FROM HELEN CREEK, AND IS DISCHARGED INTO THE UPPER TRIBUTARIES OF OPHIR CREEK, TO BE TAKEN UP AGAIN IN THE OLD DITCH BELOW. IT IS SAID TO HAVE A CAPACITY OF 6,000 INCHES. THE DITCH KNOWN AS "SUNSET DITCH" IS BEING BUILT BY THE ARCTIC MINING AND TRADING CO. TO SUPPLY WATER FOR HYDRAULIC PURPOSES ON SUNSET CREEK, 15 MILES WAS COMPLETED IN 1904 AND 16 MILES IN 1905, BUT ANOTHER BRANCH 7 MILES LONG WILL BE CONSTRUCTED TO TAP CALIFORNIA RIVER. MOST OF THE DITCH WAS BUILT TO CARRY 1500 INCHES, TO BE INCREASED TO 2,000 INCHES. IN THE KOUGAROK COUNTRY A DITCH IS BEING BUILT TAKING WATER FROM THE KOUGAROK RIVER 3 1/2 MILES ABOVE HACKLIN CREEK ALONG THE LEFT BANK, EXTENDING AS FAR SOUTH AS ARCTIC CREEK, A LENGTH OF 12 1/2 MILES. IT WILL CARRY 2,000 INCHES OF WATER, TO BE INCREASED TO 2,500. A SECOND LARGE DITCH IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION KNOWN AS THE NORTH STAR DITCH. ITS INTAKE IS LOCATED ON TAYLOR CREEK 1 1/4 MILES ABOVE MIDNIGHT CREEK, FOLLOWING THE NORTH BANK OF TAYLOR CREEK TO KOUGAROK RIVER WHERE, AFTER CROSSING TAYLOR CREEK, IT CONTINUES SOUTH ALONG THE EAST SLOPE OF THE KOUGAVOK TO ARCTIC CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 15.2 MILES, WITH A CAPACITY OF 4,000 INCHES. (P.144-145)

**** REFN 02081 905

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST STEAM TIN HAD BEEN REPORTED IN SEVERAL OF THE STREAMS FLOWING FROM THE NORTHEAST AND EAST SIDES OF EARS MOUNTAIN BY 1905. DICK CREEK AND OLD GLORY CREEK CARRY SOME STREAM TIN BUT SHOW NONE OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. GOLD BOTTOM CREEK CARRIES A LITTLE STREAM TIN. FRED GULCH, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MT. DISTIN IS REPORTED TO CARRY A LITTLE STREAM TIN SIMILAR TO THAT IN GOLD BOTTOM CREEK. (P.157)

**** REFN 02081 905

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST STEAM TIN HAD BEEN REPORTED IN SEVERAL OF THE STREAMS FLOWING FROM THE NORTHEAST AND EAST SIDES OF EARS MOUNTAIN BY 1905. DICK CREEK AND OLD GLORY CREEK CARRY SOME STREAM TIN BUT SHOW NONE OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. GOLD BOTTOM CREEK CARRIES A LITTLE STREAM TIN. FRED GULCH, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MT. DISTIN IS REPORTED TO CARRY A LITTLE STREAM TIN SIMILAR TO THAT IN GOLD BOTTOM CREEK. (P.157)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4309

**** REFN 02081 905

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST DURING THE YEAR 1905, THE TRAIL BETWEEN YORK AND BUCK CREEK WAS CHANGED; INSTEAD OF FOLLOWING ANIKOVIK RIVER TO A POINT OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF GROUSE CREEK, THE TRAIL LEFT THE RIVER AT ISHUT CREEK, WHICH IT FOLLOWED TO ITS HEAD, THEN CROSSED A NARROW DIVIDE AND TRAVERSED BOLD CREEK TO GROUSE CREEK AND THAT TO THE MOUTH OF BUCK CREEK. BY THIS CHANGE THE BAD DIVIDE BETWEEN GROUSE CREEK AND ANIKOVIK RIVER WAS AVOIDED; A TOTAL HAUL OF 14 TO 16 MILES. (P.156)

**** REFN 02081 905

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

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**** REFN 02081 906

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST "THE YORK TIN REGION" BY FRANK L. HESS IN U.S.G.S. BULLETINE 284, IS A REPORT ON THE TIN DEPOSITS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA, WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE AREA. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1906. BETWEEN THE YORK MTS. ON THE EAST AND CAPE MT. ON THE WEST IS A TABLE-LAND KNOWN AS THE YORK PLATEAU, AND OLD MARINE BENCH WHICH IS NOW DISSECTED BY STREAMS. A REMNANT OF THIS TABLE-LAND RUNS DOWN THE COAST TO THE EAST, FORMING A BENCH A MILE OR MORE WIDE AS FAR AS CALIFORNIA RIVER. STREAMS HAVE CUT THEIR CHANNELS TO A RELATIVELY LOW GRADE THROUGH THE YORK MTS. THE NEARER STREAMS ON THE EAST HAVE SAND BARS AT THEIR MOUTHS AND THE LOWER ENDS OF THEIR VALLEYS ARE OCCUPIED BY LAGOONS. ALONG THE ARCTIC SHORE IS A BROAD, LOW TUNDRA WITH FRINGING SAND SPITS, BEHIND WHICH ARE SHALLOW LAGOONS. OVER THE FLAT, OR TUNDRA ARE SCATTERED ALMOST INNUMERABLE PONDS AND LAKELETS. THE STREAMS OF THIS WATERSHED ARE THE LONGEST IN THE REGION, BUT THEIR GRADE IS LOW AND THEIR COURSE ACROSS THE FLATS IS TORTUOUS. THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS ARE GENERALLY SHALLOW, 5 OR 6 FEET BEING ORDINARILY THE MAXIMUM DEPTH OF THE STREAM GRAVELS. (P.145-146)

**** REFN 02081 906

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

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**** REFN 02083 894905

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST "A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELD, ALASKA IN 1905," BY G C MARTIN, DESCRIBES THE REGION NE FROM THE UPPER END OF KNIK ARM ABOUT 80 MILES LONG IN A NE-SW DIRECTION, AND FROM 5 TO 10 MILES WIDE. COAL WAS FIRST REPORTED IN THIS REGION IN 1894 BY PROSPECTORS AND TRADERS WHO HAD BEEN INFORMED OF IT BY INDIANS. (P5) IN 1898 AND 1899 ARMY EXPLORATION PARTIES TRAVERSED THE REGION. (P5) IN 1903 THE ASSURANCE OF CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD FROM RESURRECTION BAY TO THE YUKON VALLEY REVIVED INTEREST IN THE FIELDS, AND SINCE THAT TIME, THEY HAVE ACTIVELY BEEN PROSPECTED. MARTIN SPENT 3 WEEKS IN THIS FIELD IN THE SUMMER OF 1904 VISITING THE REGION ADJACENT TO MATANUSKA RIVER FROM KNIK ARM TO NEAR THE MOUTH OF HICKS CREEK. (P5) THE FLATS AT THE HEAD OF COOK INLET ARE DENSELY TIMBERED WITH SMALL COTTONWOOD, SPRUCE, QUAKING ASPEN, AND BIRCH, WITH A SPARSE UNDERGROWTH OF ALDER, HILLOW, CURRANT, AND HUCKLEBERRY BUSHES. VEGETATION IS SIMILAR THROUGHOUT THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES UP TO ELEVATION 2000 FEET TO 2500 FEET TIMBER BECOMES THINNER AND AT 2800 FEET IS NIL (P8) A GOOD HORSE TRAIL LEADS FROM KNIK TO THE COAL FIELD. IT TAKES A DAY OR A DAY AND A HALF TO GET TO TSADAKA CREEK FROM KNIK, AND A DAY FROM TSADAKA CREEK TO CHICKALDON CREEK. (P9) THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD, FROM SEWARD TO THE INTERIOR, WAS BEGUN IN 1904 AND IS NOW COMPLETED FOR 45 MILES, WITH 30 MORE UNDERWAY. THE MAIN LINE WILL GO UP THE SUSITNA VALLEY TO THE TANANA AND A BRANCH WILL GO UP THE MATANUSKA TO THE COAL FIELDS. (P9) COAL OUTCROPS HAVE BEEN SEEN ON THE SMALL CREEKS WHICH HEAD IN THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS BETWEEN BOULDER AND HICKS CREEK. (P18) THE SHALES CONTAINING COAL IN THE REGION BETWEEN TSADAKA AND CHICKALDON CREEKS CONTAIN NUMEROUS BEDS OF IRON-CARBONATE CONCRETIONS VARYING IN DIAMETER FROM A FRACTION OF AN INCH TO SEVERAL FEET. (P32)

**** REFN 02083 894905

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST "A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELD, ALASKA IN 1905," BY G C MARTIN, DESCRIBES THE REGION NE FROM THE UPPER END OF KNIK ARM ABOUT 80 MILES LONG IN A NE-SW DIRECTION, AND FROM 5 TO 10 MILES WIDE. COAL WAS FIRST REPORTED IN THIS REGION IN 1894 BY PROSPECTORS AND TRADERS WHO HAD BEEN INFORMED OF IT BY INDIANS. (P5) IN 1898 AND 1899 ARMY EXPLORATION PARTIES TRAVERSED THE REGION. (P5) IN 1903 THE ASSURANCE OF CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD FROM RESURRECTION BAY TO THE YUKON VALLEY REVIVED INTEREST IN THE FIELDS, AND SINCE THAT TIME, THEY HAVE ACTIVELY BEEN PROSPECTED. MARTIN SPENT 3 WEEKS IN THIS FIELD IN THE SUMMER OF 1904 VISITING THE REGION ADJACENT TO MATANUSKA RIVER FROM KNIK ARM TO NEAR THE MOUTH OF HICKS CREEK. (P5) THE FLATS AT THE HEAD OF COOK INLET ARE DENSELY TIMBERED WITH SMALL COTTONWOOD, SPRUCE, QUAKING ASPEN, AND BIRCH, WITH A SPARSE UNDERGROWTH OF ALDER, HILLOW, CURRANT, AND HUCKLEBERRY BUSHES. VEGETATION IS SIMILAR THROUGHOUT THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES UP TO ELEVATION 2000 FEET TO 2500 FEET TIMBER BECOMES THINNER AND AT 2800 FEET IS NIL (P8) A GOOD HORSE TRAIL LEADS FROM KNIK TO THE COAL FIELD. IT TAKES A DAY OR A DAY AND A HALF TO GET TO TSADAKA CREEK FROM KNIK, AND A DAY FROM TSADAKA CREEK TO CHICKALDON CREEK. (P9) THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD, FROM SEWARD TO THE INTERIOR, WAS BEGUN IN 1904 AND IS NOW COMPLETED FOR 45 MILES, WITH 30 MORE UNDERWAY. THE MAIN LINE WILL GO UP THE SUSITNA VALLEY TO THE TANANA AND A BRANCH WILL GO UP THE MATANUSKA TO THE COAL FIELDS. (P9) COAL OUTCROPS HAVE BEEN SEEN ON THE SMALL CREEKS WHICH HEAD IN THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS BETWEEN BOULDER AND HICKS CREEK. (P18) THE SHALES CONTAINING COAL IN THE REGION BETWEEN TSADAKA AND CHICKALDON CREEKS CONTAIN NUMEROUS BEDS OF IRON-CARBONATE CONCRETIONS VARYING IN DIAMETER FROM A FRACTION OF AN INCH TO SEVERAL FEET. (P32)

**** REFN 02084 906

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER, EXPEDITION

ABST "THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, AK" WRITTEN BY L H PRINDLE IN 1906, IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE CIRCLE QUADRANGLE. THIS IS A USGS DOCUMENT, NO 295 PERTAINING TO THE YUKON-TANANA COUNTRY, AND ALSO TO THE BENCHES SO PROMINENTLY DEVELOPED ALONG SOME OF THE STREAMS, ESPECIALLY THOSE TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON. THESE BENCHES OCCUR AT VARIOUS LEVELS AND INDICATE CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE LAND WITH REFERENCE TO THE SEA LEVEL. ONE BENCH, AT A LEVEL OF ABOUT 500 FEET ABOVE THE STREAMS, IS ESPECIALLY WELL DEVELOPED IN PARTS

OF THE VALLEYS OF CHARLEY RIVER AND OF SEVENTYMILE AND FORTYMILE CREEKS. (P11) THE GRADE OF THE SMALLER VALLEYS, INCLUDING ALL THOSE WHERE MINING IS IN PROGRESS RANGE FROM 70 TO 100 FEET PER MILE; THAT OF THE MAJOR VALLEYS IS IN MOST CASES PROBABLY LESS THAN 40 FEET. A GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC IS THAT THE LOW GRADE IS MAINTAINED NEARLY TO THE HEADS OF THE VALLEYS, WHICH ARE SO DEEPLY SUNK THAT THE GRADE TO THE INCLOSING RIDGES IS VERY STEEP. (P12) TIMBER FOR MINING PURPOSES IS AVAILABLE TO ONLY A LIMITED EXTENT IN THE VALLEYS OF THE GOLD-PRODUCING CREEKS, AND IN MOST CASES MUST BE TRANSPORTED A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. (P14) A FEW SMALL TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON, NOTABLY WOODCHOPPER, COAL, WASHINGTON, AND FOURTH-DE-JULY CREEKS, HAVE PRODUCED DURING 1905 AT LEAST \$15,000, AND ACCORDING TO SOME REPORTS WERE EXPECTED TO PRODUCE, BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON, ABOUT \$30,000. (P23) THE PART OF THIS AREA MAPPED BY THE TOPOGRAPHIC PARTIES EXTENDS WEST FROM THE LIMITS OF THE FORTYMILE QUADRANGLE AS FAR AS THE HEADWATERS OF BIRCH CREEK REACHES TO THE YUKON ON THE NORTHEAST, AND INCLUDES THE GREATER PART OF THE GOODPASTER VALLEY TO THE SOUTH. (P7)

**** REFN 02086 906

STOR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM V-S-G-S. BULLETIN 314 "THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1906" BY ALFRED H. BROOKS.

**** REFN 02087 897906

LUPR 31 36

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, ECONOMY

ABST "THE AK COAL FIELDS," BY G C MARTIN IS A SUMMARY (1906) OF THE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF COAL IN AK. ANTHRACITE COAL IS FOUND AT THE BERING AND MATANUSKA RIVERS; SEMIBITUMINOUS COAL IS FOUND AT THE BERING AND MATANUSKA RIVERS; BITUMINOUS COAL IS FOUND ON THE MATANUSKA RIVER, THE YUKON BASIN, AND THE ANAKTOVUK RIVER; LIGNITE IS FOUND ON THE COPPER RIVER AND YUKON BASIN. (P41) LIGNITE AND SUBBITUMINOUS COAL IS FOUND ON THE UPPER YUKON, THE TANANA, KOYUKUK AND COPPER RIVER BASINS. (P44) THE PRODUCTION OF COAL IN AK, 1897-1906 HAS RANGED FROM \$1,725 (1904) TO \$28,000 (1897) IN 1906 IT WAS \$20,000. (P46)

**** REFN 02089 906

KEYW GENERAL, NONE

ABST "NONMETALLIFEROUS MINERAL RESOURCES OF SE ALASKA," BY CHARLES W. WRIGHT IS A SUMMARY (1906) OF THESE RESOURCES. THE INFORMATION HAS ALREADY BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM OTHER DOCUMENTS.

**** REFN 02090 900906

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, GLACIER

ABST "A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE PACIFIC COAST FROM YAKUTAT TO ALSEK RIVER" IN 1906 BY ELIOT BLACKWELDER DESCRIBES THE NW PART OF THE COASTAL STRIP OF SE ALASKA. THE AREA IS ABOUT 70 MILES LONG PARALLEL TO THE COAST AND EXTENDS FROM 5 TO 20 MILES BACK FROM IT. "AT THE FOOT OF YAKUTAT GLACIER, THE LARGEST LOBE OF ICE BETWEEN YAKUTAT BAY AND ALSEK RIVER, A BROAD, FLAT TERMINAL MORaine HEMS IN A CRESCENT-SHAPED LAKE, WHICH IN TURN BORDERS THE PRESENT END OF THE GLACIER." (P85) THE STREAMS COMING DOWN FROM THE "FRONT RANGE", INCLUDING THE ALSEK, ARE BUILDING A PLAIN OF SAND, GRAVEL, AND SILT OUT INTO THE PACIFIC. "THE FORMATION OF SALIENT DELTAS IS PREVENTED BY THE STRONG LITTORAL CURRENTS, WHICH SWEEP THE FINER DETRITUS ALONG THE COAST AND OUT OF IT BUILD BARS AND SPITS IN FAVORABLE CONDITIONS." (P85) THIS REGION HAS BEEN EXPLORED TO SOME EXTENT BY PROSPECTORS SINCE THE EARLY 1900'S BUT AS YET NOTHING OF PROVEN VALUE HAS BEEN FOUND. (P86)

**** REFN 02090 900906

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, GLACIER

ABST "A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE PACIFIC COAST FROM YAKUTAT TO ALSEK RIVER" IN 1906 BY ELIOT BLACKWELDER DESCRIBES THE NW PART OF THE COASTAL STRIP OF SE ALASKA. THE AREA IS ABOUT 70 MILES LONG PARALLEL TO THE COAST AND

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**** REFN 02095 906

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER

ABST "GEOLOGY & MINERAL RESOURCES OF IRON CREEK," BY PHILIP P. SMITH IS AN ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TAKEN ALONG THE STREAM IN 1906. ON THE SMALLER TRIBUTARIES OF IRON C. (RAPID, ROCKY, & RABBIT CR.) LITTLE MORE THAN ASSESEMENT WORK (FOR GOLD) HAS BEEN DONE EXCEPT ON CANYON CR. NO WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON ANY OF THE LARGER TRIBUTARIES (P163)

**** REFN 02098 894907

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, MINING

ABST "THE CIRCLE PRECINCT" BY A H BROOKS, 1907, USGS BULLETIN 314: THE CIRCLE PRECINCT INCLUDES BIRCH AND PREACHER CREEK BASINS AS WELL AS WOODCHOPPER CREEK AND OTHER SMALL STREAMS OFF THE YUKON RIVER NEAR CIRCLE. FREIGHT IS DELIVERED TO CIRCLE AND OTHER POINTS IN SUMMER BY STEAMER AND IN WINTER HAULED TO PLACER MINES 10 TO 50 MI. DISTANT, COSTING 3 TO 6 CENTS PER LB. WAGON ROADS ARE SCARCE, AND HORSE TRAILS SOGGY IN SUMMER. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED HERE IN 1894. IN 1906, SEVERAL GROUPS OF CLAIMS PASSED INTO COMPANY HANDS. THE AUTHOR TRAVELED THE AREA IN 1906 FOR A MONTH. GOLD PRODUCTION DATA FOR THE AREA IS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS (WITH UP TO 10 TO 15% ERROR): 1894-\$10,000; 1895-\$150,000; 1896-\$700,000; 1897-\$500,000; 1898-\$400,000 1899-\$250,000 1900-\$250,000 1901-\$200,000 1902-\$200,000 1903-\$200,000 1904-\$200,000 1905-\$200,000 1906-\$300,000 TOTAL-\$3,560,000. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT VALUES EXTEND ALONG A TOTAL LENGTH OF 23 MI. IN 1906, ABOUT 200 MEN WERE AT WORK IN THE DISTRICT ON ABOUT 60 TO 100 CLAIMS. MOST MINING WAS BY PICK AND SHOVEL METHODS, WITH A NUMBER OF STEAM BUCKET HOISTS, AND WINTER WORK AIDED BY STEAM THAWERS. (PP187 TO 189) THE AVERAGE VALUE OF GOLD IN BIRCH CREEK BASIN IS REPORTED AS \$17.73 PER OZ. (P191) IN 1898, THE INFLUX OF PROSPECTORS TO THE KLONDIKE, LED TO CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING ALONG STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON BETWEEN CIRCLE AND THE BOUNDARY. AS OF 1906, NO PLACERS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES. MOST OF THE PLACERS ON THE SOUTHERN TRIBUTARIES ARE NOT MORE THAN 10 TO 15 MI. FROM STEAMBOAT TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON. (PP198 TO 200)

**** REFN 02099 A 905907

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT (PRINDLE: BONNIFIELD AND KANTISHNA REGIONS) IT STATES, THE RICH SHALLOW DIGGINGS DISCOVERED IN THE KANTISHNA REGION IN 1905 WERE FOUND TO BE MORE LOCAL THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED, AND THE RESULTS OF 1906 WERE UNEQUAL TO EXPECTATION. DURING THE FALL OF 1905 THERE WAS MUCH TRAVEL BY STEAMER FROM FAIRBANKS. PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT WERE CARRIED AT \$40 A PIECE AND \$50 A TON, RESPECTIVELY, AND LANDED AT ROOSEVELT, ON MCKINLEY RIVER, OR AT DIAMOND, 60 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE BEARPAW. THE TOWN OF GLACIER ALSO WAS ESTABLISHED 12 MILES FROM DIAMOND, AT THE MOUTH OF GLACIER CREEK, ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE STEAMER LANDING AT DIAMOND AND THE PLACERS OF GLACIER CREEK. DURING THE WINTER OF 1905-6 THERE WAS MUCH TRAVEL BETWEEN ALL OF THESE PLACES AND THE CREEKS, AND THE WINTER TRAIL FROM FAIRBANKS UP CANTWELL RIVER TO THE ROAD HOUSE AT THE CROSSING AND THENCE OVERLAND WAS ALSO USED EXTENSIVELY. THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY FOUND MANY ALREADY ON THE BACK TRAIL. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906 THE TOWN OF ROOSEVELT, SITUATED AS IT WAS REMOTE FROM THE CREEKS ACROSS AN 18-MILE STRETCH OF SWAMPY TUNDRA, BECAME PRACTICALLY DESERTED, AND IN THE FALL THE MANY EMPTY CABINS OF GLACIER AND DIAMOND TESTIFIED WITH DEPRESSING EMPHASIS TO THE DECADENCE FROM THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR. (P213) THERE WAS NO LACK OF WATER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906, BUT IN A DRY SEASON THE SMALL CREEKS WOULD SHRINK BELOW THE ECONOMIC LIMIT. THE TIMBER RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HILLS ARE SCANTY.

THERE IS SOME FAIR TIMBER ALONG PARTS OF THE VALLEY OF MOOSE CREEK AND THIS INCREASES IN QUANTITY TOWARD THE MOUTH; BUT IN GENERAL THE LOCALITIES WHERE MINING IS DONE ARE ABOVE THE LIMITS OF GOOD TIMBER; AND LUMBER HAS TO BE PACKED FOR SEVERAL MILES. THE TOWN SITES OF GLACIER AND DIAMOND WERE WELL TIMBERED; AND THE VALLEYS OF THE BEARPAW AND KANTISHNA CONTAIN MANY SMALL AREAS OF FINE SPRUCE. STEAMER TRANSPORTATION DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906 WAS VERY IRREGULAR, AND THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE PLACERS TO THE POINTS WHERE IT IS POSSIBLE TO LAND SUPPLIES FROM STEAMERS IS RENDERED DIFFICULT ON ACCOUNT OF SHALLOU AREAS THAT IN PLACES WELL-NIGH BLOCK THE APPROACHES TO THE HILLS. UP TO THE PRESENT TIME BUT LITTLE ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO CONSTRUCT SUMMER TRAILS, AS MOST OF THE TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE CREEKS AND THE LOCAL SUPPLY POINTS HAS BEEN DONE IN WINTER. THE AURIFEROUS GRAVELS THUS FAR DISCOVERED ARE ADAPTED ONLY FOR SUMMER WORK WHEN SLUICING CAN BE DONE FROM ABOUT THE 1ST OF JUNE TO THE EARLY PART OF SEPTEMBER, AND THE RICH GROUND FIRST DISCOVERED HAS BEEN LARGELY WORKED OUT. THERE IS SOME GROUND STILL REMAINING THAT CONTAINS FAIR PAY, AND ABOUT 50 MEN INTENDED TO REMAIN DURING THE WINTER OF 1906-7 TO PROSPECT. (PP220-221) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02099 B 905907

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THE REGION KNOWN AS THE "BONNIFIELD COUNTRY" IS NAMED FOR JOHN E BONNIFIELD, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST MEN TO LOCATE IN THIS PART OF ALASKA. THE NAME REFERRED ORIGINALLY TO THE REGION IMMEDIATELY WEST OF WOOD RIVER; BUT AS PROSPECTORS EXPLORED VALLEYS FARTHER WEST THE NAME CAME TO BE USED IN A BROADER SENSE; AND FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS REPORT INCLUDES ALL AREAS OF PLACER MINING BETWEEN WOOD RIVER AND THE CANTWELL, 50 MILES FARTHER WEST. THE REGION IS DIFFICULT OF ACCESS IN SUMMER. THE WATERWAYS ARE NOT EASILY NAVIGABLE; EVEN FOR SMALL BOATS, YET SUPPLIES ARE SOMETIMES BROUGHT IN THEM ABOUT 40 MILES UPSTREAM TO POINTS A DOZEN MILES OR MORE FROM THE HILLS, WHENCE THEY ARE TRANSPORTED OVERLAND BY HAN OR HORSE POWER ABOUT 20 MILES TO THE CREEKS WHERE THEY ARE TO BE USED. PACK TRAINS ARE OCCASIONALLY TAKEN OVER THE FLATS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF WOOD RIVER; BUT THIS METHOD IS EXPENSIVE; MOST OF THE SUPPLIES ARE TRANSPORTED DURING THE WINTER; WHEN STREAMS AFFORD GOOD TRAVELING FOR DOG OR HORSE SLEDS AND THE TIME CONSUMED FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE CREEKS WHERE MINING IS IN PROGRESS IS BUT A FEW DAYS. (P207) THE REGION IS DELIMITED ON THE SOUTH ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE FLATS BY PROMINENT EASTWARD-TRENDING RIDGES WHICH OVERLOOK IT; THE AREA BETWEEN THESE RIDGES AND THE FLATS CONTAINS SEVERAL RIDGES APPROXIMATELY PARALLEL, WITH ALTITUDES OF 4,000 FEET AND INTERVENING SPACES A FEW MILES IN WIDTH AT A LEVEL 2,000 FEET BELOW THAT OF THE RIDGES. ISOLATED PROMINENCES LIKE JUMBO DONE FORM IMPORTANT LANDMARKS AND THE AREA IS ONE OF DIVERSITY. (P207) THE MOST STRIKING CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DRAINAGE AND ONE THAT FINDS EXPLANATION IN THE DIFFERENT CONDITIONS THAT ONCE PREVAILED IS THE FACT THAT THE STREAMS IN GENERAL HAVE CUT CANYONS IN RIDGE AFTER RIDGE IN THEIR NORTHWARD PROGRESS TOWARD THE FLATS. THESE CANYONS ARE FOR THE MOST PART NARROW, AND TALUS FROM THE OVERTOWERING CLIFFS OBSTRUCTS THE STREAMS. THE INTERVENING PARTS OF THE VALLEYS ARE IN GENERAL OPEN, AND GRAVEL PLAINS UP TO 1,000 FEET OR MORE IN WIDTH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. THE GRAVELS INCLUDE ANGULAR BOWLERS FROM THE HARD BEDROCK; FINER MATERIAL OF THE SAME NATURE, AND A LARGE PROPORTION OF WELL-WASHED GRAVELS; IN THE MAIN RATHER FINE, WHICH HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM THE UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS THAT OCCUPY LARGE AREAS IN THE LONGITUDINAL VALLEYS. THE CREEKS ON WHICH MOST WORK HAS BEEN DONE ARE TOTATLANIKA WITH ITS TRIBUTARY HOMESTAKE, GRUBSTAKE, ROOSEVELT, AND HEARST CREEKS, TRIBUTARIES OF THE TATLANIKA; AND GOLD KING CREEK, WHICH FLOWS INDEPENDENTLY OUT OF THE HILLS INTO THE FLATS. (P207-208) THE CREEKS OF THE BONNIFIELD REGION MAY BE DIVIDED INTO TWO CLASSES THOSE THAT HAVE, IN A PART OF THEIR VALLEYS AT LEAST, CUT INTO HARD BED ROCK; AND THOSE THAT ARE STILL CUTTING THEIR VALLEYS ENTIRELY IN UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS, INCLUDING GRAVELS, SANDS, CLAYS, AND COAL BEDS.

**** REFN 02099 C 905907

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THE GREATEST PART OF THE GOLD HAS, IN ALL PROBABILITY BEEN DERIVED FROM THE THICK GRAVELS. THE FORM OF ITS OCCURRENCE IN THESE THICK DEPOSITS IS UNKNOWN. IT MAY BE REGULARLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THEM, IT MAY BE CONFINED TO SOME PARTICULAR STRATUM IN WHICH IT IS SPREAD BROADLY, OR IT MAY OCCUR AS A MORE OR LESS CLEARLY DEFINED PAY STREAK. THE MATERIAL OF THE GRAVELS IS ALL FOUND IN THE RANGES TO THE SOUTH. THE GRAVELS WERE

DEPOSITED UNDER CONDITIONS MUCH DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF THE PRESENT TIME AND ARE PROBABLY MIXED IN THEIR UPPER PART WITH SOME GLACIAL MATERIAL. (P212) THE ONLY GENERAL TEST OF THE VALUES THAT THESE GRAVELS MAY CONTAIN THUS FAR AVAILABLE IS THAT AFFORDED BY THE GOLD FOUND IN THE GRAVELS OF THE PRESENT STREAMS. ALTHOUGH FAIR PAY HAS BEEN FOUND IN PLACES ON SOME OF THE CREEKS, IT WOULD SEEM THAT IF THE HIGH GRAVELS CARRIED NOTEWORTHY VALUES THE PLACERS DERIVED FROM THEM WOULD BE MUCH RICHER THAN THEY HAVE YET PROVED. ALL THE WORK HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED ON A SMALL SCALE UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS. MOST OF THE MINING IS BEING DONE ABOVE THE TIMBER LINE. THE WORK IS HAMPERED AND IN SOME PLACES BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY LACK OF WATER. THE SOFT NATURE OF THE BED ROCK IN SOME OF THE CREEKS MEANS A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF MATERIAL THAT CLOGS THE WORK AND COMPLICATES THE SITUATION CAUSED BY LACK OF WATER. IN GENERAL IT MAY BE SAID THAT THE QUANTITY OF GOLD IS NOT SUCH AS TO OVERSHADOW THE ECONOMIC FACTORS OF WATER SUPPLY, CHARACTER OF BED ROCK, PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF BOWLERS IN THE GRAVELS, TIMBER RESOURCES, AND TRANSPORTATION, BUT THAT IN EVERY CASE THESE ARE THE DETERMINING FACTORS IN THE SITUATION. (P212-213)

**** REFN 02105 880907
 LUPR 30 50 60 42 22
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, MINING, RIVER
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1907 BY ALFRED H. BROOKS IS A SURVEY OF MINING PRODUCTION DURING THAT YEAR. THE VALUE OF PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1907 IS ESTIMATED AT \$16,400,000 COMPARED TO \$3,200,000 PRODUCED FROM LODE MINES. (P32) ON PAGE 32 IS A TABLE SHOWING YEARLY PRODUCTION AND VALUES FOR GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER FROM 1880 TO 1907. ON PAGE 33 IS A TABLE SHOWING GOLD PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS FOR THE SAME YEARS. THE PACIFIC COAST BELT PRODUCTION WAS MOSTLY FROM LODE MINES, FOR A TOTAL VALUE OF \$40,520,194. THE PLACER MINES IN THAT DISTRICT YIELD LESS THAN \$100,000 ANNUALLY. THE COOK INLET COPPER RIVER DISTRICT IS ALL PLACERS, INCLUDING THE NIGINA, CHISTOCHINA, SUNRISE, AND YENTNA DISTRICTS, AND PRODUCED A TOTAL OF \$3,267,000. THE YUKON BASIN, NEARLY ALL PLACER MINES, PRODUCED \$35,081,000, AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA, NEARLY ALL PLACERS, PRODUCED \$44,262,700. IN 1906 THERE WERE 13 GOLD AND SILVER MINES PRODUCING. IN 1907 THERE WERE 12. THERE WERE 14 PRODUCING COPPER MINES IN 1906, 15 IN 1907 UNTIL DEPRESSION CLOSED MOST OF THEM IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1907. IN 1906, ALL LODE MINES IN ALASKA PRODUCED 1,510,185 SHORT TONS, AN INCREASE OF 87,670 TONS OVER 1905. 1,404,456 TONS OF SILICEOUS ORE WERE MINED IN 1906, OF WHICH 1,353,286 CAME FROM THE TREADWELL MINES ON DOUGLAS ISLAND. (P35) IN 1907 ALL PLACER MINES IN ALASKA TOGETHER PRODUCED \$16,400,000 IN GOLD. IN 1906 THEY PRODUCED \$18,607,000. HALF THE 1907 PRODUCTION CAME FROM THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, WITH THE SEWARD PENINSULA SECOND AT \$7,000,000. (P36) FROM 1888 TO 1907, 32,518 SHORT TONS OF COAL VALUED AT \$270,329 WAS PRODUCED IN ALL OF ALASKA. (P51)

**** REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339904913000947000559005470
 HOUT N671914 W1501023 F290N 0120W 23
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST EMMA CREEK WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS IN THE KOYUKUK REGION IN 1907. THIS CREEK WAS MINED BY OPEN-CUT METHOD. (P45)

**** REFN 02106
 KEYW NONE
 ABST "PROSPECTING AND MINING GOLD PLACER S IN ALASKA" BY JOHN POWER HUTCHINS DESCRIBES VARIOUS TECHNIQUES OF PLACER MINING AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN ALASKA. HE MENTIONS NO WATER BODIES. THE DISCUSSION IS IN VERY GENERAL TERMS

**** REFN 02109 907
 STOR 1612
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST "THE BUILDING STONES AND MATERIALS OF SOUTH EASTERN ALASKA" WAS WRITTEN BY CHARLES W WRIGHT AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1907. STONES OF HIGH QUALITY ARE NECESSARY TO COMPETE WITH THE PACIFIC COAST MARKET DUE TO THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4315

HIGH SHIPPING COST, OVER A LONG DISTANCE. GYPSUM ABOVE IS BEING MINED AT A PROFIT, OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS LIKE CEMENT AND CLAY ARE NOT PLENTIFUL. (P116) LARGE DEPOSITS OF CLAY OCCUR AT THE HEAD OF VALLENAR BAY AND ALONG THE BANKS AND DELTAS OF MANY OF THE GLACIAL STREAMS. (P126)

**** REFN 02109 907

STOR 1612
LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST "THE BUILDING STONES AND MATERIALS OF SOUTH EASTERN ALASKA" WAS WRITTEN BY CHARLES W. WRIGHT AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1907. STONES OF HIGH QUALITY ARE NECESSARY TO COMPETE WITH THE PACIFIC COAST MARKET DUE TO THE HIGH SHIPPING COST, OVER A LONG DISTANCE. GYPSUM ABOVE IS BEING MINED AT A PROFIT, OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS LIKE CEMENT AND CLAY ARE NOT PLENTIFUL. (P116) LARGE DEPOSITS OF CLAY OCCUR AT THE HEAD OF VALLENAR BAY AND ALONG THE BANKS AND DELTAS OF MANY OF THE GLACIAL STREAMS. (P126)

**** REFN 02110

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02110 907

STOR 1610
LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE KOTSINA AND CHITINA VALLEYS, COPPER RIVER REGION" BY FRED H. HOFFIT AND A. G. HADDEN IS A U S G S REPORT FROM BULLETIN 345, 1907. THESE COPPER REGIONS CAN BE REACHED ONLY BY LONG HARD JOURNEYS OVER TRAILS WHICH, ALTHOUGH THEIR VALUE TO THE PROSPECTOR AND TRAVELER CAN HARDLY BE OVERESTIMATED, STILL LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED. (P127) FURTHER INFORMATION ON OTHER WATER BODIES IS FOUND IN THIS REPORT, HOWEVER, THIS WAS DUPLICATED IN A LATER ARTICLE AND PREVIOUSLY ABSTRACTED, REF #2121.

**** REFN 02110 907

STOR 1610
LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, GENERAL, RIVER

ABST U S G S BULLETIN 345. TRAVELERS FOR KOTSINA AND CHITINA RIVERS FOLLOW THE SAME TRAIL EAST FROM COPPER RIVER CROSSING FOR 8 MILES TO HORSE CREEK, WHERE THE TRAIL DIVIDES, ONE BRANCH GOING NE TO WILLOW CREEK AND THE UPPER KOTSINA, THE OTHER SE UP THE CHITINA VALLEY. FROM WILLOW CREEK THE NORTHERLY TRAIL FOLLOWS THE RIGHT BANK OF KOTSINA RIVER AND CROSSES THE LOWER END OF LONG GLACIER. THERE IS A BRIDGE OVER KLUVESNA CREEK AND ANOTHER OVER KOTSINA RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK. THE HUBBARD-ELLIOTT CO HAS BUILT A BRIDGE OVER KOTSINA AT THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK. (P129) A BRIDGE WAS RECENTLY BUILT BY THE GOVERNMENT OVER KOTSINA RIVER WHERE THE CHITINA TRAIL CROSSES IT, FROM WHICH POINT THE TRAIL E ALONG THE FOOTHILLS OF THE WRANGELLS, CROSSING KUSKULANA RIVER 3 MILES BELOW THE GLACIER AND REACHING THE HEAD OF CHOKOSNA RIVER AND THE LAKINA BY WAY OF KUSKULA RIVER. ASCENDING EOLIN CREEK, IT LEADS THROUGH KENNECOTT PASS AND DOWN FOURTH OF JULY CREEK TO KENNECOTT GLACIER AND KENNECOTT RIVER, WHICH IS CROSSED ON THE GLACIER ICE. A GOOD TRAIL LEADS TO THE BONANZA PROPERTY FROM THE LOWER END OF THE GLACIER. ANOTHER TRAIL LEADS DOWN MCCARTHY CREEK FOR 4 MILES EXTENDS TO NIZINA RIVER, FROM WHICH DAN AND CHITITU CREEKS AND THE CHITISTONE RIVER ARE EASILY REACHED. NIZINA RIVER MUST BE FORDED, A TASK WHICH MAY BE DIFFICULT IF THE WATER IS HIGH. THERE ARE NO BRIDGES EAST OF KOTSINA RIVER, BUT THE ONLY RIVERS LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE ARE THE KUSKULANA, LAKINA AND NIZINA. (P130)

**** REFN 02111

LUPR 53
KEYW NONE

ABST "NOTES ON COPPER PROJECTS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND" WRITTEN BY FRED H. HOFFIT IN 1907 CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION FOR THIS STUDY.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4316

**** REFN 02112 898
STOR 1603
LUPR 34 35 36 33 32
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST OCCURRENCE OF GOLD IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION L. H. PRINDLE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (P179-186)
PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION UP TO AND INCLUDING 1907 WAS WORTH APPROXIMATELY
\$33,500,000. OR NEARLY ONE-THIRD THE TOTAL GOLD PRODUCTION OF ALASKA. (P179) MAPPING OF THE REGION BEGAN IN
1898 WITH THE MAPPING OF THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT. WORK HAD BEEN CARRIED ON CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1903. (P179)
BENCH GRAVELS IN THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT REACH A HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 300 FT ABOVE THE STREAM LEVELS. IN THE
RAMPART REGION SUCH BENCHES ARE AS MUCH AS 500 FT ABOVE THE VALLEY FLOORS. (P181) AVAILABLE EVIDENCE IN THE
YUKON-TANANA REGION INDICATED THAT THE ORIGIN OF GOLD WAS BY MECHANICAL, ABRASIVE SEPARATION OF CONSTITUENTS
IN THE BEDROCK. (P182) PLACER GOLD OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IS TRACEABLE TO QUARTZ VEINS IN PRE-ORDOVICIAN
SCHISTS, TO PALEOZOIC PHYLLITES AND PROBABLY TO CRETACEOUS SLATES. PLACER GOLD IS ALSO TRACEABLE TO CALCITE
VEINS IN ROCKS OF PALEOZOIC AGE IN CONTACT WITH IGNEOUS ROCKS. PLACER GOLD IS FURTHER RELATED TO QUARTZ VEINS
AND SITUATED AREAS OF SECONDARY ORIGIN IN IGNEOUS ROCKS. (P184)

**** REFN 02113 900907
STOR 1603
LUPR 36
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY
ABST THE FORTY MILE GOLD PLACER DISTRICT L. H. PRINDLE 1908. PROVIDES A GENERAL ECONOMIC VIEW OF THE 40-MILE GOLD
DISTRICT IN THE EARLY 1900'S. THE AREA INCLUDED SPANS THE 141ST TO THE 142 MERIDIAN AND THE 64TH AND THE 65TH
PARALLELS. IN 1907 THE AREA PRODUCED \$150,000. WORTH OF PLACER GOLD. (P187) MOST OF THE LARGER STREAMS IN
THIS AREA EXHIBIT BENCHING AND BENCHES VARY FROM A FEW FEET TO 300 FT HIGH. THE LOWER VALLEYS OF MOST OF THE
TRIBUTARIES TO THE FORTY MILE ARE CONTAINED IN NARROW CANYONS. (P188)

**** REFN 02114 907
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT C. C. COVERT 1909. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP198-205. IN 1907
THE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BEGAN MONITORING STREAMS FOR FLOW BY MEANS OF GAGES IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT FOR
THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING TOTAL FLOW, DETERMINING DISTRIBUTION OF FLOW DURING THE OPEN SEASON AND THE
COLLECTION OF GENERAL DATA OF CONDITIONS EFFECTING WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT AND MODIFICATION. (P198)

**** REFN 02117 907
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST "THE MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE LOST RIVER AND BROOKS MOUNTAIN REGION, SEWARD PENINSULA", (PART OF USGS BULLETIN
345), WRITTEN BY ALFRED KNOPF IN 1907, IS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MINERALS FOUND IN THE AREA.

**** REFN 02119 905908
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL,LAKE,RIVER,GLACIER,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN.
ABST "KETCHIKAN AND WRANGELL MINING DISTRICTS, AK", BY F. E. WRIGHT AND CHARLES WILL WRIGHT IS A REPORT OF A
RECONNAISSANCE DONE IN 1905-1906 OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES IN THESE AREAS. THE "MAINLAND BELT" INCLUDES THE
MAINLAND AREA AND THE ISLANDS WHICH LIE E OF A LINE EXTENDING FROM DIXON ENTRANCE THROUGH CLARENCE STRAIT AND
DUNCAN CANAL TO FREDERICK SOUND. THE LAND FORMS INDICATE AN INTENSELY GLACIATED REGION. THE MAINLAND BELT IS
INTRICATELY DISSECTED BY NARROW STEEP SIDED VALLEYS HEADING IN MOUNTAINOUS CANYONS, MANY OF WHICH ARE FILLED
WITH SNOW OR IN GLACIAL CIRQUES, MANY OF WHICH CONTAIN SMALL GLACIERS OR PATCHES OF ICE. THE INITIAL DESCENT
OF THESE VALLEYS IS STEEP, THE STREAMS OFTEN FORMING BEAUTIFUL WATERFALLS OF GREAT VOLUME AND POWER.
TRIBUTARY CREEKS OR RIVERS ENTER FROM BOTH SIDES, THE VALLEYS GRADUALLY WIDEN, AND THE VALLEY FLOORS BECOME
COVERED WITH A GRAVEL WASH OF GRAVEL, COBBLES, AND BOULDERS OF GRANITE. AS THE GRADE DECREASES, THE GRAVEL

BEDS BECOME DEEPER AND WIDER AND THE STREAM FLOWS AROUND THE FLANKS OF PRECIPITOUS MOUNTAIN SPURS AND ENTERS THE SEA AT THE HEAD OF SOME TIDEWATER INLET. (P24-5) ON KASAAN PENINSULA, VALLEYS WHICH EXTEND NORTHWARD FROM THE HEAD OF KASAAN BAY ARE BROAD AND CONTAIN MANY LAKES, AND IN THEM ARE DEEP DEPOSITS OF BOULDERS EMBEDDED IN GLACIAL CLAY. (P110) THE BOOK WAS PRINTED IN 1908 AND CONTAINS SEVERAL REFERENCES AFTER THE RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY WAS DONE.

**** REFN 02120 907
 KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, TIDE, LAND TRANSPORTATION
 ABST "GEOLOGY OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA TIN DEPOSITS, AK," BY ADOLPH KNOFF IS A REPORT OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE AREA BY THE AUTHDR IN SUMMER 1907. NUMEROUS LAKES DOT THE LANDSCAPE AND THE STREAMS WIND ACROSS THE COASTAL PLAIN IN TORTUOUS COURSES EMPIRYING INTO BROAD LAGOONS. IN THE VICINITY OF SHISHNAREF INLET THE LOWER STRETCHES OF THE STREAMS ARE AFFECTED BY THE TIDAL EBB & FLOW. BROAD STREAM VALLEYS PENETRATE THE YORK MTS FROM BOTH THE BERING SEA AND ARCTIC SIDES AND RENDER THEM EASILY ACCESSIBLE, SO THAT WAGONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN ACROSS THEM AT A NUMBER OF POINTS WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. IN THE YORK PLATEAU, THE LARGER STREAMS HAVE CUT WIDE, SHALLOW VALLEYS WHICH FURNISH GOOD WAGON ROADWAYS OF EASY GRADE. (PP9-10)

**** REFN 02121 A 885907
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, WATER LEVEL, MAP
 ABST "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE KOTSINA-CHITINA REGION, ALASKA" BY FRED H. MOFFIT AND A. G. MADDREN OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IS A DESCRIPTION OF MINING AND PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES IN THE KOTSINA-CHITINA RIVERS AREA, BASED ON FIELD INVESTIGATIONS IN 1907. IN 1885 THERE WAS AN EXPLORATION OF THE CHITINA RIVER VALLEY ALONG WITH PORTIONS OF THE VALLEYS OF THE COPPER, TANANA, KOYUKUK, AND YUKON RIVERS, AND ASCENDING THE CHITINA RIVER ON THE ICE FROM TARRAL TO NIKOLAI HOUSE NEAR THE MOUTH OF DAN CREEK. THE REPORT OF THIS EXPEDITION MADE NOTE OF COPPER "IN THE VICINITY OF CHITISTONE RIVER, OR NIZINA RIVER, AS IT IS NOW CALLED". IN 1891 THERE WAS A USGS EXPEDITION, ENTERING CHITINA RIVER VALLEY BY WAY OF SKOLAI PASS. THEY DESCENDED NIZINA RIVER NEARLY TO DAN CREEK ON FOOT, BUT AFTER BUILDING A CANVAS BOAT, CONTINUED THEIR JOURNEY DOWN NIZINA, CHITINA, AND COPPER RIVERS TO THE COAST. IN 1900 A GEOLOGIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CHITINA AND HANAGITA VALLEYS AND OF THE LOWER COPPER RIVER WAS MADE. IN 1902, THERE WAS A USGS INVESTIGATION OF THE COPPER PROSPECTS OF KOTSINA RIVER AND ELLIOT CREEK. (P10) THE KOTSINA-CHITINA REGION MAY BE REACHED FROM VALDEZ IN SUMMER BY THE GOVERNMENT TRAIL BETWEEN VALDEZ AND EAGLE, AND IN WINTER EITHER BY THE SAME ROUTE OR BY WAY OF TASNUN AND COPPER RIVERS. SKOLAI PASS IS NOW FREQUENTLY CROSSED BY THOSE GOING FROM NIZINA RIVER TO THE HEAD OF THE WHITE, OR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION, AND IT IS REPORTED THAT TWO PROSPECTORS WENT FROM YAKTAG ON THE COAST TO CHITINA RIVER BY WAY OF THE TANANA RIVER GLACIER. THE GOVERNMENT TRAIL IS THE ROUTE ALWAYS FOLLOWED IN THE SUMMER, AND THE ONE USUALLY CHOSEN IN THE WINTER. LEAVING VALDEZ THE MAIN TRAIL IS FOLLOWED TILL TONSINA RIVER BRIDGE IS CROSSED. FROM THERE A SECOND TRAIL LEADS EASTWARD ABOUT 25 MILES ALONG THE HIGH BLUFF NORTH OF TONSINA RIVER TO COPPER RIVER; THE TOTAL DISTANCE FROM VALDEZ BEING APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES. COPPER RIVER IS CROSSED AT A POINT 2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TONSINA RIVER VIA A FERRY SERVICE USING TWO SMALL BOATS. AFTER CROSSING THE COPPER RIVER THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE EAST BANK FOR 6 MILE AND, LEAVING THE RIVER, PROCEEDS NORTHEAST 3 MILES TO HORSE CREEK, WHERE IT DIVIDES, ONE BRANCH LEADING NORTHEAST TO UPPER KOTSINA VALLEY AND ELLIOT CREEK, THE OTHER SOUTHEAST TO THE COPPER CAMPS AND GOLD PLACERS OF CHITINA VALLEY. THE TASNUNA-COPPER RIVER ROUTE FROM VALDEZ TO CHITINA RIVER CAN BE USED ONLY WHEN THE RIVER IS FROZEN OVER, FOR THE TRAIL IS ON ICE ALL THE WAY AFTER LEAVING TASNUNA RIVER. SUPPLIES FOR THE CHITINA VALLEY LEAVE COPPER RIVER ON REACHING CHITINA RIVER AND ARE CARRIED UP THAT STREAM. THE ADVANTAGE OF THE TASNUNA RIVER ROUTE IS THE SAVING OF TIME UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS BY THE POSSIBILITY OF HAULING HEAVY LOADS. (P13)

**** REFN 02121 B 885907
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, WATER LEVEL, MAP
 ABST A SNOW PLOW IS USED TO BREAK A TRAIL, OVER WHICH THE FREIGHT IS HAULED ON HEAVY BOBS IN PLACE OF THE NARROW DOUBLE-ENDED SLEDS EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE. THE GOVERNMENT TRAIL HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING KEPT OPEN ALL WINTER.

SINCE IT IS A MAIL ROUTE. OF THE TWO TRAILS IN THE KOTSINA-CHITINA AREA LEADING FROM HORSE CREEK, THE KOTSINA TRAIL AND THE CHITINA VALLEY TRAIL, THE KOTSINA TRAIL PROCEEDS NORTHEAST TO HILLOW CREEK, AND AFTER THE HUBBARD-ELLIOT BRIDGE OVER THE KOTSINA HAS BEEN CROSSED, A BRANCH TRAIL LEADS TO ELLIOT CREEK. THE MAIN TRAIL CONTINUES ON THE NORTHWEST BANK OF THE KOTSINA INTO KOTSINA VALLEY. THE STREAM ISSUING FROM LONG GLACIER IS CROSSED ON ICE AT THE GLACIER'S LOWER END, AND BRIDGES OVER THE KLUVESNA AND OVER KOTSINA RIVER NEAR ROCK CREEK OBLVIATE MOST OF THE DIFFICULTIES PREVIOUSLY ENCOUNTERED BY THESE STREAMS. THE CHITINA VALLEY TRAIL RUNS SOUTHEASTWARD FROM HORSE CREEK AND REACHES KOTSINA RIVER AT A POINT 8 MILES BELOW HILLOW CREEK, WHERE A BRIDGE WAS RECENTLY BUILT BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE TRAIL CONTINUES FROM THERE EASTWARD ALONG THE WRANGELL MT Foothills, CROSSING KUSKULANA RIVER 3 MILES BELOW THE GLACIER AND REACHING CHOKOSNA RIVER AND THE LAKINA BY WAY OF KUSKULANA PASS. ASCENDING FOHLIN CREEK, IT PROCEEDS BY WAY OF BEAR AND FOURTH OF JULY CREEKS TO KENNICOTT GLACIER AND RIVER, WHICH IS CROSSED ON THE GLACIER ICE. A GOOD TRAIL HAS BEEN BUILT FROM THE GLACIER'S LOWER END TO THE BONANZA PROPERTY. ANOTHER TRAIL ASCENDS MCCARTHY CREEK 4 MILES AND LANDS ON NIZINA RIVER AT A PLACE FROM WHICH CHITITU CREEK, DAN CREEK AND CHITISTONE RIVER ARE REACHED WITH EASE ONCE THE NIZINA HAS BEEN FORDED. THERE ARE NO BRIDGES EAST OF KOTSINA RIVER, AND THE GLACIAL STREAMS ARE VERY COLD AND SUBJECT TO RAPID CHANGES IN THE QUANTITY OF WATER CARRIED, BUT THE ONLY ONES LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE ARE THE KUSKULANA, LAKINA AND NIZINA. MOST PROSPECTORS LEAVING THE NIZINA COUNTRY DESCEND CHITINA AND COPPER RIVERS IN SMALL BOATS, EITHER LEAVING THE COPPER AT TASNUNA RIVER AND GOING OVERLAND TO VALDEZ OR FOLLOWING THE RIVER TO THE COAST AND LANDING IN EYAK OR ORCA. THE TRIP FROM THE MOUTH OF YOUNG CREEK TO TASNUNA RIVER, OVER 115 MILES, HAS BEEN MADE IN LESS THAN 20 RUNNING HOURS. A SKILLFULL BOATMAN WOULD HAVE LITTLE DIFFICULTY WITH THE COPPER OR CHITINA, BUT THE CANYON AT THE LOWER END OF NIZINA RIVER IS DANGEROUS, PARTICULARLY AT LOW WATER. (P14) IN JULY, 1907, A SMALL STEAMBOAT CALLED THE "CHITINA" MADE HER FIRST TRIP FROM TASNUNA RIVER TO COPPER CENTER, ON COPPER RIVER, AND TO THE NIZINA, ON CHITINA RIVER.

**** REFN 02121 C 885907

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, WATER LEVEL, MAP

ABST MATERIAL FOR HER CONSTRUCTION WAS CARRIED OVER THE SNOW FROM VALDEZ DURING THE PREVIOUS WINTER AND SHE WAS COMPLETED IN EARLY JULY, BUT AFTER THE TRIP UP THE RIVER WAS HAULED OUT FOR THE WINTER. SHE DRAWS VERY LITTLE WATER BUT WILL PROBABLY BE UNABLE TO RUN AFTER THE MIDDLE OF SUMMER, BECAUSE THE CHITINA IS MUCH LOWER IN THE FALL THAN DURING SPRING AND SUMMER. SHE CANNOT DESCEND COPPER RIVER FARTHER THAN ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS, 25 MILES BELOW TASNUNA RIVER. (P15) A MAP SHOWING THE DESCRIBED ROUTES WAS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT AND IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02122 886907

STOR 1603

LUPR 36 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, MAP, VEGETATION

ABST PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE REGION IN 1886. PRODUCTION REACHED ABOUT \$150,000 IN 1907. DREDGES WERE INTRODUCED IN 1907. USGS PARTY OF SPURR, GOODRICH AND SCHRADER INVESTIGATED THE PLACERS HERE IN 1896. (P8) EAGLE IS THE MAIN SUPPLY POINT FOR THIS DISTRICT ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE BORDER BUT

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STOR 1603

LUPR 36 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, MAP, VEGETATION

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MI COMPLETED TO AMERICAN CREEK, ROAD WORK IS ALSO BEING DONE TOWARD THE SEVENTYMILE AND ELSEWHERE IN THE DISTRICT. THE MAIN ROUTE FROM EAGLE TO VALDEZ PASSES THROUGH THE AREA AND PROVIDES MAIL SERVICE TO THE MINERS, CARRIED BY PACK TRAIN IN THE SUMMER. (P14) THE CANADIAN WAGON ROAD FROM DAWSON TO GLACIER, ABOUT 60 MI IN CANADA, IS PARTLY UTILIZED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES TO CREEKS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE NEAR THE BOUNDARY. THERE ARE STATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINE TO EAGLE, AT NORTH FORK AND AT KETCHUMSTUK (LATTER TWO OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF THIS QUADRANGLE). (P14) MINING IN THE FORTYMILE QUADRANGLE HAS BEEN DONE BY OPEN-CUT WORK, BY HYDRAULIC METHODS, BY DRIFTING, AND, DURING THE SEASON OF 1907, BY DREDGING. (P46-48) PRODUCTION OF PLACER GOLD OF THE QUADRANGLE, INCLUSIVE OF 1907, HAS BEEN ABOUT \$5,000,000. MOST OF THE GOLD IS TAKEN OUT BY WAY OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER. TABLE P49, SHOWS "PRODUCTION OF THE FORTYMILE AREA FOR THE YEARS 1904-1907." NO WORKABLE DEPOSITS OF COAL HAVE BEEN FOUND, BUT A SMALL AMOUNT OF LOCAL COAL HAS BEEN USED FOR BLACKSMITHING PURPOSES. (P49) SPRUCE IS THE PREDOMINANT TREE BUT BIRCH AND ASPEN ARE COMMON, AND A THICK GROWTH OF WILLOWS AND ALDERS ARE ALONG MANY STREAMS, DWARF BIRCH AND SCATTERED BUNCHES OF ALDERS ARE COMMON ON THE HIGHER RIDGES. MOSS IS A "WELL-NIGH UNIVERSAL COVERING." VEGETABLE GARDENS ARE CULTIVATED BY NEARLY EVERY MINER. (P12) FIG 2; P13, IS A "MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER IN THE FORTYMILE QUADRANGLE", AND IS INCLUDED HERE.

**** REFN 02122 898907

STOR 1603

LUPR 36 34

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, MAP

ABST FOR THIS USGS REPORT ON THE "FORTY MILE QUADRANGLE, YUKON-TANANA REGION", TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS WERE MADE BY E C BARNARD IN 1898; THE MAPPING BY L M PRINDLE, AUTHOR OF THE REPORT, DURING 1903-1907. THE QUADRANGLE IS DELIMITED BY MERIDIANS 141 AND 142 AND PARALLELS 64 AND 65. AREA IS ABOUT 70 MI IN LENGTH, NORTH TO SOUTH, AND 30 MI WIDE, AREA WAS TRAVERSED BY USGS PARTY OF PETERS AND BROOKS IN FALL OF 1899. THIS REPORT IS A "PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF THE GEOLOGY AND GOLD RESOURCES" OF THE REGION. (P5-9) IN RELIEF THE REGION IS CHARACTERIZED BY "UNDULATING, MORE OR LESS FLAT-TOPPED RIDGES", SOME "DOMES" AND GLACIER MOUNTAIN, BUT THE PREDOMINANT CHARACTERISTIC IS ONE OF UNIFORMITY, SEPARATED BY DEEP, RELATIVELY NARROW VALLEYS. THE DRAINAGE OF THE NORTHERN THIRD OF THE QUADRANGLE IS THE YUKON RIVER, AND ACTING ON AN AREA OF RELATIVELY HIGH RELIEF ADJACENT TO A MAJOR STREAM, HAS FORMED DEEP NARROW, HIGH-GRADE VALLEYS. FORTYMILE RIVER, FORMED BY THE UNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS, RECEIVES ALL THE DRAINAGE FROM THE SOUTHERN TWO-THIRDS OF THE QUADRANGLE. A FEW STREAMS ARE V-SHAPED, NEARLY TO THEIR MOUTHS; ORDINARILY, HOWEVER, THE STREAMS HAVE DEVELOPED A STREAM FLAT A FEW HUNDRED FEET IN WIDTH, SHARPLY DIFFERENTIATED FROM THE LATERAL SLOPES. THE GRADE OF PORTIONS OF THE SMALLER VALLEYS WHERE MINING IS IN PROGRESS RANGES FROM LESS THAN 80 TO MORE THAN 100 FT TO THE MILE. THE GRADE OF THE FORTYMILE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THIS QUADRANGLE IS PROBABLY ABOUT 6 FT TO THE MILE, AND THAT OF THE YUKON SOMEWHAT MORE THAN 1 FT TO THE MILE. THE STREAMS ARE SHALLOW AND RATHER SWIFT AND MOST OF THEM ARE CUTTING BEDROCK THROUGH A LARGE PART OF THEIR VALLEYS. ALL THE STREAMS EXCEPT THE FORTYMILE ARE EASILY FORDABLE ON FOOT AT ORDINARY STAGES OF WATER. THE QUANTITY OF WATER IN ALL STREAMS IS SUBJECT TO GREAT VARIATION DEPENDING ON RAINFALL. (P10) A CHARACTERISTIC OF MANY VALLEYS IN THE QUADRANGLE AREA IS THE PRESENCE OF BENCHES AT VARIOUS HEIGHTS, FROM A FEW FT TO MORE THAN 500 FT, ABOVE THE PRESENT LEVEL OF THE STREAM. STREAM DEPOSITS LEFT UPON SOME OF THE BENCHES HAVE PROVED TO BE "RICHLY AURIFEROUS." (P11) THE REGION IS COMPOSED OF HIGHLY METAMORPHOSED ROCKS, PREDOMINANTLY SCHISTS AND LIMESTONE. VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROCKS IS SHOWN IN A TABLE ON P16; AREAL DISTRIBUTION IS SHOWN ON THE GEOLOGIC MAP, PLATE V. THE QUADRANGLE IS NOT ONE OF A FEW WELL-DEFINED FORMATIONS MAINTAINING CONSTANT CHARACTER OVER AREAS OF CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, BUT ONE IN WHICH THERE IS WIDE VARIATION OF MATERIAL WITHIN NARROW LIMITS. THE METAMORPHIC ROCKS FORM NEARLY THE WHOLE OF THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE QUADRANGLE, AND THE NORTHERN HALF IS COMPOSED PREDOMINANTLY OF PALEOZOIC ROCKS AND MORE RECENT SEDIMENTS. (P15-16) A LISTING OF LOCATIONS IN THE QUADRANGLE FROM WHICH ROCK SAMPLES CONTAINING FOSSILS WERE TAKEN IS ON P26. (STREAMS REFERRED TO ARE OTHERWISE ABSTRACTED HERE.) "TOPOGRAPHICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP" AND "GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE MAP", PLATES IV AND V INCLUDED WITH THIS DOCUMENT, FOLLOWING P52.

**** REFN 02122 898907

STOR 1603

LUPR 36 34

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, MAP

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**** REFN 02123 A 880909

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, MINING, MAP

ABST "THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1908" BY A H BROOKS, 1909, USGS BULLETIN 379 A; THE MINING INDUSTRY IN ALASKA DURING 1908 DID NOT PROGRESS AS MUCH AS THE PREVIOUS YEAR DUE TO A BUSINESS DECLINE. GOLD PLACERS WERE AFFECTED BY THE LACK OF WATER IN THE YUKON AND SEWARD PENINSULA DISTRICTS, AND PRODUCTION WAS ABOUT \$1000000 LESS THAN IN 1907. HOWEVER, PRODUCTION OF LOSE MINES SAW A 22% INCREASE. HOWEVER, COPPER PRICES FELL 6.8 CENTS, RESULTING IN A DECREASE IN OUTPUT AND FUTURE MINING PREPARATIONS FOR THAT METAL, EVEN THOUGH THE MINES CONTINUED TO SHIP ORE. TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1908 WAS \$19,929,800. A TABLE (P22, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION OF ALASKA, 1907-8, BY TYPE. ANOTHER TABLE (P22, ALSO INCLUDED) SHOWS THE VALUE OF TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION OF ALASKA, 1880 TO 1908. PLATE I IS A RELIEF MAP OF CENTRAL ALASKA, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES. (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD). FURTHER DISCUSSION DETAILING THESE TABLES IS PROVIDED IN THE TEXT AS TO THE CAUSES OF THE FIGURE CHANGES, AND GENERAL ACTIVITY BY DISTRICT. (PP21 TO 23) A TABLE (P26, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) SHOWS THE SOURCES AND VALUE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER IN ALASKA, 1908, BY KINDS OF ORE AND IS ONLY IN ABOUT 10% IN ERROR. ANOTHER TABLE (P27, ALSO INCLUDED) SHOWS THE PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER IN ALASKA, 1880 TO 1908. STILL ANOTHER TABLE (P28, ALSO INCLUDED) SHOWS THE VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCTION BY DISTRICT, 1880 TO 1908. MUCH ECONOMIC INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN THE TEXT, BUT IN A GENERAL TYPE, TOTAL OR AVERAGE NATURE, BY STATE AND DISTRICT. STREAMS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY LOW GRADIENTS IN THE YUKON BASIN AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P37) THE FREIGHT RATE TO NOME IS ABOUT \$15 PER TON, AND ABOUT \$75 TO \$110 PER TON TO THE YUKON CAMPS. TRANSSHIPPING OVERLAND TO CAMPS FROM STEAMER RUNS FROM \$60 TO SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS PER TON. (P37) PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION TO FAIRBANKS RUNS ABOUT \$100, AND \$30 TO \$40 TO NOME. PAY IS GENERALLY \$5 TO \$6 PER DAY, WITH SUBSISTANCE COSTS AT \$1 TO \$1.50 PER MAN PER DAY AT NOME, AND \$2.50 TO \$3 AT THE YUKON CAMPS. COAL COSTS \$15

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4321

TO \$18 PER TON AT NONE, AND WOOD AT THE YUKON RANGES \$7 TO \$12 PER CORD. (PP37 TO 38)

- **** REFN 02123 B. 880909
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, MINING, MAP
 ABST THE DOCUMENT DOES CONTAIN SOME INFORMATION ON MINING DEVELOPMENTS ON GOLD CREEK AND PORCUPINE CREEK IN THE SOUTHEAST. (P51) IN THE SUNRISE DISTRICT, THE NORTHERN PART OF KENAI PENINSULA, HILLS, CANYON, LYNX, GULCH, EAST FORK AND SIXMILE CREEKS WERE PRODUCTIVE IN 1908 WITH 50 MEN WORKING 10 CLAIMS WITH A \$20,000 OUTPUT. (P52) TABLES (P60 AND P 60, INCLUDED) SHOW OTHER MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUES IN ALASKA BETWEEN 1888 AND 1908.
- **** REFN 02124 909
 KEYW NONE
 ABST "THE POSSIBLE USE OF PEAT FUEL IN ALASKA," 1909 BY CHARLES A DAVIS EXAMINES THE FEASIBILITY OF PEAT USE IN ALASKA AND EXPLAINS PREPARATION METHODS.
- **** REFN 02133 908
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, RIVER
 ABST A G MADDREN DESCRIBES THE "GOLD PLACERS OF THE RUBY CREEK DISTRICT" IN THIS 1908 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT. THE DISTRICT LIES WITHIN THE ST MICHAEL AREA AND CAN BE REACHED BY WAY OF THE YUKON RIVER. THE DRAINAGE OF THE AREA CHARACTERIZES A LOW, ROLLING REGION. "NONE OF THE STREAMS CARRY MUCH WATER AND THEIR GRADES ARE NOT STEEP." (P230) THE WHITE SPRUCE IS THE ONLY TREE OF IMPORTANCE IN THE RUBY CREEK DISTRICT. IT GROWS TO A "GOOD SIZE" ONLY ON THE FLATS, BEING SMALL AND SCRUBBY ON THE HILLS. (P231) PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON BOSTON, SOLATNA, BEAVER AND DOME CREEKS AND ON HELOZI GULCH.
- **** REFN 02134 907908
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST A G MADDREN WRITES BRIEFLY OF THE "PLACERS OF THE GOLD HILL DISTRICT" IN HIS 1908 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT. HE EXAMINED THE AREA BETWEEN JUNE 25-JULY 4, 1908. THE DISTRICT COVERS ABOUT 600 SQ MI FROM THE CENTRAL YUKON VALLEY, WESTWARD TO THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF THE VALLEY OF TOZITNA RIVER. THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO OPEN A LODE MINE IN INTERIOR ALASKA WAS PROBABLY MADE AT GOLD HILL AROUND 1890. ALTHOUGH A 110 FT TUNNEL WAS USED TO PROSPECT NO ACTUAL MINE OCCURRED. DURING THE WINTER OF 1907-1908 APPROXIMATELY 20 HOLES WERE DUG IN THE FROZEN STREAM DEPOSITS. WOOD FIRES FOR THAWING THE GROUND WERE USED SINCE NO STEAM PLANTS EXISTED IN THE DISTRICT. BY THE SUMMER OF 1908, OPEN-CUT GROUND-SLUICING OPERATIONS HAD STARTED, BUT LITTLE GOLD HAD BEEN PRODUCED, OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF WATER CAUSED BY THE UNUSUAL DRYNESS THAT YEAR. AUTHOR NOTES 25 MEN PROSPECTED THE AREA BETWEEN 1907-1908. (P234-237)
- **** REFN 02135 906908
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY
 ABST A G MADDREN DESCRIBES THE "GOLD PLACERS OF THE INNOKO DISTRICT" AFTER HAVING EXAMINED THE REGION DURING AUG AND SEPTEMBER 1908. HIS FINDINGS ARE INCLUDED IN THE USGS BULLETIN NUMBER 379 E. APPROXIMATELY 150 MEN SPENT THE WINTER OF 1907-1908 IN THE INNOKO PRECINCT, ALTHOUGH MOST OF THEIR TIME WAS NOT SPENT IN PROSPECTING. THE GREATER PART OF THEIR TIME WAS SPENT IN OBTAINING FOOD AND SUPPLIES FROM THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. THOSE HOLES THAT WERE SUNK WERE DONE ON GANES, LITTLE AND OPHIR CREEKS. (P239) BETWEEN 1906-1908 AN ESTIMATED 1500 PERSONS ARE THOUGHT TO HAVE VISITED THE INNOKO WATERS SEARCHING FOR GOLD. IN DISCUSSING THE COST OF SHIPPING GOODS FROM FAIRBANKS INTO THE INNOKO AREA, THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE FREIGHT CHARGE FROM FAIRBANKS TO DISHKAKET, 1014 MILES, WAS ABOUT 80 DOLLARS A TON. ONE COMPANY WAS SAID TO CHARGE 36 DOLLARS A TON TO SHIP FREIGHT FROM ANVIK TO DISHKAKET. (P247)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4322

**** REFN 02138 908
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP, GENERAL
ABST MINING IN THE FAIR HAVEN PRECINCT F. F. HENSHAW 1908 US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP355-369. SEE FIGURE 21 SKETCH MAP OF PART OF FAIR HAVEN PRECINCT.

**** REFN 02143
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02144 909
KEYW NONE
ABST THIS USGS REPORT ON "THE PREPARATION AND USE OF PEAT AS FUEL," BY C.A. DAVIS, 1909, EXCEPT FOR VERY GENERAL AND SKETCHY REFERENCES HAS NO INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THIS PROJECT. INCLUDED IN USGS BULLETIN 442, "MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA," 1909.

**** REFN 02146
KEYW NONE
ABST A KNOPF WRITES OF HIS ONE DAY FINDINGS, JULY 1909, CONCERNING THE OCCURRENCE OF IRON ORE NEAR THE TOWN OF HAINES. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02147 908909
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS DOCUMENT, WRITTEN BY JOHN C HOLT, IN 1909 DISCUSSES THE INVESTIGATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA REGARDING THE WATER POWER OF THE REGION. THE INFORMATION DISCUSSED BRIEFLY DESCRIBES, IN A VERY GENERAL MANNER, THE RUN-OFF CHARACTERISTICS OF STREAMS IN THE AREA. REFERENCE IS MADE TO DATA OBTAINED FROM A SPECIAL WATER-POWER CENSUS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU WHICH STATES THAT IN 1908 102 WATER WHEELS WERE IN OPERATION IN ALASKA. FROM THOSE WHEELS 16,319 HORSEPOWER WAS PRODUCED. A TABLE ON PAGE 157 OF THE DOCUMENT IDENTIFIES THE COMPANIES, THE TYPE OF INDUSTRY EACH WAS INVOLVED IN, THE LOCATION OF THE WATER WHEELS AND THE NUMBER OF HORSEPOWER PRODUCED BY THE WHEELS. (P156-157) THE HORSEPOWER FIGURES WERE NOT VERIFIED AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE SOMEWHAT LARGE.

**** REFN 02148 908909
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST F H MOFFIT WRITES OF THE MINING IN THE CHITINA DISTRICT, 1909. MENTION IS MADE OF THE CLAIMS OF THE HOUGHTON ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY AND OF THE MOTHER LODE COMPANY. BOTH ARE ABOUT 1/2 MILE NE OF THE BONANZA MINE AND ACROSS THE RIDGE SEPARATING BONANZA CREEK FROM A TRIBUTARY OF MCCARTHY CREEK. (P160) COPPER MINERALS WERE PRESENT ON AND NEAR THE CLAIMS. PLACER MINING WAS CARRIED ON NEAR RADAR, IDAHO AND SEATTLE GULCH. (P162) MAPPING OF THE GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS OF THE NIZINA DISTRICT WAS BEGUN IN JULY 1909 AND COMPLETED IN SEPTEMBER. (P163) MENTION IS MADE OF THE AERIAL TRAMWAY, ABOUT 3 MILES LONG, THAT CARRIES ORE FROM THE BONANZA MINE TO THE ORE BUNKERS NEAR THE MOUTH OF NATIONAL CREEK. CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRAMWAY BEGUN IN 1908 AND WAS OPERATING BY AUG 1909. IT HAS A CARRYING CAPACITY OF 100 TONS A DAY. (P160)

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**** REFN 02151 909

STOR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAKE

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM V-S-G-S. DOCUMENT 442-E "MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA, 1909, ILIADNA AND CLARK LAKE REGION" BY MARTIN AND KATY. "FROM ILIADNA VILLAGE ALL PARTS OF ILIADNA LAKE AND KVICHAK RIVER CAN BE REACHED IN BOATS, THERE BEING SEVERAL LARGE SAILBOATS AND A GASOLINE LAUNCH AT THE VILLAGE."

**** REFN 02152 909

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST F J KATZ, IN THIS UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN NUMBER 442, BRIEFLY NOTES THE ROUTES USED TO GET TO THE GOLD PLACERS OF MULCHATNA. THE USUAL ROUTE IS FROM ILIADNA BAY, BY PORTAGE TRAIL TO ILIADNA VILLAGE AND BY BOAT TO LAKE CLARK. BOATS AND PACKERS ARE FOR HERE AT KOGGIUNG, ILIADNA AND ON LAKE CLARK. VARIOUS SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE AT ILIADNA AS ARE STOCKED CACHES WITH PROVISIONS FOR SALE AT LAKE CLARK AND ON THE MULCHATNA. TRAILS ALL SAID TO BE GOOD. THE AUTHOR NOTES WERE OBTAINED FROM PROSPECTORS AND OTHERS HE MET DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909 ON CLARK AND ILIADNA LAKES. (P201) SIXTEEN MEN WERE OBSERVED IN THE MULCHATNA AREA IN 1909, SIX PLANNED TO REMAIN DURING THE WINTER. OTHERS WERE ARRIVING AS THE SURVEY PARTY WAS LEAVING ILIADNA. THE MULCHATNA MINING DISTRICT WAS ORGANIZED DURING THE FALL OF 1909. THOMAS HANMORE WAS ELECTED RECORDER. GOLD WAS FOUND ABOVE THE FORKS OF THE MULCHATNA AND ON THE MIDDLE FORK. "THE PROSPECTING SO FAR HAS BEEN CONFINED TO THE PRESENT STREAM BEDS. THE PAY IS PRACTICALLY ALL ON BED ROCK, WHICH IS REPORTED BY THE PROSPECTORS TO BE CHIEFLY SLATE. THE GRAVELS PROSPECTED ARE GENERALLY FROM 4 TO 12 FEET DEEP; ONE HOLE IS 16 FEET DEEP." TIMBER IS ABUNDANT ON ALL THE STREAMS. (P202)

**** REFN 02152 909

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

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**** REFN 02153 908909

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP

ABST BETWEEN 1908-1909 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WERE ENGAGED IN MAKING A MAP OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. DATA OBTAINED FROM THESE AND OTHER INVESTIGATION WERE ASSEMBLED FOR A GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE QUADRANGLE. THE DOCUMENT BRIEFLY DISCUSSES THE GENERAL GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC FACTS REGARDING THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE QUADRANGLE. (P203) MENTION IS MADE OF A TRAIL THAT RUNS FROM THE BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT TO THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02154 908909

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, FREIGHT

ABST "AURIFEROUS QUARTZ VEINS IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT" BY L. M. PRINDLE, PUBLISHED IN USGS BULLETIN 442 IN 1909 CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUARTZ BEARING STREAMS IN THE DISTRICT. THE AUTHOR GAVE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RIDGES AND VALLEYS THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT, NOTING THE VALLEYS ARE V-SHAPED BUT BECOME OPEN AND UNSYMMETRICAL DOWNSTREAM UNTIL A VALLEY FLOOR IS DEVELOPED A FEW HUNDRED FEET TO A MILE OR MORE WIDE. (P211) DUE TO PERMAFROST THE RUN OFF OF WATER IS RAPID, INCREASING THE DEPENDENCE ON RAINFALL. DRY SEASONS OFTEN LEAVE LESS WATER THAN REQUIRED BY MINERS. (P213) VALLEYS PRODUCING PLACER GOLD HAD ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH, BUT ARE NOW QUITE BARE OF TIMBER. (P213) GOLD FOUND IN VEINS OF QUARTZ WITH STIBNITE AND ARSENOPIRYTE WAS FOUND IN SEVERAL PLACES AND ASSAYED AT ABOUT \$50 A TON. THE VALUE OF THE VEIN GOLD HAS BEEN REPORTED AS HIGH AS \$17.50 AN OUNCE. A SPECIMEN ASSAYED FOR USGS CONTAINED \$1,033.50 IN GOLD AND 11.50 OUNCES OF SILVER TO THE TON. (P222) TO FACILITATE TESTING ORE DISCOVERED IN 1908 AND 1909, BUSINESS MEN IN FAIRBANKS RAISED MONEY FOR A STAMP MILL. ORE TESTED AT THE 3 STAMP GRAVITY MILL AVERAGED FROM \$25-200 A TON OF FREE GOLD, WITH AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT \$50 A TON. THE COST OF MINING AND MILLING COMBINED, INCLUDING FREIGHT FROM MINE TO MILL, IS ABOUT \$50 A TON. (P228)

**** REFN 02155 902909

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY

ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION C. E. ELLSWORTH U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 442: 230--245. 1910 THE VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCTION FOR 1909 WAS ESTIMATED AT \$9,650,000. AND CONSTITUTED THE GREATEST RETURN SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN 1902 IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. (P230) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 100 STEAM-HOISTING PLANTS WERE OPERATED IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT IN 1909. (P230) A SHORTAGE OF NECESSITIES PRIOR TO THE OPEN-WATER SEASON DROVE UP PRICES TO AN EXTENT THAT SEVERAL MINING OPERATORS DISCONTINUED WORK. (P231) TOTAL GOLD PRODUCTION FROM THE CIRCLE DISTRICT WAS A \$225,000. ESTIMATE FOR 1909. (P239) A VERY ROUGH ESTIMATE PLACES GOLD PRODUCTION FOR 1909 AT \$100,000 FOR THE RAMPART DISTRICT. (P241) GOLD PRODUCTION FOR THE HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT IN 1909 IS ESTIMATED AT \$325,000. (P243) THE VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCTION FROM THE FORTYHILE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1909 WAS ESTIMATED AT \$225,000. (P244) \$25000. WORTH OF GOLD WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN PRODUCED IN THE EAGLE DISTRICT. (P244) GOLD PRODUCTION FOR THE TANDERFOOT-SALCHAKET DISTRICT IN 1909 WAS \$150,000. (P245)

**** REFN 02156 909

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, MAP

ABST DOCUMENT, WRITTEN BY B. L. JOHNSON, IN 1909 DISCUSSES THE OCCURRENCE OF WOLFRAMITE AND CASSITERITE IN THE GOLD PLACERS OF DEADWOOD CREEK, IN THE BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT. A GEOLOGIC MAP INDICATES THE LOCATION OF THE DEADWOOD CREEK TRAIL. A COPY OF THAT MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. DATA WAS OBTAINED IN JUNE 1909 WHEN THE SURVEY PARTY VISITED THE DEADWOOD CREEK. (P246)

**** REFN 02157 909

STOR 1603

LUPR 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST C E ELLSWORTH, "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-YANANA REGION, 1909" PUBLISHED IN USGS BULLETIN 442, PP251-283 INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. DURING THE SEASON OF 1909 SEVERAL SMALL DITCHES WERE COMPLETED AND OTHERS WERE COMMENCED, BUT NO LARGE DEVELOPMENT WAS UNDERTAKEN. FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS THE COUNTRY HAS EXPERIENCED SUCH A DROUGHT THAT THE OUTLOOK FOR A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE IN WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT OR GRAVITY SYSTEM OF SUPPLY BY ANY NEW DITCH CONSTRUCTION WAS DISCOURAGING. NEARLY ALL THE AREAS THAT ARE NOW BEING WORKED BY HYDRAULIC METHODS OR THAT WILL BE WORKED BY PLANTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION ARE CREEK DEPOSITS WITH A SHALLOW DEPTH OF GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL. VERY FEW BENCH DEPOSITS ARE KNOWN AND THE GRADIENTS OF THE BED ROCK UNDERLYING THE CREEK DEPOSITS ARE INVARIABLY TOO LOW TO PERMIT HYDRAULICKING WITHOUT ELEVATING THE GRAVEL. IT REQUIRES ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH WATER TO OPERATE THE ELEVATOR AS IT DOES TO DELIVER THE MATERIAL TO IT. AS A RESULT THE DEMAND FREQUENTLY EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY DURING THE LOW-WATER PERIODS AND OPERATIONS HAVE TO CEASE UNTIL THERE IS A RAIN. NATURAL RESERVOIR SITES AT A SUITABLE ELEVATION WITH A SUFFICIENT DRAINAGE AREA ARE LACKING AND THE EXPENSE OF CONSTRUCTING LARGE DAMS IS PROHIBITIVE. (P255) IN THE VICINITY OF NEARLY ALL THE CAMPS AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF WATER IS AVAILABLE AT A LOWER ELEVATION THAN THE MINES AND CAN BE BROUGHT TO THEM ONLY BY PUMPING. EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT IN NEARLY EVERY INSTANCE WHERE PUMPING WATER FOR PLACER MINING HAS BEEN TRIED, UNLESS UNUSUALLY ECONOMICAL MEANS OF DEVELOPING POWER WERE POSSIBLE, THE COSTS WERE PROHIBITIVE. THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE GOLD TO BE REMOVED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF A CERTAIN SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY OR POWER MUST BE BALANCED AGAINST THE COST OF INSTALLATION AS WELL AS OPERATING EXPENSES, FOR AS SOON AS THE GOLD IS WORKED OUT THE PLANT IS PRACTICALLY VALUELESS. (P255) A LIST OF GAGING STATIONS OPERATING IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IN 1909 IS ATTACHED. (PP264-65)

**** REFN 02158 899909

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, RIVER, COMMUNITY

ABST POPULATION OF THE KOYUKUK REGION DURING THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH WAS ABOUT 1,000 OR MORE MINERS, 1898. BY THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1899 ALL BUT ABOUT 100 HAD LEFT. WITH THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON MYRTLE AND HAMMOND CREEK IN 1900 CAME THE RETURN OF THE 1000 OR SO GOLD SEEKERS, WITH A SUBSEQUENT DECLINE TO ABOUT 200 IN 1901-02. THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT IN 1903-04 WAS ABOUT 200. MENTION IS MADE OF THE TOWN OF COLDFOOT, CARD. AUTHOR NOTES THAT SINCE ABOUT 1907 A NEW TOWN LOCATED ABOUT 16 MILES UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF WISEMAN CREEK HAS SPRUNG UP AND HAS BECOME THE LARGEST TOWN IN THE DISTRICT. (P288) THE TOWN OF CARD IS LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF FLAT CREEK ON THE NORTH BANK OF CHANDALAR RIVER, ABOUT 110 MI FROM FT YUKON, 35 MI FROM THE PLACER DIGGINGS AT BIG CREEK. A DISCUSSION OF ACCESS TO THIS REGION BY WAY OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS GIVEN. TRANSPORTATION MEANS AND LIMITS ARE NOTED AS ARE ALTERNATED WINTER METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION. FREIGHT CHARGES ARE ALSO NOTED. (P289) A TABLE GIVING THE ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PLACER GOLD IN THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT FROM 1900-1909, NOTING DOLLAR AMOUNTS AND NAMED CREEKS AND GULCHES IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02159 909

STOR 1602

LUPR 20

KEYW GENERAL

ABST PHILIP S SMITH AND HENRY M EAKIN, "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE NULATO-COUNCIL REGIONS, USGS BULLETIN 442, 1909.

**** REFN 02163 A 905908

STOR 1608
LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST U S GRANT AND D F HIGGINS OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPLORED THE GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND IN THE SUMMER OF 1905 AND 1908. THESE TWO RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS COMPLETED THE PRELIMINARY WORK IN THIS DISTRICT, MAPPING THE GEOLOGY OVER AN AREA OF 6,000 SQUARE MILES. THEY EXAMINED OVER 1,500 MILES OF SHORELINE AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PROSPECTS AND MINES IN 5 MONTHS, AND SUBMITTED THIS REPORT. (P7) THE NORTHERN HALF OF LATOCHE ISLAND WAS MAPPED IN DETAIL. THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE AREA ARE VALDEZ AND CORDOVA. FROM VALDEZ A "TELEGRAPH LINE AND TRAIL LEAD TO "INTERIOR ALASKA". (P11) THE VALLEY AXIS IS RELATED TO THE UNDERLYING GEOLOGY AND THE MOUNTAINS HAVE ACCORDANT SUMMITS. (P15) VALDEZ GROUP, A ROCK FORMATION OF NARROW ALTERNATING BANKS OF GRAYNACKES AND SLATE WERE FOUND FROM VALDEZ 50 MI NORTH TO THE SHORES OF THE KLUTINA LAKE AND EAST TO THE COPPER RIVER AND UP THAT RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF CHINTA RIVER ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORS WHO CITE F C A SCHRADER (USGS 20TH ANNUAL REPORT). (P22) THEY ALSO REPORT THAT THE "SUNRISE SERIES", A FORMATION SIMILAR TO THE VALDEZ GROUP, IS FOUND FROM TURNAGAIN ARM NORTH TO THE MATANUSKA RIVER. (P24) KNIGHT ISLAND MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY AT THE NORTH END OF KNIGHT ISLAND WAS CONSTRUCTING A SMALL SAWMILL TO BE RUN BY WATER POWER. (P70) THEY WERE ENGAGED IN COPPER MINING. AN ANTIMONY PROSPECT IS REPORTED 1 1/2 MI S OF THE FOOT OF BARRY GLACIER. "ABOUT 1000 POUNDS OF ANTIMONY ORE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THIS PLACE." (P78) IN THE AREA OF PORT VALDEZ, COLORS OF GOLD ARE REPORTED TO BE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE ALLUVIUM BUT NO WORKABLE PLACERS HAVE BEEN LOCATED. "MOST OF THE STREAMS ARE SMALL AND CONTAIN ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF GRAVEL." (P72) THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES TWO MAPS. PLATE II APPEARS TO BE A MORE DETAILED VERSION OF PLATE I. PLATE I HAS ALL THE MINES AND PROSPECTS KEYED BY OWNER. PLATE II A LARGER MAP, SCALED 1/250,000 SHOWS SEVERAL TRAILS AND TWO RAILWAYS. THE ALASKAN NORTHERN RUNS NORTH FROM SEWARD TO JUST PAST TWENTYMILE RIVER. THE ROUTE OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD IS SHOWN FROM CORDOVA ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER DELTA AND OFF THE MAP. A "GOVERNMENT TRAIL IS SHOWN FROM TRAIL LAKES ALONG MOOSE CREEK DOWN QUARTZ CREEK, CANYON CREEK JOINING THE "GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD." THE SEWARD HIGHWAY NOW RUNS ALONG THIS TRAIL. THE "GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD GOES FROM THE RAILROAD AT MILE 34 TO SUNRISE ALONG JOHNSON CREEK, BENCH CREEK, THEN TO EAST FORK AND SUNRISE CREEK. A TRAIL IS ALSO SHOWN FROM PASS CREEK ON ONE SIDE, ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO PASS CREEK ON THE OTHER SIDE. TRAIL OCCUR ALONG RESURRECTION CREEK NEAR HOPE, ALONG SUNHITT CREEK, ALONG COLORADO CREEK TO FOX CREEK, AND FROM THE GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD TO TURNAGAIN ARM ALONG GRANITE AND QUARTZ CREEKS. A MILITARY ROAD AND A TELEGRAPH LINE ARE SHOWN RUNNING FROM VALDEZ ALONG THE LOWE RIVER, THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON AND OVER THOMPSON PASS.

**** REFN 02163 A 905908

STOR 1608
LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
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STOR 1608
LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST U S GRANT AND D F HIGGINS OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPLORED THE GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND IN THE SUMMER OF 1905 AND 1908. THESE TWO RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS COMPLETED THE PRELIMINARY WORK IN THIS DISTRICT, MAPPING THE GEOLOGY OVER AN AREA OF 6,000 SQUARE MILES. THEY EXAMINED OVER 1,500 MILES OF SHORELINE AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PROSPECTS AND MINES IN 5 MONTHS, AND SUBMITTED THIS REPORT. (P7) THE NORTHERN HALF OF LATOUCHE ISLAND WAS MAPPED IN DETAIL. THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE AREA ARE VALDEZ AND CORDOVA. FROM VALDEZ A "TELEGRAPH LINE AND TRAIL LEAD TO "INTERIOR ALASKA". (P11) THE VALLEY AXIS IS RELATED TO THE UNDERLYING GEOLOGY AND THE MOUNTAINS HAVE ACCORDANT SUMMITS. (P15) VALDEZ GROUP, A ROCK FORMATION OF NARROW ALTERNATING BANKS OF GRAYWACKES AND SLATE WERE FOUND FROM VALDEZ 50 MI NORTH TO THE SHORES OF THE KLUTINA LAKE AND EAST TO THE COPPER RIVER AND UP THAT RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF CHINTA RIVER ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORS WHO CITE F C A SCHRADER (USGS 20TH ANNUAL REPORT). (P22) THEY ALSO REPORT THAT THE "SUNRISE SERIES", A FORMATION SIMILAR TO THE VALDEZ GROUP, IS FOUND FROM TURNAGAIN ARM NORTH TO THE NATANUSKA RIVER. (P24) KNIGHT ISLAND MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY AT THE NORTH END OF KNIGHT ISLAND WAS CONSTRUCTING A SMALL SAWMILL TO BE RUN BY WATER POWER. (P70) THEY WERE ENGAGED IN COPPER MINING. AN ANTIMONY PROSPECT IS REPORTED 1 1/2 MI S OF THE FOOT OF BARRY GLACIER. "ABOUT 1000 POUNDS OF ANTIMONY ORE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THIS PLACE." (P78) IN THE AREA OF PORT VALDEZ, COLORS OF GOLD ARE REPORTED TO BE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE ALLUVIUM BUT NO WORKABLE PLACERS HAVE BEEN LOCATED. "MOST OF THE STREAMS ARE SMALL AND CONTAIN ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF GRAVEL." (P72) THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES TWO MAPS. PLATE II APPEARS TO BE A MORE DETAILED VERSION OF PLATE I. PLATE I HAS ALL THE MINES AND PROSPECTS KEYED BY OWNER. PLATE II A LARGER MAP, SCALED 1/250,000 SHOWS SEVERAL TRAILS AND TWO RAILWAYS. THE ALASKAN NORTHERN RUNS NORTH FROM SEWARD TO JUST PAST TWENTYNILE RIVER. THE ROUTE OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD IS SHOWN FROM CORDOVA ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER DELTA AND OFF THE MAP. A "GOVERNMENT TRAIL IS SHOWN FROM TRAIL LAKES ALONG MOOSE CREEK DOWN QUARTZ CREEK, CANYON CREEK JOINING THE "GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD." THE SEWARD HIGHWAY NOW RUNS ALONG THIS TRAIL. THE "GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD GOES FROM THE RAILROAD AT MILE 34 TO SUNRISE ALONG JOHNSON CREEK, BENCH CREEK, THEN TO EAST FORK AND SUNRISE CREEK. A TRAIL IS ALSO SHOWN FROM PASS CREEK ON ONE SIDE, ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO PASS CREEK ON THE OTHER SIDE. TRAIL OCCUR ALONG RESURRECTION CREEK NEAR HOPE, ALONG SUNHITT CREEK, ALONG COLORADO CREEK TO FOX CREEK, AND FROM THE GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD TO TURNAGAIN ARM ALONG GRANITE AND QUARTZ CREEKS. A MILITARY ROAD AND A TELEGRAPH LINE ARE SHOWN RUNNING FROM VALDEZ ALONG THE LOWE RIVER, THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON AND OVER THOMPSON PASS.

**** REFN 02163 B 905908

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THE ROAD THEN RUNS ALONG TSINA RIVER. ROADHOUSES ARE SHOWN ALONG THE ROUTE.

**** REFN 02163 B 905908

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE ROAD THEN RUNS ALONG TSINA RIVER. ROADHOUSES ARE SHOWN ALONG THE ROUTE.

**** REFN 02163 8 905908

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE ROAD THEN RUNS ALONG TSINA RIVER. ROADHOUSES ARE SHOWN ALONG THE ROUTE.

**** REFN 02164 890910

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, MISC. TRANSPORT

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, BY ADOLPH KNOPE, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1911 BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. THE TITLE OF THE BOOK, "GEOLOGY OF THE BERNERS BAY REGION ALASKA", GIVES THE READER AN INSIGHT INTO THE DISCUSSION COVERED IN THE DOCUMENT. BERNERS BAY, "IS A BROAD AND DEEP INDENTATION FROM LYNN CANAL, IN LATITUDE 58 42 NORTH AND LONGITUDE 135 WEST, AND LIES BETWEEN POINT ST MARY ON THE NORTH AND POINT BRIDGET ON THE SOUTH." (P9) THE AUTHOR'S GENERAL SURVEY OF THE AREA WAS HAMPED DUE TO THE ROCKS BEING OBSCURED BY A DENSE GROWTH OF MOSS AND OTHER VEGETATION, "EXPOSURES ARE RARE BETWEEN THE SHORE AND TIMBER LINE". THE FIELD WORK FOR THIS SURVEY TOOK PLACE BETWEEN 5/25/09 AND 7/06/09 AND IT IS STATED, "LATE SEASON SNOW LAY ON THE MOUNTAINS ABOVE AN ALTITUDE OF 1,000 FEET DURING THE GREATER PART OF THE TIME". (P7,8) IT WAS FELT THAT THE HEAVY GROWTH OF TIMBER, THICK UNDERBRUSH AND MOSS MADE DETAILED GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS, "ALMOST HOPELESS". (P6) "THE REGION IS WELL FORESTED WITH SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK". (P11) THE ORE DEPOSITS IN THE BERNERS BAY REGION ARE GOLD ORE DEPOSITS AND ARE CONSIDERED LOW GRADE. (P26) IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT THE ORE DEPOSITS ARE FOUND BELOW THE LIMIT OF PROFITABLE EXTRACTION UNLESS THE VALUE OF THE ORE INCREASES. (P36) UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1909 THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE BERNERS BAY REGION HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 1,100,000 DOLLARS. THE COMET AND JUALIN MINES FURNISHED ALMOST ALL OF THE OUTPUT. THE YEAR PRECEDING JUNE, 1895 SHOWED THE LARGEST ANNUAL PRODUCTION WHEN THE COMET MINE IS REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED OVER 200,000 DOLLARS. (P8) "BETWEEN 1890 AND 1900 FIVE STAMP MILLS AGGREGATING 80 STAMPS WERE ERECTED IN THE REGION", BUT ARE NOW ALL IDLE. IN 1910 IT WAS REPORTED, THE BERNERS BAY MINING AND MILLING COMPANY WAS SOLD FOR 800,000 DOLLARS AND IT WAS EXPECTED THE NEW OWNERS WOULD SOON START PRODUCTION. (P8) A BREAKDOWN OF OTHER INCIDENTAL MINERALS IN THE AREA MAY BE FOUND ON PAGES 29-31. ALSO, STEAMERS RUNNING BETWEEN JUNEAU AND SKAGWAY MAKE REGULAR STOPS AT COMET. (P9) IT IS PROBABLY REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT SOME FREIGHT IS BROUGHT INTO THE AREA ON THESE STEAMERS.

**** REFN 02165 900909

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER, LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, MAP, MINING, GLACIER

ABST TO THE PRESENT TIME, (1909) ALL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE NIZINA DISTRICT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM VALDEZ IN WINTER BY SLED. THE ROUTE USUALLY FOLLOWED IN FREIGHTING WAS FROM VALDEZ TO TONSINA OVER THE GOVERNMENT TRAIL, THEN BY WAY OF TONSINA, COPPER, CHITINA, AND NIZINA RIVERS TO THE DESTINATION. OCCASIONALLY THE ROUTE HAD BEEN VARIED BY CROSSING MARSHALL PASS AT THE HEAD OF LOWE RIVER AND FOLLOWING TASNUNA AND COPPER RIVERS TO THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA; BUT THIS LATTER ROUTE WAS GIVEN UP BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED ON TASNUNA RIVER AND OF THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT TRAIL TO FAIRBANKS IS KEPT OPEN ALL WINTER BY THE REGULAR TRAVEL. THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE ROUTE LAY IN THE ABILITY TO HAUL VERY HEAVY LOADS ON THE SMOOTH ICE OF COPPER RIVER, SAVING TIME AND HORSE FEED. FREIGHTING FROM VALDEZ TO THE NIZINA DISTRICT OVER THE REGULAR ROUTE TOOK 2 TO 3 MONTHS AND COST 7 TO 30 CENTS PER POUND; PROBABLY ABOUT 10 CENTS PER POUND WAS AVERAGE COST FOR THE LARGER COMPANIES WHEN THE TRAIL WAS GOOD. (PP16-17) SUMMER TRAVEL FOLLOWED A DIFFERENT ROUTE. THE SUMMER TRAIL LEAVES THE GOVERNMENT TRAIL AT TONSINA AND CROSSES COPPER RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF TONSINA RIVER; FROM THERE IT PASSES TO THE NORTH SIDE OF CHITINA VALLEY, ENTERING THE MOUNTAINS BY WAY OF KUSKALANA RIVER AND CROSSING KUSKALANA AND FOURTH OF JULY PASSES TO KENNICOTT GLACIER AND RIVER. NO FREIGHTING WAS DONE ON THE SUMMER TRAIL BUT THE MAIL WAS SENT OVER IT TWICE EACH MONTH. WITHIN THE DISTRICT TRAILS CONNECT THE VARIOUS CAMPS AND ARE SHOWN ON THE MAP ATTACHED (PLATE I, P9). THE TRAIL MOST TRAVELLED IS THAT OVER SOURDOUGH HILL FROM MCCARTHY CREEK TO CHITITU AND DAN CREEKS. THE HILL IS STEEP AND HARD TO CLIMB AND FORDING THE NIZINA RIVER WAS OFTEN DIFFICULT. TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS TO THE DISTRICT WOULD BE EASED, IT WAS ANTICIPATED, BY PROMISED COMPLETION OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY IN 1911. AT THE TIME OF THIS SURVEY THE

TRACKS HAD BEEN ADVANCED TO THE TIEKEL RIVER. (PP.17-18) MINING BEGINS WITH THE RUSH OF PROSPECTORS TO VALDEZ IN 1898 AND TO INTEREST IN THE NIKOLAI COPPER LODE, SHOWN TO PARTY OF WHITE MEN BY CHIEF NIKOLAI'S REPRESENTATIVE IN JULY 1899. WORK BEGAN ON THE NIKOLAI MINE IN 1900. (P.75)

**** REFN 02165 A 885909

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER
 ABST THIS USGS BULLETIN 448 BY F. H. MOFFITT ET AL ON THE "GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE NIZINA DISTRICT, ALASKA" WAS PUBLISHED IN 1911 AND BASED ON RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS OF THE REGION COMPLETED IN 1908-1909. THE AREA COVERED IS "ONLY 300 SQUARE MILES IN EXTENT," FOCUSED ON THE NIZINA RIVER, TRIBUTARY TO THE CHITINA RIVER, TRIBUTARY IN TURN TO THE COPPER RIVER. THE UPPERMOST GEOLOGIC LAYER CONSISTS OF CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE AND BLACK SHALE. THEY ARE THE "YOUNGEST OF THE BEDROCK FORMATIONS EXPOSED WITHIN THE MAPPED AREA. (P11) CHITINA VALLEY EXPLORATIONS REFERRED TO ARE: ALLEN IN 1885; SCHMATKA AND HAYES, 1891; ROHN, 1899; SCHRODER AND SPENCER, 1900; MENDENHALL, 1902; MOFFITT AND MOORE, 1907; WITHERSPOON, MOFFITT ET AL 1908-1909. (P12) FIELD WORK ON WHICH THIS REPORT AND ITS GEOLOGIC MAP ARE BASED WAS DONE BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT 10, 1909, A LITTLE LESS THAN 70 DAYS. (P13) AFTER SPRING BREAKUP, THE VOLUME OF WATER IN THE STREAMS, PARTICULARLY THOSE FED BY SNOW FIELDS AND GLACIERS, GRADUALLY INCREASES UNTIL IT REACHES A MAXIMUM ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JULY; IT THEN DECREASES RAPIDLY. (P14) EARLY IN SEPTEMBER THE GLACIERS CEASE TO BE ACTIVE AND THE STREAMS ARE CLEAR AND LOW. WINTER 1908-1909 WAS UNUSUAL BECAUSE OF LOW TEMPERATURES AND LIGHT SNOW; STREAMS FROZE TO THE BOTTOM IN PLACES AND WATER OVERFLOWED AND FROZE TO GREAT THICKNESS. (PP14-15) (THIS IS "UNUSUAL" IN THE NIZINA DISTRICT) ALL THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE NIZINA DISTRICT AND ALL THE VALLEY BOTTOMS EXCEPT THE FLOOD PLAINS STREAMS ARE COVERED WITH SPRUCE TIMBER. THERE ARE ALSO COTTONWOOD AND BIRCH, SOME WILLOW AND A HEAVY GROWTH OF ALDERS USUALLY ABOUT TIMBER LINE. GRASS AND PEA-VINE PROVIDE FORAGE FOR HORSES. (PP15-16) IN THE EARLIER STAMPEDE PERIOD, THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT REACHED "SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS", BUT FOR THE PREVIOUS 2 OR 3 YEARS (1906-1909) IT WAS PROBABLY ABOUT 100. THERE WAS NO PERMANENT NATIVE POPULATION; THEIR PERMANENT DWELLINGS BEING ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P16) TOPOGRAPHICALLY, "THREE GEOLOGIC ELEMENTS ARE INVOLVED THE RELIEF---THE HIGH MOUNTAINS MASSES, THE GRAVEL-COVERED LOWLANDS, AND THE GRAVEL BENCHES OR TERRACES". (P18) IN CONTRAST WITH THE WELL-DRAINED MOUNTAIN AREAS THE LOWLANDS ARE SWAMPY AND DOTTED WITH NUMEROUS PONDS AND LAKES. THEY ARE COVERED WITH AN INFERIOR GROWTH OF SPRUCE AND WITH MOSS THAT ACTS LIKE A SPONGE TO HOLD WATER AND PREVENT ITS RAPID RUNOFF. THE SURPLUS WATER FROM THE LAKES IS CARRIED AWAY IN SLUGGISH CLEAR-WATER STREAMS. THESE FEATURES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SOUTHWEST PART OF THE MAPPED AREA. TRAILS IN SUCH COUNTRY ARE OFTEN IMPASSABLE FOR HORSES IN SUMMER; AND FOR THAT REASON THEY KEEP TO THE GRAVEL BARS OR THE RIDGES. (P20)

**** REFN 02165 B 885909

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER
 ABST "TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE NIZINA DISTRICT, ALASKA", PLATE II, INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. "GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NIZINA DISTRICT, ALASKA", PLATE III, ALSO INCLUDED. "ROCK GLACIERS" IN THIS AREA "ATTAIN EXCEPTIONALLY PERFECT DEVELOPMENT". (P52) PHOTOS OF ROCK GLACIERS, PLATE VIII, P56, AND PLATE IX, P57, AND PLATE X, P59.

**** REFN 02166 909

LUPR 22

KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC. TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, MAP, VEGETATION
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY PHILIP S. SMITH AND H. M. EAKIN DESCRIBES THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN SOUTHEAST SEWARD PENINSULA AND THE NORTON BAY-NULATO REGION. THIS AREA IS BLOCED ON THE EAST BY THE LOWER YUKON AND LOWER KOYUKUK RIVERS AND ON THE WEST BY NORTON BAY, AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA. THE AREA WAS EXPLORED WITH TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC MAPPING BEING DONE. HISTORY OF EXPLORATIONS PRIOR TO 1909 IN THIS AREA WAS GIVEN. (PP12-17) IN 1909 5 INDIVIDUALS IN A U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY TRAVELED THRU THIS AREA. THE TWO AUTHORS WERE MEMBERS OF THIS EXPEDITION. THE EXPEDITION SET OUT FROM NULATO JUNE 26, 1909 ON FOOT AND EQUIPMENT WAS CARRIED ON 4 PACK HORSES. (P9) THE FIELDWORK ENDED SEPTEMBER 21, 1909. (P10) THE GEOGRAPHY AND

LOCATION OF THE AREA IS DISCUSSED. FOR PURPOSES OF DISCUSSION THE AREA WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO: AN EASTERN AREA, THE NULATO-NORTON BAY REGION; AND WESTERN AREA OF SOUTHEASTERN SEWARD PENINSULA. PLATES I, IV, AND V ARE MAPS WHICH INDICATE THESE AREAS. THESE MAPS ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD. (PP11-12) THE GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE NULATO-NORTON BAY REGION AND THE NULATO-COUNCIL REGION IS DISCUSSED. (P17-18) ALL STREAMS DRAINING THIS AREA BELONGS TO ONE OF THREE BASINS, THE YUKON, THE NORTON SOUND AND KOZEBUE SOUND. (P18) IT IS NOTED BY THE AUTHOR THAT PROSPECTORS CROSSED THRU VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE REGION AS WELL AS TRAPPERS. LITTLE OR NO RECORD HAS BEEN KEPT OF THEIR DISCOVERIES AND ACCOUNTS. (P12) THE RELIEF IN THE NULATO-COUNCIL REGION IS RELATIVELY LOW. (P28) A MAP FOUND ON P32 PLATE IV SHOWS THE ENTIRE AREA SURVEYED. THE VARIOUS CAMP LOCATIONS OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 ARE INDICATED ON THIS MAP AND ALSO THE DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER IS ALSO NOTED. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (P32) SPRUCE, BIRCHES, WILLOWS AND ALDERS ARE FOUND THROUGHOUT THIS REGION. VARIOUS BERRIES ARE ALSO ABUNDANT AS WELL AS GRASSES WHICH WERE USED AS FORAGE FOR THE PACK HORSES. THE VEGETATION AND GAME ANIMALS FOUND IN THE AREA IS DISCUSSED. (PP32-35) A DISCUSSION OF THE SETTLEMENTS AND POPULATION WITHIN THE NULATO-COUNCIL REGION IS PRESENTED. (PP38-39) BULLETIN 449, PLATE VII IS A MAP OF THE OMLAK REGION SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THE USGS CAMP SITES FOR THE 1909 EXPEDITION. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (P44)

**** REFN 02166 911

LUPR 22
KEYW
ABST

GENERAL MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY
MINING AND PROSPECTING CENTERS OF SETTLEMENTS ARE MAINLY IN THE AREA OF BLUFF AND COUNCIL ON OPHIR, HELSING, MYSTERY AND GOLDBOTTOM CREEKS. (P38) THE DESCRIPTIVE GEOLOGY OF THE NULATO-COUNCIL REGION IS PRESENTED IN DETAIL. THE ROCKS AND DEPOSITES FOUND IN THIS REGION ARE DIVIDED INTO 6 MAIN GROUPS. EACH OF THESE GEOLOGIC GROUPS IS DISCUSSED INDIVIDUALLY ALONG WITH THE AREAS WHERE EACH IS FOUND. (PP39-85) MINERALIZATION IS WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT THE AREA BUT "VEINS ARE SELDON INDIVIDUALLY CONTINUOUS". (P76) WATER TRANSPORTED GRAVEL DEPOSITES ARE FOUND IN EVERY STREAM IN THE REGION. (P79) ON SMALLER STREAMS GRAVEL IS ONLY A FEW FEET THICK WHILE ON LARGER STREAMS THE GRAVELS MAY BE MORE THAN 100 FEET THICK. (P80) THE EFFECTS OF GLACIATION ON DEPOSITES WITHIN THE REGION IS DISCUSSED. (PP83-86) STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY, A GEOLOGIC HISTORY AND TIME TABLE FOR THE NULATO-COUNCIL REGION IS DISCUSSED. (PP86-100) EAST OF THE KOYUK RIVER IS PREDOMINANTLY UNMETAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS WHICH IS THE TYPE OF ROCK COAL IS OFTEN FOUND IN. (PP100-101) A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR PLACER FORMATION IS PRESENTED. (PP101-105) OTHER CREEKS BESIDES DANIELS CREEK IN THE BLUFF REGION HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ONLY SLIGHTLY BECAUSE NONE OF THESE CREEKS CARRY A "SLUICE HEAD OF WATER EXCEPT IN THE SPRING OR DURING HEAVY RAINS". (P124) PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON MANY STREAMS IN THE AREA OF METAMORPHIC ROCKS. NO VEINS RICH ENOUGH TO ALLOW LOSE MINING HAS BEEN DISCOVERED. THIS IS PARTIALLY DUE TO THE LACK OF ADEQUATE PROSPECTING. (P127) ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO DEVELOPE COPPER AT 3 PLACES WITHIN THE NULATO-COUNCIL REGION BUT THE RESULTS WERE NOT ENCOURAGING AND IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT DEPOSITIES OF COPPER WILL BE FOUND. (P134) COAL RESOURCES FOR THE REGION ARE DISCUSSED. (PP136-141)

**** REFN 02168 910911

KEYW NONE
ABST

NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02170 882910

STOR 1611
LUPR 60
KEYW
ABST

GENERAL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAKE
"THE EAGLE RIVER REGION" WRITTEN BY ADOLPH KNOPP IN 1910 WAS BASED ON WORK DONE DURING PARTS OF THE FIELD SEASONS OF 1909 AND 1910 AND SUMMARIZES THE GEOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE EAGLE RIVER REGION. THIS REGION INCLUDES THE PORTION OF THE JUNEAU GOLD BELT EXTENDING FROM BERNERS BAY ON THE N TO SALMON CREEK ON THE S. THE GOLD BELT LIES BETWEEN THE COASTAL RANGE AND SALT WATER FR A LENGTH OF 32 MILES AND IS 4 TO 5 MILES WIDE. (P103) THE DRAINAGE OF THE REGION IS MAINLY LONGITUDINAL, BUT THE LARGER STREAMS, LIKE EAGLE AND HENDENHALL RIVERS, FLOW ACROSS THE GENERAL TREND OF THE BELT. (P103) DIORITE PORPHYRY DIKES ARE FOUND IN THE REGION S OF EAGLE RIVER AND FORM THE BEDS OF STREAMS FOR SEVERAL MILES. (P107) MINERALIZED DIKES WERE NOTED ON THE NW SIDE OF HENDENHALL GLACIER AND BETWEEN LEMON AND SALMON CREEKS, WHERE THEY ARE ABOUT 30 FEET THICK. (P108) THE FIRST

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4331

LODE LOCATIONS WERE MADE IN 1882 AT MONTANA BASIN AND NEAR AUKE LAKE. PROSPECTING HAS CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY EVER SINCE. IN 1908 EXTENSIVE QUARTZ CROPPINGS WERE UNCOVERED NEAR WHERE THE "OLD TRAIL" CROSSES THE SUMMIT BETWEEN AUKE BAY AND MONTANA CREEK. (P109) THE MOST FAVORABLE FIELDS FOR FUTHER INVESTIGATION ARE THE STRETCH BETWEEN WINDFALL BASIN AND EAGLE RIVER, AND POSSIBLY THAT BETWEEN MENDENHALL GLACIER AND MONTANA BASIN. (P110)

**** REFN 02170 882910

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAKE

ABST "THE EAGLE RIVER REGION" WRITTEN BY ADOLPH KNOPF IN 1910 WAS BASED ON WORK DONE DURING PARTS OF THE FIELD SEASONS OF 1909 AND 1910 AND SUMMARIZES THE GEOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE EAGLE RIVER REGION. THIS REGION INCLUDES THE PORTION OF THE JUNEAU GOLD BELT EXTENDING FROM BERNERS BAY ON THE N TO SALMON CREEK ON THE S. THE GOLD BELT LIES BETWEEN THE COASTAL RANGE AND SALT WATER FR A LENGTH OF 32 MILES AND IS 4 TO 5 MILES WIDE. (P103) THE DRAINAGE OF THE REGION IS MAINLY LONGITUDINAL, BUT THE LARGER STREAMS, LIKE EAGLE AND MENDENHALL RIVERS, FLOW ACROSS THE GENERAL TREND OF THE BELT. (P103) DIORITE PORPHYRY DIKES ARE FOUND IN THE REGION S OF EAGLE RIVER AND FORM THE BEDS OF STREAMS FOR SEVERAL MILES. (P102) MINERALIZED DIKES WERE NOTED ON THE NW SIDE OF MENDENHALL GLACIER AND BETWEEN LENON AND SALMON CREEKS, WHERE THEY ARE ABOUT 30 FEET THICK. (P108) THE FIRST LODGE LOCATIONS WERE MADE IN 1882 AT MONTANA BASIN AND NEAR AUKE LAKE. PROSPECTING HAS CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY EVER SINCE. IN 1908 EXTENSIVE QUARTZ CROPPINGS WERE UNCOVERED NEAR WHERE THE "OLD TRAIL" CROSSES THE SUMMIT BETWEEN AUKE BAY AND MONTANA CREEK. (P109) THE MOST FAVORABLE FIELDS FOR FUTHER INVESTIGATION ARE THE STRETCH BETWEEN WINDFALL BASIN AND EAGLE RIVER, AND POSSIBLY THAT BETWEEN MENDENHALL GLACIER AND MONTANA BASIN. (P110)

**** REEN 02174 909

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION DECLINED FROM A HIGH OF \$9,650,000. IN 1908-09 TO A LOW OF \$6,100,000. IN 1909-1910. (P153) CHIEF CAUSE OF FALL OFF OF PRODUCTION IS WORKING-OUT OF PAYSTREAKS. (P153) GOLD PRODUCTION VALUE IN THE HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT FOR 1910 WAS ESTIMATED TO BE \$325,000, THE SAME VALUE AS FOR 1909. (P166) GOLD PRODUCTION FOR THE RAMPART DISTRICT IN 1910 WAS \$43,000 ABOUT EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN WINTER AND SUMMER. (P166) ABOUT 33 MEN WORKED 18 CLAIMS DURING THE WINTER OF 1909-1910. (P167) GOLD PRODUCTION FROM THE FORTYHILE DISTRICT WAS ABOUT \$200,000. IN 1910, AND THE DECREASE FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR IS BLAMED ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS. (P168) THE COMBINED GOLD OUTPUT FROM THE SEVENTYHILE AND EAGLE DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1910, WAS APPROXIMATELY \$10,000. (P171)

**** REFN 02175 907910

STOR 1603

LUPR 32 34 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION

ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1910 C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. THIS WATER SUPPLY PAPER WAS PUBLISHED IN ORDER TO MAKE PUBLIC THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF 1907-1910. (P173) WINTER RUN-OFF: HOLES WERE CUT IN THE ICE OF SEVERAL STREAMS IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION DURING APRIL 1910 IN ORDER TO MEASURE WATER VELOCITY USING A CURRENT METER; RESULTS WERE GIVEN IN THE TABLE: "WINTER DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS IN YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910", FOR THE WATER BODIES TANANA RIVER, CHATANIKA RIVER, AND SALCHA RIVER. (P181) VELOCITY MEASURED IN APRIL WAS TAKEN TO REPRESENT THE MINIMUM FLOW OF THE YEAR. IN COMPARING DEFICIENCY DISCHARGE INFORMATION IN DIFFERENT YEARS ALLOWANCE SHOULD BE MADE FOR DIFFERING PRECIPITATION REGIMES AND THE LENGTHS OF THE PERIODS THE DATA REPRESENT. (P179) IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT SPRUCE TIMBER INCREASES IN DENSITY AND SIZE TOWARD THE RIVER BOTTONS AND ATTAINS A DIAMETER OF 18 TO 24 INCHES. (P182)

**** REFN 02177 908911
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, MINING
 ABST ABSTRACTED FROM "GOLD PLACER MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INNOKO-IDITAROD REGION" BY A. G. MADDREN USGS BULL. 480-T WASHINGTON, 1911 (P236-270) "THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY OF TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES TO THIS DISTRICT IS BY MEANS OF SHALLOW-DRAFT STERN-WHEEL RIVER STEAMBOATS, PLYING YUKON, INNOKO, AND IDITAROD RIVERS. DURING 1910 MOST OF THE FREIGHT WAS BROUGHT UP THE YUKON TO HOLY CROSS ON LARGE STEAMBOATS AND TRANSFERRED TO SMALLER ONES WHICH ASCENDED THE INNOKO AND IDITAROD TO THE SUPPLY POINTS." (P241) CONSIDERABLE FREIGHT, CONSISTING LARGELY OF MINING MACHINERY, WAS ALSO BROUGHT DOWN THE YUKON FROM FAIRBANKS AND TAKEN TO THE NEW DISTRICT BY WAY OF SHAGELUK SLOUGH AND INNOKO AND IDITAROD RIVERS.

**** REFN 02183 A 903912
 LUPR 35
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, MISC
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 501, "THE BONNIFIELD REGION, ALASKA", BY STEPHEN CAPPS, 1912, IS PROBABLY THE BEST DESCRIPTION OF THIS AREA. SOME OF THIS INFORMATION IS ALSO CONTAINED IN THE PRIOR BULLETIN 314, BUT BULLETIN 501 IS MUCH MORE THOROUGH. THE REGION LYING SOUTH OF FAIRBANKS BETWEEN TANANA RIVER AND THE CREST OF THE ALASKA RANGE HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF PLACER-MINING OPERATIONS SINCE 1903, AND AFTER THE STAMPEDE TO FAIRBANKS IN 1904 A LARGE NUMBER OF PROSPECTORS VISITED THE MANY CREEKS WHICH FLOW NORTHWARD FROM THESE MOUNTAINS. THE AREA HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN AS THE "BONNIFIELD DISTRICT", HAVING BEEN NAMED FOR JOHN E. BONNIFIELD, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST MEN TO LOCATE IN THIS PART OF ALASKA. THE NAME WAS AT FIRST APPLIED TO THE EDDYHILL AREA IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WOOD RIVER AND THE CREEKS NEAR BY, TO THE WEST, BUT HAS SINCE BEEN USED TO COVER ALL THE COUNTRY BETWEEN NENANA AND DELTA RIVERS ON THE WEST AND EAST AND THE CREST OF THE RANGE AND TANANA RIVER ON THE SOUTH AND NORTH. IT INCLUDES PORTIONS OF BOTH THE FAIRBANKS AND TANANA RECORDING DISTRICTS. (P9) THE BONNIFIELD REGION WAS EXPLORED AND PROSPECTED BY MEN WHO WORKED SOUTHWARD FROM FAIRBANKS AND THE TANANA, AND THE FIRST GOLD RECOVERED WAS TAKEN FROM GOLD KING CREEK IN 1903. FROM THAT YEAR UNTIL 1906, PROSPECTING WAS ACTIVELY CARRIED ON BY A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN, AND INTEREST IN THIS COUNTRY WAS SUSTAINED BY THE HOPE OF STRIKING ANOTHER CAMP LIKE FAIRBANKS, THE GREAT RICHNESS OF WHICH HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED; SINCE 1906 THE PRODUCTION HAS REMAINED ABOUT STATIONARY AND THE LIST OF CREEKS NON-PRODUCING IS MUCH THE SAME AS THEN, BUT THE POPULATION HAS GRADUALLY DIMINISHED, THE PROSPECTORS WHO WERE UNSUCCESSFUL HAVING BEEN DRAWN TO OTHER MORE PROMISING FIELDS. IN 1910 INTEREST WAS REVIVED BY THE PREPARATIONS TO EXPLOIT THE HIGH GRAVELS ON A LARGE SCALE BY HYDRAULIC METHODS. THE FEASIBILITY OF THIS VENTURE REMAINS TO BE PROVED, BUT IF IT SUCCEEDS ITS SUCCESS WILL, WITHOUT DOUBT, MARK THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA OF ACTIVE MINING AND MAY PLACE THIS AMONG THE IMPORTANT PRODUCING CAMPS. IN 1908 AN EXTENSIVE MINERALIZED LODGE CONTAINING MUCH IRON SULPHIDE AND SOME GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE BASIN OF WOOD RIVER. DEVELOPMENTS ON THIS LODGE ARE AT PRESENT INSUFFICIENT TO DETERMINE DEFINITELY THE VALUE OF THE DISCOVERY, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOW-GRADE ORE IS PRESENT. THIS DISCOVERY HAS ENCOURAGED PROSPECTING FOR LODGE MINES, AND MANY CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED. IT REMAINS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS TO SHOW THE POSSIBILITIES FOR LODGE MINING IN THIS REGION. THE PLACER-GOLD OUTPUT OF THE REGION, THO NOT EXCEEDING \$50,000 IN ANY ONE YR. HAS BEEN STEADY, AND CONSIDERABLE AREAS OF PLACER GROUND HAVE BEEN FOUND WHICH ARE NOT NOW WORKABLE BUT WHICH, WITH DECREASE IN COST OF TRANSPORTATION AND EASIER ACCESS, WILL DOUBTLESS BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF PRODUCING CAMPS. ATTENTION HAS ALSO BEEN ATTRACTED TO THE VERY EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF HIGH GRAVELS WHICH ARE SAID TO CARRY GOLD AND SEVERAL PROJECTS ARE NOW UNDER WAY TO EXPLOIT THESE LOW-GRADE GRAVELS ON A LARGE SCALE. IN ADDITION TO THE PLACER GROUND LARGE LODGE DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN BASIN OF WOOD RIVER WHICH ARE REPORTED TO CARRY GOLD SUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY MINING. THE EXTENSIVE FIELDS OF LIGNITIC COAL, THOUGH NOWHERE DEVELOPED YET, HAVE AS A FUTURE SOURCE OF POWER A VALUE WHICH MAY SOMETIME OVERSHADOW EVEN THAT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS. (P9-10)

**** REFN 02183 B 903912
 LUPR 35
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, MISC
 TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST WITH THE PAST PRODUCTION, AND THE FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF THIS COUNTRY IN VIEW, A PARTY WAS ORGANIZED TO MAP IT, TOPOGRAPHICALLY, WITH J W BAGLEY, TOPOGRAPHER, IN CHARGE. MR BAGLEY CONNECTED HIS WORK WITH D A REABURN'S TRAVERSE OF NENANA RIVER ON THE WEST AND WITH THE WORK OF D.C. WITHERSPOON AND C.E GIFFIN ON THE SOUTH AND EAST, THE AREA COVERED DURING THE SEASON BEING MORE THAN 3,100 SQUARE MILES. THE WRITER WAS DETAILED TO INVESTIGATE THE MINERAL RESOURCES AND THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA MAPPED. THE PARTY, CONSISTING OF 6 MEN, WITH 12 PACK HORSES, THE USUAL CAMP EQUIPMENT, AND PROVISIONS FOR 60 DAYS, LEFT WHITE HORSE ON THE OPENING OF RIVER NAVIGATION, JUNE 11, 1910, AND ARRIVED AT NENANA, BY WAY OF YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS, ON JUNE 19. ARRANGEMENTS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN MADE FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON, TO BE DELIVERED AT THE MOUTH OF LITTLE DELTA RIVER. ACTUAL FIELD WORK BEGAN ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY AT THE FOOTHILLS, SOME 30 MILES SOUTH OF THE TANANA, ON JUNE 27 AND WAS COMPLETED ON SEPTEMBER 13, COVERING A FIELD SEASON OF 79 DAYS. AS NO STEAMBOATS HAD BEEN RUN UP THE TANANA TO WASHBURN BY AUGUST 15, THE PROVISIONS FOR THE LATER PART OF THE SEASON WERE NOT DELIVERED, AND THE PARTY WAS ABLE TO CONTINUE WORK ONLY THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF SEVERAL MINERS AND PROSPECTORS WHO SHARED WITH ITS MEMBERS THEIR SCANT SUPPLIES OF PROVISIONS, AND THROUGH THE ABUNDANCE OF GAME AND BERRIES. AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON THE PARTY PROCEEDED TO VALDEZ OVER THE MILITARY TRAIL. (P10-11) "THE BONNIFIELD REGION, AS THE TERM IS USED HERE, OCCUPIES AN AREA BETWEEN 145 40' AND 149 20' WEST LONGITUDE, AND 63 30 AND 64 50 NORTH LATITUDE. THIS INCLUDES A LARGE AREA IN THE LOWLANDS OF THE TANANA VALLEY... THE REGION COVERED... CONSISTS OF 3 SHARPLY DEFINED E-W BELTS, EACH OF DISTINCT TOPOGRAPHIC CHARACTER. THE TANANA LOWLANDS ON THE N, THE FOOTHILLS BELT, AND THE HIGH MOUNTAINS ON THE N SLOPE OF THE ALASKA RANGE." (P11)

**** REFN 02183 C 903912

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST THE TANANA FLATS EXTEND SOUTHWARD FROM TANANA RIVER TO THE FOOTHILLS. AS TANANA RIVER MAKES A BROAD LOOP TO THE NORTH BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF NENANA AND DELTA RIVERS, AND AS THE FRONT OF THE FOOTHILLS FORMS A NEARLY STRAIGHT LINE, THE LOWLAND BELT IS OF VARYING WIDTH, BEING ABOUT 30 MILES WIDE ALONG NENANA RIVER, 50 MILES WIDE IN THE LONGITUDE OF FAIRBANKS, AND 20 MILES WIDE ALONG DELTA RIVER. THIS GREAT LOWLAND AREA IS OF SLIGHT RELIEF, SLOPING GENTLY FROM THE FOOTHILLS ON THE SOUTH TO THE TANANA ON THE NORTH, AND FROM EAST TO WEST, DOWN THE VALLEY OF THE TANANA. ITS SURFACE IS BROKEN ONLY BY A FEW ISOLATED HILLS WHICH RISE ABOVE THE GENERAL LEVEL OF THE PLAIN. MUCH OF THIS FLAT IS COVERED WITH A DENSE GROWTH OF SPRUCE, AND THE DRAINAGE IS SO POOR THAT NUMEROUS LAKES AND MARSHES MAKE SUMMER TRAVEL OVER MOST OF IT IMPOSSIBLE. ONLY THE LARGER STREAMS FROM THE HILLS TO THE SOUTH MAINTAIN DEFINITE CHANNELS ACROSS THE FLAT, AND THE WATER FROM THE SMALLER STREAMS IS ABSORBED INTO THE GRAVELS AND REAPPEARS AS CLEAR REANDERING CREEKS, WHICH EVENTUALLY FIND THEIR WAY TO THE TANANA. NO VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS HAVE SO FAR BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE FLATS, AND THEIR FUTURE VALUE PROBABLY LIES IN THEIR TIMBER RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES. ALTHOUGH, AS WILL BE SHOWN LATER, THEY MAY CONTAIN EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF COAL. (P11-12) "ALONG ITS NORTHERN BORDER THE TANANA LOW LAND ENDS ABRUPTLY, GIVING PLACE TO A BELT OF FOOTHILLS WHICH STRETCHES SOUTHWARD 15 OR 20 MI BEYOND THE FLATS, WHERE IT IN TURN GIVES PLACE TO THE HIGHER MOUNTAINS. ... UP TO THE PRESENT TIME THE ENTIRE GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE REGION HAS BEEN FROM THE FOOTHILL BELT." (P12) "THE THIRD BELT, THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF THE ALASKA RANGE, HERE TRENDS NEARLY E AND W. ... BOTH NENANA AND DELTA RIVERS FLOW THROUGH THE MAIN RANGE IN BROAD, LOW PASSES, SO THAT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE TANANA VALLEY AND THE SUSITNA AND COPPER RIVER VALLEYS IS NOT DIFFICULT. BETWEEN THE NENANA AND THE DELTA THE RANGE IS UNBROKEN BY LOW DIVIDES EXCEPT ONE BETWEEN THE VALLEYS OF WOOD RIVER AND YANERT FORK. THE HIGHER PARTS OF THE RANGE ARE ACCESSIBLE, HOWEVER, THROUGH THE VALLEYS OF YANERT FORK AND OF WOOD AND LITTLE DELTA RIVERS, BUT THESE PARTS HAVE BEEN VISITED BY ONLY A FEW WHITE MEN AND NO SYSTEMATIC PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE IN THEM, SO THAT ALMOST NOTHING IS KNOWN IN REGARD TO THEIR MINERAL RESOURCES. (P12) THE DRAINAGE FROM THE ENTIRE REGION HERE DESCRIBED IS TRIBUTARY TO TANANA RIVER, WHICH FLOWS ALONG ITS NORTHERN BORDER. THE LARGER STREAMS RISE IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTH AND FLOW NORTHWARD, AND THEIR VALLEYS, CUTTING THE FOOTHILL RANGES TRANSVERSELY, HAVE FORMED SHARP CANYONS THROUGH THE SERIES OF SCHIST RIDGES. THE COURSES OF THE PRESENT DRAINAGE LINES MUST HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN EARLIER GEOLOGIC TIME, UNDER CONDITIONS VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE NOW EXISTING, FOR THE STREAMS PASS REPEATEDLY FROM LOW BASIN-LIKE AREAS OF LITTLE-CONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS INTO DEEP CANYONS CUT IN HARD ROCKS, ALTHOUGH EASIER COURSES COULD HAVE BEEN FOUND WHICH WOULD HAVE AVOIDED CROSSING THE HARD RIDGES. THE STREAMS PROBABLY FOLLOW THE COURSES OF EARLIER STREAMS WHICH FLOWED NORTHWARD OVER A FILLING OF GRAVELS, THE REMNANTS

OF WHICH ARE STILL PRESENT EVEN ON THE TOPS OF SOME OF THE HIGHER SCHIST HILLS, AND THEIR PRESENT COURSES WERE ESTABLISHED AS THEY GRADUALLY LOWERED THEIR OLD VALLEYS. MANY OF THE LOW BASINS BETWEEN THE FOOTHILL RANGES CONTAIN EAST-WEST TRIBUTARIES WHICH DRAIN TO THE NORTH-SOUTH TRUNK STREAMS, AND THESE BY HEADWARD GROWTH ARE GRADUALLY CAPTURING SOME OF THE OLD DRAINAGE AND TAKING IT BY EASIER ROUTES TO THE TANANA. THE MOST IMPORTANT STREAMS OF THE AREA, FROM WEST TO EAST, ARE NENANA RIVER, TOTATLANIKA AND TATLANIKA CREEKS, WOOD RIVER, DRY CREEK, LITTLE DELTA RIVER, DELTA CREEK, AND DELTA RIVER. (P12-13)

**** REFN 02183 D 903912

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST IN THE ABSENCE OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS, RAILROADS, WAGON ROADS AND EVEN OF GOOD SUMMER TRAILS, SUPPLIES CAN BE TRANSPORTED TO MINING CAMPS OF THE BONNIFIELD REGION MUCH MORE CHEAPLY BY SLEEDING IN THE WINTER THAN BY PACK TRAIN IN SUMMER, AND FREIGHTING IS ALMOST ALL DONE DURING THE WINTER SEASON, WHEN MINING OPERATIONS ARE AT A STANDSTILL. IN GENERAL, THE STREAM COURSES ARE FOLLOWED, AS THEY OFFER THE BEST GRADES TO THE SEVERAL POINTS. THE COST OF FREIGHTING NATURALLY VARIES WITH THE DISTANCE FROM THE BASE OF SUPPLIES AND WITH THE AMOUNT CARRIED, BUT IT IS USUALLY SEVERAL TIMES AS MUCH FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE CREEKS AS IT IS FROM SEATTLE TO FAIRBANKS. THE SUMMER RATES FROM SEATTLE TO FAIRBANKS VARY WITH THE ROUTE, AS WELL AS WITH THE CLASS OF MERCHANDISE SHIPPED, BUT RANGE FROM 4 TO 8 CENTS A POUND. WHEN TO THIS IS ADDED THE COST OF DELIVERY AT THE MINING CAMPS, IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THE PROSPECTOR OR MINING OPERATOR HAS A SERIOUS PROBLEM TO MEET IN THE COST OF HIS SUPPLIES, AND THAT ONLY THE RICHEST DEPOSITS CAN BE WORKED AT PRESENT. ACCESS TO THE REGION IS DIFFICULT DURING THE SUMMER ON ACCOUNT OF THE MARSHY CHARACTER OF THE TANANA FLATS, WHICH MAY, HOWEVER, BE CROSSED BY PACK ANIMALS AT A NUMBER OF PLACES. ALONG THE EAST BANK OF NENANA RIVER AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL HAS BEEN CUT OUT AND WIDENED, BUT NUMEROUS FOREST FIRES DURING THE SUMMER OF 1910 WERE FOLLOWED BY THE FALLING OF TIMBER AND MUCH OF THIS TRAIL IS NOW OBLITERATED. IT WAS USED TO REACH THE UPPER NENANA AND THE DIGGINGS ON MOOSE CREEK AND IN THE BASIN OF THE TOTATLANIKA. A TRAIL FROM THE MOUTH OF WOOD RIVER TO THE CAMPS ON TATLANIKA AND GOLD KING CREEKS IS PASSABLE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, AND A FEASIBLE ROUTE TO THE LITTLE DELTA, DRY CREEK, AND WOOD RIVER BASINS FOLLOWS THE MILITARY WINTER ROAD FROM WASHBURN ACROSS THE FLATS AND THEN SWINGS TO THE SOUTHWEST OVER THE HIGH GRAVEL RIDGES.

**** REFN 02183 E 903912

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST A FOURTH ROUTE, BUT LITTLE USED, LEAVES THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS MILITARY ROAD NEAR DONNELLY'S AND FOLLOWS THE LOW HILLS TO THE WEST. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE TO APPROACH THE REGION FROM THE SUSITNA BASIN BY WAY OF BROAD PASS, THOUGH FEW PERSONS HAVE USED THIS PASS UP TO THE PRESENT TIME. MOST OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ROUTES CAN SCARCELY BE DIGNIFIED BY THE NAME "TRAILS", AS THEY INCLUDE STRETCHES WHERE NO TRAIL OR TRACKS CAN BE FOLLOWED; THEY ARE MERELY LINES ALONG WHICH GROUND SUFFICIENTLY FIRM TO AFFORD FOOTING FOR HORSES CAN BE FOUND. LESS THAN 50 MILES OF WELL-DEFINED TRAIL WAS SEEN DURING THE WHOLE SEASON. IN WINTER THE COURSES OF MOST OF THE LARGER STREAMS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY SLEDS WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF MUCH CHOPPING. A GOOD WINTER TRAIL HAS BEEN CUT FROM THE DIGGINGS ON GOLD KING CREEK ACROSS THE TANANA FLATS TO FAIRBANKS. (P14-15) WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MOOSE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE NENANA, ON WHICH GOLD WAS FIRST MINED IN 1909, THE LIST OF PRODUCING CREEKS IS MUCH THE SAME AS IT WAS WHEN VISITED BY PRINDLE IN 1906, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN ENGAGED IN MINING OR PROSPECTING IS SMALLER THAN AT THAT TIME, BEING LESS THAN 50 IN 1910. THE BEGINNING OF ACTIVE MINING OF THE HIGH GRAVELS IN THE BASIN OF GOLD KING CREEK WAS EXPECTED TO BRING ABOUT AN IMPORTANT INCREASE IN THE MINING POPULATION OF THE BONNIFIELD REGION IN 1911. THE CREEKS WHICH WERE PRODUCING IN 1910 ARE MOOSE, TOTATLANIKA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HOMESTAKE, CALIFORNIA, AND REX; TWO TRIBUTARIES TO TATLANIKA FROM THE EAST, GRUBSTAKE AND ROOSEVELT; GOLD KING; AND PORTAGE. (P44) "IN THE EARLY DAYS SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT INTO THIS COUNTRY FROM TANANA RIVER DURING THE WINTER ON SLEDS DRAWN BY DOGS OR BY THE PROSPECTORS THEMSELVES, AND EVEN YET SOME SMALL OUTFITS ARE BROUGHT IN THIS WAY. SUPPLIES FOR THE MORE IMPORTANT CAMPS ARE NOW FREIGHTED TO THE CREEKS OVER THE SNOW ON HORSE SLEDS." (P16) REGARDING GOLD PLACERS: "COLORS CAN BE FOUND IN ALMOST ALL THE STREAMS OF THE FOOTHILLS, BUT GOLD IN PAYING QUANTITIES HAS SO FAR NOT BEEN FOUND

BETWEEN LITTLE DELTA AND DELTA RIVERS. THE STREAMS BETWEEN WOOD AND NENANA RIVERS ARE PECULIAR IN THAT IN THEIR NORTHWARD COURSES FROM THE HIGH MOUNTAINS TO THE TANANA FLATS THEY CROSS ONE OR TWO OF THEM FOUR HARD-ROCK RIDGES INTO WHICH THEY HAVE CUT DEEP CANYONS WITH STEEP ROCK WALLS. BETWEEN THE CANYONS THE VALLEYS WIDEN OUT AND HAVE DEVELOPED BROAD GRAVEL FLOORS." (P43) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 02193 903912

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, MAP, VEGETATION

ABST "GOLD PLACERS BETWEEN WOODCHOPPER AND FOURTH OF JULY CREEKS, UPPER YUKON RIVER", BY L. H. PRINDLE AND J. B. MERIE, JR., USGS BULLETIN 520, (1912); THE AREA IS BLOCKED BY THE FOURTH OF JULY CREEK BASIN ON THE EAST, WOODCHOPPER CREEK VALLEY ON THE WEST, AND THE YUKON RIVER TO THE NORTH. THE AREA IS ROUGHLY MORE THAN 1000 SQ. MI. TRAILS AND WINTER SLED ROADS LEAD UP MOST OF THE PRINCIPAL CREEKS. MINING WAS DONE IN THE REGION AS EARLY AS 1898, GOLD PRODUCTION TO DATE LESS THAN \$150,000 (COMING FROM MINERAL GULCH, A TRIBUTARY OF WOODCHOPPER, FOURTH OF JULY CREEK, COAL CREEK, AND TRIBUTARIES OF WASHINGTON CREEK). DROUGHT, IN 1911, RESULTED IN LOW WATER IN THE STREAMS, HAMPERING MINING OPERATIONS. (P201) PLATE X, IS A GEOLOGIC SKETCH MAP OF THE REGION BETWEEN WOODCHOPPER AND FOURTH OF JULY CREEKS. (P202) "THE BASIN OF FOURTH OF JULY CREEK AND VICINITY, HOWEVER, HAS NOT BEEN COVERED BY INSTRUMENTAL SURVEYS, AND ITS DRAINAGE AS INDICATED ON THE MAP IS BASED ON EDDY TRAVERSES..." (P202) THE WRITER VISITED THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE REGION IN 1903, AND IN 1911 MADE BRIEF VISITS TO WOODCHOPPER, COAL, AND FOURTH OF JULY CREEKS. (P202) MOST OF THE REGION LIES ABOVE TIMBER LINE (EL. 2,500 FT). SPRUCE IS FOUND IN THE VALLEY BOTTOMS NEAR THE YUKON RIVER. GRASS IS ABUNDANT. (P203) AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN TESTED HERE ONLY BY A FEW SMALL GARDENS.

**** REFN 02194 910912

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, NO. TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST PLACER MINING IN THE FORTY MILE, EAGLE AND SEVENTY MILE RIVER DISTRICTS E. A. PORTER 1912. PP211-218. U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520; MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A. H. BROOKS. GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE COMBINED FORTY MILE AND SEVENTY MILE RIVER DISTRICTS FOR 1911 WAS \$212,000 AND THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE OUTPUT FOR 1910 WAS \$200,000. (P211)

**** REFN 02196 910

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, NO. TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST "PLACER MINING IN THE FAIRBANKS AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS" BY C. E. ELLSWORTH, USGS BULLETIN 520-H, 1912; (PP240 TO 245) THE REPORT DEALS WITH MINING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA DURING 1911. FOR THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, THE VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1911 WAS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$4,500,000, AS COMPARED TO \$6,100,000 IN 1910. LACK OF WATER WAS PREVALENT IN 1911, AND WORSE THAN 1910; ABOUT 800 MEN MINED IN WINTER, AND ABOUT 2,000 DURING SUMMER AT 75 TO 125 CLAIMS. WINTER OPERATIONS PRODUCED ABOUT \$1 MILLION. (P240)

**** REFN 02196 911

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "PLACER MINING IN THE FAIRBANKS AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS" BY C. E. ELLSWORTH US. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520H 1912: 240-245. \$350,000. WORTH OF GOLD WAS MINED IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IN 1911-ASIGNIFICANT INCREASE OVER THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS DUE PRINCIPALLY TO IMPROVED MINING METHODS. (P244)

**** REFN 02199 908911

STOR 1603

LUPR 32

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4336

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE

ABST USGS BULLETIN 520 J, A G HADDREN, "THE RUBY PLACER DISTRICT," 1911, BASED ON 1908 AND 1910 FIELDWORK. NONE OF THE STREAMS IN THE DISTRICT CARRY MUCH WATER; THEIR GRADES ARE NOT STEEP, AND THE CHARACTER OF THE RELIEF THEY HAVE PRODUCED SUGGESTS THAT THEY HAVE REMAINED ABOUT AS THEY ARE SINCE THE YUKON CUT THROUGH WHAT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A BEDROCK BARRIER ACROSS ITS PRESENT CHANNEL IN THE VICINITY OF RUBY, OR PERHAPS SINCE AN EARLIER TIME. (P289)

**** REFN 02200 909912

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION

ABST "GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE CANADA-ALASKA BOUNDARY" BY A G. HADDREN, USGS BULL. 520, 1912: A JOINT US-CANADA COMMISSION TO LOCATE AND MARK THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN BRITISH TERRITORY AND ALASKA CARRIED ON FIELD OPERATIONS ALONG THE 141 MERIDIAN BETWEEN THE YUKON RIVER TO THE PORCUPINE RIVER DURING SUMMERS OF 1909 AND 1910; AND BETWEEN THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO ARCTIC OCEAN IN 1911 WITH EXPECTED COMPLETION IN 1912. THE YUKON-PORCUPINE (SOUTHERN) SECTION IS 175 MI. IN LENGTH; THE PORCUPINE-ARCTIC (NORTHERN) SECTION IS 145 MI. OPERATIONS CONSIST OF PLACING MONUMENTS AT 3 TO 5 MI INTERVALS AND CLEARING A 40 FT WIDE STRIP ALONG TIMBERED PORTIONS OF THE BOUNDARY, ALONG WITH TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING OF A 2 MI. WIDE STRIP ON EITHER SIDE. (P297) CANADIAN GEOLOGISTS EXAMINED THE YUKON-PORCUPINE SECTION FROM THE SOUTH BRANCH OF BLACK RIVER TO SALMONTROUT RIVER HEADWATERS IN 1911 AND EXPECT TO CONTINUE IN 1912. REPORTS WILL BE PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. (P298) US GEOLOGISTS EXAMINED THE PORCUPINE-ARCTIC SECTION IN 1911 FROM NEW RAMPART TO FIRTH RIVER HEADWATERS, AND ALSO PLAN TO CONTINUE IN 1912. "NO MINERAL RESOURCES HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THIS REGION; AND THE EXISTENCE OF DEPOSITS OF VALUE WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE AREA DOES NOT APPEAR PROBABLE." (P299) THE REPORT PRESENTS INFORMATION OBTAINED IN 1911 BETWEEN PORCUPINE RIVER AND THE UPPER BASIN OF FIRTH RIVER OF A DETAILED GEOLOGIC NATURE. (INCLUDING SUNAGHUM CREEK, OLD CROW RIVER, THOMAS CREEK, CASEY FORK, AND COLLEEN RIVER) (PP300 TO 314)

**** REFN 02201 911912

STOR 1602

LUPR 21 33

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST "THE ALATNA-NOATAK REGION" WAS WRITTEN BY PHILLIP S SMITH AND PUBLISHED IN 1912 IN USGS BULLETIN 520. INFORMATION WAS GATHERED DURING THE 1911 FIELD SEASON WHEN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY VISITED THE ALATNA-NOATAK REGION; PASSES FROM THE NOATAK TO THE COLVILLE ON THE NORTH, TO THE ALATNA ON THE EAST, AND TO THE KOBUK ON THE SOUTH ARE KNOWN AND HAVE BEEN TRAVERSED. ONE PASS TO THE COLVILLE LIES BETWEEN LONGITUDE 156 AND 157. THE DIVIDE IS ABOUT 2000 FEET ABOVE AND 7 MILES DISTANT FROM THE NOATAK, AND FLOATING WATER COULD PROBABLY BE REACHED BY A PORTAGE OF ABOUT 13 MILES. THE PASS USED BY THE SURVEY PARTY IN CROSSING FROM THE ALATNA TO THE NOATAK WAS ABOUT 13 MILES IN AN AIR LINE BETWEEN FLOATING WATER, AND THE DIVIDE WAS 1000 FEET HIGH WITH SMALL LAKES ON THE SUMMIT. OPPOSITE THE 2000 FEET PASS OF THE NOATAK THERE IS A PASS TO THE UPPER REED RIVER OF THE KOBUK RIVER AND ANOTHER PASS TO THE SAME STREAM IS REPORTED BY WAY OF THE SOUTHERN FORK OF THE NOATAK. BOTH ARE STEEP AND DIFFICULT, BUT PROSPECTORS SAY THAT HORSES CAN BE TAKEN OVER THEM. NATIVES REPORT THAT THE VALLEY OF THE LARGE STREAM COMING IN FROM THE SOUTH ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE MIDAS CREEK AFFORDS A GOOD PASS INTO THE KOGOLUKTUK AND IS MUCH USED BY HUNTING PARTIES. (PP317 AND 318) 100 WHITE PEOPLE LIVE IN THE ALATNA-NOATAK REGION INCLUDING KOTZEBUE AND NATIVES NUMBER ABOUT 250. (P320)

**** REFN 02201 911912

STOR 1603

LUPR 21 33

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST "THE ALATNA-NOATAK REGION" WAS WRITTEN BY PHILLIP S SMITH AND PUBLISHED IN 1912 IN USGS BULLETIN 520. INFORMATION WAS GATHERED DURING THE 1911 FIELD SEASON WHEN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY VISITED THE ALATNA-NOATAK REGION. PASSES FROM THE NOATAK TO THE COLVILLE ON THE NORTH, TO THE ALATNA ON THE EAST, AND TO THE KOBUK ON THE SOUTH ARE KNOWN AND HAVE BEEN TRAVERSED. ONE PASS TO THE COLVILLE LIES BETWEEN LONGITUDE 156 AND 157. THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4337

DIVIDE IS ABOUT 2000 FEET ABOVE AND 7 MILES DISTANT FROM THE NOATAK, AND FLOATING WATER COULD PROBABLY BE REACHED BY A PORTAGE OF ABOUT 13 MILES. THE PASS USED BY THE SURVEY PARTY IN CROSSING FROM THE ALATNA TO THE NOATAK HAS ABOUT 13 MILES IN AN AIR LINE BETWEEN FLOATING WATER, AND THE DIVIDE HAS 1000 FEET HIGH WITH SMALL LAKES ON THE SUMMIT. OPPOSITE THE 2000 FEET PASS OF THE NOATAK THERE IS A PASS TO THE UPPER REED RIVER OF THE KOBUK RIVER AND ANOTHER PASS TO THE SAME STREAM IS REPORTED BY WAY OF THE SOUTHERN FORK OF THE NOATAK. BOTH ARE STEEP AND DIFFICULT, BUT PROSPECTORS SAY THAT HORSES CAN BE TAKEN OVER THEM. NATIVES REPORT THAT THE VALLEY OF THE LARGE STREAM COMING IN FROM THE SOUTH ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE KIDAS CREEK AFFORDS A GOOD PASS INTO THE KOGOLUKTUK AND IS MUCH USED BY HUNTING PARTIES. (PP317 AND 318) 100 WHITE PEOPLE LIVE IN THE ALATNA-NOATAK REGION INCLUDING KOTZEBUE AND NATIVES NUMBER ABOUT 250. (P320)

**** REFN 02202 910
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21 22
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P. S. SMITH 1912. GOLD PRODUCTION ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA DURING 1911 WAS APPROXIMATELY \$3,100,000, A DECREASE OF \$400,000 FROM THAT OF 1910. THE FALL-OFF IS FELT DUE TO THESE CAUSES: 1. A DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF WINTER MINING 2. A DECREASE IN THE VARIETY OF MINING OPERATIONS 3. HANDLING OF LOW-GRADE MATERIALS. GOLD PRODUCTION WOULD HAVE DECREASED 1910 TO 1911 BY MUCH MORE THAN ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THE GREAT INCREASE IN GOLD DREDGING. (P340)

**** REFN 02203 913
 LUPR 53 52
 KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST U. S. GRANT AND D. F. HIGGINS WROTE "COASTAL GLACIERS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AND KEANI PENINSULA, ALASKA" FOR THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN 1913. THEY DESCRIBE EVERY GLACIER APPROACHING THE OCEAN IN THOSE AREAS, ITS ADVANCE OR RETREAT, ITS MORAINES, THE HEIGHT OF ITS CLIFFS AND ONCE IN A WHILE A PERTINENT FACT FOR THIS STUDY. PHOTOGRAPHS OF GLACIER FRONTS WERE INCLUDED. THEY STATE THAT THE STREAMS ENTERING TWO ARM BAY DO NOT CARRY GLACIAL SILT. (P62) YALIK AND PETROE GLACIERS DO NOT REACH THE SEA BUT THEIR WATERS DRAIN INTO NUKA ISLAND PASSAGE.

**** REFN 02204 899913
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST A. G. HADDREN, "KORYUK-CHANDALAR REGION, ALASKA" USGS BULLETIN 532, 1913, BASED ON 4 SURVEYS, FROM 1899 TO 1909. THE DOCUMENT NOTES PLACER MINING ON A LARGE NUMBER OF CREEKS IN THE REGION (NAMED, PP83-117)

**** REFN 02206 911913
 STOR 1607
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST STEPHEN R. CAPPS WROTE OF HIS JUNE 26-SEPTEMBER 13, 1911 FIELD TRIP TO THE YENTNA DISTRICT IN THE 1913 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN NO 534 PUBLICATION. HE NOTED THAT FLOODS IN THE AREA GENERALLY OCCUR IN LATE JUNE OR EARLY JULY. REFERENCE WAS ALSO MADE TO THE RAPID FLUCTUATIONS IN VOLUME THAT OCCURS IN GLACIAL STREAMS. THEY ARE KNOWN TO SHRINK AFTER A COLD NIGHT WHICH RENDERS THEM FORDABLE BY EARLY MORNING. THEY ARE USUALLY LOW AND CLEAR IN LATE WINTER WHEN MELTING IS AT A MINIMUM. (P13-14) HIGH WATER PERIOD IS GENERALLY REACHED IN JUNE. (P17-18) PLACER GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE YENTNA DISTRICT IS ALSO DISCUSSED. (P47-52)

**** REFN 02208 910913
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST. "THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION, AK", USGS BULLETIN 536, WAS WRITTEN BY PHILLIP S. SMITH AND PUBLISHED IN 1913. THIS BULLETIN CONTAINS THE FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE GEOLOGY AND RESOURCES OF THIS REGION AND IS BASED ON INVESTIGATIONS LED BY THE AUTHOR IN 1910 AND 1911. DURING THIS TIME THE KOBUK VALLEY WAS TRAVERSED FROM UPPER REED RIVER TO ITS MOUTH; THE ALATNA WAS ASCENDED NEARLY TO ITS HEAD; AND THE NOATAK WAS DESCENDED FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. (P9) JUNE 22, 1910, SMITH, H. H. EAKIN, AND 2 CAMP HANDS WITH A 6-HORSE PACK TRAIN, LEFT THE KOYUKUK NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE HOGATZA AND TRAVERSED THE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND THE KOBUK. A FEW DAYS WERE SPENT SURVEYING THE REGION ADJACENT TO BEAVER AND REED RIVERS. THE PARTY THEN TRAVELED ALONG THE N MARGIN OF THE LOWLAND OF THE KOBUK, REACHING SHUNGNAK JULY 22. AUGUST 10 THEY STARTED DOWN THE KOBUK IN A SKIFF AND REACHED KOTZEBUE WHERE WORK STOPPED FOR THE SEASON ON AUGUST 20. (P15) PROSPECTOR'S CABINS WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE AREA, MOST BEING UNOCCUPIED. (P44) IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT LESS THAN 250 WHITE PEOPLE WERE RESIDING WITHIN THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION. GOLD PLACERS, GOLD AND COPPER LODES, AND DEPOSITS OF NONMETALLIFEROUS MINERALS, INCLUDING COAL, HAVE BEEN FOUND AND PARTLY DEVELOPED IN THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION. (P125) A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE USGS CAMP SITES UTILIZED DURING THIS EXPEDITION IS ATTACHED.

**** REFN 02208 910913

STOR 1603
LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST "THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION, AK", USGS BULLETIN 536, WAS WRITTEN BY PHILLIP S. SMITH AND PUBLISHED IN 1913. THIS BULLETIN CONTAINS THE FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE GEOLOGY AND RESOURCES OF THIS REGION AND IS BASED ON INVESTIGATIONS LED BY THE AUTHOR IN 1910 AND 1911. DURING THIS TIME THE KOBUK VALLEY WAS TRAVERSED FROM UPPER REED RIVER TO ITS MOUTH; THE ALATNA WAS ASCENDED NEARLY TO ITS HEAD; AND THE NOATAK WAS DESCENDED FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. (P9) JUNE 22, 1910, SMITH, H. H. EAKIN, AND 2 CAMP HANDS WITH A 6-HORSE PACK TRAIN, LEFT THE KOYUKUK NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE HOGATZA AND TRAVERSED THE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND THE KOBUK. A FEW DAYS WERE SPENT SURVEYING THE REGION ADJACENT TO BEAVER AND REED RIVERS. THE PARTY THEN TRAVELED ALONG THE N MARGIN OF THE LOWLAND OF THE KOBUK, REACHING SHUNGNAK JULY 22. AUGUST 10 THEY STARTED DOWN THE KOBUK IN A SKIFF AND REACHED KOTZEBUE WHERE WORK STOPPED FOR THE SEASON ON AUGUST 20. (P15) PROSPECTOR'S CABINS WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE AREA, MOST BEING UNOCCUPIED. (P44) IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT LESS THAN 250 WHITE PEOPLE WERE RESIDING WITHIN THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION. GOLD PLACERS, GOLD AND COPPER LODES, AND DEPOSITS OF NONMETALLIFEROUS MINERALS, INCLUDING COAL, HAVE BEEN FOUND AND PARTLY DEVELOPED IN THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION. (P125) A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE USGS CAMP SITES UTILIZED DURING THIS EXPEDITION IS ATTACHED.

**** REFN 02209 913

STOR 1603
LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST THIS SOURCE PRINDLE'S 1913 "GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CIRCLE QUADRANGLE" NOTES THAT CIRCLE IS THE GENERAL SUPPLY POINT FOR THE DISTRICT AND IS CONNECTED TO THE MINING CAMPS BY A GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD. WINTER FREIGHTING OF HEAVY GOODS COST 3-6 CENTS A POUND. SUMMER FREIGHTING IS LESS THAN THE 20 TO 25 CENTS A POUND. CHARGED BY PACK TRAINS BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WAGON ROAD. GOOD ROAD HOUSES ARE LOCATED AT 12 MI INTERVALS ALONG THE ROAD. (P21)

**** REFN 02212 912

LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL

ABST "THE MCKINLEY LAKE DISTRICT", BY THEODORE CHAPIN, IS A REPORT (USGS) OF HIS AND J B HERTIE'S EXAMINATION OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE AREA IN OCTOBER 1912.

**** REFN 02213 912

LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST "MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE ELLNAR DISTRICT." BY S T CAPPS AND B L JOHNSON IS A REPORT OF A STUDY MADE BY A TOPOGRAPHICAL PARTY IN 1912. THE WRITERS WERE ASSIGNED TO STUDY THE AREA AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF THE AREA.

THERE IS VERY LITTLE PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT WATER BODIES. MILLARD CREEK IS THE MAJOR STREAM. A SECOND LARGE STREAM ENTERS INTO THE LAGOON AT THE NE END OF GALENA BAY. IT IS REPORTED TO DRAIN A LAKE WHICH IS FED BY AN ACTIVE GLACIER. 2 CREEKS OF MODERATE SIZE ENTER THE HEAD OF LANLOCKED BAY. THERE ARE NUMEROUS SMALLER CREEKS. MANY ARE SMALL AND INTERMITTENT AND FLOW ONLY AFTER HEAVY RAINS. OTHERS ARE PERMANENT AND OCCUPY WELL-DEFINED THOUGH SHORT VALLEYS. THE DEEPS INDENTATION OF THE COAST AND THE HIGH RELIEF OF THE LAND HAVE PREVENTED THE GATHERING OF NUMEROUS TRIBUTARIES TO FORM ELABORATE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AS MOST STREAMS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FIND A SHORT DIRECT COURSE TO THE SEA. (PP88-9) THE GRAVELS OF THE STREAMS ARE OF SMALL SURFACE EXTENT AND ARE UNIMPORTANT. THE AMOUNT OF EROSION SINCE THE GLACIERS UNCOVERED THE AREA IS SMALL AND ONLY A FEW STREAMS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CUT WELL-DEFINED CHANNELS INTO THE ROCKS. THE LARGER STREAMS HAVE ERODED VIGOROUSLY AND THE STEEPNESS OF THEIR GRADIENTS HAS PREVENTED THE ACCUMULATION OF EXTENSIVE GRAVEL DEPOSITS ALONG THEIR COURSES AND THE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL HANDLED BY THEM CAN BEST BE ESTIMATED BY THE SIZE OF THEIR DELTA DEPOSITS. THE HEAD OF LANLOCKED BAY IS SHALLOW, OWING IN PART TO THE SEDIMENTS BROUGHT DOWN BY 2 GOOD-SIZED CREEKS. THE GREATER NUMBER OF STREAMS, HOWEVER, ARE SMALL AND EMPTY INTO TIDEWATER ON EXPOSED PORTIONS OF THE COAST WHERE WAVE ACTION AND CURRENTS HAVE CARRIED AWAY THE STREAM-BROUGHT MATERIALS AS FAST AS THEY WERE DEPOSITED. (P96)

**** REFN 02216 910

STDR 1603

LUPR 32 34 35

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION; C. E. ELLSWORTH AND R. W. DAVENPORT 1913 U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. GOLD PLACER PRODUCTION IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT IN 1912 WAS \$4,150,000. THE CHIEF GOLD-PRODUCING STREAMS IN ORDER OF OUTPUT ARE: GOLDSTREAM AND ENGINEER CREEKS; CLEARY CREEK AND CHATANIKA FLATS; DOME CREEK AND CHATANIKA FLATS, EVA, ESTER, PEDRO, FAIRBANKS, VAULT AND LITTLE ELDERADO CREEKS. (P203) THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 135 HYDRAULIC PLANTS IN OPERATION FOR THE YEAR 1911 EMPLOYING 900 MEN IN THE WINTER AND 1500 MEN DURING THE SUMMER P203. ABOUT 250 MEN WERE EMPLOYED AT 6 OR 7 HYDRAULIC PLANTS ON CHATANIKA FLATS NEAR OLNESS IN 1912. THE NIGGERHEAD ASSOCIATION WITH THREE PLANTS IN OPERATION IN 1912 DID BY FAR THE MOST EXTENSIVE MINING P204. THE VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCTION FROM THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IN 1912 WAS ESTIMATED AT \$325,000. IN THE WINTER OF 1911-1912 25 TO 30 SMALL OUTFITS COMPRISING 75 MEN WERE OCCUPIED IN MINING. P210. ESTIMATED 1912 GOLD PRODUCTION OF FORTY MILE DISTRICT WAS \$230,000 AND \$30,000 INCREASE OVER THAT OF 1910 AND 1911-WATER REGIME WAS EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTED IN 1912. P214. CHIEF METHODS EMPLOYED INCLUDED DRIFTING, OPEN-CUT AND DREDGING P214. THE COMBINED GOLD OUTPUT OF THE SEVENTY MILE AND EAGLE DISTRICTS FOR 1912 WAS ESTIMATED AT \$20,000. IN THE RAMPART DISTRICT IN 1912 OPEN-CUT METHODS WERE USED EXCLUSIVELY DURING THE OPEN SEASON P221. ABOUT 20 MEN WORKED DURING THE WINTER AND 60 WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE SUMMER P221.

**** REFN 02218 912

STDR 1603

LUPR 32

KEYW GENERAL

ABST USGS BULLETIN 542. HENRY H EAKIN, "GOLD PLACERS OF THE RUBY DISTRICT," BASED ON 1912 FIELDWORK. MOST OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT HAS ALREADY BEEN ABSTRACTED.

**** REFN 02219 912

STDR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM U-S-G-S. BULLETIN 542 "GOLD PLACERS OF THE INNDKO-IDITAROD REGION" BY HENRY H EAKIN.

**** REFN 02221 913

STDR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, MINING

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM U-S-G-S. BULLETIN 578 "IDITAROD RUBY REGION, ALASKA," BY HENRY H EAKIN. 1913 "STEAMBOAT

SERVICE IS MAINTAINED ON YUKON, KUSKOKWIM, INNOKO AND IDITAROD RIVERS. THE RUBY DISTRICT GETS ALL ITS SUPPLIES FROM RUBY. THE ORDINARY FREIGHT CHARGE ON MERCHANDISE FROM RUBY TO THE CREEKS IN SUMMER IS 10 TO 15 CENTS A POUND. IN WINTER THE RATE DROPS TO 5 CENTS A POUND OR EVEN LESS.

**** REFN 02224 913

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM U-S-G-S. BULLETIN 592 "THE ALASKAN MINING INDUSTRY IN 1913" BY ALFRED H. BROOKS.

**** REFN 02233 913

LUPR 35 52

KEYW GENERAL RIVER

ABST "PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE BROAD PASS REGION" (P1913 USGS BULLETIN 592-H), BY FRED MOFFIT, CONTAINS A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE BROAD PASS AREA. THE BROAD PASS REGION INCLUDES THE UPPER PARTS OF CHULITNA AND NENANA RIVERS. AS HERE USED, THE NAME BROAD PASS DESIGNATES AN AREA OF INDEFINITE BOUNDARIES, EXTENDING WESTWARD FROM SUSITNA RIVER AND FOR THE MOST PART LYING SOUTH OF THE MAIN AXIS OF THE ALASKA RANGE. (P301) BROAD PASS OFFERS ONE OF THE MOST FAVORABLE RAILWAY ROUTES FROM THE PACIFIC SEABOARD TO THE TANANA AND YUKON BASINS. THE CHULITNA, FLOWING INTO THE SUSITNA ON THE SOUTH, AND JACK RIVER, FLOWING INTO THE NENANA, A TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA, ON THE NORTH, BOTH HEAD IN BROAD PASS, WHICH THEREFORE MARKS THE WATERSHED BETWEEN THE COOK INLET AND YUKON DRAINAGE BASINS. (P302) THE APPROACH TO BROAD PASS FROM THE SOUTH ALONG THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHULITNA IS SO FAR AS KNOWN A GRADUAL ASCENT, AND A RAILWAY ROUTE OF COMPARATIVELY LOW GRADE COULD PROBABLY BE FOUND ALONG IT. THE PASS ITSELF IS A FLAT ABOUT 4 MILES IN WIDTH AFFORDING NO ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES. IT STANDS ABOUT 2,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P302)

**** REFN 02237 912913

STOR 1603

LUPR 34 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL

ABST THEODORE CHAPIN'S "PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION," PUBLISHED IN USGS BULLETIN 592 IN 1914 NOTED THE FOLLOWING ABOUT THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. THE VALUE OF THE PLACER GOLD PRODUCED IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT IN 1913 WAS \$3,300,000. THE PRODUCTION IN 1912 WAS VALUED AT \$4,150,000. THIS FALLING OFF WAS DUE TO A GENERAL DROUGHT, WHICH AFFECTED THE ENTIRE YUKON VALLEY. NO RAIN FELL UNTIL THE LATER PART OF JULY, AND ALL PLACER-MINING OPERATIONS WERE HAMPERED BY LACK OF WATER. THIS DROUGHT AND THE EARLY FREEZE UP IN THE FALL COMBINED TO MAKE THE WORKING SEASON UNUSUALLY SHORT. ABOUT 130 PLANTS WERE WORKING A WHOLE OR PART OF THE SUMMER SEASON, EMPLOYING PROBABLY 1,500 TO 1,800 MEN. MUCH LESS WORK WAS DONE IN THE WINTER. THE CUSTOMARY WAGES OF \$5 A DAY AND BOARD (RECKONED AT \$2 A DAY) WERE PAID. ALTHOUGH 200 MEN LEFT FAIRBANKS FOR THE NEW DIGGINGS AT CHISANA CREEK, NO SHORTAGE WAS FELT. NEW DISCOVERIES WERE MADE ON ALDER, SHALLWOOD, AND HAPPY CREEKS. THE PRODUCTIVE AREAS OF CHATANIKA FLATS, AT THE MOUTHS OF DOME AND CLEARY CREEKS, CONTINUE TO INCREASE, AND ON FAIRBANKS AND DOME CREEKS NEW PRODUCTIVE GROUND WAS DISCOVERED. THE TENDENCY IS TOWARD THE OPEN-CUT METHOD OF MINING, AND SOME CLAIMS ARE NOW BEING PROFITABLY MINED IN THIS MANNER WHICH HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN CONSIDERED TOO DEEP. TWO INNOVATIONS IN MINING APPLIANCES ARE THE WHEEL SCRAPER THAT WAS USED ON PEDRO CREEK AND THE UNDERGROUND SCRAPER THAT WAS BEING TESTED IN SOME OF THE DEEP WORKINGS ON CHATANIKA FLATS. A POWER COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED TO DEVELOP POWER IN THE NENANA COAL FIELDS BY COAL IN WINTER AND WATER IN SUMMER, TO WORK THE PLACERS OF TATLANIKA AND TOTATLANIKA CREEKS, WHICH ARE PRACTICALLY ABOVE WATER. (P357) THE PRODUCTION OF THE HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT FOR 1913 IS ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH \$400,000. ABOUT 300 TO 400 MEN WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE GREATER PART OF THE SEASON. THE DROUGHT WAS LESS FELT THERE THAN AT MANY OTHER PLACES. (P362) THE VALUE OF THE GOLD PRODUCED IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IN 1913 IS ESTIMATED TO BE \$175,000. THE PRODUCTION FOR 1912 WAS VALUED AT \$325,000. THE DECREASE MAY BE IN PART ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE DROUGHT WHICH AFFECTED THE ENTIRE YUKON VALLEY. ON MANY OF THE CREEKS NO WATER WAS AVAILABLE FOR SLUICING UNTIL LATE IN THE SEASON, AND MANY CLAIMS WERE NOT WORKED AT ALL. FORTY OUTFITS, INCLUDING TWO HYDRAULIC PLANTS, OPERATED FOR THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE SEASON, EMPLOYING ABOUT 150 MEN. PROBABLY 100 MEN TOOK OUT WINTER DUMPS, SOME OF WHICH WERE NOT SLUICED FOR LACK OF WATER. (P360) THE VALUE OF THE GOLD PRODUCED IN THE SEVENTYMILE, EAGLE, AND FORTYMILE RIVER DISTRICTS IN 1913 IS ESTIMATED TO BE \$150,000. IN 1912 THE PRODUCTION WAS VALUED AT \$220,000. THE DROUGHT WAS FELT IN THIS REGION AS KEENLY AS AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN ALASKA. (P361)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4341

- **** REFN 02238 913
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32 31
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 592, HENRY M EAKIN, "PLACER MINING IN THE RUBY DISTRICT," 1913, BASED ON FIELD WORK IN 1913. MOST OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT HAS ALREADY BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM OTHER DOCUMENTS.
- **** REFN 02239 913
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32 33
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 592, HENRY M EAKIN, "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE YUKON-KOYUKUK REGION," BASED ON 1913 FIELDWORK. MOST OF THE INFORMATION IS ABOUT MINING AND HAS ALREADY BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM OTHER DOCUMENTS.
- **** REFN 02243 913
 STOR 1607
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, HUNTING, FISHING, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST THIS IS A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF THE BROAD PASS REGION, WRITTEN BY FRED H. HOFFIT. THE SURVEY WAS DONE IN 1913. (P10) BROAD PASS IS A WIDE, GLACIATED VALLEY BETWEEN THE HEAD OF CHULITNA RIVER AND JACK RIVER. THE BROAD PASS REGION, AS THE TERM IS USED IN THE DOCUMENT, INCLUDES THE HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES OF CHULITNA AND NENANA RIVER AND THE HEADS OF SOME STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE SUSITNA. (P9) THE GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE AREA IS DESCRIBED. MUCH OF THE REPORT DEALS WITH THE GEOLOGY OF THE REGION (PP22-77). THE MOUNTAINS OF THE NORTHERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF THE AREA HAVE THE RUGGED OUTLINES OF A RECENTLY GLACIATED MOUNTAIN REGION. THE MOUNTAINS OF THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL PARTS SHOW SMOOTHER CONTOURS AND ARE SEPARATED BY LOWLAND AREAS DOTTED WITH GLACIAL LAKES AND STREAMS WITH MORAINIC DEBRIS. (P13) TRAVEL IN THE AREA HAS BEEN SLIGHT; HOWEVER, IT IS NOT DIFFICULT ON THE HIGHER GROUND. THE BEST GOING IS ABOVE THE TIMBERLINE. SOFT GROUND IS LESS COMMON, FOR THE STEEPER SLOPES GIVE BETTER DRAINAGE, AND GRASS FOR HORSES IS MORE PLENTIFUL AND OF BETTER QUALITY. WILLOWS CAN BE FOUND AT ELEVATIONS BELOW 3,200 FT. IN THE LOWLANDS THE SHAMPS AND LAKES MAKE TRAVEL SLOW AND TIRESOME SOME OF THE LARGER STREAMS OFFER DIFFICULTIES TO TRAVEL BOTH BECAUSE OF THEIR DEPTH AND SWIFT CURRENTS AND BECAUSE OF QUICK SAND. A FEW OF THE SMALL STREAMS ARE SO FULL OF GRANITE BOULDERS THAT HORSES ARE LIKELY TO HAVE TROUBLE FORDING THEM. (P15) MOST OF THE REGION IS ABOVE THE SPRUCE TIMBERLINE. WILLOWS GROW UP TO 3200 FT. GENERALLY THEY DO NOT THRIVE ON THE BARS OF LARGER CREEKS BUT SEEK THE SMALL TRIBUTARY STREAMS THAT HAVE INCISED THEIR CHANNELS DEEP INTO THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS OR BEDROCK OR THAT FLOW IN NARROW VALLEYS BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS. (P17) GRASS AND PEACH VINE GROW IN THE REGION (P18-19) THE AREA IS USED FOR HUNTING BY THE INDIANS. GAME ANIMALS INCLUDE SHEEP, MOOSE, CARIBOU, BEAR, WOLVERINE, FOX AND SEVERAL SMALLER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. PTARMIGAN ARE THE CHIEF GAME BIRDS.
- **** REFN 02243 915
 LUPR 35 52
 KEYW ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, GENERAL
 ABST IN HIS 1915 REPORT "THE BROAD PASS REGION, ALASKA" (USGS 608), HOFFIT SAYS: AT THE OUTSET IT OFFERS THE ADVANTAGE OF A GOOD WAGON ROAD FROM VALDEZ OR CHIENA, AND FARTHER ON, BETWEEN THE ROAD AND VALDEZ CREEK, OF TRAILS THAT ARE BEING TRAVELED MORE AND MORE EACH YEAR. IN CONTRAST TO THIS, THE ROUTE FROM COOK INLET IS LITTLE USED. NO TRAILS HAVE BEEN MARKED OUT IN THE VALLEYS OF INDIAN CREEK OR THE CHULITNA AND NO MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED ON SUSITNA RIVER. THE ROUTE FROM THE TANANA VALLEY IS TRAVELED OCCASIONALLY BY HUNTERS AND LESS OFTEN BY PROSPECTORS, BUT NO TRAILS HAVE BEEN MADE. (P14) IN THE BROAD PASS REGION TRAVEL HAS BEEN SO SLIGHT, AND THE VISITS OF WHITE MEN HAVE BEEN SO INFREQUENT AND THEIR WANDERINGS SO VARIABLE, THAT NO USABLE TRAILS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. IN PLACES THE INDIANS, PASSING FROM ONE HUNTING GROUND TO ANOTHER, HAVE FOLLOWED TRAILS THAT CAN BE TRACED READILY FOR SHORT DISTANCES. IN PLACES ALSO WANDERING CARIBOU AND MOOSE HAVE LEFT TRAILS THAT ARE STILL MORE CONSPICUOUS BUT FOR THE MOST PART ARE OF LITTLE BENEFIT TO TRAVELERS. IT IS EVIDENT, THEN, THAT ALL WHO NOW GO INTO THE REGION MUST CHOOSE THEIR OWN WAYS. TRAVEL, HOWEVER, IS NOT DIFFICULT FOR EITHER HORSES OR MEN WHERE COURSES IN THE HIGHER GROUND CAN BE USED.

THE BEST GOING IS GENERALLY ABOVE TIMBER LINE, AT ELEVATIONS BETWEEN 2,800 AND 3,500 FEET ABOVE THE SEA. AT SUCH ELEVATIONS TREES AND BRUSH ARE ABSENT, SOFT GROUND IS LESS COMMON, FOR THE STEEPER SLOPES GIVE BETTER DRAINAGE, AND GRASS FOR HORSES IS MOST PLENTIFUL AND OF THE BEST QUALITY. THE SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD IS LESS ABUNDANT THAN IN THE LOWER VALLEYS, BUT WILLOWS FOR COOKING AND FOR TENT POLES CAN USUALLY BE FOUND AT ELEVATIONS BELOW 3,200 FEET. IN THE LOWLANDS THE SWAMPS AND LAKES MAKE TRAVEL SLOW AND TIRESOME. (P15)

**** REFN 02244 914
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST ABSTRACTED FROM V-S-G-S. BULLETIN 622 "THE ALASKAN MINING INDUSTRY IN 1914" BY ALFRED H. BROOKS.

**** REFN 02245
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02247
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02248 913914
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 52 53
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MINING, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST DOCUMENT ENTITLED "AURIFEROUS GRAVELS OF THE NELCHINA-SUSITNA REGION" BY THEODORE CHAPIN PUBLISHED IN 1914 U S G S REPORT ON "PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATIONS IN MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA". THIS REPORT IS A PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES IN THE REGION OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE MACLAREN RIVER AND THE TSUSENA CREEK, THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE NELCHINA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, THE LOWER PART OF THE TAZLINA AND KLUTINA BASIN, A PORTION OF THE CHUGACH AND TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS AND A PORTION OF THE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN SUSITNA RIVER AND THE ALASKA RANGE. FIELD WORK FOR THIS REPORT DONE IN THE SUMMER OF 1914. FIELD WORK COMMENCED JUNE 25 AT ALBERT CREEK AND CLOSED OCTOBER 10 AT WILLOW CREEK. GOLD CAN BE WASHED FROM ALMOST EVERY STREAM IN THIS AREA. PREVIOUS TO 1913 GOLD WAS NOT FOUND IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES TO WARRANT MINING OR PROSPECTING. (PP118-119) THE OPEN SEASON FOR PLACER MINING LASTS FROM MAY UNTIL OCTOBER. ICE SUITABLE FOR WINTER SLEDDING USUALLY FORMS IN NOVEMBER AND LASTS UNTIL MARCH OR APRIL. (P123) SPRUCE COVERS THE LOWLAND. BIRCH, COTONWOOD, ALDERS AND ASPENS ARE FOUND AT HIGHER LEVELS. (P123) THE AREA UNDER STUDY CAN BE DIVIDED INTO 4 REGIONS. A LOWLAND REGION INCLUDES PORTIONS OF THE SUSITNA AND COPPER RIVER VALLEYS. THE SURFACE IS NEARLY LEVEL AND ROLLING BROKEN BY GRAVEL RIDGES AND SHARP CANYON-LIKE STREAMS. THE STREAMS HAVE CUT V-SHAPED TROUGHS THROUGH THE GRAVEL. INTERSTREAM AREAS CONTAIN PONDS AND SWAMPS WITH NO APPARENT OUTLET. A MOUNTAIN MASS EXTENDS FROM THE VICINITY OF GULKANA LAKE TO THE JUNCTION OF SUSITNA AND CHULITNA RIVERS. THE DRAINAGE OF THE AREA TRIBUTARY TO COPPER AND SUSITNA RIVERS. (PP120-121) THE WATERSHED SEPARATING THESE TWO DRAINAGE BASINS IS POORLY DEFINED. IT LIES ON A BROAD INTERSTREAM AREA DOTTED WITH SWAMPS AND LAKES. (P120) ASIDE FROM TWO SETTLEMENTS AT COPPER CENTER AND NELCHINA THE WHITE POPULATION IS CONFINED TO ROAD HOUSES ALONG THE GOVERNMENT ROAD AND TRANSIENT PROSPECTORS AND MINERS. THE INDIAN POPULATION IS SMALL. CABINS AND CAMPS ARE LOCATED ON KLUTINA AND TAZLINA LAKES. (P122)

**** REFN 02253 914
 STOR 1605
 LUPR 31 41 42
 KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE LAKE CLARK-IDITAROD REGION P. S. SMITH 1914. 247-271 U S G S BULL 622. A U S G S PARTY OF 7 MEN HEADED BY R. SARGENT TRANSPORTED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ON A 20-HORSE PACK TRAIN FROM ILIAMNA BAY (DEPARTING JUNE 7) TO IDITAROD (ARRIVING SEPT 9) (P248) AS A RESULT OF THIS TRIP ABOUT 5000 SQUARE MILES OF

UNKNOWN TERRITORY WAS MAPPED. (P248) IT WAS STATED THAT DURING THE WINTER THE PRINCIPAL MAIL, DOG SLED ROUTE FROM IDITAROD RUNS EASTWARD TO TAKOTNA THEN TO MCGRATH AND UP THE KUSKOKHIM RIVER AND ACROSS THE DIVIDE AT RAINY PASS AND THEN CURVES SOUTHEASTWARD FOLLOWING THE SKWENTNA AND YENINA BASINS, CROSSING THE SUSITNA RIVER BASIN AND PROCEEDING TO KNIK AND THEN SOUTHWARD ALONG THE KENAI PENINSULA TO SEWARD. (P254) IT WAS STATED THAT A FLEET OF SHALLOW-DRAFT STEAMERS OPERATED BY THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE PLIED THE YUKON RIVER DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS FOLLOWING A MORE OR LESS DEFINITE SCHEDULE. (P255) SMALLER BOATS OPERATED BY THE SAME COMPANY WERE ACCUSTOMED TO RUN UP THE INNOKO AND IDITAROD RIVERS TO DIKEHAN. (P255) UP STREAM OF THAT POINT STILL SMALLER BOATS WERE USED TO DELIVER SUPPLIES TO IDITAROD. (P255) A TRAM ROAD FOR HORSE-DRAWN CARTS BETWEEN FLAT CITY AND IDITAROD WAS DESCRIBED. A SUMMER ROUTE ONLY. FREIGHT WAS TRANSPORTED FOR 2 OR 3 CENTS PER POUND THE 8 MILES BETWEEN THE TWO POINTS. (P255) TWENTY-NINE CLAIMS, LOCATED ON EIGHT DIFFERENT CREEKS WERE WORKED IN THE IDITAROD DISTRICT IN 1912. THIRTY-SIX PLANTS WERE EMPLOYED. ABOUT 975 MEN WERE EMPLOYED. (P259) THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE GOLD PRODUCTION FOR 1912 WAS IN EXCESS OF \$3,500,000. (P259) IN 1914 AN ADDITIONAL DREDGE WAS OPERATING. FIFTEEN PLANTS EMPLOYED ABOUT 500 MEN. GOLD PRODUCTION REACHED ABOUT \$2,060,000. A COAL DEPOSIT BEING MOST FULLY UTILIZED IN 1914 WAS ONE ON THE FLAT-IDITAROD ROAD. (P269)

**** REFN 02255
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02259 911916
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 33
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST USGS BULLETIN 631, 1916 "THE YUKON-KOYUKUK REGION ALASKA," BY HENRY M EAKIN. BASED ON FIELD WORK DONE DURING THE SEASONS OF 1911, 1913, 1914. THE LARGER TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON AND KOYUKUK RIVER ARE GENERALLY NAVIGABLE FOR POLING BOATS FOR CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES BUT MUCH OF THE REGION IS INACCESSIBLE IN THIS MANNER. (P22) VERY LITTLE BOATING IS ACTUALLY DONE ON THE SMALLER STREAMS, INLAND TRAVEL BEING CONFINED MOSTLY TO THE WINTER WHEN DOGS AND SLEDS CAN BE USED. (P22)

**** REFN 02260 915
STOR 1603
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL
ABST ABSTRACTED FROM U-S-G-S. BULLETIN 642 "THE ALASKAN MINING INDUSTRY IN 1915" BY ALFRED H BROOKS

**** REFN 02263 916
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST ABSTRACTED FROM USGS BULLETIN 642, 1916, "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UPPER CHITINA VALLEY," BY FRED H MOFFIT. IN 1912 AND 1913 MEMBERS OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DELIMITATION COMMISSION SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS IN THIS DISTRICT. THEY MADE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF CHITINA GLACIER AND PART OF CHITINA RIVER.

**** REFN 02266 A 892915
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN HIS 1915 REPORT "PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT". (U S G S BULLETIN 642-G), ALFRED BROOKS DESCRIBES THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT. THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT LIES IN THE HEADWATER REGION OF TOLOVANA RIVER, WHICH FLOWS SOUTHWARD INTO THE TANANA, AND IN THE UPPER BASIN OF HESS CREEK, WHICH FLOWS WESTWARD INTO THE YUKON. IN THIS REGION, NOTABLY WITHIN THE TOLOVANA BASIN, GOLD PLACERS HAVE BEEN FOUND AND ARE BEING DEVELOPED. PRODUCTION HAS THUS FAR BEEN CONFINED CHIEFLY TO THE PLACERS OF LIVEGOOD CREEK, BUT SOME GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON OTHER TRIBUTARIES OF THE TOLOVANA, AS WELL AS IN ADJACENT CREEKS WHICH FLOW INTO HESS CREEK. PLACER GOLD

WAS FOUND IN THE HESS CREEK BASIN AS EARLY AS 1892 BY MIKE HESS, AFTER WHOM THE CREEK WAS NAMED, AND THIS MAY HAVE BEEN NEAR THE SCENE OF THE RECENT DISCOVERY. THE PRESENT IMPORTANCE OF THE REGION IS DUE, HOWEVER, TO THE DISCOVERY OF PLACERS ON LIVENGOOD CREEK BY JAY LIVENGOOD AND N R HUDSON ON JULY 24, 1914. MUCH EXCITEMENT WAS AROUSED AT FAIRBANKS AND OTHER YUKON CAMPS BY THEIR DISCOVERY, AND DURING 1914 AND 1915 HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WENT TO THE DISTRICT. SYSTEMATIC MINING BEGAN IN THE SUMMER OF 1915. WHILE THERE WAS A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROSPECTING, ONLY ABOUT 10 MINES WERE COMMERCIALY PRODUCTIVE, BUT THESE MADE A GOLD OUTPUT TO THE VALUE OF \$80,000. CONSIDERING THE ISOLATION OF THIS NEW CAMP AND THE FACT THAT MUCH OF THE PLACER GROUND IS DEEP, REQUIRING BOILERS AND HOISTS FOR PROPER DEVELOPMENT, THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEASON'S WORK ARE VERY ENCOURAGING. THE ENTIRE AREA WITHIN WHICH GOLD PLACERS AND PROSPECTS ARE KNOWN WAS MAPPED TOPOGRAPHICALLY BY WITHERSPON AND OLIVER IN 1907 AND 1908, AND THE GEOLOGY OF A PART OF THE REGION HAS BEEN STUDIED BY PRINDLE, HESS, AND KATZ, BUT THESE INVESTIGATIONS DID NOT COVER THE SCENE OF THE ACTUAL MINING ON LIVENGOOD CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. A LARGE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION IS, HOWEVER, AVAILABLE FROM THE OPERATORS AND PROSPECTORS, AND IT WAS THE WRITER'S GOOD FORTUNE TO MEET A NUMBER OF THESE MEN. THEREFORE, WHILE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE NOT BASED ON THE ACTUAL OBSERVATION OF THE GEOLOGISTS, THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. THE WRITER WAS THE BETTER ABLE TO INTERPRET THESE STATEMENTS BECAUSE OF HIS PERSONAL FAMILIARITY WITH THE REGION LYING IMMEDIATELY TO THE SOUTH OF THE SCENE OF THE DISCOVERY. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REPORTS ABOVE REFERRED TO HAS BEEN SUPPLEMENTED BY MORE DETAILED NOTES FURNISHED BY JAY LIVENGOOD, N R HUDSON, HARRY PATTERSON, W ALLMARK, J P NORICH, ALLISTER McMILLAN, FALCON JOSLIN, C W JOYNT, AND C P KEEN. (P201-202) THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT BELONGS TOPOGRAPHICALLY TO THE YUKON-TANANA UPLAND, HAVING THE CHARACTERISTIC FLAT-TOPPED RIDGES AND INTERSTREAM AREAS OF THAT PROVINCE. THE GENERAL SUMMIT LEVEL STANDS AT ABOUT 2,000 FEET, AND MANY FLAT-TOPPED SPURS, SOME OF LESSER ALTITUDE, RADIATE FROM THE SUMMITS. SEVERAL ROUNDED DOMES AND RIDGES STAND ABOVE THE GENERAL SUMMIT LEVEL, WITH ELEVATIONS OF 2,100 TO 2,600 FEET. OF SIMILAR CHARACTER, BUT OF FAR GREATER RELIEF, ARE THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, WHICH LIE ABOUT 20 MILES EAST OF THE CENTER OF THE DISTRICT. THIS RANGE, ONE OF THE MOST RUGGED FEATURES OF THE WHOLE YUKON-TANANA REGION, BEING FROM 3,000 TO NEARLY 5,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE, HAS A SHARP CREST LINE TRENDING N 20 DEGREES E. IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT PROPER THERE ARE NO DEFINITE TRENDS TO THE RIDGES, FOR THESE ARE IRREGULAR INTERSTREAM AREAS BLOCKED OUT BY A COMPLEX DRAINAGE SYSTEM. THE STREAMS DRAINING THE AREA FORM AN INTRICATE SYSTEM. THE MASTER STREAMS, SUCH AS THE TOLOVANA, OCCUPY BROAD ALLUVIUM-FILLED VALLEYS THROUGH WHICH THEY FLOW IN TORTUOUS COURSES. THE LOWER REACHES OF THE TOLOVANA MEANDER THROUGH A LOWLAND WHICH NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS OVER 25 MILES IN WIDTH, BUT WHICH GRADUALLY NARROWS UPSTREAM, SO THAT AT THE MOUTH OF LIVENGOOD CREEK THE VALLEY FLOOR IS LESS THAN 4 MILES WIDE, AND FARTHER UP IT BECOMES STILL NARROWER.

**** REFN 02266 B 892915

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE TRIBUTARY VALLEY SLOPES RISE GENTLY FROM THE TOLOVANA FLOOR, TO THE UPLAND SURFACE ABOVE. THEY ARE BROKEN HERE AND THERE BY TERRACES, IN PART WELL DEFINED, IN PART MASKED BY TALUS. (P202) AURIFEROUS GRAVELS ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT. THE AREA IN WHICH GOLD PROSPECTS HAVE THUS FAR BEEN FOUND IS ABOUT 10 MILES SQUARE AND INCLUDES LIVENGOOD CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, SOME STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE TOLOVANA ABOVE THE MOUTH OF LIVENGOOD CREEK, AND THE UPPER BASIN OF THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS CREEK. (P205) OUTSIDE OF LIVENGOOD CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES THERE HAS BEEN NO PRODUCTIVE MINING EXCEPT ON OLIVE CREEK, BUT PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON SEVERAL OTHER TRIBUTARIES OF THE TOLOVANA. INTEREST OF THE PROSPECTORS IS AT PRESENT CENTERED IN WHAT THEY CALL THE "PROMISED LAND", INCLUDING THE BASIN OF UPPER HESS CREEK. ON THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS CREEK SOME EXCELLENT PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND BUT NOT MUCH COARSE GOLD. ONLY A FEW HOLES HAVE BEEN SUNK TO BEDROCK. IT IS FAIR TO SAY THAT THIS REGION WAS PRACTICALLY UNPROSPECTED IN THE FALL OF 1915, EXCEPT FOR SURFACE PANNINGS. PROSPECTS ARE ALSO REPORTED ON MOOSE AND GROUSE CREEKS, WHICH LIE NORTHEAST OF THE LIVENGOOD REGION. (P209)

**** REFN 02267

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02267 915

LUPR 32 35 41

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST IN HIS 1915 USGS REPORT "EXPLORATION IN THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION." (BULL 642) HENRY M EAKIN SAYS: THE REGION IS PRACTICALLY UNINHABITED DURING THE SUMMER, BUT IN WINTER HALF A DOZEN WHITE PROSPECTORS AND TRAPPERS AND A FEW NATIVES SOJOURN FOR A LONGER OR SHORTER PERIOD WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES. THE NEAREST NATIVE SETTLEMENT IS COSNA, ON TANANA RIVER, WHICH CONSISTS OF BUT A FEW FAMILIES. FORMERLY THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE NATIVE POPULATION IN THE REGION OF NORTH FORK AND LAKE MINCHUMINA, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN SO DEPLETED BY MEASLES AND OTHER DISEASES THAT THERE ARE NOW SAID TO REMAIN SCARCELY 50 INDIVIDUALS--MOST ADULTS. PARTS OF THE REGION SERVE AS HUNTING GROUNDS FOR NATIVES OF BOTH TANANA AND KUSKOKWIM TRIBES, BUT THERE ARE LARGE AREAS THAT APPARENTLY ARE SELDOM IF EVER VISITED BY EITHER NATIVES OR WHITES. (P217) "ROUTES OF TRAVEL" THE MOST AVAILABLE ROUTES OF TRAVEL IN SUMMER ARE THOSE FURNISHED BY THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS OF THE REGION. WINTER TRAVEL ACROSS THE REGION FROM THE VICINITY OF LAKE MINCHUMINA TO YUKON AND TANANA RIVER SETTLEMENTS MAINLY FOLLOWS 2 PRINCIPAL ROUTES, WHICH ARE MARKED BY MORE OR LESS DEFINITE TRAILS. THESE TRAILS ARE APPARENTLY VERY OLD, AND AT PRESENT WHERE SEEN THEY ARE SOMEWHAT OVERGROWN AND IN DISREPAIR. THE ROUTE FROM COSNA TO LAKE MINCHUMINA LEADS UP COSNA RIVER FOR ABOUT 25 MILES; THENCE EASTWARD ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE HEAD WATERS OF THE ZITZIANA, AND THENCE AROUND THE EAST MARGIN OF THE UPLANDS THROUGH ANOTHER LOW PASS INTO THE VALLEY OF A STREAM FLOWING SOUTHWESTWARD INTO THE LAKE; THE OTHER WINTER ROUTE FROM THE LAKE TO THE YUKON LEADS NORTHWESTWARD ACROSS THE UPPER BASIN OF NORTH FORK ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE TITNA, DOWN THIS STREAM TO A POINT BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SETHKOKNA, AND THENCE NORTHWARD ACROSS THE LOW COUNTRY TO THE YUKON ABOVE RUBY. A NUMBER OF OTHER TRAILS WERE SEEN, CHIEFLY THOSE MADE BY TRAPPERS FOR SHORT DISTANCES ALONG THEIR TRAP LINES. THESE FOLLOW THE CRESTS OF MANY OF THE TIMBERED RIDGES IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE REGION. FARTHER WEST, WHERE THE UPLAND RIDGES AND DIVIDES ARE MORE UNEVEN AND LACK TIMBER, THE TRAILS ARE LOCATED CHIEFLY ALONG THE STREAMS IN THE VALLEY BOTTOMS. THE TRAPPERS AND PROSPECTORS WHO FREQUENT THE REGION GENERALLY OUTFIT AT TANANA OR RUBY AND GET THEIR SUPPLIES TO THEIR BASE CAMPS DURING THE OPEN SEASON BY POLING BOAT, GOING UP NOWITNA RIVER. THEY BRING OUT THEIR FURS IN THE SPRING BY THE SAME MEANS, FOLLOWING THE BREAK-UP OF THE ICE ON THE NAVIGABLE STREAMS. (P217-218)

**** REFN 02269

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02270

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02279 A 916

STOR 1603

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MAP

ABST IN HIS 1916 PAPER "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE KANTISHNA REGION", CARPS SAYS, IT HAS BEEN THE PREVAILING CUSTOM FOR EACH MINER TO BRING IN HIS OWN SUPPLIES EARLY IN THE SPRING BY DOG SLED, SO THAT NO COMMERCIAL RATE FOR WINTER FREIGHTING IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED. SOME PROVISIONS, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE KIND THAT ARE DAMAGED BY FREEZING, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM FAIRBANKS TO DIAMOND BY LAUNCH IN SUMMER AT A FREIGHT CHARGE OF 4 TO 6 CENTS A POUND. (P284) "MINING CONDITIONS." ALL THE PLACER MINING THAT HAS SO FAR BEEN DONE IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT HAS BEEN OPEN-CUT MINING, THE METHOD COMMONLY EMPLOYED BEING TO GROUND SLUICE OFF THE UPPER PART OF THE GRAVEL WITHIN A FOOT OR SO OF BEDROCK AND SHOVEL THE REMAINING GRAVEL AND THE NECESSARY AMOUNT OF BEDROCK INTO THE SLUICE BOXES BY HAND. MOST OF THE MINERS PLAN TO COMPLETE THE SEASON'S GROUND SLUICING EARLY IN THE SPRING, DURING THE PERIOD OF GREATEST STREAM FLOW, BUT A FEW HAVE BUILT AUTOMATIC DAMS AND ARE THUS ENABLED, BY ALTERNATELY STORING THE WATER AND THEN RELEASING A LARGE VOLUME FOR A SHORT PERIOD, TO GROUND SLUICE EVEN IN TIMES OF LOW WATER. THE WHOLE OPERATION OF OPEN-CUT PLACER MINING IS, HOWEVER, DEFINITELY LIMITED TO THE PERIOD OF STREAM FLOW. IN THIS DISTRICT NEARLY ALL THE PLACER MINES LIE ABOVE TIMBER LINE, AT ALTITUDES OF 1,600 TO 3,000 FEET. AT SUCH ALTITUDES THE STREAMS DO NOT COMMONLY RUN FREE FROM ICE UNTIL SOMETIME IN MAY

AND FREEZE AGAIN LATE IN SEPTEMBER, AND THE MINING SEASON IS THEREFORE LIMITED TO ABOUT FOUR MONTHS. LATE IN THE SUMMER, TOO, SOME OF THE SMALLER STREAMS DIMINISH SO MUCH IN VOLUME THAT SUFFICIENT WATER FOR SLUICING IS LACKING AND THE MINING SEASON IS THUS RESTRICTED STILL FURTHER. (P293) THE EXPERIENCED MINERS IN THIS CAMP COUNT UPON A WORKING SEASON OF 100 TO 120 DAYS. AS EACH STREAM BASIN IS SEPARATED BY HIGH DIVIDING RIDGES FROM ITS NEIGHBORS AND DIRECT TRAVEL FROM ONE BASIN TO ANOTHER IS DIFFICULT, THE ROUTES GENERALLY USED FOLLOW THE BASES OF THE HIGHER MOUNTAINS, AND THE PLACER WORKINGS ARE THEREFORE MUCH FARTHER APART, BY TRAIL, THAN THEIR CLOSE SPACING ON THE MAP WOULD INDICATE. THESE CONDITIONS HAVE RESULTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NUMBER OF SMALL AND RATHER ISOLATED MINING CAMPS BETWEEN WHICH THERE IS LITTLE TRAVEL DURING THE BUSY SUMMER SEASON. (P293)

**** REFN 02279 B 916

STOR 1603

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY

ABST MOST OF THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS ALONG THE STREAMS ARE IN THAWED GROUND, AND THE MINERS IN GENERAL ENCOUNTER LITTLE DIFFICULTY WITH GROUND FROST. CERTAIN OF THE ELEVATED BENCHES, HOWEVER, IN WHICH GOLD IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES IS KNOWN TO OCCUR, ARE PERMANENTLY FROZEN, AND BEFORE THE GRAVELS CAN BE SLUICED THEY MUST BE THAWED, EITHER BY THE USE OF STEAM OR BY STRIPPING AWAY THE INSULATING COVER OF SURFACE VEGETATION AND MUCK TO MAKE THE GRAVELS ACCESSIBLE TO THE WARM AIR AND THE DIRECT RAYS OF THE SUN. THE REMOTENESS OF THIS MINING CAMP FROM ESTABLISHED LINES OF TRANSPORTATION HAS RESULTED IN GREATLY INCREASING MINING COSTS. LITTLE LABOR IS EMPLOYED AT STIPULATED WAGES, FOR MOST OF THE CLAIMS ARE WORKED BY THE OWNERS OR ON A ROYALTY BASIS, BUT FOR SUCH LABOR AS IS EMPLOYED THE PREVAILING WAGES ARE \$6 A DAY AND BOARD FOR A 10-HOUR DAY, OR \$1 AN HOUR WITHOUT BOARD. EVEN AT SUCH WAGES, HOWEVER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN LABOR, FOR THERE IS NO MEANS OF READY COMMUNICATION WITH ANY SETTLEMENT, AND THE MEN IN THE CAMP AT ANY ONE TIME INCLUDE ONLY THOSE WHO REMAINED FROM THE PRECEDING YEAR AND THOSE WHO COME IN OVER THE ICE IN THE WINTER OR BY BOAT IN THE SPRING. THE NECESSARY SUPPLIES AND MINING EQUIPMENT FOR THE SEASON'S OPERATIONS ARE BROUGHT TO THE DISTRICT BY THE OPERATORS, EITHER BY LAUNCH TO DIAMOND AND THENCE BY SLED TO THE MINES OR BY SLED ALL THE WAY FROM FAIRBANKS DURING THE WINTER. THE QUANTITY AND ASSORTMENT OF HIS SUPPLIES MUST THEREFORE BE DETERMINED BY EACH MINER SEVERAL MONTHS IN ADVANCE OF THE WORKING SEASON, AND HE HAS TO INVEST A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL FOR AN UNUSUALLY LONG PERIOD. NO STORE IS MAINTAINED IN THE DISTRICT, AND WHATEVER SUPPLIES A MAN UNEXPECTEDLY FINDS HE NEEDS DURING THE SUMMER HE MUST PROCURE FROM HIS NEIGHBORS OR DO WITHOUT. AS A RESULT OF THE DIFFICULTY AND EXPENSE OF LANDING FREIGHT AT THE MINES AND THE LONG TIME INVOLVED IN PROCURING EQUIPMENT, ONLY THE MOST PRIMITIVE METHODS OF MINING HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED. ALL THE GOLD SO FAR RECOVERED HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT BY PICK AND SHOVEL. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE MINING CLAIMS ON MOOSE CREEK, ALL THE PLACER GROUND MINED IN 1916 LIES ABOVE TIMBER LINE, AND WOOD FOR FUEL AS WELL AS LUMBER FOR MINING PURPOSES MUST BE BROUGHT FROM A DISTANCE. (P294) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** REFN 02282 903916

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, EXPEDITION

ABST A G. MADDREN'S 1916 REPORT "GOLD PLACERS NEAR THE NENANA COAL FIELD" CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA UNDER STUDY: THE NENANA DISTRICT LIES IN THE NORTHERN FOOTHILL BELT OF THE ALASKA RANGE, ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE TANANA VALLEY, BETWEEN 147 40 AND 149 20 WEST LONGITUDE AND 63 50 AND 64 15 NORTH LATITUDE. THIS AREA HAS BEEN DESCRIBED UNDER THE NAME "BONNIFIELD REGION" BY PRINDLE AND CAPPS. PRINDLE INCLUDED ALL AREAS OF PLACER MINING BETWEEN WOOD RIVER AND NENANA RIVER IN THE "BONNIFIELD PLACER REGION," WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO THE AREA HERE CALLED NENANA DISTRICT. CAPPS APPLIED THE NAME "BONNIFIELD REGION" MORE BROADLY TO INCLUDE A LARGE AREA OF THE FOOTHILL PROVINCE EAST OF WOOD RIVER, IN ADDITION TO THAT BETWEEN WOOD AND NENANA RIVERS. THE FIELD OBSERVATIONS UPON WHICH THIS REPORT IS BASED WERE MADE INCIDENTALLY TO DETAILED STRATIGRAPHIC WORK ON THE LIGNITE DEPOSITS OF THE NENANA COAL FIELD DURING THE SUMMER OF 1916, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF G. C. MARTIN. AS FIELD WORK ON THE LIGNITE DEPOSITS WAS RESTRICTED TO THE WESTERN HALF OF THE DISTRICT THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE WRITER ON THE PLACERS COVER ONLY THAT PART OF THE AREA. THE NOTES HERE PRESENTED ON THE PLACERS OF THE EASTERN HALF OF THE DISTRICT ARE BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM MINERS AND PROSPECTORS. (P363) THE FIRST DISCOVERIES OF PLACER GOLD IN THE NENANA DISTRICT WERE MADE IN 1903 AND 1904 BY PROSPECTORS

WHO CAME CHIEFLY FROM FAIRBANKS, THE SUPPLY CENTER OF THE REGION, ON TANANA RIVER ABOUT 60 MILES TO THE NORTH. ADDITIONAL DISCOVERIES HAVE BEEN MADE FROM YEAR TO YEAR ON CREEKS THAT WERE NOT CLOSELY EXAMINED DURING THE INITIAL PERIOD OF PROSPECTING, AND IT IS PROBABLE THAT STILL OTHER LOCALITIES OF GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS MAY BE FOUND HERE IN THE FUTURE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT FROM 50 TO 100 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN PROSPECTING AND MINING IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE EARLIER YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT, BUT DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS THE NUMBER HAS RANGED FROM 30 TO 50. THE LOCALITIES WHERE PLACER GOLD IS KNOWN TO OCCUR ARE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT, IN THE DRAINAGE AREAS OF ALL THE TRUNK STREAMS. IN THE NENANA VALLEY GOLD IS FOUND IN THE BASINS OF THREE EASTERN TRIBUTARIES TO THE MAIN RIVER—MOOSE, HOSEANNA, AND HEALY CREEKS. IN THE TOTATLANIKA BASIN GOLD OCCURS ON CALIFORNIA CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, REX AND EVA CREEKS, AT A NUMBER OF POINTS ALONG THE MAIN COURSE OF THE TOTATLANIKA ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CALIFORNIA CREEK, AND IN DANIEL, JULY, AND HOMESTAKE CREEKS AND MCCUEN GULCH, TRIBUTARIES TO ITS UPPER COURSE. IN THE TATLANIKA BASIN PRODUCTIVE MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON GRUBSTAKE AND ROOSEVELT CREEKS, AND GOLD IS REPORTED TO BE PRESENT IN HEARST CREEK AND ALONG THE BED OF THE MAIN STREAM FOR SEVERAL MILES. MINING HAS BEEN DONE AT SEVERAL LOCALITIES ALONG GOLD KING CREEK. IN GENERAL PLACER-MINING CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED AND RESTAKED FROM YEAR TO YEAR ON PRACTICALLY EVERY STREAM OF ANY SIZE IN THE DISTRICT, AND PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE AT HUNDREDS OF POINTS ALONG THESE STREAMS BY DIGGING OPEN CUTS AND SHALLOW HOLES. (P364-365)

**** REFN 02286 918
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32
 KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION
 ABST THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION, ALASKA 1918. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 54PP H H EAKON. THE DOMINANT FOREST SPECIES OF THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION ARE SPRUCE AND BIRCH, OCCASIONALLY TRADING ABUNDANCE WITH COTTONWOOD AND TAMARACK. (P16) THE LARGEST SPECIMENS OF SPRUCE GROW ALONG STREAMS AND AT THE HEADS OF VALLEYS WHERE SPECIMENS OF TWO FEET OR MORE IN DIAMETER ARE ENCOUNTERED. (P16) TAMARACK GROWS SPARINGLY IN ALL AREAS BUT DOES BEST AT HEADS OF VALLEYS UNDERLAIN BY LIMESTONE. (P16)

**** REFN 02293 A 905919
 STOR 1603
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 BASIN, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, ECONOMY, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1919 REPORT ON THE KANTISHNA, CAPPS NOTES FULLY REALIZING THAT INTEREST IN THE KANTISHNA AREA WOULD INCREASE GREATLY WITH THE BETTER TRANSPORTATION THAT THE RAILROAD IS SOON TO AFFORD, THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONSIDERED IT DESIRABLE TO EXTEND THE GEOLOGIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING WESTWARD FROM THE LINE OF THE RAILROAD INTO AN AREA THAT WOULD BE DIRECTLY BENEFITED BY IT AND TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE REGION. TWO FIELD PARTIES WERE THEREFORE ORGANIZED, ONE IN CHARGE OF C E GIFFIN, TO EXTEND THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING, AND ONE IN CHARGE OF THE WRITER, TO MAP THE GEOLOGY AND TO STUDY THE MINERAL DEPOSITS. THE TOPOGRAPHIC PARTY CONSISTED OF MR GIFFIN, HIS ASSISTANT, AND THREE CAMP HANDS, WITH EIGHT PACK HORSES. THE GEOLOGIC PARTY INCLUDED THE WRITER, TWO CAMP HANDS, AND FIVE HORSES. BOTH PARTIES SAILED FROM SEATTLE FOR SKAGWAY ON JUNE 2, AND TRAVELING DOWN THE YUKON AND UP THE TANANA, ARRIVED AT NENANA ON JUNE 16. FROM NENANA A TRAIL UP NENANA RIVER WAS FOLLOWED TO THE FOOTHILLS, WHERE FIELD WORK WAS BEGUN ON JUNE 22 AND WAS CONTINUED UNTIL AUGUST 29, ON WHICH DATE THE PARTIES REACHED THE TANANA BY SMALL BOAT DOWN KANTISHNA RIVER. A TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF AN AREA OF ABOUT 4,500 SQUARE MILES ON A SCALE OF 1:180,000 WAS COMPLETED (SEE PL I, IN POCKET), AND THE GEOLOGIC MAPPING WAS CARRIED OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 3,200 SQUARE MILES (SEE PL II, IN POCKET). IN ADDITION A SPECIAL STUDY OF THE GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLACER MINES WAS MADE AND ALL THE PLACER MINES AND MOST OF THE PROSPECTS, INCLUDING PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS, AND GOLD, SILVER, AND ANTIMONY LODES, WERE EXAMINED. (P11) WITHIN THIS GREAT LOWLAND, AN AREA OF MANY THOUSAND SQUARE MILES, THE RELIEF IS VERY SLIGHT; THE SURFACE SLOPES GENTLY NORTHWARD FROM THE BASE OF THE FOOTHILLS TO THE TANANA, AND IS BROKEN ONLY BY A FEW LOW HILLS. THE LOWLAND IS DOTTED WITH LAKES AND MARSHES AND CONTAINS SCATTERED GROVES OF TIMBER. IN RECENT YEARS BEAVER HAVE SO INCREASED IN NUMBER UNDER PROTECTION OF THE GAME LAWS THAT THEY HAVE FURTHER IMPONDED THE SLUGGISH STREAMS, MAKING SUMMER TRAVEL OVER MUCH OF THE LOWLAND IMPOSSIBLE. THE LARGER STREAMS FROM THE MOUNTAINS MAINTAIN PERMANENT AND DEFINITE COURSES ACROSS THE LOWLAND, BUT MANY SMALLER STREAMS SINK OUT OF SIGHT IN THE GRAVELS AFTER THEY LEAVE THE HILLS. EVEN SO LARGE A STREAM AS TOKLAT

RIVER IS SAID TO DIMINISH NOTICEABLY IN VOLUME A SHORT DISTANCE NORTH OF CHITSIA MOUNTAIN, AND MOOSE CREEK IS REPORTED TO DISAPPEAR ENTIRELY FOR A STRETCH ABOVE FISH CAMP AT TIMES WHEN THE STREAM IS FLOWING A LARGE VOLUME BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW THE DRY AREA. (P13) CAPPS NOTES THAT IN THE KANTISHNA "TONGUES OF TIMBER EXTEND FROM THE LOWLAND SOUTHWARD ALONG THE VALLEYS OF THE MAIN STREAMS." (P15) HE CONTINUES "TIMBER IS LIMITED TO AREAS BELOW 3,000 FEET, THOUGH A FEW TREES WERE SEEN AS HIGH AS 3,700 FEET, BUT NOT ALL THE SURFACE BELOW 3,000 FEET IS FORESTED. EVEN IN THE LOWLANDS THERE ARE LARGE SWAMPY AREAS IN WHICH TREES ARE SPARSE, OR ALTOGETHER LACKING. IN THE KANTISHNA MINING DISTRICT THERE IS LITTLE TIMBER ABOVE 2,000 FEET, AND ON GLACIER AND CARIBOU CREEKS IT IS NOT FOUND ABOVE 1,400 FEET. LUMBER AND FUEL FOR FIREWOOD MUST BE HAULED TO PRACTICALLY ALL THE PLACER CLAIMS ON WHICH MINING IS IN PROGRESS. IN MOST VALLEYS, HOWEVER, WILLOW BUSHES LARGE ENOUGH TO FURNISH TENT POLES AND FUEL FOR THE CAMPER MAY BE FOUND AT ELEVATIONS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE TIMBER LINE, AND IT IS UPON SUCH BRUSH THAT THE PROSPECTOR AND EXPLORER MUST RELY IN MOST OF THE VALLEYS WITHIN THE MAIN ALASKA RANGE. THE UPPER 10 TO 15 MILES OF EACH OF THE LARGER VALLEYS IS DEVOID EVEN OF BRUSH. (PP15-16)

**** REFN 02293 B 905919

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

BASIN, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, ECONOMY, MAP

ABST REGARDING THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT, CAPPS SAYS, THE NATIVES HAVE NO PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS IN THIS AREA. THE INDIANS OF INTERIOR AK DEPEND PRINCIPALLY ON FISH FOR THEIR SUBSISTENCE, THEIR VILLAGES ARE ALL ON FISH STREAMS, AND THEY SPEND THE SUMMER SEASON IN CATCHING AND DRYING FISH. THE LARGEST INDIAN VILLAGES IN THIS GENERAL REGION ARE ON TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS, ONE JUST ABOVE THE NEW RAILROAD TOWN OF NENANA AND THE OTHER AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TANANA WITH THE YUKON. SMALLER SETTLEMENTS ARE ON LAKE MINCHUMINA AND AT TELIDA, IN THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM BASIN. FROM ALL OF THESE SETTLEMENTS HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS SOMETIMES MAKE TRIPS TO THE FOOTHILLS AND MOUNTAINS OF THE AREA HERE CONSIDERED, BUT MOOSE, KILLED IN THE LOWLANDS, FURNISH THESE MEN MOST OF THEIR FRESH MEAT, AS MOOSE MAY BE OBTAINED NEARER THE SETTLEMENTS THAN EITHER SHEEP OR CARIBOU. IN THE SUMMER OF 1916 THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTIES SAW NO INDIANS IN THE MOUNTAINS AND FOUND EVIDENCE ONLY OF SCATTERED TEMPORARY CAMPING GROUNDS. THE ONLY PERMANENT HABITATIONS IN THE REGION ARE THOSE OF THE MINERS IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT. THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY OF GOLD PLACER DEPOSITS IN 1905 BROUGHT ABOUT AN INFUX OF GOLD SEEKERS AND IN THE FALL OF THAT YEAR SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS RUSHED IN TO SHARE IN THE PROSPERITY OF THE NEW CAMP. MANY NEW LOG-CABIN TOWNS WERE BUILT, AMONG WHICH THE MOST IMPORTANT WERE DIAMOND, AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON BEARPAW RIVER; GLACIER, ON THE SAME STREAM AT THE MOUTH OF GLACIER CREEK; AND ROOSEVELT, ON KANTISHNA RIVER, 10 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF MCKINLEY FORK. EACH OF THESE TOWNS HAD AT ONE TIME A POPULATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED, AND FROM THEM THE MINERS AND PROSPECTORS TRAVELED TO THE NUMEROUS CREEKS. DURING THE WINTER OF 1905 AND THE SPRING OF 1906 IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE DEPOSITS OF GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL WERE NEITHER SO WIDESPREAD NOR SO RICH AS THE PROSPECTORS HAD HOPED, AND MOST OF THEM LEFT THE DISTRICT. SOME 40 OR 50 MEN, HOWEVER, INCLUDING THOSE WHO HAD OBTAINED PROMISING CLAIMS AND THOSE WHO BELIEVED THAT FURTHER PROSPECTING WAS WARRANTED, STAYED IN THE DISTRICT, AND THE POPULATION HAS REMAINED RATHER CONSTANT EVER SINCE. OF THE 36 PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1916 OVER HALF CAME TO THIS CAMP DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER ITS DISCOVERY. THE TOWN OF ROOSEVELT IS NOW COMPLETELY DESERTED AND IS SELDOM VISITED. DIAMOND IS ALSO DESERTED, THOUGH IT IS ON THE ROUTE OF SUMMER TRAVEL TO THE MINES AND IS USED AS A STORAGE PLACE FOR SUCH PROVISIONS AS ARE BROUGHT IN BY BOAT AND AWAIT FREEZING WEATHER TO BE SLEDDED TO THE MINES. GLACIER IS ALSO DESERTED IN SUMMER, THOUGH A NUMBER OF CABINS ARE KEPT IN REPAIR AS WINTER QUARTERS FOR MINERS WHO PREFER TO SPEND THE COLD MONTHS IN THE SHELTER OF THE TIMBER, NEAR THEIR FUEL SUPPLY. (P18) REGARDING THE ROUTES AND TRAILS IN THE DISTRICT CAPPS SAYS THAT TRAVEL IN THIS REGION "IS CONFINED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO ROUTES LEADING TO THE MINES IN THE KANTISHNA HILLS. UNTIL THE SUMMER OF 1916 FAIRBANKS WAS THE LARGE SETTLEMENT NEAREST THE MINES AND WAS THE POINT FROM WHICH MOST OF THE PROVISIONS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE KANTISHNA REGION WERE OBTAINED." (P18)

**** REFN 02293 C 905919

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, ECONOMY, MAP

ABST CAPPS DISCUSSED THE EFFECT THE RAILROAD HAD ON TRANSPORTATION TO THE KANTISHNA. ON THE COMPLETION OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY, WHICH WILL TRAVERSE THE VALLEY OF NENANA RIVER, TRAVEL TO THE KANTISHNA REGION WILL BE GREATLY FACILITATED. IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO REACH THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE REGION IN ONE DAY'S JOURNEY FROM THE COAST AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. FROM NENANA RIVER A SPLENDID ROUTE, ALONG WHICH TRAVEL BY PACK TRAIN IS NOW EASY, EXTENDS FROM THE MOUTH OF HINES CREEK, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE YANERT FORK, WESTWARD ACROSS TEKLANIKA AND TOKLAT BASINS THROUGH A SERIES OF LOW DIVIDES THAT LEAD IN A DIRECT COURSE TO THE HEAD OF MCKINLEY RIVER, AT THE BASE OF MOUNT MCKINLEY. IN THIS REGION IS THE MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, WHICH INCLUDES AN AREA OF ABOUT 2,200 SQUARE MILES OF THE ALASKA RANGE. TO MAKE THIS PARK ACCESSIBLE TO VISITORS A ROAD SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED FROM THE RAILROAD ALONG THE ROUTE JUST DESCRIBED, AND SUCH A ROAD WOULD BE OF GREAT BENEFIT TO THE MINERS OF THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT. (P19) CAPPS EXPLAINS THE LENGTH OF TRAILS IN THE DISTRICT. AS EACH STREAM BASIN IS SEPARATED BY HIGH DIVIDING RIDGES FROM ITS NEIGHBORS, AND AS DIRECT TRAVEL FROM ONE BASIN TO ANOTHER IS DIFFICULT, THE ROUTES GENERALLY USED EXTEND AROUND THE BASE OF THE HIGHER MOUNTAINS, AND THE PLACER WORKINGS ARE THEREFORE MUCH FARTHER APART BY TRAIL THAN THEIR CLOSE SPACING ON THE MAP WOULD INDICATE. THIS CONDITION HAS PRODUCED A NUMBER OF SMALL AND RATHER ISOLATED MINING CAMPS BETWEEN WHICH THERE IS LITTLE TRAVEL DURING THE BUSY SUMMER. IN 1905 AND 1906 PAYING DEPOSITS OF GOLD PLACER GRAVEL WERE FOUND ON ALL THE STREAMS THAT ARE NOW PRODUCTIVE EXCEPT LITTLE HOOSE CREEK, AND ALTHOUGH CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF WORKABLE GROUND HAS BEEN FOUND SINCE THE EARLY YEARS OF THIS CAMP. THIS MAY BE DUE IN PART TO THE FACT THAT ONLY THE RICHEST CLAIMS CAN NOW BE WORKED, BUT MOST OF THE MEN IN THE DISTRICT OWN GROUND FROM WHICH THEY ARE CONFIDENT THEY CAN MAKE A LIVING, AND THEY EMPLOY THE SUMMER IN MINING THE PROVED GROUND RATHER THAN IN PROSPECTING AREAS IN WHICH THERE IS LESS CERTAINTY OF FINDING VALUABLE PLACERS. THE CREEKS THAT HAVE ADDED TO THE GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT ARE HOOSE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES GLEN, EUREKA, FRIDAY, AND ELORADO; GLACIER AND CARIBOU CREEKS, TRIBUTARIES OF BEARPAN RIVER; AND LITTLE HOOSE CREEK, WHICH FLOWS INTO CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER. CAPPS ALSO DISCUSSES MINING CONDITIONS. ALL THE PLACER MINING THAT HAS SO FAR BEEN DONE IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT HAS BEEN OPEN-CUT WORK, IN WHICH THE UPPER GRAVELS ARE GROUND-SLUCED OFF TO WITHIN A FOOT OR SO OF BEDROCK AND THE REMAINING GRAVELS AND THE NECESSARY AMOUNT OF BEDROCK ARE SHOVELED INTO THE SLUCE BOXES BY HAND. MOST OF THE MINERS PLAN TO COMPLETE THE SEASON'S GROUND SLUCING EARLY IN THE SPRING, DURING THE PERIOD OF GREATEST STREAM FLOW, BUT A FEW HAVE BUILT AUTOMATIC DAMS AND ARE THUS ENABLED, BY ALTERNATELY STORING THE WATER AND RELEASING A LARGE VOLUME FOR A SHORT TIME, TO GROUND-SLUCE EVEN AT TIMES OF LOW WATER. THE WHOLE OPERATION OF OPEN-CUT PLACER MINING IS, HOWEVER, DEFINITELY LIMITED TO THE PERIOD OF STREAM FLOW.

**** REFN 02293 D 905919

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, MAP

ABST NEARLY ALL THE PLACER MINES IN THIS DISTRICT LIE ABOVE TIMBER LINE, FROM 1,600 TO 3,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. AT SUCH ALTITUDES THE STREAMS COMMONLY RUN FREE FROM ICE SOMETIME IN MAY AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL LATE IN SEPTEMBER, AND THE MINING SEASON IS THEREFORE LIMITED TO A PERIOD OF ABOUT FOUR MONTHS. LATE IN SUMMER, TOO, SOME OF THE SMALLER STREAMS DIMINISH SO MUCH IN VOLUME THAT THEY DO NOT SUPPLY SUFFICIENT WATER FOR SLUCING, THIS LACK OF WATER RESTRICTING THE MINING SEASON STILL FURTHER. THE EXPERIENCED MINERS IN THIS CAMP COUNT ON A WORKING SEASON OF 100 TO 120 DAYS. (P77) CAPPS ALSO NOTES THE PROBLEMS OF THE ISOLATION OF THE KANTISHNA. THIS CAMP IS SO FAR FROM ESTABLISHED LINES OF TRANSPORTATION THAT THE COST OF MINING IS MUCH GREATER THAN IT WOULD BE IN A MORE ACCESSIBLE DISTRICT. FEW MEN ARE EMPLOYED AT A STIPULATED WAGE, FOR MOST OF THE CLAIMS ARE WORKED BY THE OWNERS OR ON A ROYALTY, BUT THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED USUALLY RECEIVE \$6 A DAY AND BOARD FOR A 10-HOUR DAY OR \$1 AN HOUR WITHOUT BOARD. EVEN AT SUCH WAGES, HOWEVER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN LABOR, AS THERE IS NO READY COMMUNICATION WITH ANY SETTLEMENT, AND THE MEN IN THE CAMP AT ANY ONE TIME INCLUDE ONLY THOSE WHO REMAINED FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR AND THOSE WHO CAME IN OVER THE ICE IN THE WINTER OR BY BOAT IN THE SPRING. THE SUPPLIES AND MINING EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR THE SEASON'S WORK ARE BROUGHT TO THE DISTRICT BY THE OPERATORS, EITHER BY LAUNCH TO DIAMOND AND THENCE BY SLED TO THE MINES, OR BY SLED ALL THE WAY FROM FAIRBANKS DURING THE WINTER. BY THIS METHOD THE QUANTITY AND ASSORTMENT OF EACH MINER'S SUPPLIES MUST BE DETERMINED BY

HIM SEVERAL MONTHS IN ADVANCE OF THE WORKING SEASON, AND DEMANDS A CONSIDERABLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL FOR AN UNUSUALLY LONG PERIOD. NO STORE IS MAINTAINED IN THE DISTRICT, AND WHATEVER SUPPLIES A MAN UNEXPECTEDLY NEEDS DURING THE SUMMER MUST BE PROCURED FROM HIS NEIGHBORS OR CAN NOT BE HAD AT ALL. AS A RESULT OF THE DIFFICULTY AND EXPENSE OF CARRYING FREIGHT TO THE MINES AND OF THE LONG TIME REQUIRED TO PROCURE A DESIRED ARTICLE, ONLY THE MOST PRIMITIVE METHODS OF MINING HAVE YET BEEN EMPLOYED. ALL THE GOLD RECOVERED SO FAR HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT BY PICK AND SHOVEL. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE MINING CLAIMS ON MOOSE CREEK, ALL THE PLACER GROUND MINED IN 1916 LIES ABOVE TIMBER LINE, AND WOOD FOR FUEL AS WELL AS LUMBER FOR MINING MUST BE BROUGHT FROM A DISTANCE WHICH VARIES ON THE DIFFERENT CREEKS. ON GLEN CREEK TIMBER GROWS WITHIN 1 MILE TO 3 MILES OF THE MINES. EUREKA AND FRIDAY CREEKS ARE DEVOID OF TIMBER, WHICH MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE BASIN OF MOOSE CREEK AT POINTS 1 MILE TO 5 MILES FROM THE WORKINGS. ON GLACIER CREEK NO TIMBER IS OBTAINABLE FOR 8 MILES FROM THE HEAD OF THE CREEK, AND THE LENGTH OF HAUL FOR THE UPPERMOST PLACER CLAIMS NOW WORKED IS ABOUT 6 MILES. THE MINE ON CARIBOU CREEK IS 5 MILES FROM TIMBER LINE, AND THAT ON LITTLE MOOSE CREEK IS PERHAPS 2 MILES FROM THE NEAREST TREES THAT ARE LARGE ENOUGH TO SUPPLY SLUICE-BOX LUMBER. SAWMILLS WERE OPERATED TO FURNISH LUMBER IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CAMP, BUT THESE WERE SOON DISHANTLED, AND NOW ALL NEEDED LUMBER MUST BE CUT BY WHIPSAW. (P78) A MAP OF THE REGION IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02294
KEYM NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02301 917
STOR 1608
LUPR 52 53
KEYM GENERAL MINING
ABST DOCUMENT ENTITLED "MINING IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN KENAI PENINSULA" BY BERTRAND L. JOHNSON PUBLISHED IN U. S. G. S. 1917 REPORT ON "PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATIONS IN MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA". VERY LITTLE GOLD QUARTZ MINING HAS IN PROGRESS DURING 1917. PLACER OPERATIONS WERE RESTRICTED TO A FEW STREAMS. (P175) SOME DEVELOPMENT WORK WAS DONE ON LYNX CREEK GRAVELS. (P176)

**** REFN 02303 917
STOR 1609
LUPR 51
KEYM GENERAL ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN
ABST THIS DOCUMENT BY A G HADDREN IS BASED ON ABOUT THREE WEEKS OF FIELD WORK IN JULY, 1917. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES BEACH PLACER MINING ON THE WEST COAST OF KODIAK ISLAND. AS MANY AS 100 MEN MAY HAVE MINED THIS AREA IN SOME YEARS BUT IN 1917 ONLY ABOUT 12 MEN WORKED FOR PART OF A YEAR. MINING HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT FOR ABOUT 30 YEARS PRIOR TO 1917 WITH AN ESTIMATED ANNUAL GOLD PRODUCTION OF 3,000-10,000 DOLLARS. TOTAL PRODUCTION OF KODIAKS WEST COAST GOLD IS ESTIMATED TO BE 50,000-150,000 DOLLARS. (P299) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE FLOORS OF ALL THE LARGER VALLEYS ARE OCCUPIED BY GROUND MORAINÉ, OVERLAIN BY GLACIAL OUTHWASH GRAVELS AND RESSIONAL MORAINES. (P300) TERMINAL AND LATERAL MORAINES DEPOSITED BY GLACIERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FORMING THE DAMS WHICH RETAIN THE LARGE LAKES OCCURRING IN MANY OF THE GLACIATED VALLEYS. HADDREN ALSO SAYS THE SANDS AND GRAVELS OF THE PRESENT STREAMS ON KODIAK ARE THE RESULT OF POSTGLACIAL EROSION AND DEPOSITION. (P304) MOST OF THE LARGE STREAMS ON THE ISLAND ARE OVERFLOW OUTLETS OF THE GLACIAL LAKES IN THE VALLEYS. (P311) MOST OF THE STREAM SYSTEMS ON KODIAK HAVE ONE OR MORE HEADWATER BRANCHES WHICH FEED INTO A LAKE AND THEN FLOWS AS A SINGLE "TRUNK" STREAM FROM THE LAKE TO THE OCEAN. (P311) IN VALLEYS UNERODED BY GLACIERS THE VALLEY FLOORS ARE MARSHY, POORLY DRAINED BY PRESENT STREAMS AND HAVE MANY PONDS AND SMALL LAKES. (P310) ALMOST ALL LOWLAND DEPOSITS ON KODIAK ARE OF GLACIOFLUVIAL ORIGIN INCLUDING DETRITAL MATERIALS ALONG THE LARGER VALLEYS TRANSPORTED FROM THE HIGHLANDS AS GROUND MORAINÉ OR TILL. (P309) NO VALUABLE PLACER DEPOSITS ARE LOCATED IN STREAM GRAVELS. PLACER ACTIVITY IS CONFINED TO OCEAN BEACHES. (P308) A NUMBER OF VALLEYS ON KODIAK WERE ERODED BY GLACIERS AND LATER DAMMED OFF BY MORAINES THUS FORMING LAKES. (P309)

**** REFN 02303 917
STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN

ABST THIS DOCUMENT BY A. G. MADDREN IS BASED ON ABOUT THREE WEEKS OF FIELD WORK IN JULY, 1917. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES BEACH PLACER MINING ON THE WEST COAST OF KODIAK ISLAND. AS MANY AS 100 MEN MAY HAVE MINED THIS AREA IN SOME YEARS BUT IN 1917 ONLY ABOUT 12 MEN WORKED FOR PART OF A YEAR. MINING HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT FOR ABOUT 30 YEARS PRIOR TO 1917 WITH AN ESTIMATED ANNUAL GOLD PRODUCTION OF 3,000-10,000 DOLLARS. TOTAL PRODUCTION OF KODIAK'S WEST COAST GOLD IS ESTIMATED TO BE 50,000-150,000 DOLLARS. (P292) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE FLOORS OF ALL THE LARGER VALLEYS ARE OCCUPIED BY GROUND MORAINES, OVERLAIN BY GLACIAL OUTWASH GRAVELS AND RECESSIONAL MORAINES. (P300) TERMINAL AND LATERAL MORAINES DEPOSITED BY GLACIERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FORMING THE DAMS WHICH RETAIN THE LARGE LAKES OCCURRING IN MANY OF THE GLACIATED VALLEYS. MADDREN ALSO SAYS THE SANDS AND GRAVELS OF THE PRESENT STREAMS ON KODIAK ARE THE RESULT OF POSTGLACIAL EROSION AND DEPOSITION. (P304) MOST OF THE LARGE STREAMS ON THE ISLAND ARE OVERFLOW OUTLETS OF THE GLACIAL LAKES IN THE VALLEYS. (P311) MOST OF THE STREAM SYSTEMS ON KODIAK HAVE ONE OR MORE HEADWATER BRANCHES WHICH FEED INTO A LAKE AND THEN FLOWS AS A SINGLE "TRUNK" STREAM FROM THE LAKE TO THE OCEAN. (P311) IN VALLEYS UNERODED BY GLACIERS THE VALLEY FLOORS ARE MARSHY, POORLY DRAINED BY PRESENT STREAMS AND HAVE MANY PONDS AND SMALL LAKES. (P310) ALMOST ALL LOWLAND DEPOSITS ON KODIAK ARE OF GLACIOFLUVIAL ORIGIN INCLUDING DETRITAL MATERIALS ALONG THE LARGER VALLEYS TRANSPORTED FROM THE HIGHLANDS AS GROUND MORAINES OR TILL. (P309) NO VALUABLE PLACER DEPOSITS ARE LOCATED IN STREAM GRAVELS. PLACER ACTIVITY IS CONFINED TO OCEAN BEACHES. (P308) A NUMBER OF VALLEYS ON KODIAK WERE ERODED BY GLACIERS AND LATER DAMMED OFF BY MORAINES THUS FORMING LAKES. (P309)

**** REFN 02307 917

STOR 1603

LUPR 32

SULAINA RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THEODORE CHAPIN, "TIN DEPOSITS OF THE RUBY DISTRICT," USGS 692-F, BASED ON 1917 RECONNAISSANCE. CASSITERITE HAS BEEN NOTED IN THE CONCENTRATES FROM LONG, SPRUCE, SHORT, TAMARACK, TRAIL, MONUMENT, BIRCH, RUBY, POORMAN, FLAT, AND GREENSTONE CREEKS. (P337)

**** REFN 02308 917

STOR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL

ABST GEORGE L HARRINGTON, "THE GOLD AND PLATINUM PLACERS OF THE TOLSTOI DISTRICT; BASED ON 1917 RECONNAISSANCE.

**** REFN 02313

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02315 920

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT FROM U S G S BULLETIN 712-C, 1920, PPS 91-98, WRITTEN BY R M OVERBECK. THE BULLETIN DESCRIBES NICKEL DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER COPPER RIVER VALLEY.

**** REFN 02325 918

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST "PLACER MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT" BY R M OVERBECK IN USGS BULLETIN 712, IN 1918, P177: THE VALUE OF THE OUTPUT OF PLACER GOLD IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT IN 1918 WAS ABOUT \$875,000, COMPARED WITH \$1,160,000 IN 1917. THIS IS ABOUT 15 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION OF ALASKA IN 1918 AND GIVES THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT SECOND PLACE AMONG THE PLACER DISTRICTS. THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT TO THE END OF 1918 WAS

ABOUT \$2,005,000. THE DECREASE IN 1918 WAS DUE LARGELY TO THE WORKING OUT OF CLAIMS, BUT ALSO TO LACK OF WATER RESULTING FROM THE EXCEPTIONALLY DRY SUMMER, TO THE SCARCITY OF LABOR, AND TO THE HIGH COST OF SUPPLIES. ABOUT 35 MINES WERE OPERATED IN 1918, WITH 50 IN 1917, AND ABOUT 270 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING. THREE OR FOUR OF THE PLANTS EMPLOYED MORE THAN 25 MEN. ABOUT EIGHT OF THE MINES WERE WORKED OUT DURING THE SEASON, OR THE DEPOSITS WERE FOUND TO BE OF TOO LOW GRADE TO BE WORKED IN 1919. AT THREE MINES THE WINTER'S DUMPS OF 1917 WERE SLICED AND OPERATIONS THEN CEASED. THE DECREASE IN MINING LED TO MANY PERSONS LEAVING LIVENGOD IN THE FALL OF 1918.

**** REFN 02327 921

STOR 1603

LUPR 35 20

KEYH GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE FUTURE OF ALASKA MINING: US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 714-A PP5-57. 1921 A.H. BROOKS. AURIFEROUS GRAVELS ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT ALASKA. RELATIVELY FEW AREAS, THOUGH HAVE GOLD CONTENT HIGH ENOUGH TO WARRANT COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE 1,050 MILES OF CREEK GRAVELS EXHIBITING PLACER POTENTIAL IN ALASKA. (P9) THE FAIRBANKS PLACERS HAVE YIELDED APPROXIMATELY \$2,000,000. WORTH OF GOLD TO THE MILE. RECOVERY FROM THE PLACERS OF THE CREEKS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA IS ABOUT \$500,000. WORTH OF GOLD PER MILE. THE POORER DISTRICTS ONLY PRODUCE ABOUT \$50,000. WORTH OF GOLD PER MILE. (P10)

**** REFN 02328

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02332

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02338

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02345

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02351

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02354 910924

LUPR 31 32 41

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING, MAP

ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA" 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY NERTIE AND HARRINGTON. IN 1918 THERE WAS A SHARP DECLINE IN GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE RUBY DISTRICT. CREEKS MINED IN THIS DISTRICT ARE BEAR PUP, GLEN GULCH, GREENSTONE, SPRUCE, POORMAN, TAHARACK, SWIFT, BIRCH, FLAT (TRIBUTARY OF TIMBER), LONG, UPPER LONG, AND MIDNIGHT. (P88-90) ON NONE OF THE CREEKS IN THE RUBY DISTRICT IS THERE AN EXTENSIVE CONTINUOUS PAY STREAK. (P90) SEE XEROXED MAP PLATE 1 FOR STREAM LOCATIONS. IN 1910 IN THE IDITAROD DISTRICT, PRINCIPAL PRODUCING CREEKS WERE OTTER AND FLAT. BY 1912 PRODUCING CREEKS ALSO INCLUDED CHICKEN CREEK, BLACK CREEK AND GLEN GULCH. (P109-10) IN 1915, 24 MINES IN THE IDITAROD DISTRICT WERE WORKED. MOST USED MECHANICAL SCRAPERS AND HYDRAULICKING. OPEN-CUT WORK AND A LITTLE DRIFT MINING WERE ALSO USED. (P110) ALTHOUGH PUBLICATION DATE IS 1924, INFORMATION IS BASED ON FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS MADE IN 1915.

**** REFN 02355 922

STOR 1603
LUPR 20 30 40
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER

ABST THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF "THE ALASKAN MINING INDUSTRY IN 1922" BY A H BROOKS CONTAINED A LIST OF DREDGES OPERATED IN ALASKA IN 1922. ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, THE LIST INCLUDES THE CROOKED CREEK DREDGE COMPANY ON CROOKED CREEK; GARROD AND DYER BAUGH ON WARM CREEK; NORTHERN LIGHT MINING COMPANY ON OPHIR CREEK; WILD GOOSE MINING AND TRADING COMPANY (2 DREDGES) ON OPHIR CREEK; THE BEHRING DREDGING CORPORATION ON THE KOUGAROK RIVER; ANES AND GUINAN ON GLACIER CREEK; BANGOR DREDGING COMPANY ON ANVIL CREEK; CENTER CREEK DREDGING COMPANY ON SNAKE RIVER; DEXTER CREEK DREDGING COMPANY ON DEXTER CREEK; FRANK HALL ON ARCTIC CREEK; JULIEN DREDGING COMPANY ON OSBORN CREEK; ESKIMO GOLD DREDGING COMPANY ON SOLOMON RIVER; IVERSON AND JOHNSON ON BIG HURRAH CREEK; AND SHOVEL CREEK DREDGING COMPANY ON SHOVEL CREEK. IN THE YUKON BASIN, THE LIST INCLUDES BERRY DREDGING COMPANY ON MASTODON CREEK; FAIRBANKS GOLD DREDGING COMPANY (2 DREDGES) ON FAIRBANKS CREEK; BEATON AND DONNELLY ON OTTER CREEK; J. E. RILEY INVESTMENT COMPANY ON OTTER CREEK; AND THE FLUME DREDGE COMPANY ON YANKEE CREEK. IN THE KUSKOKWIM REGION KUSKOKWIM DREDGING COMPANY ON CANDLE CREEK. IN THE COOK INLET AND SUSITNA REGIONS, THE CACHE CREEK DREDGING COMPANY ON CACHE CREEK. (P14) IN 1922, SOME MINING WAS NOTED IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN ON ELLIOTT AND BERG CREEKS, TRIBUTARY TO KUSKULANA RIVER. IN THE NIZINA PLACER DISTRICT HYDRAULIC PLANTS WERE OPERATED ON REY AND YOUNG CREEKS. (PP26-27) IN THE KENAI DISTRICT, MINING WAS DONE ON CROW, RESURRECTION, HILLS, LYNX, CANYON AND BEAR CREEKS. (P29) IN THE SUSITNA-MATANUSKA REGION, FISHHOOK AND WILLOW CREEKS WERE THE BIGGEST PRODUCERS. (P30) IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT OF THE YUKON BASIN, LITTLE ELDERADO, FAIRBANKS, AND CLEARY CREEKS WERE NOTED AS HAVING SOME ACTIVITY. (P35) IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT, LIVENGOOD, AMY, OLIVE AND WILBUR CREEKS WERE NOTED AS ACTIVE. (P37) IN THE BONNIFIELD DISTRICT, TOTATLANIKA RIVER, IRON, PLATTE, EVA AND MOOSE CREEK HAD SOME ACTIVITY IN 1922. (P40) THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT BOASTED LITTLE ACTIVITY ON EUREKA, GLEN, SPRUCE, GLACIER, MOOSE, CARIBOU AND ELDERADO CREEKS. (P41) THE PRODUCING STREAMS IN THE RUBY DISTRICT WERE POORMAN, SOLOMON, FLAT, SPRUCE, AND TRAIL CREEKS. (P43) THE INNOKO AND TOLSTOI DISTRICTS HAD WORK DONE ON LITTLE, OPHIR, YANKEE, GAINES, ANVIL, MADISON, ESPERANTO, AND BEAR CREEKS. (PP43-44) IN THE IDITAROD DISTRICT OTTER, HAPPY, FLAT, AND WILLOW CREEKS WERE CHIEF PRODUCERS. (P44)

**** REFN 02356
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02360
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02367 925
STOR 1603
LUPR 34
KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION
ABST GEOLOGY AND GOLD PLACERS OF THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT J. B. MERTIE, 1925 US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 773 PP215-263. THE LOWLANDS OF THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT ARE COVERED WITH SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD, BIRCH AND SHRUBBY WILLOW AND ALDER. (P221) IN THE LOWLANDS SPRUCE ATTAINS A DIAMETER OF OVER TWO FT. TIMBER LINE RANGES FROM 2,000 TO 2500 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P221)

**** REFN 02369
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02373 920
STOR 1604
LUPR 41
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, MINING, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, PAST USAGE

ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY. J.S. BROWN. U.S.G.S BULL. 783 97-144. R. SARGENT IN 1924 ORGANIZED A U.S.G.S PARTY IN ORDER TO SURVEY UNKNOWN LAND IN THE NIXON FORK REGION AS IT WAS BELIEVED VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS EXISTED THERE. (P97) SIX MEN WERE CHOSEN AND WERE OUTFITTED WITH 16 PACK HORSES AND 6 SADDLE HORSES. FIELD WORK BEGAN JULY 4 AND ENDED AUG 31. (P97) THE PRINCIPAL HAIL ROUTE IN WINTER LEAVES NENANA AND HEADS FOR LAKE MINCHUMINA AND BEYOND TO THE VALLEY OF THE NORTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P97) DURING SUMMER FREIGHT IS SHIPPED BY OCEAN STEAMER TO BETHEL. RIVER BOATS THEN PLY THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO MCGRATH. (P97) DURING 1921-22 THE ALASKA TREADWELL GOLD MINING CO. MAINTAINED A WAGON ROAD BETWEEN MCGRATH AND THE GOLD MINES SITUATED 12 MI TO THE NORTH, BUT BY 1924 THIS ROAD WAS UNUSED AND BARELY PASSABLE. (P98) THE TREADWELL CO. ACTIVELY DEVELOPED SOME OF THE MORE PROMISING PROPERTIES-WHALEN AND GRIFFIN, PEARSON AND STRAND, AND MCGOWAN AND HESPELT FROM 1920-1923. DURING FOUR MONTHS OF 1922 A 10-STAMP MILL PRODUCED \$114,024 WORTH OF GOLD. (P127) IN 1924 PEARSON AND STRAND SUNK THREE SHAFTS 25 TO 40 FEET IN DEPTH. (P132) DRE REMOVED FROM THOSE SHAFTS AVERAGED \$50-\$100. PER TON. (P132)

**** REFN 02374 924

STOR 1603

LUPR 32

KEYW NONE

ABST USGS BULLETIN NUMBER 783 D, 1924. JOHN S BROWN "SILVER-LEAD PROSPECTS NEAR RUBY", BASED ON 1924 FIELD EXAMINATION. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02378
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02380 A 923925

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "THE TOKLAT-TONZONA RIVER REGION", BY STEPHEN R CAPPS, IS INCLUDED IN USGS BULLETIN 792, "MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA 1925". THE REGION DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT LIES BETWEEN PARALLELS 62 40 AND 63 25 NORTH LATITUDE AND MERIDIANS 149 50 AND 152 40 WEST LONGITUDE AND COMPRISES AN AREA OF ABOUT 2,000 SQUARE MILES. TOKLAT RIVER, AT THE EAST EDGE OF THE REGION, IS ABOUT 48 MILES WEST OF MCKINLEY PARK STATION ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD. MOST OF THE AREA LIES WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK. (P73) UNTIL THE COMPLETION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD FROM SENARD TO FAIRBANKS, IN 1923, THE REGION ON THE NORTH FLANK OF THE ALASKA RANGE, IN THE VICINITY OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, WAS DIFFICULT OF ACCESS AND WAS VISITED BY COMPARATIVELY FEW PERSONS. MOST OF THOSE WHO ENTERED THIS AREA WERE PROSPECTORS, HUNTERS, AND TRAPPERS, WHO WORKED SOUTHWARD FROM THE KANTISHNA MINING DISTRICT, BUT IN GENERAL THESE MEN LEFT NO PERMANENT RECORD OF THEIR DISCOVERIES. SINCE 1902 OUR ONLY ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE REGION ON THE NORTHWEST SLOPE OF THE ALASKA RANGE WEST OF HULDROW GLACIER HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM BROOK'S MONUMENTAL EXPLORATION IN THAT YEAR, DURING WHICH INSTRUMENTAL TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS AND SYSTEMATIC GEOLOGIC OBSERVATIONS WERE CARRIED FROM COOK INLET TO RAMPART BY WAY OF RAINY PASS, THE NORTH FLANK OF THE RANGE, AND NENANA RIVER. ALTHOUGH BROOK'S EXPEDITION BROUGHT OUT AN ASTONISHING AMOUNT OF GEOLOGIC INFORMATION FROM THE REGION TRAVERSED, NEVERTHELESS IT MADE ONLY A HASTY EXPLORATION IN WHICH THE DIFFICULTIES OF LONG AND RAPID MARCHES CONSUMED MUCH OF THE ENERGY OF BROOKS AND HIS ASSISTANTS. LATER WORK IN OTHER PARTS OF THE RANGE HAS ADDED GREATLY TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THIS PROVINCE. PRINDLE, IN 1906, VISITED THE BONNIFIELD AND KANTISHNA MINING DISTRICTS, AND MOFFIT AND CAPPS HAVE STUDIED ADJACENT AREAS, EACH OF THESE INVESTIGATIONS THROWING ADDITIONAL LIGHT ON THE STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE OF THE RANGE. SEVERAL MOUNTAINEERING EXPEDITIONS, ORGANIZED FOR CLIMBING MOUNT MCKINLEY, HAVE VISITED THIS REGION AND HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY PUBLICATION OF NARRATIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE EXPEDITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE REGIONS TRAVERSED. THESE EXPEDITIONS HAVE ADDED CONSIDERABLY TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MOUNT MCKINLEY AND HAVE SUPPLIED SCATTERED NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY, BUT NONE OF THEM WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A TRAINED GEOLOGIST, AND NO AREAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING WAS ATTEMPTED. (P73-74) THE EXPEDITION THAT GATHERED THE MATERIAL FOR THIS REPORT WAS ORGANIZED IN 1925 FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING A RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC SURVEY FROM TOKLAT RIVER SOUTHWESTWARD ALONG THE FACE OF THE ALASKA RANGE TO CONNECT

WITH EARLIER SURVEYS BY THE WRITER IN THE TOKLAT AND KANTISHNA DISTRICTS AND TO REVIEW IN GREATER DETAIL A PART OF THE AREA VISITED BY BROOKS IN HIS HASTY EXPLORATIONS IN 1902. (P74)

**** REFN 02380 B 923925
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 35
 KEYW
 ABST

GENERAL, RIVER, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT
 A SHORT VISIT WAS MADE TO THE KANTISHNA MINING DISTRICT AT THE END OF THE FIELD SEASON. THE PARTY CONSISTED OF S. R. CAPPS, GEOLOGIST, AND TWO CAMP HANDS, ELMER LARSON AND W. L. ECKART. SEVEN PACK HORSES WERE USED TO TRANSPORT THE NECESSARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT. THE PARTY LEFT THE RAILROAD AT MCKINLEY PARK STATION ON JUNE 14 AND RETURNED TO THE STARTING POINT ON SEPTEMBER 4. NO TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING WAS ATTEMPTED. THE ORIGINAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP MADE BY D. L. REABURN, OF THE BROOKS EXPEDITION, BEING USED AS A BASE. TO THIS MAP CERTAIN ADDITIONS WERE MADE FROM SKETCHES BY THE WRITER, CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY IN EXTENDING THE HEADWARD PORTIONS OF STREAMS AND GLACIERS INTO AREAS NOT SEEN BY REABURN. ALTHOUGH THESE SKETCHES WERE ONLY ROUGHLY CONTROLLED BY COMPASS READINGS, THEY NEVERTHELESS GIVE A GENERAL IDEA OF THE DRAINAGE IN AREAS WHICH UNTIL NOW HAVE REMAINED BLANK ON PUBLISHED MAPS. (P75) ALL THE LARGER STREAMS WITHIN THIS AREA HEAD IN THE GLACIERS OF THE ALASKA RANGE AND THEREFORE ARE SUPPLIED IN LARGE PART BY WATERS FLOWING FROM THE MELTING ICE FIELDS. AS A CONSEQUENCE THE VOLUME OF STREAM DISCHARGE IS EXTREMELY VARIABLE, BEING LOWEST IN THE WINTER AND GREATEST ON THE LONG WARM DAYS OF SUMMER OR DURING WARM RAINS. WHEN THE MELTING OF THE GLACIERS AND SNOW FIELDS IS MOST RAPID. IN THE WINTER STAGE OF LOW FLOW THE STREAMS RUN CLEAR, BEING FED MAINLY BY SPRINGS. IN SUMMER, BY CONTRAST, WHEN THE GLACIAL DISCHARGE IS ACTIVE, THE STREAMS ARE TURBID FROM A HEAVY LOAD OF GRAVEL, SAND, AND SILT. AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE HEAVY LOAD OF GLACIAL DEBRIS WHICH THEY CARRY AND OF THEIR GREAT DAILY AND SEASONAL VARIATION IN VOLUME THE GLACIAL STREAMS TEND TO BUILD UP EXTENSIVE VALLEY-FLOOR DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL AND SAND, AND THEY GENERALLY FLOW OVER THESE DEPOSITS IN MANY BRAIDED CHANNELS. THESE GLACIAL-OUTWASH DEPOSITS CONSIST OF COARSE BOULDERS NEAR THE GLACIERS, BUT THEIR MATERIALS BECOME PROGRESSIVELY FINER DOWNSTREAM, AND AS A RESULT THE VALLEY FLATS NARROW, AND THERE IS LESS TENDENCY FOR THE STREAMS TO BREAK INTO SMALLER CHANNELS. (P76)

**** REFN 02380 C 923925
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 35
 KEYW
 ABST

GENERAL, RIVER, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE AREA HERE DESCRIBED LIES WITHIN THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF KANTISHNA RIVER. TOKLAT RIVER AND STONY CREEK, ITS TRIBUTARY, DRAIN DIRECTLY TO THE KANTISHNA AROUND THE EAST SIDE OF THE KANTISHNA HILLS. MCKINLEY FORK, THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE KANTISHNA, HEADS IN HULDROH GLACIER AND IS ALSO FED BY CLEARWATER CREEK, MUDDY RIVER, AND BIRCH CREEK. IN THE AREA HERE DESCRIBED MCKINLEY FORK FLOWS IN A MULTITUDE OF CHANNELS OVER A WIDE GRAVEL FLAT, AND THOUGH THE TOTAL VOLUME OF WATER DISCHARGED IS CONSIDERABLE, THE STREAM IS NOT NAVIGABLE EVEN FOR SMALL POWER BOATS. BY PROPER CARE IN CHOOSING A FORD IT MAY BE CROSSED ON FOOT BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF CLEARWATER CREEK AND HULDROH GLACIER IN ALL BUT EXTREMELY HIGH STAGES OF FLOOD. NORTH OF THE AREA HERE SHOWN THIS RIVER FLOWS IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION AROUND THE WEST BASE OF THE KANTISHNA HILLS AND BELOW THE SETTLEMENT OF ROOSEVELT IS NAVIGABLE IN SUMMER FOR BOATS OF MODERATE DRAFT. (P76)
 FORAKER, HERRON, CHEDOTLOTHNA, AND TONZONA RIVERS ARE SUPPLIED MAINLY BY GLACIAL WATERS, AND ALL HAVE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GLACIAL STREAMS, THOUGH NONE OF THEM DISCHARGE SO MUCH WATER AS MCKINLEY FORK. FORAKER AND HERRON RIVERS FLOW NORTHWARD TO LAKE MINCHUMINA AND THENCE DRAIN TO THE KANTISHNA. CHEDOTLOTHNA AND TONZONA RIVERS ARE HEADWARD TRIBUTARIES OF THE KUSKOKWIM. ALL THESE STREAMS CAN BE FORDED ON HORSEBACK IN ORDINARY SUMMER STAGES, BUT ALL ARE LARGE AND SWIFT ENOUGH TO MAKE FORDING ON FOOT DANGEROUS EXCEPT DURING TIMES OF LOW WATER. (P76) EXCEPT FOR SOME 30 MINERS IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT, TWO PROSPECTORS AT COPPER MOUNTAIN, AND ONE ON CARLSON CREEK, THIS REGION IS UNPOPULATED. A FEW PROSPECTORS VISIT THE AREA FROM TIME TO TIME, AND AN OCCASIONAL HUNTING PARTY CROSSES IT ON THE WAY TO HUNTING GROUNDS OUTSIDE THE PARK. EVEN THE NATIVES RARELY VISIT IT, AS THEIR VILLAGES ARE IN THE LOWLANDS ALONG STREAMS FROM WHICH THEY CAN OBTAIN FISH. WEST OF HULDROH GLACIER AND SOUTH OF MCKINLEY FORK THERE IS A SINGLE PROSPECTOR WHO MAY BE CONSIDERED A PERMANENT RESIDENT. THERE ARE NO WELL-MARKED TRAILS EXCEPT THOSE OF THE WILD ANIMALS. TRAVELERS TO THIS REGION IN SUMMER COME EITHER BY TRAIL FROM THE RAILROAD AT MCKINLEY PARK OR UP KANTISHNA RIVER BY BOAT TO ROOSEVELT.

SOME 20 MILES NORTH OF KANTISHNA POST OFFICE, AND THENCE OVERLAND. A GOOD WAGON ROAD IS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION WESTWARD FROM MCKINLEY PARK STATION, AND SOME 20 MILES WAS COMPLETED BY THE END OF 1925. FROM THE END OF THE ROAD A GOOD TRAIL FOR PACK HORSES LEADS BY WAY OF IGLOO CREEK AND POLYCHROME, HIGHWAY, AND THOROFARE PASSES AROUND THE END OF MULDROW GLACIER PAST WONDER LAKE TO KANTISHNA POST OFFICE. EVENTUALLY THIS TRAIL WILL BE SUPERSEDED BY THE EXTENSION OF THE WAGON ROAD NOW BEING BUILT. IN SPITE OF THE ENTIRE ABSENCE OF MAN-MADE TRAILS SOUTHWEST OF MCKINLEY FORK, TRAVEL BY PACK TRAIN IN SUMMER PRESENTS NO SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES. BY FOLLOWING CLOSE TO THE NORTHWEST FACE OF THE RANGE, GENERALLY ABOVE TIMBER LINE, THE TRAVELER FINDS AN OPEN COUNTRY WITH SOLID FOOTING FOR HORSES AND LITTLE OBSTRUCTION FROM TREES OR BRUSH. HERE, TOO, THE TORRENTIAL GLACIER STREAMS, WHICH BELOW UNITE TO FORM DEEP RIVERS, ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE FORDED ON HORSEBACK EXCEPT IN FLOOD STAGES.

**** REFN 02380 D 923925

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THEY ARE, HOWEVER, LARGE ENOUGH TO BE DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS TO CROSS ON FOOT DURING THE SUMMER. THE ALASKA RANGE ITSELF IS HIGH AND RUGGED, AND TRAVEL INTO ITS HIGHER PARTS AND UP THE GLACIER-FILLED VALLEYS, WHERE NO FUEL FOR CAMPING IS TO BE FOUND, REQUIRES ALPINE EQUIPMENT. THE LOWLAND BELOW AN ALTITUDE OF 2,000 FEET, BY CONTRAST, IS IN GENERAL TIMBERED AND MARSHY AND IS CROSSED BY MANY RIVERS TOO LARGE TO FORD BY TOO SWIFT AND SHALLOW TO BE NAVIGABLE EXCEPT BY POLING BOAT OR CANOE, SO THAT IT IS TO BE AVOIDED IN SUMMER. IN WINTER, WHEN THE STREAMS AND MARSHES ARE FROZEN, TRAVEL BY DOG SLED IS FEASIBLE ANYWHERE EXCEPT IN THE HIGHER PARTS OF THE RANGE. (P81-82) ON A RECENT SHIPMENT OF ABOUT 30 TONS OF ORE FROM THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT TO THE SHELTER AT SAN FRANCISCO TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ALONE WERE MORE THAN \$20 A TON. THIS ORE TRAVELED ABOUT 20 MILES BY SLED AND THE REST OF THE WAY BY RIVER BOAT, RAILROAD, AND STEAMSHIP. (P109)

**** REFN 02394 898

STOR 1604

LUPR 41

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST THE CHAKACHAMNA-STONY REGION. S CAPPS 1920; U S G S BULL. 813 97-123. THE FIRST EXPEDITION TO PENETRATE THE ALASKA RANGE WEST OF THE SUSITNA RIVER WAS ONE IN 1898 LED BY J. SPURR AND W. POST WHO ASCENDED THE SUSITNA, YENTNA, AND SKWENTNA RIVERS IN CANOES, CROSSED THE DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF PORTAGE CREEK AND DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO THE SEA. (P78) BROOK'S EXPEDITION OF 1902 WAS THE NEXT IMPORTANT EXPEDITION LEAVING TYONEK IN EARLY SPRING, CROSSING THE RANGE AT RAINY PASS AND TRAVERSING THE NORTH FLANK OF THE ALASKA RANGE TO THE NENANA RIVER AND NORTHWARD FROM THERE TO THE YUKON RIVER. (P98) IN 1926 S CAPPS AND R TRIMBLE ASCENDED THE SKWENTNA RIVER TO ITS HEAD AND MAPPED THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. (P99)

**** REFN 02395 928

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, EXPEDITION, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST MINING IN THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT J B MERTIE JR. IN: MINERAL RESOURCE IN ALASKA 1928 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 813 PP 125-142. THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF THE EXPEDITION WAS TO MAP THE TERRITORY BETWEEN THE TANANA AND 40-MILE RIVERS. SUMMER FREIGHTING RATES FROM EAGLE TO STEELE CREEK, JACK MADE, AND CHICKEN ARE 15, 20, AND 25 CENTS PER POUND RESPECTIVELY. THE CORRESPONDING WINTER RATES ARE 5, 6, AND 7 CENTS. (P126)

**** REFN 02404 930931

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, GENERAL

ABST A GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE DENNISON FORK DISTRICT, ALASKA US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 827 44PP 1931. IN 1930 THE WINTER FREIGHT RATE FROM EAGLE TO CHICKEN IS 7 CENTS PER POUND AND THE SUMMER RATE 25 CENTS PER POUND. (P12)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4357

*** REFN 02405 905930

STOR 1603
LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, MINING, WATER LEVEL, RIVERS, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST FRED H. MOFFIT DESCRIBES IN HIS 1930 PAPER IN THE USGS BULLETIN #836 THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT'S MINERAL RESOURCES. THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PLACER GOLD IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT DURING THE 26 YEARS FROM 1905 TO 1930 IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT \$500,000. AT PRESENT MOST OF THE GOLD COMES FROM EUREKA CREEK, BUT GLEN, LITTLE MOOSE, AND GLACIER CREEKS YIELD A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS ADDITIONAL EACH YEAR. ALL THE MINING IS DONE BY SIMPLE METHODS WHICH INVOLVE PRIMARILY THE USE OF AN AUTOMATIC DAM FOR SLUICING AWAY THE SHALLOW OVERBURDEN. THE REMAINING GRAVEL AND AS MUCH OF THE BEDROCK AS IS NECESSARY IS SHOVELLED INTO SLUICE BOXES BY HAND AFTER THE BOULDERS HAVE BEEN PILED OUT OF THE WAY. SOME OF THE LARGE BOULDERS ARE BROKEN WITH POWDER, BUT THIS PROCEDURE IS AVOIDED WHEN POSSIBLE BECAUSE THE HIGH COST OF POWDER AT THIS DISTANCE FROM THE MARKET MAKES ITS USE TOO EXPENSIVE. THE SEASON OF 1930 WAS NOT FAVORABLE FOR PLACER MINING, BECAUSE A LATE SPRING WAS FOLLOWED BY LACK OF WATER FOR OPERATING THE DOOMERS. (P335) MANY, MANY CREEKS WERE EXPLORED AND STAKED IN THE KANTISHNA WATERSHED. INCLUDED IN THIS 1930 USGS REPORT WERE CREEKS WHERE MINING IN SOME FORM ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE AS WELL AS SIMPLY EXPLORED. THEY ARE THE FOLLOWING: "PLACER GOLD ON GLACIER, FRIDAY AND EUREKA CREEKS IN 1905." (P301) ELDOORADO, SLATE, SUPPERY, BIRCH CREEKS ALL HAD DEPOSITS OF STIBNITE. (P313, 314) MINERAL DEPOSITS WERE FOUND ON IRON CREEK, CLEARWATER CREEK, CARLSON CREEK, MOOSE CREEK, GLEN CREEK, LITTLE MOOSE CREEK, BOUNDARY CREEK, SANCTUARY CREEK AND SAVAGE RIVERS. ALTHOUGH THE RIVER FURNISHED TRANSPORTATION IN SUMMER, MOST OF THE SUPPLIES USED IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT UP TO RECENT TIMES WERE CARRIED BY DOG SLED IN WINTER. THIS METHOD IS SLOW AND COSTLY AND COULD NOT BE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY FOR HAULING LOW-GRADE ORE. PROBABLY IT WILL SOON BE DISPLACED ALTOGETHER BY BETTER METHODS. THE AUTOMOBILE WILL REDUCE BOTH THE TIME AND EXPENSE OF CARRYING FREIGHT, AND ALREADY THE AIRPLANE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN ORDINARY TRAFFIC AS WELL AS IN THE EMERGENCIES THAT INVOLVE LIFE OR HEALTH. AS YET THERE ARE NO ADEQUATE LANDING FIELDS IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT, BUT PLANES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO EARTH AND HAVE TAKEN OFF FROM THE GRAVEL BARS OF SEVERAL STREAMS BOTH IN THE PARK AND OUTSIDE IT. (P305) THE ROUTE NOW MOST FREQUENTLY FOLLOWED IN REACHING THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT IS THE ROAD AND TRAIL THAT LEAD THROUGH MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK FROM MCKINLEY PARK STATION TO MULDROW GLACIER AND THENCE TO MOOSE CREEK BY WAY OF THE MCKINLEY FORK AND WONDER LAKE. THE ROAD IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION AND WAS PLANNED AS A MEANS FOR OPENING MOUNT MCKINLEY PARK TO THE PUBLIC. IN 1930 IT WAS COMPLETED AND OPEN FOR USE BY AUTOMOBILES OR OTHER VEHICLES AS FAR AS THE EAST FORK OF THE TOKLAT RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 41 MILES. BEYOND THAT STREAM MUCH OF THE PRELIMINARY WORK WAS COMPLETED AS FAR AS STONY CREEK, AND IT WAS EXPECTED THAT BY THE END OF THE WORKING SEASON OF 1931 THE ROAD COULD BE READY FOR USE AS FAR AS MULDROW GLACIER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE TOKLAT RIVER. THIS ROAD EXTENDS WEST FROM THE RAILROAD STATION TO THE TEKLANIKA RIVER. (P304, 305)

*** REFN 02409 930

STOR 1603
LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, LAKE

ABST USGS FRED MOFFITT, "THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT", BULLETIN 836, 1930. THE ROUTE MOST FREQUENTLY USED IN REACHING THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT IS THE ROAD AND TRAIL THAT LEAD THROUGH MCKINLEY PARK, FROM MCKINLEY STATION MULDROW GLACIER, THENCE TO MOOSE CREEK BY WAY OF MCKINLEY FORK AND WONDER LAKE. BY 1930, THE ROAD WAS COMPLETED AS FAR AS THE E FORK OF THE TOKLAT RIVER, SOME 41 MILES. FORMERLY, THERE WAS A ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS VIA THE KANTISHNA RIVER AS FAR AS ROOSEVELT, THEN BY WAGON ROAD FROM ROOSEVELT TO BEAR CREEK, AND BY TRAIL TO MOOSE CREEK AND EUREKA. THERE IS A WINTER SLED ROAD WHICH LEAVES THE NENANA RIVER NEAR KOBE AND RUNS SW TO DIAMOND AT THE JUNCTION OF MOOSE CREEK AND BEARPAW RIVERS, THEN SOUTH TO GLACIER AND EUREKA. (PP304-5) MR SHANNON OWNER OF MINERAL CLAIMS, LAID OUT A TRAIL FROM HIS CACHE, S. OF WONDER LAKE, TO HIS BASE CAMP ON SLIPPERY CREEK. THE TRAIL RUNS IN THE TIMBER ON THE N SIDE OF MCKINLEY FORK TO A POINT OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF CLEARWATER CREEK WHERE A FORD IS MADE TO THE S SIDE OF MCKINLEY FORK, THEN TO THE W SIDE OF THE CLEARWATER. TRAIL FOLLOWS THE W BANK OF THE CLEARWATER FOR A MILE OR MORE THEN TAKES A NEARLY DIRECT COURSE SW TO SLIPPERY CREEK, CROSSING THE MUDDY RIVER AT A POINT 4 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. A SECOND TRAIL GOES FROM SLIPPERY CREEK TO MCKINLEY FORK AND CONNECTS WITH THE ROAD TO ROOSEVELT AND THE WINTER TRAIL TO KOBE. (PP324-5)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4358

**** REFN 02410 930

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, FLOOD, ECONOMY

ABST "MINING DEVELOPMENT IN THE TATLANIKA AND TOTATLANIKA BASINS" (USGS BULLETIN 836-D) IS BY FRED MOFFIT AND IS FOR THE YEAR 1930. MOFFIT CONSIDERS HERE THE ENTIRE AREA BETWEEN NENANA RIVER AND WOOD RIVER, THE AREA ONCE KNOWN AS THE BONNIFIELD DISTRICT. THE ANNUAL PLACER PRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT WAS NEVER LARGE, AND IN 1930 MINING WAS CARRIED ON UNDER UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS, FOR THE EARLY PART OF THE SEASON WAS DRY, PRODUCING A SHORTAGE OF WATER FOR SLUICING, AND THE LATE SUMMER BROUGHT FLOODS. (P339) "ABOUT 25 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN VARIOUS MINING ENTERPRISES IN THE DISTRICT IN 1930." (P340) APPROXIMATELY 20 MEN WERE ENGAGED DURING 1930 IN PLACER MINING OR PREPARATION FOR PLACER MINING ON STREAMS BETWEEN THE NENANA AND WOOD RIVERS AND TRIBUTARY EITHER TO THESE STREAMS OR TO THE TATLANIKA AND TOTATLANIKA RIVERS. THE SEASON WAS DISAPPOINTING TO MOST OF THE OPERATORS, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF WATER, AND WORK WAS STOPPED ON SEVERAL CREEKS ABOUT THE FIRST OF AUGUST. ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL GOLD PRODUCTION OF THIS DISTRICT ARE DIFFICULT TO MAKE BECAUSE MOST OF THE MINERS HAD LEFT BEFORE THE WRITER VISITED IT, BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL, IN VIEW OF THE DEAD WORK BEING DONE AND THE UNFAVORABLE SEASON, IF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE PAID WAGES IN 1930. (P345)

**** REFN 02411 A 883933

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, RIVER, ROUTE

ABST "THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT", WAS WRITTEN BY J. B. MERTIE, JR. AND PUBLISHED IN U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 836-E IN 1933. "THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT, COVERS A TRIANGULAR AREA OF ABOUT 600 SQ MI." (P349) THE DISTRICT LIES ROUGHLY BETWEEN LONGITUDE 141 AND 141 40 AND LATITUDE 64 45 AND 65 30 AND IS ACTUALLY THE SOUTHERN END OF THE YUKON-PORCUPINE REGION WHICH COVERS 11,000 SQUARE MILES. (P349) A TRAVERSE OF THE AREA WAS MADE BY E. H. KINDLE IN 1906. (P349) IN 1911 AND 1912 A TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC MAP WAS MADE OF A STRIP EXTENDING 2-3 MI ON EACH SIDE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY. (P350) PRINCIPAL STREAMS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE YUKON RIVER IN THIS DISTRICT ARE (IN ORDER FROM THE BOUNDARY DOWNSTREAM) MISSION CREEK, SEVENTYHILE RIVER, TROUT CREEK, MICHIGAN CREEK, AND FOURTH OF JULY CREEK. (P355) THE EAST-CENTRAL PART OF THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT HAS A VERY RUGGED RELIEF AND TIMBER LINE LIES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000 FT. (P356) THE NORTHWEST AREA OF THIS REGION IS NOT AS RUGGED AND TIMBER IS MORE ABUNDANT. (P356) EAGLE IS THE PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICT. (P357) AS EARLY AS 1883, A WHITE TRADER NAMED F. HERCIER HAD A TRADING POST AT THIS SITE, WHICH HE CALLED BELLE-ISLE. (P357) "AT THAT TIME AN INDIAN VILLAGE CALLED KLAT-OL-KLIN, OR JOHNS VILLAGE, WAS LOCATED ON THE SAME BANK OF THE RIVER, UPSTREAM FROM BELLE-ISLE." (P357) ACCORDING TO THE FIFTEENTH CENSUS, THE POPULATION OF EAGLE WAS 54, BUT THE POPULATION VARIES SEASONALLY DUE TO MINERS AND TRAPPERS IN THE AREA. (P357) THE POPULATION OF THE INDIAN VILLAGE WAS 78. (P357) "THE ONLY OTHER SETTLEMENT IN THIS DISTRICT IS AT NATION, WHICH IS ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE YUKON, ABOUT 3 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE NATION RIVER. (P357) MOST OF THE SUPPLIES FOR EAGLE AND ITS VICINITY ARE TRANSPORTED VIA CANADA AND THE YUKON. (P357) "THE ALASKA RAILROAD DOES NOT SERVE THIS SECTION OF ALASKA, AND CHARGES FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION FROM SEATTLE TO EAGLE, THOUGH REASONABLE FOR THE HAUL, ARE NEVERTHELESS HIGH. THUS, FOR CARLOAD LOTS, THE FREIGHT RATE ON DIFFERENT COMMODITIES IN 1930 RANGED FROM \$53 TO \$92 A TON, OR FROM 2.6 TO 4.6 CENTS A POUND, WITH RATES 12 TO 14 PER CENT HIGHER ON LESS-THAN-CARLOAD LOTS." (P357-358) A SUMMER TRAIL "WAS BUILT BY THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TATONDUK RIVER TO A POINT ABOUT 2 MILES WEST OF THE BOUNDARY, CROSSES NORTHWARD OVER A LOW TIMBER-COVERED SADDLE INTO FUNNEL CREEK, AND ASCENDS FUNNEL CREEK TO ITS HEAD, THENCE DROPS DOWN INTO HARD LUCK CREEK AND CONTINUES DOWN THAT STREAM FOR A MILE AND A HALF. AT THIS POINT THE BOUNDARY TRAIL GOES NORTHWESTWARD UP A TRIBUTARY VALLEY, CALLED PLEASANT CREEK, AND CROSSES THE HILLS INTO CATHEDRAL CREEK VALLEY A SHORT DISTANCE WEST OF THE BOUNDARY.

**** REFN 02411 B 883933

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, RIVER, ROUTE

ABST AN ALTERNATIVE AND BETTER ROUTE FOLLOWS ON DOWN HARD LUCK CREEK TO ITS JUNCTION WITH CATHEDRAL CREEK AND UP CATHEDRAL CREEK TO THE OTHER TRAIL. AFTER PROCEEDING UP A STEEP SPUR OUT OF CATHEDRAL CREEK, THE TRAIL NEXT DROPS OVER INTO A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF CATHEDRAL CREEK, FROM THE HEAD OF WHICH IT FOLLOWS OVER THE HILLS AROUND THE HEAD OF WATERFALL CREEK--GOES DOWN TINDIR CREEK INTO THE VALLEY OF THE NATION RIVER, AND THENCE ASCENDS THAT VALLEY TO THE BOUNDARY. A BRANCH TRAIL, WHICH IS EQUALLY SATISFACTORY, GOES DOWN WATER FALL CREEK FOR 5 OR 6 MILES, CROSSES THENCE THROUGH A LOW-TIMBER-COVERED SADDLE INTO TINDIR CREEK, AND JOINS THE MAIN TRAIL." (P358)

**** REFN 02414 A 885931

STOR 1603

LUPR 53 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "THE SUSLOTA PASS DISTRICT, UPPER COPPER RIVER REGION, ALASKA" BY FRED H MOFFIT IS A REPORT IN U S G S BULLETIN 844-C, 1931 GIVING A PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT OF A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF 1931. SUSLOTA PASS IS THE LOWEST POINT OF THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE COPPER AND NABESNA RIVERS, LONG USED BY NATIVES AND THE ROUTE USED BY ALLEN IN 1885. (P138) THE ALASKA RANGE BETWEEN HENTASTA PASS AND THE NABESNA RIVER IS ABOUT 35 MI. WIDE AND IS THE LOWEST PART OF THE RANGE E OF MOUNT MCKINLEY LIMITED ON THE SW AND NE BY FLAT POORLY DRAINED LOWLANDS OF THE COPPER AND TANANA RIVERS DOTTED WITH LAKES AND CROSSED IRREGULARLY BY SCRUBBY BANDS OF SPRUCE. NARROW RIDGES AND SHARP PEAKS ARE CHARACTERISTIC, WITH NARROW VALLEYS. THE LARGER STREAMS OF THE AREA ARE THE COPPER, SLANA, TANANA AND NABESNA ALL BEING SHIFT, MUDDY GLACIAL STREAMS. BEAR CREEK IS ALSO GLACIAL, MILKY IN THE SUMMER, BUT THE LITTLE TOK IS CLEAR USUALLY. SUSLOTA CREEK IS A CLEAR-WATER STREAM AND THE PRINCIPLE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE. (P139) JACK AND PLATINUM CREEKS RECEIVE PART OF THEIR WATER FROM SMALL GLACIERS, AND THEIR VALLEYS FURNISH CONVENIENT ROUTES BETWEEN THE COPPER AND NABESNA RIVERS. THE LARGEST LAKE IN THE AREA IS SUSLOTA LAKE, A NARROW BODY OF WATER OVER 2 MI LONG, CROWDED BETWEEN TWO HILLS WHERE THE OUTLET IS OBSTRUCTED BY GRAVEL DEPOSITS. MANY SMALL LAKES AND PONDS ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT, IN THE WIDE GLACIAL VALLEY LEADING FROM THE LITTLE TOK RIVER TO BEAR CREEK AND NEAR THE HEAD OF TUCK CREEK. EXTENSIVE UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE IS PRESENT IN THE REGION. A SMALL LAKE ABOUT 1/3 MI LONG WAS FORMED BY A LANDSLIDE, BLOCKING A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF PLATINUM CREEK. LESS THAN 1/4 MI BELOW THIS DAM ARE 2 COLD MINERAL SPRINGS. (P140) THE DISTRICT IS PRACTICALLY WITHOUT ESTABLISHED ROUTES OF TRAVEL. IT HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY THE MILITARY TRAIL FROM VALDEZ TO EAGLE AND A BRANCH TRAIL THAT CROSSED THE SLANA RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH AND LED TO THE NABESNA RIVER BY WAY OF PLATINUM OR JACK CREEK. BRIDGES OVER AHTELL CREEK AND SLANA RIVER HAVE BEEN BUILT. AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL LEADS FROM BATZULNETAS TO SUSLOTA LAKE. THE BEST ROUTE TO THE UPPER TRIBUTARIES OF THE LITTLE TOK RIVER IS OVER THE HILL W OF SUSLOTA LAKE AND THROUGH SUSLOTA PASS, BUT NO TRAILS EXCEPT GAME TRAILS EXIST BEYOND SUSLOTA LAKE. THE "INDIAN TRAIL" TURNS FROM THE LITTLE TOK INTO THE VALLEY OF TUCK CREEK, AND 5 MI BEYOND THE LOW, SWAMPY DIVIDE IT REACHES THE VALLEY OF MOOSE CREEK AND A PASS TO THE TETLIN LAKE DRAINAGE. (P141)

**** REFN 02414 A 885931

STOR 1610

LUPR 53 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "THE SUSLOTA PASS DISTRICT, UPPER COPPER RIVER REGION, ALASKA" BY FRED H MOFFIT, IS A REPORT IN U S G S BULLETIN 844-C, 1931, GIVING A PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT OF A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF 1931. SUSLOTA PASS IS THE LOWEST POINT OF THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE COPPER AND NABESNA RIVERS, LONG USED BY NATIVES AND THE ROUTE USED BY ALLEN IN 1885. (P138) THE ALASKA RANGE BETWEEN HENTASTA PASS AND THE NABESNA RIVER IS ABOUT 35 MI WIDE AND IS THE LOWEST PART OF THE RANGE E OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, LIMITED ON THE SW AND NE BY FLAT POORLY DRAINED LOWLANDS OF THE COPPER AND TANANA RIVERS, DOTTED WITH LAKES AND CROSSED IRREGULARLY BY SCRUBBY BANDS OF SPRUCE. NARROW RIDGES AND SHARP PEAKS ARE CHARACTERISTIC, WITH NARROW VALLEYS. THE LARGER STREAMS OF THE AREA ARE THE COPPER, SLANA, TANANA AND NABESNA, ALL BEING SHIFT, MUDDY GLACIAL STREAMS. BEAR CREEK IS ALSO GLACIAL, MILKY IN THE SUMMER, BUT THE LITTLE TOK IS CLEAR USUALLY. SUSLOTA CREEK IS A CLEAR-WATER STREAM AND THE PRINCIPLE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE. (P139) JACK AND PLATINUM CREEKS RECEIVE PART OF THEIR

WATER FROM SMALL GLACIERS, AND THEIR VALLEYS FURNISH CONVENIENT ROUTES BETWEEN THE COPPER AND NABESNA RIVERS. THE LARGEST LAKE IN THE AREA IS SUSLOTA LAKE, A NARROW BODY OF WATER OVER 2 MILES LONG, CROWDED BETWEEN TWO HILLS WHERE THE OUTLET IS OBSTRUCTED BY GRAVEL DEPOSITS. MANY SMALL LAKES AND PONDS ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT, IN THE WIDE GLACIAL VALLEY LEADING FROM THE LITTLE TOK RIVER TO BEAR CREEK AND NEAR THE HEAD OF TUCK CREEK. EXTENSIVE UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE IS PRESENT IN THE REGION. A SMALL LAKE ABOUT 1/3 MI. LONG WAS FORMED BY A LANDSLIDE, BLOCKING A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF PLATINUM CREEK. LESS THAN 1/4 MI BELOW THIS DAM ARE 2 COLD MINERAL SPRINGS. (P140) THE DISTRICT IS PRACTICALLY WITHOUT ESTABLISHED ROUTES OF TRAVEL. IT HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY THE MILITARY TRAIL FROM VALDEZ TO EAGLE AND A BRANCH TRAIL THAT CROSSED THE SLANA RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH AND LED TO THE NABESNA RIVER BY WAY OF PLATINUM OR JACK CREEK. BRIDGES OVER ANTELL CREEK AND SLANA RIVER HAVE BEEN BUILT. AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL LEADS FROM BATZULNETAS TO SUSLOTA LAKE. THE BEST ROUTE TO THE UPPER TRIBUTARIES OF THE LITTLE TOK RIVER IS OVER THE HILL W. OF SUSLOTA LAKE AND THROUGH SUSLOTA PASS, BUT NO TRAILS EXCEPT GAME TRAILS EXIST BEYOND SUSLOTA LAKE. THE "INDIAN TRAIL" TURNS FROM THE LITTLE TOK INTO THE VALLEY OF TUCK CREEK, AND 5 MI. BEYOND THE LOW, SWAMPY DIVIDE IT REACHES THE VALLEY OF HOOSE CREEK AND A PASS TO THE YETLIN LAKE DRAINAGE. (P141)

**** REFN 02414 B 885931

STOR 1603

LUPR 53 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE FLOORS OF THE LARGER VALLEYS ARE COMMONLY COVERED WITH TIMBER, MAINLY SPRUCE BUT ALSO BALSAM POPLAR ALONG THE STREAMS AND ASPEN AND BIRCH ON THE DRY GRAVEL RIDGES. (P142) A NATIVE WINTER VILLAGE A FEW MILES W OF SUSLOTA LAKE IS OCCUPIED PART OF THE YEAR. (P143) IN EARLY DAYS GOLD PROSPECTS WERE FOUND NEAR MENTASTA LAKE. CLAIMS WERE STAKED IN 1931 ON THE TRIBUTARY OF JACK CREEK THAT HEADS AGAINST SUSLOTA CREEK, PARTLY ON THE MAIN STREAM AND PARTLY ON AN E TRIBUTARY. (P162)

**** REFN 02414 B 885931

STOR 1610

LUPR 53 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE FLOORS OF THE LARGER VALLEYS ARE COMMONLY COVERED WITH TIMBER, MAINLY SPRUCE BUT ALSO BALSAM POPLAR ALONG THE STREAMS, AND ASPEN AND BIRCH ON THE DRY GRAVEL RIDGES. (P142) A NATIVE WINTER VILLAGE A FEW MILES W OF SUSLOTA LAKE IS OCCUPIED PART OF THE YEAR. (P143) IN EARLY DAYS GOLD PROSPECTS WERE FOUND NEAR MENTASTA LAKE. CLAIMS WERE STAKED IN 1931 ON THE TRIBUTARY OF JACK CREEK THAT HEADS AGAINST SUSLOTA CREEK, PARTLY ON THE MAIN STREAM AND PARTLY ON AN E TRIBUTARY. (P162)

**** REFN 02416 885934

STOR 1603

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MAP, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL

ABST "RECONNAISSANCE OF THE NORTHERN KOYUKUK VALLEY, ALASKA" BY ROBERT MARSHALL, 1934, USGS BULL. 844-E, PP247-56. DOCUMENT CONSISTS MAINLY OF A SKETCH MAP OF DRAINAGE IN NORTHERN KOYUKUK REGION AT SCALE OF 1:500,000. LISTS DRAINAGE AREA, IN SQ MI., OF KOYUKUK'S PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES NORTH OF ARCTIC CIRCLE ON PP250-1. GENERALLY, STATES THE AUTHOR, "THE MAJOR RIVERS ARE VIRTUALLY UNFORDABLE EXCEPT AT TIMES OF UNUSUALLY LOW WATER. THE SUBSIDIARY RIVERS CAN BE FORDED AT FREQUENT INTERVALS DURING NORMAL STAGES, BUT THEY ARE IMPASSABLE AT HIGH WATER. THE LARGE CREEKS CAN BE FORDED IN NORMAL HIGH WATER, BUT IN TIMES OF EXTREME FLOOD THEY TOO CANNOT BE CROSSED, AND UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS EVEN SOME OF THE SMALLER CREEKS CANNOT BE FORDED". (P251-2) AS REGARDS NAVIGABILITY, MARSHALL STATES, "NO DEFINITE STATEMENTS CAN BE MADE ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF BOATING ON THE VARIOUS STREAMS IN THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE BASIN, AS THEY DEPEND ON 3 VARIABLES-THE STAGE OF THE WATER, THE SIZE OF THE BOAT, AND THE AMOUNT OF EFFORT ONE CARES TO EXPEND IN DRAGGING HIS BOAT OVER THE ROCKS. TO SPEAK VERY GENERALLY AND BASE THE STATEMENT ON THE WRITER'S CONCEPT OF THAT IMAGINARY STAGE CALLED NORMAL WATER, THAT VARIABLE THE DRAFT OF A NORMAL POLING BOAT, AND THAT INDEFINITE CONDITION OF NOT TOO MUCH DRAGGING, THE MAJOR RIVERS OF THE NORTHERN KOYUKUK DRAINAGE BASIN ARE NAVIGABLE ABOUT AS FOLLOWS: THE ALATNA

RIVER TO UNAKSERAK CREEK, THE SOUTH FORK TO THE MOSQUITO FORK, THE JOHN RIVER TO PUBLIUK CREEK, THE WILD RIVER TO WILD LAKE, THE NORTH FORK TO ERNIE CREEK, AND THE MIDDLE FORK TO BETTLES RIVER." (P252) THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE WERE LT. HENRY ALLEN AND PRIVATE CHAS. FICKETT, OF THE ARMY, IN 1885. TWO YEARS LATER PROSPECTORS CAME AND HAVE REMAINED EVER SINCE. (P254)

**** REFN 02422 920931

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYH GENERAL, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, NO TRAFF

ABST IN HIS 1931 USGS REPORT ON THE KANTISHNA (BULLETIN 849), FRANCIS WALLS SAYS, IN 1920-21, WHEN MR AITKEN WAS WORKING THE CLAIMS OF J. B. QUIGLEY, THE POPULATION INCREASED SLIGHTLY, BUT WHEN THAT WORK CEASED IT AGAIN DIMINISHED, UNTIL IN THE SUMMER OF 1931 THERE WERE ONLY 19 PERSONS IN THE WHOLE REGION, 14 OF WHOM WERE IN THE AREA COVERED BY THIS REPORT. ROOSEVELT IS NOW DESERTED, ONLY ONE TRADER AND A TRAPPER LIVE AT DIAMOND, AND TWO OR THREE MEN WHO ARE ON THE CREEKS DURING THE SUMMER SPEND THE WINTER THERE. ONE MAN LIVES AT EUREKA, AND TWO OTHER MEN WINTER THERE. MOST OF THE INHABITANTS ARE PLACER MINERS WHO WORK THE PLACERS IN SUMMER AND DO SOME TRAPPING IN WINTER. TWO OF THE NUMBER, J. B. QUIGLEY AND C. A. TRUNDY, ARE PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN LODE MINING. (P342-343) MOST OF THE ECONOMIC FACTORS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINES IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT ON TRANSPORTATION. AS THE COMPLETION OF THE MCKINLEY PARK ROAD (P336) WILL BASICALLY CHANGE THE FACILITY AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION INTO THE KANTISHNA WITHIN A FEW YEARS, EXISTING CONDITIONS ARE OF ONLY CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE, AND THEREFORE THESE FACTORS WILL BE DISCUSSED HERE ONLY BRIEFLY. FORMERLY SHIPMENTS OF ORE WERE HAULED ON WAGONS TO ROOSEVELT AND TAKEN BY BOAT FROM ROOSEVELT TO NENANA. THE COST OF HAULING ORE FROM FRIDAY CREEK TO ROOSEVELT WAS \$32 A TON, AND THE CHARGE FROM ROOSEVELT TO NENANA WAS \$25 A TON. IF THERE WERE ANY CONSIDERABLE TONNAGE THE COST FROM ROOSEVELT TO NENANA COULD BE SOMEWHAT LESSENE. LABOR IS VERY SCARCE, AND THE CUSTOMARY WAGE IS \$7 A DAY IF BOARD AND LODGING ARE FURNISHED OR \$8 A DAY IF THE MAN PROVIDES HIS OWN SUBSISTENCE. EXCEPT FOR THE FEW CABINS OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY THE PLACER MINERS THERE ARE PRACTICALLY NO BUILDINGS IN THE AREA. THE NEAREST SOURCE OF TIMBER IS ON BEAR CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 10 TO 15 MILES OVER GROUND THAT IS PRACTICALLY IMPASSABLE DURING SUMMER. HERE AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF SPRUCE SUITABLE FOR MINING PURPOSES IS AVAILABLE. ON UPPER MOOSE CREEK LIGNITE BEDS OF A FAIR GRADE AS MUCH AS 10 FEET THICK ARE EXPOSED, AND A CONSIDERABLE TONNAGE OF LIGNITE SUITABLE FOR LOCAL FUEL COULD BE MINED WITHOUT MUCH DIFFICULTY. GOOD WATER IS ABUNDANT. MOOSE CREEK COULD FURNISH WATER SUFFICIENT FOR ANY ORDINARY OPERATIONS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE. (P360)

**** REFN 02432 A 741935

LUPR 41 42 52

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER, MAP, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FISHING, RECREATION, HUNTING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL

ABST THE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN 1935 BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DESCRIBES VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS TO THE SOUTH IN ALASKA RANGE. THIS AREA IS DESCRIBED AS EXTENDING "FROM THE SKWENTNA RIVER AND RAINY PASS ON THE NORTH TO ILIANNA LAKE ON THE SOUTH." IT IS "MORE THAN 23,000 SQ. MI. IN AREA MOST OF WHICH WAS UNEXPLORED UNTIL 1926 WHEN THE SURVEYS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT WERE BEGUN. (P.1) THE AREA WAS MAPPED TOPOGRAPHICALLY AND GEOLOGICALLY DURING SEVERAL SURVEY EXPEDITIONS FROM 1926 TO 1929. (SP.9-15) THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA IS SAID TO HAVE "GREAT VALLEY GLACIERS" WITH "MAGNIFICENT GLACIAL LAKES." (P.1) AN INDEX MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE SOUTHERN ALASKA RANGE IS FOUND ON P.2 OF THE DOCUMENT. THE AREA IS FURTHER DIVIDED INTO TWO REGIONS, THE "MOUNT SPURR REGION" AND THE "LAKE CLARK-MULCHATNA REGION." THESE AREAS ARE MAPPED ON TWO SEPARATE GEOLOGIC MAPS ON A SCALE OF 1:250,000. THESE TWO MAPS ACCOMPANY THE DOCUMENT. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE AREA IS MORE THAN 27,000 SQ. MI. (P.3) THIS CONTRADICTS AN EARLIER ESTIMATE OF 23,000 SQ. MI. (P.1). MOST OF THE WORK WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE SUMMERS AND TRANSPORTATION WAS OFTEN WITH PACK HORSE. (P.3) EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS PRIOR TO 1926 AND BEGINNING WITH 1741 WERE DISCUSSED WITH ROUTES GIVEN. (PP. 3-8) RUSSIANS MAINTAIN FUR-TRADING POSTS IN THE YUKON RIVER BASIN; MANY PROSPECTORS AND EXPLORERS PENETRATED THE UPPER BASINS OF THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. (P.5) THE STREAMS THAT DRAIN THIS AREA ARE OFTEN "UNNAVIGABLE TORRENTS FED BY GLACIAL STREAMS." (P.9) THE DRAINAGE OF THE REGION WAS DISCUSSED. (P.15-24) SEVERAL UNNAMED STREAMS WERE MENTIONED AS HAVING POSSIBILITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER SITES. IN MANY OF THESE STREAMS THE FLOW IS REGULATED BY

NATURAL STORAGE IN LAKES. (P.24) MOST OF THE HIGHER VALLEYS IN THIS REGION ARE OCCUPIED BY ACTIVE GLACIERS. THE LARGEST GLACIERS ARE LOCATED CLUSTERED AROUND THE MTS. THAT LIE WEST OF COOK INLET. GLACIERS ON COOK INLET SLOPE ARE MUCH LARGER THAN THOSE IN THE WESTWARD FACING VALLEYS. (P.25,27) A "NOTABLE GROUP OF GLACIERS DRAINS TO THE BELUGA RIVER" AND A "SMALLER GROUP DRAINS TO THE MC ARTHUR AND CHAKACHATNA RIVERS" FROM THE MTS. THAT LIE SOUTH OF CHABACHANNA L. THERE ARE MANY UNNAMED GLACIERS IN THE AREA RANGING FROM A FEW HUNDRED YARDS IN LENGTH TO 10 OR 12 MILES. SOME SHOW LITTLE EVIDENCE OF RETREAT WHILE OTHERS ARE SHRINKING. (P.25) MOST ALL OF THE STREAMS IN THIS AREA HEAD IN GLACIERS. (P.26)

**** REFN 02432 B 741935

LUPR 52

KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER, MAP, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RECREATION, HUNTING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL

ABST THE TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND VEGETATION OF THE PORTION OF THE ALASKA RANGE THIS DOCUMENT DEALS WITH IS DISCUSSED. (PP.25-27) THE CLIMATE OF THE REGION IS DISCUSSED. THOUGH NO SYSTEMATIC OBERVATIONS OF THE CLIMATE WERE RECORDED. THIS REPORT WAS BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTUP. (P.27-28) WITHIN THIS REGION TIMBER, AS A WHOLE, IS FOUND IN AREAS WITH AN ALTITUDE OF LESS THAN 2000 FT. A MAP, PLATE F) SHOWS THE AREAS IN SOUTHERN ALASKA RANGE IN WHICH TIMBER OCCURS. (PP. 28-29) ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF THIS TIMBER IS LARGE ENOUGH OR GOOD ENOUGH TO BE MERCHANTABLE. SPRUCE TREES ARE THE MOST COMMON WITH BIRCH, COTTONWOOD AND BALSAM POPLAR INTER-MIXED ACCORDING TO LOCATION AND SOIL TYPES. A BRUSHY UNDER-GROWTH OF ALDERS, WILLOWS AND VARIOUS SHRUBS ARE LOCATED IN THE TIMBERED AREAS; THE EAST SLOPE GENERALLY HAS MORE BRUSH THAN THE WEST SLOPE. IN VALLEY HEADS ALDERS OR WILLOWS CAN BE FOUND BEYOND THE LAST TREES. THESE ARE OFTEN USED FOR FUEL OR TENT POLES. "GRASS IS FAIRLY WELL DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE REGION." THE COMMONEST GRASS IS KNOWN AS "REDTOP". THERE IS ALSO SOME BUNCH GRASS AND VETCH. (P.28-29) WILD LIFE FOUND IN THIS REGION WAS DISCUSSED ON PAGES 30 AND 31. TRAVELERS FOLLOWED MOOSE TRAILS ALONG THE LARGER VALLEYS FOR "THEY ARE RELATIVELY FREE FROM BRUSH AND FOLLOW FAVORABLE GRADIENTS." MOST OF THE LARGER STREAMS ARE UNFAVORABLE FOR FISHING BECAUSE THEY HEAD IN GLACIERS AND THEIR WATERS ARE MUDDY DURING THE SUMMER SEASON. SOME SALMON RUN UP ALL THE STREAMS THAT EMPTY INTO COOK INLET. (P.30-31) SOME OF THE CLEAR WATER STREAMS AND LAKES OFFER GOOD SPORT FISHING. THIS REGION "AS A WHOLE IS DIFFICULTLY ACCESSIBLE." CONSIDERABLE AREAS WITHIN HAD NOT BEEN VISITED BY WHITEMEN TILL THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITIONS. ALL EXPEDITIONS ENTERED THE REGION FROM THE EAST, FROM COOK INLET. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES WERE TRANSPORTED BY PACK HORSE AND TRAILS WERE CONSTRUCTED. IT IS MENTIONED THAT EVEN THOUGH PLANES COULD HAVE LANDED ON OPEN STREAM BARS OR ON LAKES IT WAS NOT A PRACTICAL METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE EXPEDITION. (P.31) TRAVEL BY BOAT WAS ALSO UTILIZED FOR PORTIONS OF SOME OF THE EXPEDITIONS INTO THE REGION. THE REGION IS RELATIVELY UNINHABITED EXCEPT FOR A FEW SETTLEMENTS AROUND THE MARGINS. (P.34) EXCEPT FOR THE "SHORES OF COOK INLET AND THE LARGER RIVERS AND LAKES THERE ARE PERMANENT HABITATIONS IN THIS REGION." (P.34) NATIVES SUBSIST LARGELY ON FISH AND RELY ON THEIR CATCH OF FUR AND SALE OF FISH TO PROVIDE MONEY FOR NEEDED SUPPLIES.

**** REFN 02432 C 741935

LUPR 41 42 52

KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER, MAP, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RECREATION, HUNTING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL

ABST THE WHITEMEN OF THE AREA ARE FISHERMAN, TRAPPERS OR TRADERS SOME OF WHOM ALSO PROSPECT. (PP.34-35) GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS ALONG WITH A GEOLOGIC TIMETABLE ARE DISCUSSED. (PP.37-88) FOSSILS ARE RARE OR LACKING WITHIN THE AREA. THE TWO REGION MAPS, PLATES 1 AND 2, WHICH ACCOMPANY THE DOCUMENT, INDICATE THE ROCK TYPES FOUND. THE ROCK TYPES INCLUDE A WIDE VARIETY OF MATERIALS. (P.37) THE OLDEST ROCKS ARE HIGHLY METAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTS; GNEISSES, MICASCHISTS AND QUARTZITES. (P.38) OLD HIGHLY METAMORPHOSED, CALCAREOUS ROCKS ARE FOUND IN THIS REGION. (P.39) ARGILLITE, SLATE, AND GRAYNACKE CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE MAJOR ELEMENTS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA OF THIS REGION. (P.52) DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTER OF COAL-BEARING ROCKS FOUND WITHIN THE REGION IS DISCUSSED. THE GEOLOGIC COMPOSITION AND TIME TABLE FOR THESE ROCKS IS DISCUSSED. (PP.60-65) THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTER OF VOLCANIC ROCKS WERE DISCUSSED AS WELL AS STRUCTURE, THICKNESS, AGE AND CORRELATION. (PP.65-70) GRANITE INTRUSIVE ROCKS "ARE THE MOST CONSPICUOUS SINGLE GROUP OF ROCKS IN THE SOUTHERN ALASKAN RANGE." THE

DISTRIBUTION, AGE AND CHARACTER OF THESE ROCKS IS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. (PP.70-73) THE GLACIAL HISTORY OF THE AREA WAS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. PREGLACIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA WERE DESCRIBED. (P.74) THE ADVANCE AND EXTENT OF ALL GLACIERS WERE DISCUSSED. THE EFFECTS OF THE GLACIERS ON THE COUNTRY ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF THE EROSIIVE EFFECTS OF THE ICE AND THE DEPOSITION OF MATERIAL WAS NOTED IN DETAIL. (PP.73-83) THE GLACIERS ON THE WESTERN SLOPE ARE LESS WELL KNOWN THAN THOSE ON THE EAST. (P.84) ALL MAJOR RIVERS, EXCEPT THE STONY R., FLOWING WESTWARD FROM THE MTS FLOW THRU LAKES WHERE GLACIAL DEBRIS IS TRAPPED. THE STREAMS BELOW ARE ONLY SLIGHTLY TURBED. (P.84) MUCH OF THE LOWLAND, SUBJECT TO OVERFLOW AND AGGRADATION BY GLACIAL STREAMS, IS OVERGROWN WITH MARSH PLANTS AND LOW BRUSH. IT IS ALMOST IMPASSABLE ON FOOT DURING THE SUMMER. (P.85) VOLCANIC ASH APPEARS ALONG FRESHLY EXPOSED STREAM BANKS. (P.87) LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THE POTENTIAL MINERAL RESOURCES FOR THIS AREA. (P.88) THE VARIOUS MINING CLAIMS IN THE AREA PLUS LOBE DEPOSITS WERE DISCUSSED. (PP 90-97) MOST OF THE OUTCROPS OF COAL OCCUR ALONG STEEP STREAM BANKS OR IN BEACH CLIFFS. (P.95) SO FAR AS IS KNOWN THERE ARE NO-PETROLEUM BEARING ROCKS IN THE REGION. (P.96) THE TWO MAPS (PLATES 1 AND 2) WHICH ACCOMPANY THE DOCUMENT INDICATE TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

- **** REFN 02432 D 741935
 LUPR 41 42 52
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER, MAP, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FISHING, RECREATION, HUNTING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE VARIOUS ROUTES FOLLOWED AND PORTAGES ARE INDICATED ON THESE MAPS. THESE MAPS ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD.
- **** REFN 02435 933
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31 32 41
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864-C, 1933. J B MERTIE, "MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION." BASED ON 1933 FIELD INVESTIGATION BY AUTHOR.
- **** REFN 02438 934
 STOR 1609
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 868-B ENTITLED "KODIAK AND VICINITY ALASKA". THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1934 BY STEPHEN R CAPPS. THE AUTHOR INVESTIGATED THE ISLAND BETWEEN JUNE 27-SEPTEMBER 9, 1934 AND NOTED THE GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE ISLANDS AND WHETHER EVIDENCE OF VALUABLE MINERAL RESOURCES SUCH AS GOLD WAS PRESENT. HE MENTIONED THAT A 50 FT GAS BOAT CALLED THE "KODIAK" WAS USED AS HE AND MEMBERS OF HIS EXPEDITION STUDIED THE SHORE LINES OF THE VARIOUS ISLANDS WITHIN THE AREA. (P96) HOWEVER HE ALSO MENTIONS THAT "EVEN THE LARGEST STREAMS MAY IN ORDINARY STAGES BE FORDED ON FOOT IN FAVORABLE PLACES." (P98) NONE OF THE FEW LAKES THAT DRAIN TO SALTERY AND PORTAGE BAYS, SUCH AS BUSKIN LAKE, ARE OVER 1 1/2 MILES LONG. (P98-99) POPULATION OF KODIAK ISLAND IN 1930 WAS 1729. (P104)
- **** REFN 02440 934
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31 32
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST USGS BULLETIN NO 868-D, 1934 BASED ON 1934 FIELD WORK, ENTITLED "THE KAIYUH HILLS," BY J B MERTIE, JR.
- **** REFN 02444 934935
 STOR 1609
 LUPR 51
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, MAP, FISHING, AGRICULTURE
 ABST STEPHEN R CAPPS SPENT FIELD SEASONS OF 1934-35 IN A RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC STUDY OF KODIAK AND ADJACENT ISLANDS FOR THE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. MEMBER OF THE PARTY TRAVELLED BY 50 FT GAS BOAT, THE KODIAK, AROUND THE ISLAND. STREAMS ARE LARGE FOR THEIR BASINS AS ANNUAL RAIN FALL IS HEAVY. DISCHARGE IS FAIRLY CONSTANT. ALL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4364

STREAMS ON KODIAK AND AEOGNAK MAY BE FORDED AT FAVORABLE SPOTS WITH HIP BOOTS EXCEPT AT TIDEWATER. (P120) NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT; FEW MORE THAN 1 MI LONG. (P120) HUMAN HABITATIONS ARE HARDLY MORE THAN 1-2 MI FROM THE COAST. TRAVEL UP STREAM VALLEYS IS SLOW UNLESS DIRECTLY IN THE STREAM BED AS ALDER AND WILLOW THICKETS ARE IMPASSABLE. (P120) SITKA SPRUCE COVERS THE N PART OF KODIAK UP TO 1000 FT ALT., BUT S OF VIEKODA, KIZHUYAK AND CHINIYAK BAYS ARE ABSENT. BALSAM POPLAR TREES OCCUR IN RIVER VALLEYS WITHIN THE AREA DOMINATED BY THE SPRUCE BUT EXTEND FURTHER S TO UYAK AND ALITAK BAYS. S OF NORTHERN KODIAK THERE IS GRASS COVER INTERSPERSED WITH SALMONBERRY, BLUEBERRY, ROSEBUSHES, ALDER AND WILLOW THICKETS. (P123) A MAP OF TREE COVER IS INCLUDED AS PLATE 3. IT SHOWS AREAS OF BOTH SPRUCE AND POPLAR. AREAS S OF THE SPRUCE FOREST CONTAIN ONLY POPLARS. (P123) THE DOMINANT INDUSTRY IS FISHING, SALMON AND HERRING. FRESH WATER FISH ARE NOT UTILIZED BY THE POPULATION. (P126) STOCK RAISING IS GAINING IMPORTANCE IN THE AREA. CATTLE RANCHES ARE MAINTAINED ON CHINIYAK BAY, KIZHUYAK BAY, SPRUCE ISLAND, AND SITKALIDAK ISLAND. INTRODUCED BEAVER HAVE BLOCKED MANY STREAMS IN NE KODIAK, FLOODING THE LOWLANDS AND MAKING TRAVEL DIFFICULT. (P125) ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS ARE CONFINED TO THE VALLEYS OF MAJOR STREAMS. THEIR VOLUME IS SURPRISINGLY SMALL. ON PROTECTED BAYS STEEP STREAMS HAVE BUILT ALLUVIAL FANS INTO TIDEWATER. (P169-70)

**** REFN 02444 934935

STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, MAP, FISHING, AGRICULTURE

ABST

STEPHEN R CAPPS SPENT FIELD SEASONS OF 1934-35 IN A RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC STUDY OF KODIAK AND ADJACENT ISLANDS FOR THE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. MEMBER OF THE PARTY TRAVELLED BY 50 FT GAS BOAT, THE KODIAK, AROUND THE ISLAND. STREAMS ARE LARGE FOR THEIR BASINS AS ANNUAL RAIN FALL IS HEAVY. DISCHARGE IS FAIRLY CONSTANT. ALL STREAMS ON KODIAK AND AEOGNAK MAY BE FORDED AT FAVORABLE SPOTS WITH HIP BOOTS EXCEPT AT TIDEWATER. (P120) NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT; FEW MORE THAN 1 MI LONG. (P120) HUMAN HABITATIONS ARE HARDLY MORE THAN 1-2 MI FROM THE COAST. TRAVEL UP STREAM VALLEYS IS SLOW UNLESS DIRECTLY IN THE STREAM BED AS ALDER AND WILLOW THICKETS ARE IMPASSABLE. (P120) SITKA SPRUCE COVERS THE N PART OF KODIAK UP TO 1000 FT ALT., BUT S OF VIEKODA, KIZHUYAK AND CHINIYAK BAYS ARE ABSENT. BALSAM POPLAR TREES OCCUR IN RIVER VALLEYS WITHIN THE AREA DOMINATED BY THE SPRUCE BUT EXTEND FURTHER S TO UYAK AND ALITAK BAYS. S OF NORTHERN KODIAK THERE IS GRASS COVER INTERSPERSED WITH SALMONBERRY, BLUEBERRY, ROSEBUSHES, ALDER AND WILLOW THICKETS. (P123) A MAP OF TREE COVER IS INCLUDED AS PLATE 3. IT SHOWS AREAS OF BOTH SPRUCE AND POPLAR. AREAS S OF THE SPRUCE FOREST CONTAIN ONLY POPLARS. (P123) THE DOMINANT INDUSTRY IS FISHING, SALMON AND HERRING. FRESH WATER FISH ARE NOT UTILIZED BY THE POPULATION. (P126) STOCK RAISING IS GAINING IMPORTANCE IN THE AREA. CATTLE RANCHES ARE MAINTAINED ON CHINIYAK BAY, KIZHUYAK BAY, SPRUCE ISLAND, AND SITKALIDAK ISLAND. INTRODUCED BEAVER HAVE BLOCKED MANY STREAMS IN NE KODIAK, FLOODING THE LOWLANDS AND MAKING TRAVEL DIFFICULT. (P125) ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS ARE CONFINED TO THE VALLEYS OF MAJOR STREAMS. THEIR VOLUME IS SURPRISINGLY SMALL. ON PROTECTED BAYS STEEP STREAMS HAVE BUILT ALLUVIAL FANS INTO TIDEWATER. (P169-70)

**** REFN 02449 930

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, MINING, GENERAL

ABST

GOLD PLACERS OF THE FORTY MILE, EAGLE, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS, ALASKA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 897-C PP 133-261, J. B. MERTIE JR 1930. WINTER FREIGHT RATES FROM FORTYMILE TO STEELE CREEK JACK WADE, AND CHICKEN VARY FROM \$70. TO \$100. PER TON ON WALKER FORK WOOD IS BURNED UNDER STEAM BOILERS ABOARD A DREDGE AND COSTS \$20. TO \$25. PER TON. (P146)

**** REFN 02451 940

LUPR 32 52 35 53

KEYW GENERAL

ABST

"GEOLOGY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD REGION." (USGS BULLETIN 907), BY STEPHEN CAPPS, WAS PRINTED IN 1940. CAPPS DID NOT CONDUCT A SURVEY FOR THIS REPORT BUT RATHER DREW FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED SOURCES. HE INCLUDED A LIST OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATIONS IN THIS AREA AND A GOOD DESCRIPTION OF MAIN ROUTES OF TRAVEL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

**** REFN 02458 938942

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST "TERTIARY DEPOSITS OF THE EAGLE-CIRCLE DISTRICT, ALASKA" BY J. B. MERTIE, JR., USGS BULLETIN 917-D, 1942: FIGURE 7 IS A MAP (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA. (P214) PLATE 8 IS A GEOLOGIC SKETCH MAP OF THE STUDY AREA (ALSO INCLUDED). DURING THE FIELD SEASON OF 1938, THE WRITER VISITED THE AREA, AND DID GOLD PANNING AT SEVERAL OF THE STREAMS. SAMPLES OF GOLD COLLECTED IN THE AREA SHOWED SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF PLATINUM. (P257) PLATE 1 IS A MAP (ALSO INCLUDED) SHOWING AREAS COVERED BY SELECTED AVAILABLE REPORTS AND MAPS OF ALASKA. THE TEXT CONTAINS PRIMARILY DETAILED GEOLOGIC INFORMATION AND THEORYS.

**** REFN 02461 A 910939

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "GEOLOGY OF THE GERSTLE RIVER DISTRICT, ALASKA", FRED MOFFIT, 1942, USGS BULLETIN 926-B. THIS REPORT DEALS WITH FIELDWORK DONE IN 1939, TOGETHER WITH OTHER INFORMATION COLLECTED IN 1910 AND 1937. "THE GEOLOGIC SURVEY OF 1939 WAS MADE BY A PARTY CONSISTING OF 3 MEN IN ADDITION TO THE WRITER. ... THE PARTY WAS EQUIPPED WITH A PACK TRAIN OF 12 HORSES, THE NECESSARY CAMP GEAR, AND FOOD SUPPLIES SUFFICIENT FOR A SEASON OF ABOUT 90 DAYS IN THE FIELD. ... THE AREA COVERED BY THE RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC SURVEY IN 1939 WAS SOMEWHAT LESS THAN 1000 SQ MIS." (P109) "BEGINNING ON THE W, THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS ARE THE DELTA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARY JARVIS CREEK, AND THE GERSTLE, LITTLE GERSTLE, JOHNSON, AND ROBERTSON RIVERS. ALL OF THEM ARE GLACIAL STREAMS FLOWING IN DEEP, GLACIATED VALLEYS THAT ARE CUT DIRECTLY ACROSS THE MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND AREA, BUT SPREADING OUT AND FOLLOWING MORE DEVIIOUS COURSES THROUGH THE LOWLANDS. HEAVILY LOADED WITH SILT, THEY TRANSPORT LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAVEL AND COARSER MATERIAL, SO THAT EVEN IN THE MOUNTAIN AREA THEIR FLOOD PLAINS ARE MOSTLY WIDE AND THEIR CHANNELS COMPLICATED. THE GENERAL COURSES OF ALL EXCEPT THE DELTA RIVER AND JARVIS CREEK ARE NNE OR NE; THAT IS, THEY ARE NEARLY AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE COURSE OF THE TANANA RIVER, INTO WHICH THEY FLOW." (P110-111) BETWEEN THE JOHNSON AND ROBERTSON RIVERS IS A BARE HIGHLAND COUNTRY WITH SCANTY TIMER ON THE LOWER SLOPES AND DRAINED BY STREAMS, MOST OF WHICH HAVE SMALL GLACIERS AT THEIR HEADS AND WHICH OCCUPY VALLEYS OF DISTINCTLY GLACIAL FORM. A FEW OF THE SMALLER STREAMS IN THIS AREA DO NOT REACH BACK TO THE HIGH-MOUNTAIN AREA AND THUS, HAVING NO CONTRIBUTION OF GLACIAL WATER, ARE CLEAR. NONE OF THE STREAMS OF THE HIGHLAND AREA CARRY AS MUCH WATER AS THE OTHER STREAMS THAT HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED. THE LARGE STREAMS OF THE DISTRICT POSSESS ONE FEATURE IN COMMON, WHICH IS PARTICULARLY NOTICEABLE AND OF MUCH IMPORTANCE. THEIR VALLEYS, AT LEAST IN SUMMER, ARE OFTEN SWEEP BY STRONG WINDS, WHICH BLOW NORTHWARD FROM THE HIGH-MOUNTAIN ARE TOWARD THE TANANA LOWLAND AND WHICH MOVE VAST QUANTITIES OF FINE SAND AND DUST THAT HAVE BEEN PICKED UP FROM THE DRY BARS AND RAISED IN DENSE CLOUDS HIGH ABOVE THE STREAMS, TO BE BORNE FOR MILES OVER THE LOWLAND AREA. (P112)

**** REFN 02461 B 910939

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IN A SECTION REGARDING ROUTES AND TRAILS IN THIS UPPER TANANA AREA, AUTHOR NOTES: ROUTES RATHER THAN TRAILS MAY WELL BE CONSIDERED TO BE THE SUBJECT OF THIS SECTION SINCE THE TRAILS ARE FEW AND WITH ONE OR TWO EXCEPTIONS ARE NOW USED SO INFREQUENTLY THAT THEY ARE OBSCURE AND NOT EASY TO FOLLOW. IN GENERAL THEY CROSS THE RIDGES AND DRAINAGE LINES OF THE DISTRICT AT RIGHT ANGLES SO THAT IN PLACES THEY ARE EITHER VERY STEEP OR WET; YET NOTWITHSTANDING THEIR SHORTCOMINGS THEY ARE OF MUCH HELP TO TRAVEL WITH HORSES OR ON FOOT. ALL LEAD EVENTUALLY TO THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY OR THE TANANA RIVER. THE PRESENT HIGHWAY TOOK THE PLACE OF TRAILS THAT HAD ALREADY BEEN IN USE FOR SOME TIME. MOST OF THE EARLY PROSPECTORS WHO WENT INTO THE VALLEYS OF THE DELTA RIVER AND JARVIS CREEK CAME FROM THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT BEFORE THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY WAS ESTABLISHED. THEIR TRAILS FROM THE TANANA RIVER ARE NOT USED NOW, AS THE HIGHWAY PROVIDES A BETTER MODE OF TRAVEL. AT PRESENT LITTLE PROSPECTING GOES ON IN THE DISTRICT, AND MOST OF THE TRAVELING IS DONE BY TRAPPERS AND HUNTING

PARTIES. THE ROUTE USED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES IS IN THE MAIN THAT WHICH HAS BEEN USED BY HUNTING PARTIES IN GOING TO JARVIS AND RILEY CREEKS AND THE JOHNSON RIVER. IN PARTS OF THIS ROUTE FAIRLY WELL DEFINED TRAILS HAVE BEEN MADE; BUT AS A RULE EACH TRAVELER CHOOSES HIS OWN TRAIL AS THE OCCASION REQUIRES. (P114-115) THE OBSTACLES TO TRAVEL THAT ARE MOST LIKELY TO GIVE TROUBLE IN THIS DISTRICT ARE GLACIAL STREAMS, SOFT GROUND, AND GROUND STREWN WITH GRANITE BLOCKS OR BOULDERS THAT ARE OVERGROWN WITH MOSS OR OTHER VEGETATION. QUICKSAND IS NOT PRESENT ON MOST OF THE STREAMS WITHIN THE MOUNTAIN AREA; BUT SOFT GROUND IS FOUND IN THE LOWLAND AREA. (P116) "MOST OF THE SMALLER STREAMS OF THE DISTRICT HAVE STEEP GRADIENTS AND OCCUPY NARROW VALLEYS IN WHICH RELATIVELY SMALL DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL HAVE ACCUMULATED. SOME STREAMS LIKE THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER SHOW GREAT QUANTITIES OF GRANITE BOULDERS, AND NEARLY ALL THE STREAMS IN THE DISTRICT CONTAIN GRANITE BOULDERS IN THEIR LOWER COURSES, EVEN WHERE NO GRANITE CROPS OUT IN THE VICINITY." (P139) A MAP OF THIS AREA IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02471 931944

LUPR 53 32 35

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, MINING

ABST "MINING IN THE NORTHERN COPPER RIVER REGION, ALASKA", BY FRED H MOFFIT, BULLETIN 943-B, 1944. MINING IN THE REGION IN 1941 INCLUDED BOTH GOLD-LODE AND GOLD-PLACER OPERATIONS BUT WAS CONDUCTED ON A MODEST SCALE. THE PRINCIPLE PLACER OPERATIONS WERE ON STREAMS BELONGING TO THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER SYSTEM. MINOR OPERATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS ON TRIBUTARIES OF ANTELL CREEK, A BRANCH OF THE SLANA RIVER; ONLY ONE LODE-GOLD MINE WAS IN OPERATION-THE NABESNA MINE NEAR THE HEAD OF THE NABESNA RIVER WHICH BECAME A PRODUCER IN 1931. (P25) MANY YEARS AGO MILLER GULCH AND SLATE CREEK IN THE CHISTOCHINA DISTRICT WERE THE LEADING PRODUCERS OF PLACER GOLD IN THE REGION, BUT LATER BECAME SUBORDINATE TO DAN AND CHITITU CREEKS. (P27)

**** REFN 02471 944

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY

ABST THE PRINCIPLE GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS IS SITUATED ON A BROAD LOW BENCH NEARLY A MILE WIDE ON THE W SIDE OF THE MIDDLE FORK, CHISTOCHINA RIVER VALLEY. SEVERAL SMALL STREAMS FLOW ACROSS AND HAVE CUT THEIR CHANNELS INTO BEDROCK. LIMESTONE CREEK HAS BEEN THE SITE OF THE MOST PROSPECTING, DRAINING A SMALL GLACIATED VALLEY, WITH ITS LOWER PART FLOWING ACROSS THE LOWLAND AREA IN A DEEP CANYON. (P35) THE EARLIER MINING OPERATIONS, OF WHICH THERE WERE MANY, WERE CONFINED TO THE CREEKS OR THEIR IMMEDIATE VICINITY. A CLAIM ON KRAENER CREEK, THE "LIMESTONE" OR "CLEVELAND" CUT ON THE N SIDE OF LIMESTONE CREEK AND A CLAIM ON BEDROCK CREEK ARE THE SITE OF THE LARGER OPERATIONS. THE LIMESTONE CUT HAS YIELDED GOLD TO THE VALUE OF \$12,000. (P36)

**** REFN 02480 950

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL

ABST HOFFITT AND FELLOWS, COPPER DEPOSITS OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND DISTRICT, ALASKA, U S G S BULLETIN 963-B, WASHINGTON G P O 1950. MOSTLY DEALS WITH SALT WATER AREAS.

**** REFN 02486 945

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL

ABST U S G S DOCUMENT BY F F BARNES ENTITLED "MINING AND EXPLORATION IN 1945 IN THE WISHBONE HILL COAL DISTRICT, NATANUSKA VALLEY, ALASKA". AREA EXAMINED LIES ABOUT 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF ANCHORAGE ON A BRANCH LINE OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD. IT LIES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE VALLEY BETWEEN ESKA AND MOOSE CREEKS. THIS REPORT DEALS WITH MINING ACTIVITIES AND EXPLORATORY WORK IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE WISHBONE HILL COAL DISTRICT IN 1945. (P193)

**** REFN 02491 903

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4367

STOR 1603
 LUPR 35 36
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST USGS BULLETIN NO 989-D, "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE" MOFFIT 1954. THIS PAPER DESCRIBES THE GEOLOGY OF A PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE FROM THE DELTA RIVER TO THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND PART OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS AND THE UPPER COPPER RIVER VALLEY.

**** REFN 02492 954
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST MOFFITT, GEOLOGY OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION, ALASKA, U S G S BULLETIN 989-E, WASHINGTON, G P O 1954. THE LARGER STREAMS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ARE ALL FED BY GLACIERS. NONE EXCEEDS MORE THAN 30 MILES IN LENGTH NOR IS ANY OF MORE THAN LOCAL INTEREST. ALL THE VALLEY GLACIERS GIVE RISE TO STREAMS. (P232) ALL THE STREAMS CARRY SOME UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL AND DEPOSIT IT, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, IN THEIR CHANNELS, WHERE IT APPEARS IN THE FLOOD PLAIN GRAVELS OR LOW TERRACES. (P283)

**** REFN 02521
 KEYW NONE
 ABST PLAFKER, OCCURRENCE OF DIATOMACEOUS EARTH NEAR KENAI, ALASKA, USGS BULLETIN, 1039-B, WASHINGTON: GPO 1956, BASED ON INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN SUMMER, 1952. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02534 949950
 STOR 1604
 LUPR 41
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA A FERNELO 1960 U S G S BULL. 1071 (PP191-279). FIELD WORK FOR MAPPING THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION WAS DONE OVER SEVEN MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1949 AND 1950. (P195)

**** REFN 02538 959
 LUPR 11 52 53 51 42 12
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC
 ABST "POSSIBLE PETROLEUM PROVINCES IN ALASKA", 1959, MILLER, USGS B-1094, GIVES GENERAL INFORMATION ON REPORTED OIL AND GAS SEEPS AND OTHER HISTORIC DRILLING THROUGHOUT ALASKA. TABLE 2 (P38) LISTS "WELLS DRILLED FOR PETROLEUM IN THE COOK INLET MESOZOIC AND TERTIARY PROVINCES, SOUTHERN ALASKA, THROUGH 1955" AND LISTS AS LOCATIONS MANY CREEKS AND COMPANIES DRILLING. SHOULD BE COPIED BUT NO XEROX MACHINE AVAILABLE AT USGS (RESEARCHER'S NOTE). TABLE 3 SHOWS WELLS IN GULF OF ALASKA PROVINCE, (P45-6) AND TABLE 6 SHOWS NORTHERN ALASKA WELLS. (P99) THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS SECTION IS SAID TO BE TRAVERSABLE BY SUCH VEHICLES LIKE THE WEASEL BUT NOT SO EASILY BY BOAT, PLANE, OR FOOT. (P90) THE SECTION CALLED "TESHEKPUK LAKE SECTION" IS MORE ACCESSABLE; FLOAT PLANES CAN LAND ON MANY NUMEROUS LAKES AND ALL STREAMS ARE NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOAT DURING HIGH WATER BUT MAY NOT BE DURING THE DRY SEASON. TRACKED VEHICLES MAY BE USED IN BOTH AREAS BUT TRAVEL BY FOOT IN THE LATTER IS DIFFICULT DUE TO SPONGY WET TUNDRA. (P91)

**** REFN 02539 915961
 STOR 1604
 LUPR 35
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAKE, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST GEOLOGY OF THE MT MCKINLEY QUADRANGLE, ALASKA J REED JR. 1961 U S G S BULL 1108 A-36A. THE FIRST GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE MT MCKINLEY AREA WERE MADE BY A.H. BROOKS AND L.M. PRINDLE IN 1902 AND BY PRINDLE IN 1905. S CAPPS STUDIED PORTIONS OF KANTISHNA HILLS AND THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE ALASKA RANGE IN 1916 AND 1925. H EAKIN SURVEYED PART OF THE AREA WEST OF LAKE MINCHUMINA IN 1915. IN 1930 F MOFFIT VISITED SEVERAL MINING CLAIMS; SMALL MINERALIZED AREAS WERE STUDIED IN 1932 BY F WELLS NEAR KANTISHNA AND BY J. REED AT MT EIELSON. IN 1940 \$139,000. WORTH OF GOLD HAD BEEN MINED FROM THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT. (PA27)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4368

**** REFN 02556
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (USGS BULLETIN 1181-H)

**** REFN 02558 952964
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, LAKE
ABST "SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE CENTRAL KOBUK RIVER VALLEY, NORTHWEST ALASKA", BY ARTHUR T FERNALD, APPEARED IN USGS BULLETIN 1181-K DATED 1964. THE REPORT AREA COVERS ABOUT 3700 SQUARE MILES WITHIN THE SHUNGNAK AND AMBLER RIVER QUADRANGLES. MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE AREA WERE INVESTIGATED DURING WORLD WAR II. REPORT IS BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED DURING A RECONNAISSANCE FIELD STUDY OF THE KOBUK RIVER VALLEY DONE IN 1952. A FLOAT PLANE WAS USED FOR TRANSPORTATION FROM A BASE CAMP NEAR SHUNGNAK. (PK5) CANDES WERE ALSO UTILIZED. OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE AT 6 LAKES, ALL UNNAMED EXCEPT TEKEAKSAKRAK LAKE. (PK5)

**** REFN 02563 968
STOR 1603
LUPR 34
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST SANDRA H B CLARK AND HELEN L FOSTER IN "GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER AREA, ALASKA" USGS BULLETIN 1315, DETAILS FINDING OF A 1968 RECONNAISSANCE. GOLD HAS COME FROM FLUME, ALDER, BARNEY, CROOKED, AND AMERICAN CREEKS PRIMARILY, BUT FROM MOST OF THE TRIBUTARIES ENTERING THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER FROM THE SOUTH BETWEEN LAST CHANCE AND FLUME CREEKS AND ON TRIBUTARIES ENTERING FROM THE NORTH BETWEEN BARNEY AND FOX CREEKS AS WELL. (P1) "THE ORIGIN OF THE PLACER GOLD AND ANOMALOUS AMOUNTS OF OTHER METALS IN STREAM SEDIMENTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEEMS TO BE DIFFERENT FROM THE ORIGIN OF THE GOLD ON THE SOUTH SIDE. (PP20-21)

**** REFN 02576 911
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST "THE CHITINA COPPER DISTRICT" BY FRED H. HOFFITT REPORTS THE PROGRESS WITHIN THIS DISTRICT DURING 1911. THE COPPER RIVER AND NW RAILWAY TO KENNICOTT WAS COMPLETED. THE KOTSINA-CHITINA DISTRICT WAS NOT VISITED BY USGS IN 1911 BUT INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM MINERS. A LARGE AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENTAL WORK TOOK PLACE IN 1911 THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DISTRICT. A PROSPEROUS YEAR WAS REPORTED FOR THE CHITITU CREEK AND DAN CREEK GOLD-PLACER DISTRICT.

**** REFN 02576 911
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST "THE CHITINA COPPER DISTRICT" BY FRED H. HOFFITT REPORTS THE PROGRESS WITHIN THIS DISTRICT DURING 1911. THE COPPER RIVER AND NW RAILWAY TO KENNICOTT WAS COMPLETED. THE KOTSINA-CHITINA DISTRICT WAS NOT VISITED BY USGS IN 1911 BUT INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM MINERS. A LARGE AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENTAL WORK TOOK PLACE IN 1911 THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DISTRICT. A PROSPEROUS YEAR WAS REPORTED FOR THE CHITITU CREEK AND DAN CREEK GOLD-PLACER DISTRICT.

**** REFN 02578 912
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, FLOOD, MINING
ABST "MINING IN CHITINA VALLEY," BY FRED H HOFFIER, IS THE REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION. (USGS) MADE BY HIM, T S CHAPIN, AND J B HERTIE IN THE SUMMER OF 1912. A DETAILED INVESTIGATION OF THE GOLD AND COPPER DEPOSIT OF THE WESTERN PART OF THE COPPERBELT WAS BEGUN BUT, DUE TO UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS COULD NOT BE COMPLETED.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4369

IN THE SUMMER OF 1912, THE FLOODS WERE FELT DIRECTLY BY PLACER MINERS IN THE NIZINA DISTRICT WHERE MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE TO MINING EQUIPMENT. (P82)

- **** REFN 02584 915
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32 31
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 642-H, MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA, 1915 J. B. HERTIE, JR AND G. L. HARRINGTON, "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE RUBY KUSKOKWIM REGION," BASED ON 1915 FIELD EXPEDITION.
- **** REFN 02599 890899
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, MAP, RIVER, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS IN PART VII (EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA IN 1898) OF THE 20TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR 1898-99. IT IS ENTITLED: "A RECONNAISSANCE OF A PART OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AND THE COPPER RIVER DISTRICT, ALASKA, IN 1898," AND WAS WRITTEN BY F. C. SCHRADER, WHO WAS A GEOLOGIST UNDER CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS EXPEDITION WAS TO GATHER GENERAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION AS WELL AS TO FIND A ROUTE (CALL-AMERICAN) FROM TIDE-WATER TO THE YUKON GOLD DISTRICTS. THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA VEGETATION IS CHIEFLY SITKA SPRUCE. TIMBER LINE IS AT 2000 FT. (P370) A MAP OF THIS EXPEDITION AND ANOTHER OF PREVIOUS USGS EXPEDITIONS IS ATTACHED. 2 MOUNTAIN STREAMS ENTER PORT FIDALGO NEAR THE HEAD. THEY HAVE BOTH DONE MUCH TOWARD SILTING UP THE HEAD OF THE INLET, AND FLOW OVER EXTENSIVE GRAVEL AND MUD FLATS. (P380)
- **** REFN 02602 899900
 LUPR 32 35
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST ALFRED BROOKS TOOK A TRIP FROM PYRAMID HARBOR NEAR HAINES, ALASKA TO EAGLE CITY, ALASKA NEAR THE ALASKA/CANADIAN BORDER ON THE UPPER YUKON RIVER. HE INCLUDED A DESCRIPTION OF THE COPPER DEPOSITS OF THE UPPER WHITE AND TANANA RIVERS. THE TRIP WAS IN 1899-1900. HE DISCUSSES CHARACTERISTICS OF RIVERS HE VISITED. USGS REPORT, 21ST ANNUAL REPORT, PART 2, 1899-1900. "A RECONNAISSANCE FROM PYRAMID HARBOR TO EAGLE CITY, ALASKA, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE COPPER DEPOSITS OF THE UPPER WHITE AND TANANA RIVER."
- **** REFN 02610 898
 LUPR 31 32 34 36 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST "ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY," TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, 1889-90 BY J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR, PART I-GEOLOGY WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1891 P 57-58. THE EXPEDITION, BY THE COAST AND GEODETIC-SURVEY PARTY, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY I. C. RUSSELL OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. (P57) THE PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE A PORTION OF THE ALASKA BOUNDARY. AFTER JULY 14 THE YUKON WAS ASCENDED IN A STERN WHEELED STEAM BOAT CALLED THE YUKON, BELONGING TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS OF ALASKA. (P57) FEW STOPS EXCEPT FOR WOOD WERE MADE UNTIL FORT YUKON, ARRIVED THERE AUGUST 2. (P57) MCGRATH MADE ASTRONOMICAL AND MAGNETIC OBSERVATION, WHILE THE STEAMBOAT WENT UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P57) RUSSELL CROSSED CHILKOOT PASS ON FOOT TO TARYS INLET AND LYNN CANAL. (P57) GLACIATION, DIRECTION, OF THE PLEISTOCENE PERIOD AND OTHER INFORMATION WAS PUBLISHED IN A PAPER. (P58)
- **** REFN 02611 890
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, EXPEDITION
 ABST DOCUMENT INCLUDES AN EXTRACTION FROM I. C. RUSSELL'S 1890 REPORT WHICH DESCRIBED AN EXPEDITION TO MOUNT ST ELIAS UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. RUSSELL, KERR AND 7 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ARRIVED AT YAKUTAT ON JUNE, 1890 AND PROCEEDED TO TRAVEL ACROSS SEVERAL GLACIERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH MOUNT ST ELIAS. (P60)
- **** REFN 02612 891892

LUPR 30 53 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION

ABST ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY A MR. HAYES FOR THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 1891-1892 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. HE DESCRIBES HIS EXPEDITION TO SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AND THEN INTO THE INTERIOR TO THE YUKON BASIN. THIS OCCURRED IN JUNE 1891. A PORTION OF THEIR TRIP WAS SPENT IN CANADA. THEY HOWEVER DID NOT MAKE IT TO THE YUKON BUT TRAVELED IN ALASKA DOWN THE CHITNA AND COPPER RIVERS AS WELL AS SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THEY TRAVELED ON FOOT AND BY BOAT.

**** REFN 02613 891892

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION

ABST "THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1891-92", PP 1-91 IS A REPORT OF THE SECOND USGS EXPEDITION TO MT ST ELIAS IN 1891, WRITTEN BY ISRAEL C RUSSELL.

**** REFN 02613 891892

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION

ABST "THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1891-92", PP 1-91 IS A REPORT OF THE SECOND USGS EXPEDITION TO MT ST ELIAS IN 1891, WRITTEN BY ISRAEL C RUSSELL.

**** REFN 02614 895896

LUPR 52 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER

ABST DOCUMENT IS A PORTION OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1895-1896 PART I. IT DESCRIBES THE RESULTS OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY UNDER GEORGE BECKER. THEY WERE INSTRUCTED TO EXAMINE GOLD AND COAL DEPOSITS ALONG THE SHORE LINE AND ISLANDS ALONG THE COAST. THEY WERE NOT TO ATTEMPT TO TRAVEL TO THE INTERIOR. MUCH OF THE INFORMATION WAS VERY GENERAL AND DEALT WITH SALT WATER OR LAND LOCATIONS. IT WAS NOTED THAT STREAM GRAVELS WERE BEING WORKED FOR GOLD ON TURN-AGAIN ARM. (P57)

**** REFN 02615 A 895896

LUPR 80

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, VEGETATION, GLACIER, LAKE, DIMENSION, SPRING, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, "REPORT ON COAL AND LIGNITE OF ALASKA" BY WILLIAM HEALY IALL IS A PORTION OF THE 17TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN 1895-1896. IT IS A FULL REPORT ON THE KNOWN DEPOSITES OF COAL AND LIGNITE IN ALASKA. THE DATA WAS GATHERED BY AN EXPEDITION IN 1895 AND BY PREVIOUS EXPEDITIONS. (P.771) "LOCALITIES OF THE COAL-BEARING KENAI FORMATION" IS DISCUSSED. (PP.772-782) MATERIAL IS BROUGHT DOWN INTO ST. JOHN'S BAY BY SEVERAL GOOD-SIZED STREAMS. GRANITE AND DIORITIC ROCKS WERE FOUND HERE. (P.772) THE AREA OF THE KENAI PLATEAU IS "HEAVILY WOODDED WITH SPRUCE AND LARCH MIXED WITH POPLAR, ALDER AND WILLOW" ALONG WATERWAYS. (P.787) NO LARGE STREAMS ENTER KACHEMAK BAY BUT ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE FOUR GLACIERS EXTEND NEARLY TO SEA LEVEL. (P.789) A FEW MILES FROM THE SEA IN THE AREA OF CHIGNIK BAY THERE IS A LARGE LAKE 6 OR 8 MILES LONG WHICH CONNECTS BY 5 OR 6 MILES OF RIVER WITH ANOTHER LAKE OF THE SAME SIZE. (P.802) AT THE HEAD OF PORTAGE BAY A LARGE STREAM COMES IN "AND A LOW DIVIDE AFFORDS A PORTAGE TO HERENDEEN BAY. "HOT SPRINGS FLOW INTO THE BAY." IT IS NOT KNOWN TO WHICH BAY THE AUTHOR IS REFERRING. (P804) ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE ISLAND OF UNALASKA SMALL FRAGMENTS OF LIGNITE, BROUGHT DOWN BY STREAMS FROM THE INTERIOR, HAVE BEEN FOUND. (P.812) GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE COALS OF ALASKA IS PRESENTED WITH A DETAIL DISCUSSION OF COMPOSITION AND QUALITY. (PP.821-835) A GEOLOGIC TIMETABLE IS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED. (PP.835-843) DISTRIBUTION OF FOSSIL VERTEBRATES IS DISCUSSED FOR THE AREA. (PP.856-858) THE ORIGIN OF THE ICE AND CLAY DEPOSITES FOR THE AREAS IS DISCUSSED. (PP.858-860) THE EFFECTS OF THE PLEISTOCENE EPOCH ON ALASKA IS DISCUSSED. (PP.863-864) NOTES ARE INCLUDED ON THE EARLIER FORMATIONS AND PALEONTOLOGY OF ALASKA. EARLIER EXPLORATIONS ARE ALSO INCLUDED (PP.864-872) A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PALEOBOTANICAL LITERATURE OF ALASKA IS QUOTED FROM PROF. KNOWLTON. THIS WORK IS THEN DISCUSSED. (PP.872-875) APPENDIX I IS A "REPORT ON THE FOSSIL PLANTS COLLECTED IN ALASKA IN 1895 AS WELL

AS AN ENUMERATION OF THOSE PREVIOUSLY KNOWN FROM THE SAME REGION, WITH A TABLE SHOWING THEIR RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION." (PP.876-897) APPENDIX II IS A "REPORT ON PALEOZOIC FOSSILS FROM ALASKA." A SUMMARY AND DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITIES AND FOSSILS IS INCLUDED. (PP.898-906)

**** REFN 02615 B 895896

LUPR 80

KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, VEGETATION, GLACIER, LAKE, DIMENSION, SPRING, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST APPENDIX III IS A "REPORT ON THE MESOZOIC FOSSILS." (PP.907-908)

**** REFN 02616 897

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 34

KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THIS PORTION OF THE 18TH ANNUAL REPORT FOR U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN 1897, PART I IS A SUMMARY OF THE EXPEDITION OF THE SPURR PARTY ON A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE GOLD DISTRICT OF THE YUKON REGION. THIS EXPEDITION OCCURRED IN INTERIOR ALASKA JUNE THRU SEPTEMBER.

**** REFN 02616 897

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 34

KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THIS PORTION OF THE 18TH ANNUAL REPORT FOR U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN 1897, PART I IS A SUMMARY OF THE EXPEDITION OF THE SPURR PARTY ON A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE GOLD DISTRICT OF THE YUKON REGION. THIS EXPEDITION OCCURRED IN INTERIOR ALASKA JUNE THRU SEPTEMBER.

**** REFN 02617 895897

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYN GENERAL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE, ECONOMY

ABST DOCUMENT DISCUSSES GOLD AND COAL RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN ALASKA. THE EXAMINATIONS RECORDED IN G F BECKER'S REPORT WERE CONFINED TO COASTAL MINES. AUTHOR'S OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THIS EXAMINATION OF GOLD FIELDS ARE A PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF USGS, 1896-1897. NO LESS THAN 250000 DOLLARS WAS TAKEN FROM THE SILVER BOW BASIN LAKE BEDS PRIOR TO 1895, BY THE HYDRAULIC METHOD. THE LANE AND HAYWARD MINE, THE AURORA OR BENNET MINE AND THE TAKU MINE ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE SILVER BOW BASIN MINING AREA. (P.70-73) THE GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE ORE IS DISCUSSED. THE SILVER QUEEN, GLACIER AND THE GOULD AND CURRY MINES IN THE SHEEP CREEK BASIN ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. A WAGON ROAD 2 MILES LONG RUNS FROM THE BEACH TO THE STEEP SLOPE WHERE THE SILVER QUEEN MINE IS LOCATED. A TRACK TRAMWAY TRANSPORTS ORE FROM THE MINE TO THE END OF THE ROAD. UP TO THE END OF 1895 THE SILVER QUEEN HAD PRODUCED ABOUT 100,000 DOLLARS IN SILVER AND 20000 DOLLARS IN GOLD. THE ORE IS MILLED IN THE BASIN BELOW AND THE CONCENTRATES SHIPPED FOR SMELTING. SEVERAL OTHER MINES ARE NOTED, INCLUDING THE VALUE OF ORE OBTAINED FROM THEM (P73-75)

**** REFN 02617 895897

STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYN GENERAL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE, ECONOMY

ABST DOCUMENT DISCUSSES GOLD AND COAL RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN ALASKA. THE EXAMINATIONS RECORDED IN G F BECKER'S REPORT WERE CONFINED TO COASTAL MINES. AUTHOR'S OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THIS EXAMINATION OF GOLD FIELDS ARE A PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF USGS, 1896-1897. NO LESS THAN 250000 DOLLARS WAS TAKEN FROM THE SILVER BOW BASIN LAKE BEDS PRIOR TO 1895, BY THE HYDRAULIC METHOD. THE LANE AND HAYWARD MINE, THE AURORA OR BENNET MINE AND THE TAKU MINE ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE SILVER BOW BASIN MINING AREA. (P.70-73) THE GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE ORE IS DISCUSSED. THE SILVER QUEEN, GLACIER AND THE GOULD AND CURRY MINES IN THE SHEEP CREEK BASIN ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. A WAGON ROAD 2 MILES LONG RUNS FROM THE BEACH TO THE STEEP SLOPE WHERE THE SILVER QUEEN MINE IS LOCATED. A TRACK TRAMWAY TRANSPORTS ORE FROM THE MINE TO THE END OF THE

ROAD. UP TO THE END OF 1895 THE SILVER QUEEN HAD PRODUCED ABOUT 100,000 DOLLARS IN SILVER AND 20000 DOLLARS IN GOLD. THE ORE IS MILLED IN THE BASIN BELOW AND THE CONCENTRATES SHIPPED FOR SMELTING. SEVERAL OTHER MINES ARE NOTED, INCLUDING THE VALUE OF ORE OBTAINED FROM THEM (P73-75)

**** REFN 02628 901902

STOR 1603

LUPR 33 34 21

KEYH GENERAL, VEGETATION, PHOTO

ABST WALTER C MENDENHALL, "RECONNAISSANCE FROM FORT HAMLIN TO KOTZEBUE SOUND, BY WAY OF DALL, KANUTE, ALLEN, AND KOWAK RIVERS," USGS PROF PAPER 10, 1902 RECONNAISSANCE WAS DONE IN 1901 VEGETATION IN THE AREA INCLUDES SPRUCE, BIRCH, WILLOWS, ALDERS, GRASSES AND BERRIES. (PP56-7) 2 PHOTOGRAPHS ARE ATTACHED TO THIS ABSTRACT

**** REFN 02629 899903

LUPR 32 35

KEYH GENERAL, MAP, RIVER

ABST "MINERAL RESOURCES OF MT WRANGELL DISTRICT, ALASKA" PAPER 15 1903. MENDENHALL, W C AND F C SCHRADER. GOLD AND COPPER WERE THE CHIEF MINERALS SOUGHT BY EARLY PROSPECTORS IN THE NABESNA RIVER REGION. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT THE HEAD OF THE NABESNA IN 1899. THUS FAR, HOWEVER, BUT LITTLE DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE, AND, SO FAR AS KNOWN, NO GOLD IN PAYING QUANTITY HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT. THE PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES ARE MONTE CRISTO GULCH, CALIFORNIA GULCH, AND ORANGE HILL. THE GOLD HERE DIFFERS FROM THAT IN MOST PARTS OF ALASKA IN THAT IT IS NOT IN PLACER FORM. NO PLACER GOLD WAS FOUND BY THE WRITERS, NOR, SO FAR AS KNOWN, HAS ANY BEEN REPORTED BY PROSPECTORS. (P43) THIS IS A MAP SHOWING THE REGION ADJACENT TO THE UPPER NABESNA RIVER. (P38) ORANGE HILL, MONTE CRISTO CREEK AND CALIFORNIA GULCH WERE THE CHIEF LOCALITIES FOR EARLY EXPLORATION, PROSPECTING AND MINING.

**** REFN 02637

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02660 A 944953

STOR 1601

LUPR 12

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE, PAST USAGE, PHOTO

ABST DURING THE GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO 4 BETWEEN 1944 AND 1953, DEPOSITS OF SEDIMENTARY PHOSPHATE ROCK WERE DISCOVERED ON THE ARCTIC SLOPE OF ALASKA. THE U S G S WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STUDY AND SAMPLING OF THESE DEPOSITS. THE NORTHWARD FLOWING RIVERS CROSS THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE, THROUGH BROAD, MATURE VALLEYS. THE MAJOR RIVER VALLEYS ARE MANTLED WITH GLACIAL DEBRIS, CAUSING HUNDREDS OF SMALL LAKES. VEGETATION OF THIS AREA INCLUDES MOSSES, LICHENS, SEDGES, AND GRASSES; SMALL PATCHES OF STUNTED WILLOW GROW ALONG CREEK BOTTOMS. (P2) THE FOOTHILLS ARE UNDERLAIN BY SUCCESSIONS OF SEDIMENTARY ROCK. (P3) THE INTERSTREAM SURFACE AREAS BETWEEN TIGLUKPUK CREEK AND KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER ARE TYPIFIED BY DISCONTINUOUS, LOW RUBBLE - COVERED RIDGES. (P8) "AIRCRAFT PROVIDE THE ONLY PRACTICAL MEANS OF ACCESS TO THIS REGION". (P2) FIGURE 1 IS A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE GEOLOGY AND LOCATION OF MEASURED SECTIONS IN THE TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREA. (P4) FIGURE 2 IS THE SAME TYPE OF SKETCH MAP, BUT FOR THE KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AREA. (P5) PLATE 1 IS A U S G S MAP OF NORTHERN ALASKA, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AND TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREAS, AND OTHER SAMPLING SITES. PLATE 5 IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AREA, NORTH FRONT OF THE BROOKS RANGE. PLATE 6 ARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AND TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREAS. THE MAIN DISCUSSION OF THE TEXT CENTERED AROUND THE GEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE UNDERLYING SEDIMENTARY LAYERS OF THE KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AND TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREAS, WITH SUPPORTING CORRELATION FROM OTHER NEARBY AREAS. DURING THE PETROLEUM INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE BETWEEN 1944 AND 1953, HUNDREDS OF ROCK SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE-ARCTIC FOOTHILLS BELT. THIRTY EIGHT SAMPLES WERE SELECTED FOR DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS IN THE TEXT. (P11015) A SHALE SAMPLE 48A SA 48 WAS COLLECTED BY E G SABLE FROM A HILL ON THE EAST SIDE AND NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF A SMALL

(UNIDENTIFIED) TRIBUTARY WEST OF HULAHULA RIVER. A PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLE 50A TR 61 WAS COLLECTED BY J. L. TAILLEUR FROM A RIDGE BETWEEN ETIVLUK AND IPNAVIK RIVERS. A SHALE SAMPLE 50 AKT 89 WAS ALSO COLLECTED FROM THIS LOCATION BY B. H. KENT. (P12) A LIMESTONE SAMPLE 48A SA 98 WAS COLLECTED BY E. G. SABLE FROM A TRIBUTARY (UNIDENTIFIED) EAST OF SADLEROCHIT RIVER. (P13)

**** REFN 02660 A 944953

STOR 1601

LUPR 12

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE, PAST USAGE, PHOTO

ABST DURING THE GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO 4 BETWEEN 1944 AND 1953, DEPOSITS OF SEDIMENTARY PHOSPHATE ROCK WERE DISCOVERED ON THE ARCTIC SLOPE OF ALASKA. THE U S G S WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STUDY AND SAMPLING OF THESE DEPOSITS. THE NORTHWARD FLOWING RIVERS CROSS THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE, THROUGH BROAD, NATURE VALLEYS. THE MAJOR RIVER VALLEYS ARE MANTLED WITH GLACIAL DEBRIS, CAUSING HUNDREDS OF SMALL LAKES. VEGETATION OF THIS AREA INCLUDES MOSSES, LICHENS, SEDGES, AND GRASSES; SMALL PATCHES OF STUNTED WILLOW GROW ALONG CREEK BOTTOMS. (P2) THE FOOTHILLS ARE UNDERLAIN BY SUCCESIONS OF SEDIMENTARY ROCK. (P3) THE INTERSTREAM SURFACE AREAS BETWEEN TIGLUKPUK CREEK AND KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER ARE TYPIFIED BY DISCONTINUOUS, LOW RUBBLE - COVERED RIDGES. (P8) "AIRCRAFT PROVIDE THE ONLY PRACTICAL MEANS OF ACCESS TO THIS REGION". (P2) FIGURE 1 IS A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE GEOLOGY AND LOCATION OF MEASURED SECTIONS IN THE TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREA. (P4) FIGURE 2 IS THE SAME TYPE OF SKETCH MAP, BUT FOR THE KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AREA. (P5) PLATE 1 IS A U S G S MAP OF NORTHERN ALASKA SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AND TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREAS, AND OTHER SAMPLING SITES. PLATE 5 IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AREA, NORTH FRONT OF THE BROOKS RANGE. PLATE 6 ARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AND TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREAS. THE MAIN DISCUSSION OF THE TEXT CENTERED AROUND THE GEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE UNDERLYING SEDIMENTARY LAYERS OF THE KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AND TIGLUKPUK CREEK AREAS, WITH SUPPORTING CORRELATION FROM OTHER NEARBY AREAS. DURING THE PETROLEUM INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE BETWEEN 1944 AND 1953, HUNDREDS OF ROCK SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE-ARCTIC FOOTHILLS BELT. THIRTY EIGHT SAMPLES WERE SELECTED FOR DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS IN THE TEXT. (P11 TO 15) A SHALE SAMPLE 48A SA 48 WAS COLLECTED BY E. G. SABLE FROM A HILL ON THE EAST SIDE AND NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF A SMALL (UNIDENTIFIED) TRIBUTARY WEST OF HULAHULA RIVER. A PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLE 50A TR 61 WAS COLLECTED BY J. L. TAILLEUR FROM A RIDGE BETWEEN ETIVLUK AND IPNAVIK RIVERS. A SHALE SAMPLE 50 AKT 89 WAS ALSO COLLECTED FROM THIS LOCATION BY B. H. KENT. (P12) A LIMESTONE SAMPLE 48A SA 98 WAS COLLECTED BY E. G. SABLE FROM A TRIBUTARY (UNIDENTIFIED) EAST OF SADLEROCHIT RIVER. (P13)

**** REFN 02660 B 944953

STOR 1601

LUPR 12

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE, PAST USAGE

ABST A LIMESTONE SAMPLE 50A PA 245 WAS COLLECTED BY W. W. PATTON, JR., FROM A CUTBANK ON THE EAST SIDE OF A SMALL (UNIDENTIFIED) TRIBUTARY NEAR THE HEAD OF KANAYUT RIVER. (P14) A SILTSTONE SAMPLE 51A KE 11 WAS COLLECTED BY A. S. KELLER 1/4 MI. EAST OF CHANNEL OF (UNIDENTIFIED) TRIBUTARY OF SHAVIOVIK RIVER BETWEEN THE IVISHAK AND CANNING RIVERS. (P14) (RESEARCHER NOTES THAT SAMPLE NUMBERS IDENTIFY YEAR, STATE, COLLECTOR, AND SAMPLE ORDER NO) MAPS AND PHOTOS ARE PRESENTLY NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCLUSION WITH THIS ABSTRACT.

**** REFN 02660 B 944953

STOR 1601

LUPR 12

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE, PAST USAGE

ABST A LIMESTONE SAMPLE 50A PA 245 WAS COLLECTED BY W. W. PATTON, JR., FROM A CUTBANK ON THE EAST SIDE OF A SMALL (UNIDENTIFIED) TRIBUTARY NEAR THE HEAD OF KANAYUT RIVER. (P14) A SILTSTONE SAMPLE 51A KE 11 WAS COLLECTED BY A. S. KELLER 1/4 MI. EAST OF CHANNEL OF (UNIDENTIFIED) TRIBUTARY OF SHAVIOVIK RIVER BETWEEN THE IVISHAK AND

CANNING RIVERS. (P14) (RESEARCHER NOTES THAT SAMPLE NUMBERS IDENTIFY YEAR, STATE, COLLECTOR, AND SAMPLE ORDER NO) MAPS AND PHOTOS ARE PRESENTLY NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCLUSION WITH THIS ABSTRACT.

**** REFN 02664 697921

LUPR 21 43 60 11

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, ECONOMY, EXPEDITION, MINING, PHOTO

ABST WILLIAM R HUNT, AUTHOR OF "ARCTIC PASSAGE; THE TURBULENT HISTORY OF THE LAND AND PEOPLE OF THE BERING SEA 1697-1975" BEGAN THE BOOK WITH THE RUSSIAN MOVES ACROSS THE BERING SEA FIRST TO THE ISLANDS IN THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN AND THEN TO THE MAINLAND, CHARACTERIZING THE EARLY VOYAGES AS EXPLORATION AND TRADE INSPIRED. HE NOTED THAT IN 1768-69, UNALASKA ISLAND HAD 16 VILLAGES WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 1,000 NATIVES. (P47) BY 1804, THIS POPULATION HAD DECREASED TO ONLY 300 ALEUTS. (P85) JOHN BURROUGHS, SAILING WITH THE HARRIMAN EXPEDITION IN 1899 NOTED "A BEAUTIFUL WATER FALL WHICH HAD CARRIED A TROUGH OR CRADLE DOWN TO WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE SEA." (P103) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN DIVISION OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXTENSION, CHARGED WITH EXPLORING THE ROUTE THROUGH ALASKA, WAS HAMPERED BY FOOD SHORTAGES AND A LACK OF DOGS FOR TRANSPORTATION. (P165) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT BOTH THE RUSSIAN FUR TRADERS AND THE EXPLORERS WITH THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION KNEW OF THE PRESENCE OF GOLD IN ALASKA. (P183) IN THE MINING SEASON OF 1899 THE STREAMS IN THE NOME AREA PRODUCED \$1,000,000 IN GOLD WHILE \$2,000,000 WAS TAKEN FROM THE BEACH. IN 1900, THE TOTAL ROSE TO \$4 MILLION AND WAS MAINTAINED FOR SIX YEARS. (P184) IN 1900, SOME 70 SHIPS WERE ANCHORED OFF NOME IN THE SUMMER. (P185) A PHOTOGRAPH OF NOME BEACH IN 1900 APPEARS ON P186. AT NOME, SOME MINERS WITH PLACER CLAIMS ON THE STREAMS TOOK TIME OUT TO GRUBSTAKE THEMSELVES WITH GOLD FROM THE BEACH. (P187) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT CAPTAIN ELLSWORTH WEST ENGAGED IN COAL MINING ON ALASKA'S ARCTIC COAST. (P190) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT IN 1911, \$200,000 IN FURS AND IVORY WERE LANDED IN NOME WITH \$115,000 WORTH IN 1912 AND 1913. (P267) A PHOTOGRAPH ON PP276-277 SHOWS \$25,000 WORTH OF FURS FROM SIBERIA LANDED AT NOME, JULY 1909. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT AUGUST HASIK MINED IN JUNEAU, ALASKA BEFORE MOVING TO NOME IN 1914. (P300) ABOARD THE SHIP "VICTORIA" IN 1921 WERE BOB ADAMS AND A PARTY OF STANDARD OIL MEN WHO WOULD RUSH FROM NOME TO STAKE OIL CLAIMS ON THE ARCTIC SHORE. (P305)

**** REFN 02665 A 961964

LUPR 31 41

KEYW MINING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, MAP, GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, ICE, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY

ABST "OVER ALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN ("ABBREVIATION OEDPP") RELATING TO THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE BIA'S BETHEL DISTRICT" WAS WRITTEN BY LADO A KOZELY, A RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER WITH THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. THE PLAN, WHICH WAS SUBMITTED APRIL 17, 1964, OFFERS SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE "BETHEL DISTRICT" WHICH REPRESENTS SLIGHTLY OVER ONE-SIXTH OF THE TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF ALASKA. (P3) "ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE REPORT AREA ARE THE LOWLANDS COMPRISING THE VAST YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA, THE COASTAL PLAIN DRAINED BY THE GOODNEWS, KANEKTOK, AND AROLIK RIVER AND THE FLAT VALLEYS OF THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES OF THE 2 MAIN STREAMS." (P4) "SOME 500 R MILES OF THE YUKON RIVER, FROM THE POINT WHERE IT CROSSES THE 64TH PARALLEL S OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER MOUTH TO ITS DELTA, AND THE 523 R MILES OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, -NOT COUNTING ITS HEADWATERS NE FROM HCGRATH, -WITH THEIR MANY TRIBUTARIES AND LAKES, MOST OF WHICH HAVE OUTLETS EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY INTO THE 2 MAJOR STREAMS, CONSTITUTE THE MAIN WATERWAYS OF THE REPORT AREA." (P5) THESE WATERWAYS REPRESENT ONE OF THE MAJOR ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE REGION. "LAKES ARE SCATTERED BY THE HUNDREDS ALL OVER THE DELTA PORTION OF THE REPORT AREA. THERE ARE ONLY A FEW IN THE UPLAND COUNTRY, SOME WITHOUT OUTLET." (P8) "LAKES HAVE ALSO AN ADDITIONAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE PEOPLE WHO SETTLED ON THEIR SHORES, NAMELY, AS LANDING SITES FOR AIRPLANES." (P8) KOZELY SUMMARIZED THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL CHANGES ON STREAM FLOW: "BEGINNING IN LATE SEPT, FREEZING WEATHER AT THE HEAD OF THE MAIN STREAMS, WITH RESULTING SNOWFALLS, RAPIDLY ADVANCES DOWNSTREAM." (P12) AFTER FREEZEUP, GROUNDWATER FEEDS THE STREAMS "TO SOME EXTENT UNTIL IT DIMINISHES TO PRACTICALLY NOTHING BY APRIL. "HOWEVER, OVER LARGE AREAS OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM DRAINAGE, IN PARTICULAR, AND IN PATCHES NEARLY EVERYWHERE IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM AREA, PERMAFROST EFFECTIVELY PREVENTS GROUND-WATER STORAGE FOR WINTER FLOW." (P12) "IN MAY, THE SNOW STARTS TO MELT ON THE HEADWATER ICE FIELDS AND DOWN THE STREAMS" WITH RUNOFF SPEED INCREASING AS TEMPERATURES RISE. (P12) BULKY ICE JAMS ARE COMMON FOLLOWING BREAKUP, AND IMPOUND THE WATER UPSTREAM. SUDDEN RELEASES OF THESE JAMS

OFTEN CAUSE HEAVY FLOODING. (P13)

**** REFN 02665 B 961964

LUPR 31 41

KEYW COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, MINING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, MAP, GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, ICE, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING, ECONOMY

ABST "THE PEAK FLOW USUALLY OCCURS WITHIN ONE OR TWO WEEKS OF SPRING BREAKUP." (P13) FINAL FREEZEUP FACILITATES WINTERTIME TRAVEL, "FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF TRUCKS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT AFTER THE ICE THICKNESS HAS INCREASED TO DEPTHS OF 12 TO 15 INCHES OR MORE. ALSO, THEY PROVIDE LANDING AREAS FOR AIRPLANES." (P20) USUALLY BY LATE OCT. OR EARLY NOV. THE DELTA AREAS OF THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER HAVE FROZEN SOLIDLY ENOUGH TO SUPPORT A MAN. (P21) "WHILE THE ICE ON FROZEN STREAMS MEANS A CESSATION OF ALL NAVIGATION FOR ABOUT 8 MONTHS OF THE YEAR, IT ALSO PRESENTS AN ADVANTAGE: FROZEN STREAMS AND LAKES PROVIDE CROSSING FOR SLED ROADS, WINTER TRAILS, AND CAT TRAIN OPERATIONS. THEY ALSO FURNISH SKI, PLANE LANDING AREAS." (P21) ALL THREE COMMON TYPES OF TUNDRA ARE REPRESENTED IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA: GRASS TUNDRA, DESERT TUNDRA, AND BUSH TUNDRA. (P27) "BUSH TUNDRA IS FOUND MOSTLY ALONG THE LAKES AND WATER COURSES." (P28) THERE ARE 63 SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM BASIN AREA. (P34) MOST OF THESE ORIGINATED AS FISHING VILLAGES. "THE GREATEST TONNAGE OF COMMODITIES CONSUMED IN THE VILLAGES STILL MOVES BY WATER." (P43) "ANNUAL SUPPLIES OF NON-PERISHABLE GOODS, AND HEAVY AND BULKY CARGOES, SUCH AS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDENT UPON THE RIVER SYSTEMS. THUS, THE RIVERS APPEAR TO BE VITAL TO THE SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE REPORT AREA, THE MORE SO AS THERE ARE NO HIGHWAYS OR ANY OTHER KIND OF LAND TRANSPORTATION MEANS. (P43) DURING THE WINTER DOG SLEDS, "SNOW-TRACTORS AND AVIATION-PROPELLER-DRIVEN SLEDS" ARE UTILIZED, USUALLY ON THE "WELL-ESTABLISHED" WINTER TRAILS. (P43) PARTIALLY MAINTAINED AIRPORTS ARE LOCATED AT FLAT, HOOPER BAY, MEKORYUK, PLATINUM AND RED DEVIL. THERE ARE ALSO 2 MILITARY BASES THAT HAVE AIRPORTS. (P44) THERE ARE SMALL NON-MAINTAINED STRIPS AT MOST OF THE VILLAGES.

**** REFN 02665 C 961964

LUPR 31 41

KEYW COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, MINING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, MAP, GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, ICE, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING, ECONOMY

ABST MANY VILLAGES RELY UPON AN ADJACENT RIVER OR LAKE FOR AIRCRAFT LANDINGS. (P44) "THE VILLAGERS GET THEIR DRINKING WATER EITHER FROM WELLS OR FROM THE NEAREST STREAM." (P46) THE LARGEST HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS ARE AT RED DEVIL, NYAC, AND MEKORYUK. (P48) A MAJORITY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION DEPENDS ON THE FOLLOWING SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES: FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND BERRY-PICKING. (P89) THEY ALSO ICE FISH DURING THE WINTER. CHUMS ARE FISHED COMMERCIALY ON "OTHER STREAMS EMPTYING INTO THE BERING SEA SOUTH OF KWINHAGAK." (P92) IN 1963, 8 OUNCE CANS OF SILVER SALMON SOLD FOR \$1. (P95) "IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, MOST VILLAGERS LEAVE THEIR WINTER SETTLEMENTS FOR THEIR FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING CAMPS, WHICH MAY BE MANY MILES AWAY FROM THEIR PERMANENT HOMES. (P95) TABLE XXIV ON P 112 SHOWS THE MONETARY VALUE OF KING SALMON CAUGHT FOR SUBSISTENCES PURPOSES WITHIN THE REPORT AREA AND IS BASED ON INFORMATION GIVEN BY J BRUCE CROW, "A NOTED PROMOTER OF COMMERCIAL FISHING IN THIS AREA." (P111) THE FIGURES ARE: 1961, \$39,872; AND 1962, \$17,001. ACCORDING TO TABLE XXVIII ON P 121, 10,313 RED SALMON WERE TAKEN COMMERCIALY IN 1962. FIGURED ON A UNIT PRICE OF \$.65 THE CATCH WAS VALUED AT \$6,703. BLACKFISH ARE CAUGHT "BY MEANS OF FUNNEL-SHAPED TRAPS MADE FROM SPRUCE SPLINTS OR SMALL-MESHED GALVANIZED FENCING, SET AT THE BOTTOM OF NARROW, FAST-FLOWING STREAMS CONNECTING 2 LAKES OR AT A JUNCTION OF A LAKE AND A SLOUGH." (P122) ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, BLM ESTIMATES THAT "THERE ARE 135 BILLION BOARD FEET OF MERCHANTABLE TIMBER" IN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER DRAINAGE BASINS. (P137) THE AUTHOR ARRIVES AT A FIGURE OF \$2,544,000 FOR THE VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN "SW" ALASKA IN 1960. (P147) DURING 1961, THE INCOME EARNED FROM FISHING IN 8 VILLAGES LOCATED IN THE "REPORT AREA" WAS \$19,400. THE TOTAL FOR HUNTING AND TRAPPING WAS \$17,486. (P170) TABLE XL ON P 171 AND 172 LISTS THE FOLLOWING FIGURES FOR 27 VILLAGES DURING 1962: FISHING, \$453,535; AND HUNTING AND TRAPPING, \$357,005. TABLE XLI ON P 173 AND 174 GIVES THE FOLLOWING FIGURES FOR 28 VILLAGES DURING 1963: FISHING, \$77,131; AND HUNTING AND TRAPPING, \$48,575. ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR FLOODS ARE INCESSANTLY ERODING THE BANKS OF THE BILLAGES. (P177)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4376

**** REFN 02665 D 961964
LUPR 31 41
KEYW ECONOMY, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, MINING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD, ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED
TRANSPORT, FISHING, MAP
ABST THE MAJORITY OF THE VILLAGES WITHIN THE REPORT AREA WERE ESTABLISHED ON THE LOW-LYING LANDS ADJOINING THE 2 MAIN RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES. (P179) IN THIS REGION MUCH OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IS STILL BY DOG SLED; WATERWAYS ARE OPEN TO TRANSPORTATION FOR 4 TO 5 MONTHS OF THE YEAR; AND IT COSTS 15 CENTS A POUND TO SHIP IN FREIGHT BY AIR FROM ANCHORAGE TO BETHEL AND AN ADDITIONAL 7 TO 11 CENTS TO THE COASTAL VILLAGES FROM BETHEL. (P183&184) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE 2 MAIN STREAMS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES WILL ALWAYS BE USED FOR TRANSPORTATION REGARDLESS OF THE ADVENT OF HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS AND AIRLINES. (P184) IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THERE ARE NUMEROUS DISCREPANCIES IN THE AUTHOR'S SPELLING THROUGHOUT THE REPORT. FIVE MAPS ARE ATTACHED AND ARE ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS IN THE REPORT AREA: P 26, MINERAL AND PETROLEUM DEPOSITS AND EXISTING AND PROPOSED ROADS; P 46, TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND COMMUNICATION NETWORKS; P 37, FOREST RESOURCES; AND P 149, MINERAL RESOURCES AND FLOOD PROBLEM AREAS AND PROPOSED YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER NAVIGATION CANAL. THIS MAP SHOWS THE "PALMIUT PORTAGE NATIVE ROUTE."

**** REFN 02666 949
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, FORESTRY, LAND GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE
ABST THIS IS A REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN NORTHWESTERN ALASKA, 2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. IT WAS PREPARED IN 1949 BY RALPH BROWNE, AK DEVELOPMENT BOARD. IT LOOKS AT THE MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS-NOME AND KOTZEBUE, AT THE SEWARD PENINSULA AND TRIBUTARY AREAS, AT UNALAKLEET, AND THE ARCTIC SLOPE. IT DISCUSSES THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE REGIONS-MINING, FORESTRY, FISHERY, WATER RESOURCES, OIL, AND THE POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES.

**** REFN 02668
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02670 966970
LUPR 36
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "EFFECTS OF FOREST FIRES ON WATER QUALITY IN INTERIOR ALASKA", WRITTEN BY FREDERICK B LOTSPEICH, ERNEST W KUELLER, AND PAUL J FREY IN 1970, DEALS WITH THE EFFECTS OF A FOREST FIRE WHICH BEGAN JULY 23, 1966. IT WAS FIRST REPORTED IN THE DENNISON RIVER WATERSHED ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTH OF CHICKEN, AND FROM THERE SPREAD OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 1/4 MILLION ACRES. (P9) THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY WERE TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF FOREST FIRES ON WATER QUALITY, AND TO DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF NEEDS FOR REHABILITATION TO CONTROL IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE POLLUTING EFFECTS OF THE FIRE ON THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT. (P13) WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE ICE BREAKUP ON THE STREAMS WERE PRIMARILY COMPOSED OF GROUNDWATER DURING LOW RUNOFF CONDITIONS. IN SEPTEMBER 1967 AND JUNE 1968 THE SAMPLES WERE COMPOSED OF GROUNDWATER MIXED WITH SURFACE WATER. (P62) MAKING GENERAL OBSERVATIONS IN JUNE 1968, THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE LOWER 2/3 YDS OR MORE OF MOST SLOPES WERE HEAVILY COVERED WITH SEDGES, GRASSES AND ERIOPHOTIM. INTERMIXED WITH THE GRASS AND SEDGES WERE BLUEBERRY, CRANBERRY, DWARF BIRCH, WILLOW AND LEDUM. ON THE HIGHEST SLOPES AND RIDGES ABOVE 2500 FEET, REVEGETATION OF BLUEBERRY, GROUND CRANBERRY, DWARF BIRCH AND WILLOW WAS JUST BEGINNING. (P100)

**** REFN 02672 965
KEYW NONE
ABST THERE IS NO INFORMATION IN THIS WORK WHICH IS RELEVANT TO THIS PROJECT.

**** REFN 02673 885887
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, FISHING, COMMUNITY, SPRING, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THIS ETHNOLOGY OF THE NW COAST INDIANS IN B.C AND AK WAS DONE BY ENS. A P. NIBLACK, USN, IN YEARS 1885-87, AND PRINTED AS P 227-386 OF THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1888. (P232) THE INDENTED COASTLINE OF THE REGION IS A DEEPWATER AREA WITH SWIFT TIDAL CURRENTS AND TIDES RISING AND FALLING IN A RANGE OF 12 TO 21 FEET, MAKING NAVIGATION HAZARDOUS AT VILLAGE LOCATIONS ON THE COAST AND ON WATER COURSES AFFECTED BY TIDES. (P235) TRAVEL IS ENTIRELY BY WATER, BY CANOE. (P235) COAST INDIANS USE DIP NETS, TRAPS AND WEIRS, AND SPEARS TO CATCH FISH RUNNING IN RIVERS. (P294) THE FIRST RUN OF SALMON OCCURS ABOUT MID-JULY; IN MID-AUG THE KING SALMON RUN. NATIVES GO TO SUMMER CAMPS TO CATCH THESE FISH ALONG THE SPAWNING STREAMS, VACATING THE COASTAL VILLAGES. (P297-8; P310) SUMMER FISH-CAMP SITES ALONG STREAMS ARE OWNED BY INDIAN FAMILIES, DESCENDING FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION. (P335) AROUND SITKA, ARE SOME NATURAL HOT SPRINGS IMPREGNATED WITH SULPHUR, SALT, AND MAGNESIA. (P350) THERE IS A MAP INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02676 001964

STOR 1603

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, MAP, LAKE, NO TRAFF

ABST J L GIDDINGS REPORTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CAPE DENBIGH, INCLUDING A NARRATIVE OF FIELD WORK IN 1948, 1949, 1950, AND 1952, AND DETAILED ANALYSIS OF EXCAVATIONS AND CULTURAL REMAINS. THREE CULTURAL SEQUENCES ARE IDENTIFIED AS NUKLEET CULTURE (LATEST), NORTON CULTURE, AND DENBIGH FLINT CULTURE (EARLIEST). EVIDENCE SHOWS THE DENBIGH FLINT CULTURE DATES TO ABOUT 4500 B.P. A MAP SHOWS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE NORTON BAY AREA. (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD.) (P2) DRINKING AND LAUNDRY WATER WAS HAULED FROM TUNDRA POOLS ON TOP OF THE CLIFF AT NUKLEET TO THE 1948 FIELD CAMP ON THE BEACH. (P6) PUBLICATION DATE: 1964.

**** REFN 02679 961

LUPR 13

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION

ABST ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCES NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE IN NORTHEASTERN ALASKA IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE 1961 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION, BY RALPH S. SOLECKI, BERT SALWEN AND JERONE JACOBSEN. THE REGION SURVEYED INCLUDED PARTS OF THE 3 MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES IN NORTHEASTERN ALASKA. THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE IS CHARACTERIZED BY MANY LAKES AND MARSHES, SLOWLY-MOVING BRAIDED STREAMS AND TUNDRA AS THE MAJOR VEGETATION. THE NORTHERN FOOTHILL PROVINCE HAS LONG PARALLEL EAST-WEST RIDGES AND VALLEYS, OF SANDSTONE AND CONGLOMERATE ROCK. THE SOUTHERN PART HAS ISOLATED HILLS OF SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE, WITH LOWLANDS OF SOFTER ROCK SUCH AS SHALE. THUS EAST-WEST MOVEMENT IS FACILITATED BY THE LANDSCAPE. DWARF WILLOWS ARE FOUND ALONG THE STREAMS AND RIVERS. (P5-6).

**** REFN 02680 972974

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "A REPORT ON SUBSISTENCE AND THE CONSERVATION OF THE YUPIK LIFE-STYLE" BY YUPIKTAK BISTA WAS PUBLISHED IN 1974. IT PRESENTS A STATEMENT ON SUBSISTENCE ISSUES IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION. THERE ARE NEARLY 13,000 NATIVE PEOPLE LIVING IN THIS REGION. THE AVERAGE CASH INCOME IS LESS THAN \$4000. (P11) IN 1972 THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA CONDUCTED A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF NATIVE-OWNED STORES ON HOUSEHOLDS AT AKIACHAK ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND MOUNTAIN VILLAGE ON THE YUKON. (P12) A TABLE ON PAGES 14 AND 15 GIVES THE RESULTS OF A 1973 FISH AND WILDLIFE SURVEY IN TULUKSAK WHICH GIVES AVERAGE YEARLY HARVEST ESTIMATES AND THE APPROXIMATE DOLLAR VALUES. HAROLD NAPOLEON, WHEN TESTIFYING FOR BISTA AT THE US HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES HEARINGS, STATED THAT WHEN A HAIR SEAL IS TAKEN IN THE DELTA AREA THE UNUSED FAT IS SENT UP THE 2 RIVERS TO THOSE ESKIMOS FURTHER UP RIVER AND ALSO CARRIED TO VILLAGES IN THE INTERIOR FURTHER AWAY FROM THE COAST. (P44)

**** REFN 02682 A 850970

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION

ABST ERNEST S BURCH, JR.'S "ESKIMO KINSMEN: CHANGING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN NORTHWEST ALASKA" EXAMINES THE SEQUENCE OF SOCIAL CHANGE, FROM 1850-1970, IN THE AREA WEST AND NORTH OF THE YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE, ENCOMPASSING AN AREA OF SOME 150,000 SQUARE MILES. DURING FIELD WORK BETWEEN 1960-1970 THE AUTHOR VISITED OR LIVED IN THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES: ANAKTUVUK PASS, BARRON, DEERING, KIVALINA, KOTZEBUE, NOATAK, NOORVIK, POINT HOPE, SELAWIK, AND SHUNGNAK. (P7) "THE "TRADITIONAL" HOMELAND OF THE INUPIAT EXTENDED FROM THE N COAST OF NORTON SOUND TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, AND ENCOMPASSED THE ENTIRE INLAND AREA DRAINED BY RIVERS REACHING THE SEA BETWEEN THOSE 2 POINTS." (P1) THIS TERRITORY IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING REGIONS: THE BROOKS RANGE, THE N FOOTHILLS, THE N COASTAL PLAIN, THE "SOUTHWEST SLOPE", AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P3) THE "SOUTHWEST SLOPE" INCLUDES THE VALLEYS OF THE NOATAK, KOBUK, AND SELAWIK RIVER. (P3) BETWEEN THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK AND KOBUK, THE PEAKS OF THE BROOKS RANGE ARE FROM 4500 TO 7000 FOOT. (P3) "BECAUSE OF THE POOR SURFACE DRAINAGE AND THE PERMANENTLY FROZEN GROUND WHICH UNDERLIES IT, THE COASTAL PLAIN IS COVERED WITH COUNTLESS PONDS, LAKES, AND MEANDERING RIVERS." (P5) TOWARD THE WEST, THE MOUNTAINS DRAIN INTO A NUMBER OF WESTERLY FLOWING RIVERS. (P5) THE KOBUK AND NOATAK DRAINAGES ARE BOUNDED BY RANGES OF HILLS AND MOUNTAIN THAT ARE STEEP AND HIGH ENOUGH "TO MAKE THE NOTION OF "VALLEY" CLEARLY APPLICABLE TO THEM." (P5) "THE KOBUK AND SELAWIK DRAINAGES ARE SEPARATED FROM THE YUKON RIVER SYSTEM BY LOW HILLS WHICH GRADUALLY INCREASE IN ELEVATION TOWARD THE S, WHERE THEY DIVERT THE YUKON SOUTHWARD PAST THE BASE OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA." (P5) "NORTHWEST ALASKA IS "TOPOGRAPHICALLY INTERGRATED" BY AN EASILY TRAVELED COASTLINE, SEVERAL NAVIGABLE RIVERS, AND BY A NUMBER OF MOUNTAIN PASSES. THESE FEATURES HAD EXTENSIVE INTER-REGIONAL TRAVEL RELATIVELY EASY EVEN WITH TRADITIONAL ESKIMO TECHNOLOGY, AND ALL THE MORE SO WITH THE AIRCRAFT, BOATS, AND SNOWMOBILES OF MODERN TIMES." (P6) FREEZEUP BEGINS IN THE MOUNTAIN IN SEPT, AND THE PROCESS GRADUALLY WORKS ITS WAY DOWN THE COAST. (P7) BREAKUP BEGINS FAR INLAND IN EARLY MAY, WITH FLOODING SUBSIDED AND ICE GONE BY LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE. (P7)

**** REFN 02682 A 850970
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION

ABST ERNEST S BURCH, JR.'S "ESKIMO KINSMEN: CHANGING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN NORTHWEST ALASKA" EXAMINES THE SEQUENCE OF SOCIAL CHANGE, FROM 1850-1970, IN THE AREA WEST AND NORTH OF THE YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE, ENCOMPASSING AN AREA OF SOME 150,000 SQUARE MILES. DURING FIELD WORK BETWEEN 1960-1970 THE AUTHOR VISITED OR LIVED IN THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES: ANAKTUVUK PASS, BARRON, DEERING, KIVALINA, KOTZEBUE, NOATAK, NOORVIK, POINT HOPE, SELAWIK, AND SHUNGNAK. (P7) "THE "TRADITIONAL" HOMELAND OF THE INUPIAT EXTENDED FROM THE N COAST OF NORTON SOUND TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, AND ENCOMPASSED THE ENTIRE INLAND AREA DRAINED BY RIVERS REACHING THE SEA BETWEEN THOSE 2 POINTS." (P1) THIS TERRITORY IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING REGIONS: THE BROOKS RANGE, THE N FOOTHILLS, THE N COASTAL PLAIN, THE "SOUTHWEST SLOPE", AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P3) THE "SOUTHWEST SLOPE" INCLUDES THE VALLEYS OF THE NOATAK, KOBUK, AND SELAWIK RIVER. (P3) BETWEEN THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK AND KOBUK, THE PEAKS OF THE BROOKS RANGE ARE FROM 4500 TO 7000 FOOT. (P3) "BECAUSE OF THE POOR SURFACE DRAINAGE AND THE PERMANENTLY FROZEN GROUND WHICH UNDERLIES IT, THE COASTAL PLAIN IS COVERED WITH COUNTLESS PONDS, LAKES, AND MEANDERING RIVERS." (P5) TOWARD THE WEST, THE MOUNTAINS DRAIN INTO A NUMBER OF WESTERLY FLOWING RIVERS. (P5) THE KOBUK AND NOATAK DRAINAGES ARE BOUNDED BY RANGES OF HILLS AND MOUNTAIN THAT ARE STEEP AND HIGH ENOUGH "TO MAKE THE NOTION OF "VALLEY" CLEARLY APPLICABLE TO THEM." (P5) "THE KOBUK AND SELAWIK DRAINAGES ARE SEPARATED FROM THE YUKON RIVER SYSTEM BY LOW HILLS WHICH GRADUALLY INCREASE IN ELEVATION TOWARD THE S, WHERE THEY DIVERT THE YUKON SOUTHWARD PAST THE BASE OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA." (P5) "NORTHWEST ALASKA IS "TOPOGRAPHICALLY INTERGRATED" BY AN EASILY TRAVELED COASTLINE, SEVERAL NAVIGABLE RIVERS, AND BY A NUMBER OF MOUNTAIN PASSES. THESE FEATURES HAD EXTENSIVE INTER-REGIONAL TRAVEL RELATIVELY EASY EVEN WITH TRADITIONAL ESKIMO TECHNOLOGY, AND ALL THE MORE SO WITH THE AIRCRAFT, BOATS, AND SNOWMOBILES OF MODERN TIMES." (P6) FREEZEUP BEGINS IN THE MOUNTAIN IN SEPT, AND THE PROCESS GRADUALLY WORKS ITS WAY DOWN THE COAST. (P7) BREAKUP BEGINS FAR INLAND IN EARLY MAY, WITH FLOODING SUBSIDED AND ICE GONE BY LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE. (P7)

**** REFN 02682 B 850970
 STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION

ABST THUS THE RIVERS, LAKES, AND SEA ARE ICE COVERED HALF OF EVERY YEAR IN NW ALASKA. (P7) MOST OF THIS REGION IS COVERED WITH TUNDRA VEGETATION. THE OTHER 2 VEGETATION TYPES ARE NORTHERN BOREAL FOREST AND THE "SHRUB ZONE." (P7&8) SHRUB ZONES (WILLOW, COTTONWOOD, ALDERS) ARE FOUND ALONG RIVERS AND CREEKS FAR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF SPRUCE, INCLUDING MANY OF THOSE CROSSING THE NORTHERN COASTAL PLAIN." (P8) ON PAGE 11, FIGURE 3 IS A MAP SHOWING GENERAL LOCATIONS OF TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES IN MID-19TH CENTURY. THIS MAP IS ATTACHED AND THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ESTIMATED POPULATIONS GIVEN ON PAGE 12: 1, COLVILLE RIVER, 575; 4, UTUKOK RIVER, 200; 7, LOWER NOATAK, 300; 8, UPPER NOATAK, 450; 9, KOBUK RIVER, 975; 10 SELANIK, 950; 11, KOBUK DELTA, 275 AND; 19, KUZITRIN RIVER, 200. THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR NW ALASKA AT MID-19TH CENTURY WAS 10,050. BETWEEN 1890 AND ABOUT 1910 MANY TRADING POSTS WERE SET UP IN NW ALASKA OFTEN NEAR MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS. THESE POSTS QUICKLY BECAME FOCAL POINTS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS GREW UP AROUND EACH ONE. (P30) BETWEEN ROUGHLY 1885 AND 1920 THE UPPER NOATAK, UTUKOK, AND COLVILLE VALLEYS BECAME TOTALLY DEPOPULATED. (P31) IN 1969-70, THE NW ALASKAN ESKIMOS NUMBERED NEARLY 11,000. (P34) DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS OF THE DECADE, THERE WAS A SUBSTANTIAL SHIFT FROM DOG TEAMS TO SNOWMOBILES AS WINTER TRANSPORTATION. (P90) IN THE EARLY AND MIDDLE 19TH CENTURY, WEALTHY INLANDERS (AATIVE) SEEM TO HAVE LIVED NEAR THE UPPER REACHES OF LARGE RIVERS, AND ALL WERE FROM FAMILIES THAT SPECIALIZED IN TRADE. (P220) THIS WAS IMPORTANT BECAUSE "THEY WERE FAR ENOUGH INLAND TO GIVE THEM READY ACCESS TO PEOPLE IN THE NEXT DRAINAGE DURING THE WINTER, YET THEY COULD ALSO TRAVERSE THE ENTIRE RIVER SYSTEM ALONG WHICH THEY LIVED." (P220) BETWEEN 1940-1970 THE WIDESPREAD USE OF OUTBOARD MOTORS AND LARGE TEAMS OF FAST DOGS (LATER SNOWMOBILES) MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR PEOPLE TO CONCENTRATE RESIDENTIALLY IN A SINGLE SETTLEMENT AND STILL HUNT AND FISH OVER A WIDE AREA. (P277) IN 1970 THERE WERE 25 VILLAGES WITHIN NW ALASKA WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 5062. (P278)

**** REFN 02682 B 850970

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION

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**** REFN 02684 867962

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A 5 VOLUME STUDY OF ESKIMO ADMINISTRATION AS SEEN IN ALASKA, CANADA, GREENLAND AND LABRADOR WITH A SUMMARY VOLUME OF ANALYSIS AND REFLECTIONS. IT WAS WRITTEN BY DIAMOND JENNESS AND PUBLISHED IN 1962 BY THE ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA. EDUCATION, HEALTH AND ECONOMICS WERE THE MAJOR AREAS OF FOCUS, IN TERMS OF THE PROGRAMS INSTITUTED BY THE RULING COUNTRIES--THE U S, CANADA AND DENMARK. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDED THAT THE JOB DONE IN GREENLAND BY THE DANES WAS FOR SUPERIOR TO THE ESKIMO SITUATION ELSEWHERE. VOLUME 5, THE SUMMARY WILL BE NUMBERED AS SUFFIX 02 AND VOLUME 1, ON ALASKA WILL BE SUFFIX 01. THE OTHER 3 VOLUMES WERE NOT PERTINENT. THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND THE ALASKA NATIVE SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMPUTED FOR 9 VILLAGES IN THE KOTZEBUE-NOATAK-KOBUK REGION, TOTALLED \$791.58 PER FAMILY. THIS WAS TWICE THE INCOME THAT COULD BE EARNED FROM TRAPPING. (P41, VOL I) IN 1959.

**** REFN 02686 972

KEYH GENERAL, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS IS THE ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR'S TRAVELS IN ALASKA AS A NEWSPAPER REPORTER. SHE SPENDS A MONTH OR SO IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS. ANAKTUVUK PASS, POINT HOPE, GALENA, ATKA, BETHEL, AND ANGOON. SHE DISCUSSES LIFE IN THESE COMMUNITIES. GALENA, ON THE YUKON, AND BETHEL, ON THE KUSKOKWIM, ARE BOTH RIVER COMMUNITIES. THERE IS SOME DISCUSSION OF WATER BODIES IN THE OTHER AREAS.

**** REFN 02691 A 826964

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50

KEYH GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER

ABST A MCF CLARK PRESENTS A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE MATERIAL CULTURES OF THE KOYUKUK ATHAPASKAN INDIANS AND THE KOBUK AND NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS. THE INITIAL STUDY TOOK PLACE DURING AN 8 MO PERIOD (1961-1962) ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER, MOSTLY IN THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET, ALATNA AND EVANSVILLE. DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, THE AUTHOR INTERVIEWED INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND MADE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF THE KANUTI, ALATNA, AND SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK REGIONS OF THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE. DATA COLLECTED POST 1962 SERVES ONLY TO AMEND OR AUGMENT THE ORIGINAL DATA. IT IS NOTED THAT ABOUT 10,000 TO 14,000 YEARS OF PREHISTORY HAS BEEN RECOVERED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK SINCE 1961, ALONG THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE; PRIOR TO 1961, NOT MUCH ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK HAD BEEN DONE IN THIS AREA. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO SURVEY THE KOYUKUK CULTURE AND REVIEW EXPLANATIONS FOR TRAITS SHARED BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK, KOBUK AND NUNAMIUT PEOPLES. BOTH THE EARLY KOYUKUK INDIANS AND KOBUK ESKIMOS EXPLOITED SIMILAR RIVERINE HABITATS, INDICATING THAT SIMILAR ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATION MAY PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THEIR MATERIAL CULTURE ASSEMBLAGES; HOWEVER, IT IS DISCUSSED THAT THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN THE SIMILARITY OF MATERIAL CULTURES WERE NOT THE CONTROLLING FACTORS. (P8-11) THE KOYUKUK INDIANS AND KOBUK ESKIMOS LIVE IN A BOREAL FOREST RIVERINE HABITAT, WHILE THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS LIVE IN A MOUNTAINS TUNDRA REGION TO THE NORTH. FIGURE 1 IS A MAP INDICATING THEIR TERRITORIES OF EXPLOITATION (A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD). THE KOYUKUK TERRITORY ENCOMPASSES AREAS ALONG THE KOYUKUK, KATEEL, HUSLIA, HOGATZA, ALATNA, KANUTI AND MELDZITNA RIVERS; THE TODADOTEN AND DOSENNAUGHTEN LAKES; AND THE VILLAGES OF KOYUKUK, HUSLIA, HUGHES, ALATNA, ALLAKAKET, AND BETTLES; ALSO CARIBOU MOUNTAIN. THE UPPER KOBUK TERRITORY INCLUDES AREAS ABOUT THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER, NOUITAK LAKE, AND THE VILLAGES OF AMBLER, SHUNGNAK, AND KOBUK. THE NUNAMIUT TERRITORY ENCOMPASSES THE AREAS ABOUT THE ITIVLIK, KILLIK, ANAKTUVUK AND ITKILLIK RIVERS; THE HEADS OF THE NOATAK AND JOHN RIVERS, ITIVLIK AND TULUAK LAKES, AND THE VILLAGE OF ANAKTUVUK. (P10-18) FIGURE 2 IS A HISTORICAL MAP INDICATING THE TRIBAL REGIONS OF ALASKA (A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD). THE ESKIMO REGION INCLUDES THE COLVILLE, NOATAK, KOBUK, LOWER YUKON, LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER AREAS; SOUTHERN PART OF ILIAHNA LAKE; AND THE VILLAGES OF ST MICHAEL, AND NUSHAGAK. THE KOYUKON REGION INCLUDES THE KOYUKUK AND MIDDLE YUKON RIVER AREAS, AND THE VILLAGE OF NULATO. THE INGALIK REGION ENCOMPASSES THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER AREA. THE TANAINA REGION ENCOMPASSES THE SUSITNA RIVER AREA. THE KUTCHIN REGION INCLUDES THE CHANDALAR, PORCUPINE, AND UPPER MIDDLE YUKON RIVER AREAS, AS WELL AS BEAVER AND BIRCH CREEKS; ALSO INCLUDES FORT YUKON. THE HAN REGION INCLUDES THE UPPER YUKON AND FORTYHILE RIVER AREAS.

**** REFN 02691 B 826964

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50

KEYH GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC

TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, MINING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER

ABST THE TANANA REGION INCLUDES PART OF THE MIDDLE YUKON, AND TANANA RIVER AREAS. THE ATNA REGION ENCOMPASSES THE COPPER AND CHITTINA RIVER AREAS. THE UPPER TANANA REGION INCLUDES THE NABESNA, CHISANA, AND UPPER WHITE RIVER AREAS. AND THE EYAK REGION INCLUDES THE LOWER COPPER RIVER AREA. (P2) FIGURE 3 IS A MAP INDICATING KOYUKUK KOYUKON BAND DOMAINS ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER (CIRCA 1867-1885). FOUR BANDS ARE SHOWN, BEING: YUKON-KATEEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT ITS CONFLUENCE TO THE YUKON RIVER. (P4) (A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.) NOTE: FIGURE 2 IS A HISTORICAL MAP, WHICH THE AUTHOR ADAPTED FROM MCCLELLAN (1964). THE KOYUKUK REGION RUNS NORTHEAST ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVERS DRAINAGE FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON RIVER THROUGH THE BOREAL FOREST ZONE OF NORTH CENTRAL ALASKA TO ITS NORTHERN TERMINUS ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE. THIS ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC REGION EXTENDS FROM 65 TO 67 25 NORTH LATITUDE, AND FROM 150 TO 158 WEST LONGITUDE. THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM INCLUDES THE NORTH, MIDDLE AND SOUTH FORKS OF THE KOYUKUK AND ITS MAJOR TRIBUTARIES, THE JOHN ALATNA, AND KANUTI RIVERS NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, AND THE HOGATZA, HUSLIA, DALBI, AND KATEEL RIVERS TO THE SOUTH. THE DRAINAGE IS GENERALLY LOW, BUT IS INTERSECTED BY MOUNTAINOUS AREAS RISING 5,000 TO 6,000 FT ABOVE THE VALLEY FLOOR. THE EXTENSIVE LOWLANDS ALONG THE RIVER BASIN ARE SWAMPY AND LAKE-DOTTED IDEALLY SUITED TO WILDLIFE HABITATION, BUT GENERALLY NOT TO HUMAN HABITATION. THE ROLLING UPLANDS AND ALLUVIAL PLAINS ARE OF MODERATE ELEVATION AND MORE EXTENSIVE THAN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS. THE LARGEST MOUNTAINS OCCUR AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE RAY, TOZINA AND KANUTI RIVERS, AND ARE "RUGGED AREAS OF GRANITE PINNACLES" WITH TYPICALLY GLACIATED VALLEYS, HOWEVER ELSEWHERE THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF GLACIATION IN GEOLOGICALLY RECENT TIMES, NOR EXTENSIVE SUBAERIAL EROSION. THE AUTHOR REFERENCES EAKIN (1916) AND MENDENHALL (1902). (P9,10) PERMAFROST UNDERLIES MOST OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM, AND IS A MAJOR FACTOR IN REGULATING GROUND WATER LEVEL AND VEGETATION COVER. DURING THE SUMMER, GROUND THAW RANGES FROM DEPTHS OF 6 IN TO SEVERAL FT. SOME PLACES ARE DEVOID OF PERMAFROST, WHERE SPRUCE MAY GROW TO 2 1/2 FT IN DIAMETER. IN AREAS OF SEVERE PERMAFROST CONDITIONS, ONLY DWARF SPRUCE, WILLOW AND OTHER TYPICAL TUNDRA COVER ARE FOUND. IN THE REGION BETWEEN THE SOUTH FORK, ALATNA, AND KANUTI RIVERS ON THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, THE CHANGE FROM TAIGA FOREST TO TUNDRA-LIKE PRAIRIE IS EXTREMELY ABRUPT. THE KOYUKUK AND ITS MAJOR TRIBUTARIES FLOW SHIFT AND MEANDER THROUGH VALLEYS FORMING HORSESHOE BENDS, GRAVEL BARS, ISLANDS, AND SLOUGHS. AREAS OF TERRACING ABOVE PRESENT RIVER BEDS EVIDENCE PREVIOUS COURSES.

**** REFN 02691 C 826964

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50

KEYW GENERAL MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER

ABST RIVER EROSION IS SEVERE THROUGHOUT PERMAFROST REGIONS. RIVERS UNDERCUT THEIR BANKS DURING HIGH WATER IN AUGUST AND SPRING BREAKUP. HUNDREDS OF TONS OF BANKS ARE WASHED AWAY ANNUALLY. ISLANDS OF TREES ARE FREQUENTLY WASHED OUT AND FLOAT DOWNSTREAM CONGESTING THE RIVERS AT OTHER POINTS. IN MANY UP-RIVER AREAS, THE YEARLY SHIFT OF GRAVEL BARS HAVE NEARLY OBLITERATED THE CHANNELS AND LARGE "ROCKS STREWN ALONG THEIR COURSE MAKE RIVER TRAVEL HAZARDOUS." CHANNELS AND TOPOGRAPHIC CONFIGURATIONS ARE ALWAYS CHANGING ON THE RIVERS. IN SOME PLACES, OLDER RIVER BEDS "HORSESHOE LAKES AND BEAVER PONDS", APART FROM THE PRESENT RIVER COURSES. EITHER EXCESSIVELY HIGHBANKS OR SWAMPS ARE THE TWO MAJOR TOPOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS PERSISTING IN THE REGION BETWEEN BETTLES FIELD AND HUGHES. (P11,12) IN AREA WHERE PERMAFROST IS ABUNDANT, SEEPAGE IS PREVENTED AND SURFACES ARE USUALLY WELL WATERED. THE HEAVIEST RAINS OCCUR IN AUGUST, RESULTING IN A HIGH, TURBULENT WATER LEVEL IN RIVERS, AS WELL AS EXTREME BANK EROSION. RIVERS GENERALLY FREEZE DURING THE SECOND WEEK IN OCTOBER AND ARE SOLID ENOUGH "TO PERMIT TRAVEL BY SLED OR TO BE CROSSED BY FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLES", BY THE THIRD WEEK. RIVER ICE BREAKS UP IN THE SPRING AND BEGINS TO MOVE DOWNSTREAM REGULARLY DURING THE SECOND OR THIRD WEEK IN MAY. "SEVERAL DAYS THEREAFTER THE RIVERS ARE FREE FOR BOAT TRAVEL." (P13-14) THE TREE LINE RUNS TO ABOUT 2,000 FT IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER REGION, AND THE MAJOR TREES ARE SPRUCE, WILLOW, AND A FEW POPLAR, BIRCH, COTTONWOOD, AND ALDER. IN THE OPEN TUNDRA AREA, INTERSPERSED BETWEEN THE FORESTED AREAS AND ABOVE THE TREE LINE, GROW DWARF SPRUCE AND WILLOW, LICHENS, ARCTIC FLOWERING PLANTS, AND "NIGGER HEAD" TUSSOCKS. THE LATTER SEVERELY IMPEDES TRAVEL BY MAN OR ANIMAL. (P15) WILD RHUBARB IS FOUND NEAR ROCKY PORTIONS OF SOME OF THE RIVERS. LICORICE PLANT, WILD ONION, AND WILD PARSNIPS ARE FOUND IN SOME PARTS, AND USED AS A FOOD SUPPLEMENT BY NATIVES. BLUEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, SALMON BERRIES AND ROSES ARE FOUND IN TRANSITION ZONES. THICK

MOSS CARPETS GROW ON THE FLOORS OF FORESTED REGIONS. FUNGI AND CALDONIA OCCUR IN BURNED-OVER AND TUNDRA AREAS. FIREWEED OCCURS IN BURNED-OVER SECTIONS AND PREVIOUS VILLAGE SITES. RED TOP AND INTRODUCED GRASS GROWS ON VILLAGE HILLSIDES, AND WILD RYE GROWS ALONG THE RIVERS. (P16) THE FAUNA OF THE REGION IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL ON P 17 TO 23. MOOSE, BEAR, SHEEP, PORCUPINES, BEAVER, AND MUSKRAT ARE HUNTED FOR SUBSISTENCE. LYNX, WOLF, FOX, WOLVERINE, MINK, OTTER, MARTEN AND WEASEL ARE TRAPPED FOR THEIR PELTS.

**** REFN 02691 D 826964

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KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT AN AVERAGE OF 3 MOOSE PER FAMILY WERE TAKEN DURING THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1961, AND THAT ESCAPED DOMESTIC REINDEER ARE SOMETIMES FOUND MIXED IN CARIBOU HERDS. "FISH IS ONE OF THE MAJOR SUBSISTENCE ITEMS IN THE KOYUKUK ECONOMY" AND FISHING TAKES PLACE DURING MOST SEASONS OF THE YEAR. (P17-23) THE EAST-WEST DRAINAGE OF THE KOBUK RIVER SYSTEM FLOWS ACROSS A ROLLING MUSKEG DIVIDE TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF THE ALLAKAKET-ALATNA REGION OF THE KOYUKUK. THE SELAWIK RIVER (SOUTH OF KOBUK RIVER) AND THE NOATAK RIVER (NORTH OF KOBUK RIVER) JOIN WITH THE KOBUK RIVER TO FORM A LONG DELTA AT THE KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P23) THE UPPER KOBUK AREA PRESENTLY COMPARES TO THE SAME FLORA AND FAUNA INVENTORY AS THE KOYUKUK AREA, HOWEVER THE KOBUK DOES HAVE A LARGER SUPPLY OF SALMON. KOBUK ESKIMO SUBSISTENCE WAS BASED ON SALMON FISHING, SUPPLEMENTED WITH CARIBOU, IN EARLIER TIMES. KOYUKUK INDIAN SUBSISTENCE WAS BASED EQUALLY ON SALMON, MOOSE AND CARIBOU. (P24-25, 72) SPRUCE, BIRCH AND WILLOW GROW FAR UP THE RIVER VALLEYS ON THE SOUTH SLOPES OF THE BROOKS RANGE. (P26) MANY GLACIAL-MORAINELAKES DOT THE ANAKTUVUK VALLEY FLOOR, AND ITS CREEKS ARE "RUSHING TORRENTS" IN THE SPRING, BUT DRY THE REST OF THE YEAR. THESE CREEKS COURSE DOWN FROM ROCKY PEAKS. THE PRESENT DAY NUNAMITS MAKE THEIR HOME IN THE ANAKTUVUK PASS REGION. WET TUNDRA, MEADOW PLANTS AND WILLOW ARE TYPICAL OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE OF THE REGION. SEDGES, HEATHHOODS AND LICHENS GROW ALONG THE MOUNTAINS, WITH WILLOWS AND DWARF SPRUCE ALONG THE RIVER VALLEYS. SPRUCE, BIRCH, ALDER AND WILLOW GROW FAR UP THE RIVER VALLEYS ON THE SOUTH SLOPE. CARIBOU IS THE PRIMARY SUBSISTENCE FACTOR FOR THE NUNAMITS. (P26-29) TABLE 1 SUMMARIZES ESTIMATES OF RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF FAUNA AVAILABLE TO THE KOYUKUK INDIANS, AND KOBUK AND NUNAMIT ESKIMOS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS FOR SUBSISTENCE BASES. (P30) IN THE SPRING, KOYUKUK RIVER PEOPLES MOVE TO SPRING FISH CAMPS AND SET GILL NETS WHEN THE RIVERS AND STREAMS ARE FREE OF ICE. THEY RETURN TO THEIR VILLAGES FROM THESE CAMPS VIA BOAT OR RAFT, IN EARLY JUNE. (P46) THE SUMMER FISH CAMPS ARE LOCATED BOTH UP AND DOWN RIVER FROM THE VILLAGES. (P52) PERMANENT STRUCTURES PRESENTLY CONSTRUCTED AT THESE CAMPS INCLUDE, TENT FRAMES, DRYING SHEDS, PRIVIES, AND CANOE AND NET RACKS. (P52)

**** REFN 02691 E 826964

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, MINING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER

ABST DURING THE FALL AND WINTER, TRAPPING CAMPS ARE LOCATED UP THE SMALLER TRIBUTARIES. (P52) VILLAGE HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS ARE PREDOMINANTLY CONSTRUCTED WITH SPRUCE LOGS AND SPHNUM MOSS. WATER IS CARRIED FROM THE RIVER. (P57-61) "AIR TRAVEL HAS SUPERCEDED ALL OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE AREA, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE YEARLY RIVER BARGE SERVICE WHICH BRINGS IN THE HEAVY SUPPLIES." (P61) "THERE ARE NO ROADS AND THE NATURE OF THE TERRAIN WITH ITS MANY SWAMPS AND STREAMS PRECLUDES TRAVEL BY FOOT FOR ANY DISTANCE." (P61) THEREFORE, WATER TRANSPORTATION IS THE MOST PRACTICAL MEANS IN THE SUMMER. VARIOUS TYPES OF BOATS, CANOES AND RAFTS ARE UTILIZED. WEIRS AND BASKET TRAPS WERE USED BY THE ESKIMOS AND INDIANS FOR FISHING ON THE SMALLER TRIBUTARIES. (P68) RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, TRAPS AND SNARES ARE USED FOR HUNTING AND TRAPPING. "THE STATE OF ALASKA PAYS A FIFTY-DOLLAR BOUNTY FOR WOLVES", AND A NEARLY EQUAL SUM FOR GOOD PELTS. BOATS OR RAFTS ARE USED FOR TRANSPORTING "CATCHES" TO THE VILLAGES. (P69, 70) ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ANAKTUVUK PASS REGION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY CAMPBELL, AND BY IVING IN THE REGION BETWEEN THE PASS AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK. (P77) DIRECT CONTACT OF WHITE MAN IN THE KOYUKUK, KOBUK, AND NUNAMIT REGIONS OCCURRED BETWEEN 1884 AND 1885 WHEN EXPLORERS VENTURED INTO THE KOYUKUK REGION. GOLD PROSPECTORS FROM THE YUKON VALLEY FOLLOWED WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE KOYUKUK TERRITORY BETWEEN 1885 AND 1890. (P79) IN 1826, CAPTAIN BEECHEY DISCOVERED THE

INLET AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NOATAK, KOBUK AND SELANIK RIVERS, AND NAMED IT HOTHAM INLET. (P86) IN THE SUMMER (JUNE THRU AUGUST) THE KOYUKUK INDIANS LIVED ALONG THE BANKS OF MAJOR RIVERS WHERE SLOUGHS OR TRIBUTARIES INTERSECT THE MAIN STREAM. BASKET TRAPS WERE USED AT ENTRANCES TO SMALL STREAMS, NET USED IN QUIET EDDIES AND SLOUGHS, AND LARGE TRAPS USED IN THE MAIN CHANNEL TO CATCH FISH. THEY MOVED TO THE LAKES AND TRIBUTARIES UNTIL FREEZEUP AS FALL APPROACHED, AND THEN FISHED THROUGH THE ICE AT BREAKUP. NEAR THE END OF MAY, THEY MOVED TO SPRING FISH CAMPS ON THE CREEKS. (P91) IN THE SUMMER, KOBUK ESKIMOS LIVED IN FISH CAMPS ALONG THE RIVER AND ALSO USED GILL NETS IN EDDIES AND SLOUGHS, AND USED SEINES DURING SALMON SEASON.

**** REFN 02691 F 826964

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, MINING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER

ABST IN THE FALL, THEY WENT TO WINTER HOUSES ALONG THE RIVERBANKS NEAR SUMMER FISH CAMPS OR ON SMALLER TRIBUTARIES NEAR LARGE RIVERS, TO HUNT CARIBOU. IN WINTER THEY FISHED THROUGH THE ICE. IN SPRING, THEY MOVED TO SPRING FISH CAMPS NEAR LAKES TO HUNT CARIBOU. (P93) DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE, USUALLY FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND JUNE, JULY, THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS FISHED IN LAKES. (P94) IN GENERAL, THE KOYUKUK INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ARE MORE SEDENTARY AND DEPENDENT ON FISH AND SMALL GAME THAN THE KOBUK ESKIMOS. THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS ARE MORE DEPENDENT ON LARGE GAME (CARIBOU) AND ONLY A FEW TIMES DURING THE YEAR EXPLOIT THE MOUNTAIN LAKES AND STREAMS FOR FISH. THE KOBUK ESKIMO ARE A TRANSITION BETWEEN THE MIGRATORY HUNTING AND SEDENTARY FISHING. THEY HAVE NOT CAUGHT ENOUGH SALMON IN RECENT TIMES TO BE CLASSIFIED AS A FISH-BASED ECONOMY. (P95) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES SETTLEMENT PATTERNS ALONG THE KOYUKUK AND KOBUK RIVERS SEEM TO DEPEND ON ABUNDANCY OF EITHER FISH OR GAME. ON THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVERS, VILLAGES ARE LARGER AND LOCATED ON THE BANKS, WHERE FISH IS MORE ABUNDANT. HOWEVER, ON THE UPPER PARTS OF THE RIVERS, VILLAGES GIVE WAY TO ENCAMPMENTS LOCATED ON THE SMALLER TRIBUTARIES AND LAKES WHERE SUBSISTENCE IS BASED MORE EQUALLY ON FISH AND GAME. IN RECENT TIMES, MORE PERMANENT VILLAGES HAVE BEEN BUILT NEAR MINING CAMPS AND SUPPLY POINTS RIVER WIDE. IN THE BROOKS RANGE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE SHOWS LARGER SITES ALONG LAKES NEAR CARIBOU MIGRATORY ROUTES. (P100) LARGE POPULATIONS HAVE BEEN PROJECTED FOR INDIANS ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND ESKIMOS ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER AND IN THE BROOKS RANGE. THE FIGURES GIVEN WERE SPECULATIVE. DISEASE, ALCOHOL, AND WEAPONS SERVED AS FACTORS IN POPULATION DECREASE AFTER WHITE CONTACT. THE MIXED ANCESTRY OF THESE GROUPS IS ALSO SUBJECT TO SPECULATION. (P106-117) BOTH INDIANS AND ESKIMOS HAD HIGHLY DEVELOPED MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION SUITABLE TO THEIR ENVIRONMENTS AT THE TIME OF CONTACT. SINCE THEN, ONLY AIRPLANES AND PLYWOOD (OR SPRUCE PLANK) RIVER BOATS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS, HAVE BEEN THE MAJOR ADDITIONS. (P135) INDIANS ON THE YUKON RIVER AND KOYUKUK RIVER, AND ESKIMOS ON THE KOBUK RIVER USED CANOES; SMALL ONES WERE USED BY THE HUNTERS, AND THE LARGER ONES BY THE WOMEN.

**** REFN 02691 G 826964

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING, MINING, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER

ABST THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS USED KAYAKS OR UMIAKS. RAFTS ARE USED BY BOTH INDIANS AND ESKIMOS ALONG THE KOBUK AND KOYUKUK RIVERS FOR TRANSPORTATION, BUT ARE NOT USED BY THE NUNAMIUTS BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF WOOD AND SWIFT FLOWING MOUNTAIN STREAMS. (P138-141) ALL THREE GROUPS USED DOGSLEDS AND SNOW SHOES. (P141-147) FISHING TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT APPEAR SIMILAR BETWEEN THE THREE GROUPS, WHICH SUGGESTS TRADE COMMUNICATION. GILL NETS, BASKET TRAPS AND WEIRS, AND HOOK AND LINE HAVE BEEN USED BY ALL THREE GROUPS. THE KOYUKUK AND KOBUK WOMEN BOTH USED SEINES AND THE KOYUKUK WOMEN USED BOATS IN CONJUNCTION WITH GILL NETS. KEYHOLE TRAPS WERE USED BY BOTH KOYUKUK AND KOBUK PEOPLES. (P148-154) THE KOBUK AND NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS USED A HUNTING TECHNIQUE OF DRIVING CARIBOU INTO LAKES, WHERE THEY WERE THEN SPEARED FROM KAYAKS. THE KOYUKUK DID NOT PRACTICE THIS TECHNIQUE, ALTHOUGH THEY DID KILL BOTH CARIBOU AND MOOSE FROM CANOES IF THEY WERE FOUND ALREADY IN THE RIVERS. (P161) TABLE VIII COMPARES MATERIAL CULTURE TRAITS BETWEEN THE THREE GROUPS, DETAILS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SUMMARIZED IN THIS ABSTRACT. (P167-170) "HISTORIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DIRECT CONTACTS BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK INDIANS AND THE KOBUK AND NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS STRONGLY SUGGEST INTERCOURSE AMONG THEM WAS IN

THE NATURE OF BOTH RAID AND TRADE." (P180) TRIPS BETWEEN UPPER KOBUK ESKIMOS AND THE PEOPLES ON THE KOYUKUK OCCUR DURING WINTER WHEN DOGTEAMS CAN BE USED; "BECAUSE THERE ARE NO READILY ACCESSIBLE WATER ROUTES BETWEEN THE TWO DRAINAGE SYSTEMS UPON WHICH POWERED BOATS MAY BE RUN." (P183) "IT WAS EASY FOR THE KUTCHIN (INDIANS) TO REACH THE KOYUKUK COUNTRY BECAUSE MANY RIVERS AND STREAMS WHOSE HEADWATERS ARE IN THE EAST IN KUTCHIN TERRITORY GIVE READY ACCESS TO THE KOYUKUK." (P187) TRADING POSTS ON THE KOYUKUK AND KOBUK WERE NOT ESTABLISHED UNTIL ABOUT 1900. (P206) HOSTILITY LINES EXISTED BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK INDIANS AND THE KOYUKON INDIANS OF THE SOUTH AND EAST. HOSTILITY ALSO EXISTED BETWEEN THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS AND THE KUTCHIN INDIANS TO THE SOUTH. (P108-199) TRADE LINES WERE MORE COMPLEX; AND PRIMARILY EXISTED BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK INDIANS AND THE KOBUK ESKIMOS, NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS, AND KOYUKON INDIANS.

**** REFN 02691 H 826964
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50
 KEYW GENERAL,MAP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,HUNTING,FISHING,MINING,FREIGHT,VEGETATION,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,F LOOD,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST AT AND PRIOR TO 1885, TRADE ROUTES AND LINKS WERE WELL ESTABLISHED. THE KOBUK ESKIMOS AND THE KOYUKUK INDIANS WERE THE PRIME LINKS BETWEEN THE SUMMER TRADE FAIR AT KOTZEBUE SOUND AND THE INDIAN SUMMER FAIR AT NUKLUKHEYET AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TANANA RIVER WITH THE YUKON RIVER. THE KATEEL BAND OF THE KOYUKUK INDIANS TRADED WITH THE KOYUKON INDIANS AT THE CENTER ON NUKLUKHEYET, WHERE THEY OBTAINED FURS, AND WITH ESKIMOS ON THE NORTON SOUND AND KOBUK RIVER. THE MAIN FOCAL POINT WAS AT THE VILLAGE OF KATEEL, WHICH IN LATER TIMES, THIS TRADE POINT SHIFTED TO THE HUSLIA REGION ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. THE KOYUKON OF THE LOWER YUKON AND INNOKO RIVERS TRADED WITH ESKIMOS AT NORTON SOUND, UNALAKLEET RIVER INDIANS, WHO HAD ESTABLISHED LINKS WITH ESKIMOS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, AND OCCASIONALLY WITH THE INDIANS OF THE UPPER YUKON RIVER AT NUKLUKHEYET. THE KOBUK ESKIMOS TRADED WITH THE KOYUKUK INDIANS AT KATEEL AND AT THE CENTER OF AKISHOOK-KOSH-KUNNO ON THE KOBUK RIVER, AND WERE THE CONNECTING LINK TO THE KOTZEBUE SUMMER TRADE FAIR. OCCASIONALLY THEY TRADED WITH INDIANS NEAR NULATO AND THE LOWER YUKON RIVER, AND THE UPPER KOBUK ESKIMOS TRADED WITH THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS AND UPPER KOYUKUK INDIANS. THE NUNAMIUT TRADED WITH THE UPPER KOBUK ESKIMOS AND OCCASIONALLY WITH THOSE FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND. THEY WERE THE LINK TO ESKIMOS AT PT BARROW AND NIRLIG CENTER AT THE DELTA OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, AND ALSO TRADED WITH THE UPPER KOYUKUK INDIANS. (P199-231) INFORMANTS RELATE THAT BETWEEN 1898 TO ABOUT 1942, PROFESSIONAL ESKIMO ENTREPRENEURS FROM ALATNA MADE SEVERAL TRIPS EACH WINTER BY DOGSLED TO THE SHUNGNAK REGION ON THE KOBUK RIVER TO TRANSPORT PASSENGERS BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS, AND TO OBTAIN COASTAL PRODUCTS TO SELL TO ESKIMOS AND INDIANS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. NATIVE TRADING EXPEDITIONS BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS DECREASED IN 1898 BECAUSE SUPPLIES BECAME AVAILABLE THROUGH MINERS. (P208) TRADE BETWEEN ESKIMOS AND INDIANS HARDLY EXISTS TODAY, DUE TO THE EASE OF OBTAINING NECESSITIES AND LUXURY ITEMS FROM MAIL ORDER CATALOGUES. "NEARLY ALL GOODS TRADED OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE VILLAGE ARE SHIPPED VIA AIR FREIGHT INSTEAD OF BY DOGSLED OR BOAT." (P207) A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD WHICH INDICATES TRADE ROUTES AND CENTERS USED BY THE KOBUK, KOYUKUK, AND NUNAMIUTS IN INTERIOR NORTHERN ALASKA. (P210-211)

**** REFN 02691 I 826964
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50
 KEYW GENERAL,MAP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,HUNTING,FISHING,MINING,FREIGHT,VEGETATION,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,F LOOD,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST THE RESEARCHER, HOWEVER, FEELS THE MAP DOES NOT REFLECT INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE TEXT. SEVERAL TABLES (XI, P219; XII, P220; XIII, P223; XIV, P223; XV, P226; XVI, P227; XVII, P229; XVIII, P230) ITEMIZE GOODS TRADED BETWEEN THE TRIBES. GENERALLY, INCLUDED ARE SKINS AND FURS, UTENSILS, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHING, AND RAW MATERIALS, WITH TRINKETS, GUNS, AND ALCOHOL FROM WHITE CONTACT. BARTER WAS USED IN PRE-CONTACT TIMES, BUT TODAY, GOODS ARE PURCHASED WITH MONEY. (P231)

**** REFN 02692 A 847971
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 34 33
 KEYW GENERAL

ABST RICHARD K. NELSON'S "HUNTERS OF THE NORTHERN FOREST" IS BASED UPON FIELD RESEARCH AMONG THE KUTCHIN AND KOYUKON INDIANS OF INTERIOR SUB-ARCTIC ALASKA FROM AUG 1969 TO JULY 1970 AND FROM APRIL TO JUNE 1971, INCLUDING NINE MONTHS RESIDENCY IN THE VILLAGE OF CHALKYITSIK BY THE BLACK RIVER, A MONTH IN HUSLIA AND HUGHES, AND SUBSEQUENTLY, SIX WEEKS AMONG THE HUGHES INDIANS AND THE NORTH ALASKAN ESKIMOS. THE BOOK FOCUSES UPON "MODES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPLOITATION AMONG ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING LAND-ORIENTED TRIBES" OF THE NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN INDIANS, THE KUTCHIN. EXTENSIVE INFORMATION AND DETAILED DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE ENVIRONMENT, THE ANNUAL CYCLE OF THE KUTCHIN, THEIR HUNTING AND FISHING TECHNIQUES, KNOWLEDGE OF IMPORTANT GAME SPECIES, USES OF VEGETATION, METHODS OF TRAVEL AND NAVIGATION, TRAPPING, SNARING AND HUNTING OF FUR ANIMALS, TECHNIQUES OF WINTER TRAVEL AND SURVIVAL, FACTORS INFLUENCING SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, CULTURE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS UPON ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATION, AND A COMPARISON OF ADAPTIVE SUCCESS AMONG THE KUTCHIN AND THE NORTH ALASKAN ESKIMOS. CHALKYITSIK WAS SELECTED AS THE FOCUS FOR THE STUDY BECAUSE OF ITS DEPENDENCE UPON A LAND-BASED ECONOMY (ALLOWING FOR SOME USE OF "OUTSIDE" RESOURCES AND WAGE LABOR): IT OCCUPIED A "TYPICAL RIVER-FLATS ENVIRONMENT, DEPENDED ON MOOSE, FISH AND BEAR FOR MEAT, AND TRAPPED A WIDE VARIETY OF FUR SPECIES." IT IS ALSO SMALL (ABOUT 95 PERSONS) AND IT IS RELATIVELY ISOLATED. (P13-7) THE NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN TRIBES WERE TRADITIONALLY HUNTERS, GATHERERS, AND FISHERMEN. AFTER CONTACT WITH THE TRADERS, THEY ADDED TRAPPING TO THESE PURSUITS. ALTHOUGH THEIR TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE HAVE CHANGED, SOME GROUPS SUCH AS THE KUTCHIN, PERPETUATE THEIR TRADITIONAL LIFE-ON-THE-LAND, STALKING MOOSE, AND BEAR, FISHING THE ABUNDANT RUNS OF SALMON AND WHITEFISH, AND TRAPPING THE VALUABLE FUR BEARERS THAT INHABIT THE FOREST. IN THIS ACCOUNT THERE IS A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF WESTERN MAINS PRESENCE IN THE REGION OF THE PORCUPINE BLACK RIVERS, MOST NOTABLE BEING THE ESTABLISHMENT IN 1847 OF FORT YUKON AS A HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TRADING CENTER. IN 1850 THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY CENSUS AT FORT YUKON, INCLUDING KUTCHIN OF SIX TRIBES, TOTALLED 842 PERSONS. SHIMKIN (1955, P223) ESTIMATES THE POPULATION OF FORT YUKON AND THE SURROUNDING AREA, INCLUDING VENETIE, CHALKYITSIK, BIRCH CREEK, AND ALL OUTLAYING SETTLEMENTS, AT 500 IN 1850. THE NUMBER PLUNGED JUST AFTER WHITE CONTACT, TO ABOUT 230 IN 1879, THEN RECOVERED TO 500 AGAIN BY 1930, AND IN 1947 ROSE TO 600. AS NOTED ABOVE, THIS STUDY IS CONCERNED WITH ONLY A LIMITED PORTION OF THIS REGION. (P3-15) CHALKYITSIK IS AT THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE YUKON FLATS. THE COUNTRY DOWNSTREAM STRETCHES FLAT AND FEATURELESS TO THE HORIZON, A MAZE OF TWISTING RIVERS AND CREEKS, SLOUGHS AND THOUSANDS OF LAKES, PONDS AND WET MEADOWS. UPSTREAM THE TERRAIN BECOMES MORE IRREGULAR, FIRST SMALL HILLS, THEN LOW MOUNTAINS, AND FINALLY SOME FAIRLY RUGGED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY. THE COUNTRY NORTH AND EAST OF CHALKYITSIK IS A VAST UNINHABITED WILDERNESS.

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ABST IN THE OLD DAYS THERE WERE CABINS AND CAMPS HERE AND THERE; TODAY THERE IS NO ONE. THE BLACK AND PORCUPINE RIVERS, ARE OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO THE CHALKYITSIK PEOPLE FOR HUNTING, TRAPPING AND FISHING. (P22-23) THE GENERAL INFORMATION CHAPTER IN THIS DOCUMENT, AND ESPECIALLY THE CHAPTERS ON TRAPPING, MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE KUTCHIN MADE INTENSIVE USE OF THE WATER BODIES OF THE ENTIRE REGION BUT MOST ARE NOT IDENTIFIED, NOR ARE THEY IDENTIFIABLE, IN A WAY RELEVANT TO THIS RESEARCH PROJECT.

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**** REFN 02694 898975

LUPR 52 53

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER, CANNERY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "COOK INLET REGION INVENTORY OF NATIVE HISTORIC SITES AND CEMETERIES", 1975, IS A DOCUMENT COMPILED BY THE COOK INLET HISTORIC SITES PROJECT. THE DOCUMENT GIVES AN INVENTORY OF 220 NATIVE HISTORIC SITES AND CEMETERIES WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDRIES OF COOK INLET REGION. THE MATERIAL WAS GATHERED AND ORGANIZED BY THE COOK INLET HISTORIC SITES PROJECT BETWEEN JUN AND NOV 1975. (P111) THE HISTORICAL SITES INVENTORY LIST 3 SITES AT HALIBUT COVE ON KACHENAK BAY THAT HAD ESKIMO OR INDIAN ACTIVITY. (PP9-10) ACCORDING TO INFORMANT CLEM TILLION, 300 CHUGACHMIUT ONCE INHABITED A VILLAGE SITE ON ISMAILOF ISLAND. (P10) THE DOCUMENT NOTES THAT A CANNERY, THAT WAS IN OPERATION UNTIL 1929, WAS LOCATED ON THE COAST OF COOK INLET SEVERAL MI N OF KUSTATAN VILLAGE SITE. ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENT, THE CANNERY REPRESENTED "IMPORTANT NATIVE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY". (P108) A VILLAGE CALLED "NEW KUSTATAN" IN THE DOCUMENT IS LOCATED 9 MI N ALONG THE COAST OF COOK INLET FROM "OLD KUSTATAN" VILLAGE. "NEW KUSTATAN" WAS INHABITED AROUND 1928 BUT IS NOT PRESENTLY INHABITED PERMANENTLY. THE DOCUMENT SAYS A CANNERY MAY HAVE BEEN LOCATED HERE. (P109) IN 1898 A USGS EXPEDITION LED BY EDWARD SPURR EXPLORED AND MAPPED SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF A HISTORIC ROUTE NOW CALLED THE IDITAROD TRAIL. THE HISTORIC SITES PROJECT SAYS "THIS HISTORIC TRAIL FOLLOWS A NATURAL ROUTE BETWEEN THE SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL REGION AND INTERIOR AREAS. FOR MANY YEARS THIS WAS THE MAJOR TRAIL TO INTERIOR MINING DISTRICTS. THE IDITAROD TRAIL ROUTE ENTERS THE COOK INLET REGION FROM THE N VIA RAINY DAY PASS. IT DESCENDS THE SKWENTNA RIVER AND YENTNA RIVER TO THE SUSITNA STATION AREA, WHERE OTHER TRAILS TO THE NORTH AND TO UPPER INLET AREAS COULD BE PICKED UP. THE WINTER TRAIL SKIRTS THE UPPER INLET VIA KNIK TO THE SHIP CREEK AREA. HERE THE ROUTE FANS OUT THROUGH PASSES IN THE CHUGACH RANGE TO TURNAGAIN ARM AND PORTAGE, LINKING WITH TRAILS TO THE KENAI PENINSULA AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. (P87)

**** REFN 02697 962

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4387

KEYW GENERAL, MAP

ABST REFERENCE IS ARCHEOLOGY OF THE YAKUTAT BAY AREA, ALASKA BY FREDERICA DE LUGUNA AND OTHERS--1964. THE STUDY PERIOD WAS FROM 1949 TO 1962 BY MANY RESEARCHERS AND WRITERS. FOUR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE ANKAU AREA (ATTACHED MAP 4, NOS 14, 15, 16, 17), MAY BE CONSIDERED AS BEING ON EITHER SALT OR FRESH WATER. NO 14, THE SITE OF THE RUSSIAN POST, NOVA ROSSIYSK (1796-1805) WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE CONTAINED "SEVEN BUILDINGS, DEFENDED BY A STOCKADE, AND FIVE OTHERS OUTSIDE. NO 15 WAS A FORMER KWAKQWAN VILLAGE, "ON THE LAKE" AT THE MIDDLE OF THE OCEAN SIDE OF ADA LAKE. THE OCCUPANTS DIED IN A SMALL POX EPIDEMIC OF 1836-1839. THE SITE WAS AFTERWARD USED AS A FISHING CAMP UNTIL FAIRLY RECENTLY. NO 16, THE STREAM CONNECTING AKA AND SUMMIT LAKES WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN A CANAL "DUG BY SLAVES" WHICH PROBABLY MEANS IT WAS DEEPEINED OR WIDENED AT SOME POINT. A SHALLOW CHANNEL UP WHICH CANOES WERE TRACKED AT LOW WATER AND POLED AT HIGH WATER WAS FORMED. A VILLAGE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE STREAM AND AKA LAKE WAS OCCUPIED BY EVAK-SPEAKING INDIANS WHO WERE KILLED BY THE TLINGIT TEQWEDI. NO 17 IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN A TLINGIT VILLAGE OF "TOWN ON THE HILL". IT WAS FIRST OCCUPIED BY EVAK SPEAKERS AND LATER BY THE KWAKQWAN, WHO ALL DIED IN THE SMALL POX EPIDEMIC OF 1836-39. (P23-24) MAPS 3 AND 4 SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES ARE ATTACHED.

**** REFN 02698 890914
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, ROUTE, MAP, SPRING

ABST L F JONES WORKED AMONG THE TLINGITS OF SE ALASKA AS A MISSIONARY FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS AND WROTE THIS AMATEUR ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE HABITS, BELIEFS, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE-STYLE OF THESE PEOPLE TO ALLAY MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THEM. THE BOOK, PUBLISHED IN 1914, IS PATERNALISTIC AND ETHNOCENTRIC, AND LACKS HARD DATA, BEING MORE CONCERNED WITH THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVES AND THE UPLIFTING INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH. IN CHAPTERS ON INDUSTRIES, THE COMMUNITY, AND FOOD, PLUS SOME OTHER SCATTERED REFS, SOME USEFUL STATEMENTS ARE MADE ABOUT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHITE IMPACTS. THERE IS NO FREEZEUP ALONG SE COAST. (P20) THESE MARITIME PEOPLE DERIVE BASIC SUSTENANCE FROM THE SEA (P26) OR FROM SALE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS TO WHITES AND WORKING IN WHITE-OWNED CANNERIES AND MINES (JUNEAU AND TREADWELL) (P72-74) DURING KLONDIKE RUSH. (TLINGIT) PEOPLE PACKED GOODS OVER CHILKOOT PASS AND WHITE PASS TRAILS (P75), BUT THE WHITE IMPACTS AND OCCUPATION OF THAT TIME DESTROYED CHILKAT TRIBES CONTROL OF COASTAL-INTERIOR TRADE WITH THE STICK (INTERIOR) INDIANS. (P82) SALMON, THE MOST IMPORTANT FOOD SOURCE ARE GAFF-HOOKED OR NETTED IN SHALLOW STREAMS (P103), AND GREAT MASSES OF CANDLE-FISH (OOLIKAN) ARE SCOOPED OUT OF RIVERS WITH DIP NETS IN SPRING. (P104-105) THERE IS GENERAL MENTION OF MINERAL AND HOT SPRINGS USED BY INDIANS, 20 MI S OF SITKA AND NEAR HOONAH AND KILISNOO, FOR "CURES," ESPECIALLY RHEUMATISM. (P227) ON A MOUNTAIN TOP BACK OF KLUCKWAN VILLAGE "THERE IS A LAKE WHICH IS A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF HYSTERIES AND MYTHS". (P191) A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 02699 891
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, CANNERY, ECONOMY

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "LOST HERITAGE OF ALASKA", WAS WRITTEN BY POLLY AND LEON GORDON MILLER. NO DATE IS GIVEN. THE DOCUMENT DISCUSSES THE HISTORY OF ALASKA BEGINNING WITH VITUS BERING, AND CONTINUES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE ART OF THE NATIVES, PARTICULARLY THOSE FROM THE SOUTHEAST. THE AUTHORS STATE THAT BY 1891 THERE WERE 37 CANNERIES OWNED BY ABSENTEE CALIFORNIA CAPITAL AND ESTIMATED IN VALUE AT \$2,786,929 WHICH WERE OPERATING WITH ILLEGAL BARRICADES AND TRAPS ALONG RIVER MOUTHS AND PASSAGES THAT SEASONALLY RAN RICH WITH SALMON. (P199)

**** REFN 02701 895929
LUPR 20 30

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, ECONOMY, PHOTO

ABST IN HER GENERAL REVIEW OF ALASKAN HISTORY AND HER OWN EXPERIENCES, RECOUNTED IN HER BOOK "UNCLE SAM'S ATTIC: ALASKA", MARY LEE DAVIS NOTES THE FOLLOWING ABOUT THE COSTS OF LIVING: "IN NOME STAMPEDE DAYS, A STEAK COST SEVEN DOLLARS, AN APPLE ONE, AND A BUNK FIVE. IN EARLY FAIRBANKS, SANDWICHES WERE A DOLLAR, TINY "TIN" YUKON STOVES FIFTY DOLLARS, AND BAKING POWDER BISCUIT SOLD FOR TWO DOLLARS A DOZEN. NOME, EVEN WITH SEA-FREIGHT, PAID FORTY DOLLARS A TON FOR COAL IN 1921, BUT WHEN FAIRBANKS GOT THE RAILROAD AND TIED UP WITH THE NENANA COAL BEDS, COAL SOLD WITH US FOR NINE DOLLARS SCREENED LUMP AND SEVEN-FIFTY FOR RUN-OF-MINE. THE RAILROAD BROUGHT THE LOCAL PRICE OF MILK DOWN FROM THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS A QUART, TO TWENTY-FIVE." (P330-339)

SHE ALSO NOTES THAT "WHEREAS THE PER CAPITA POSTAL DEPOSIT IN NEW YORK IS ONLY \$295, IN FAIRBANKS, IT IS \$907." THE ONE AND ONLY FAIRBANKS BANK CHARGED "TWO BITS ON OUTSIDE CHEQUES AND TWO PER CENT A MONTH AS ORDINARY INTEREST." AND, ALWAYS ADDED TO THE HIGH COST OF OCEAN FREIGHT WAS THE HIGH COST OF LAND CARRIAGE, FROM FIFTY CENTS A POUND UP TO UNCONSCIONABLE FIGURES. SHELDON JACKSON TELLS US THAT IN '95 AND '96, HONGREL INDIAN DOGS FOR HAULING FREIGHT ON THE YUKON COST A HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, AND TWENTY CENTS A POUND WAS PAID FOR A THIRTY MILE HAUL." (P341-342) DISCUSSING AGRICULTURE, SHE WRITES THAT ONE-MAN FARMING ALLOWS FOR SAVING "THE \$125 HE WOULD HAVE TO PAY A "HAND". CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES ARE HIGH, \$30 TO \$35 A TON. FREIGHT ON BUILDING MATERIALS FROM SEATTLE, AND THAT THERE IS A LOCAL MARKET IS PROVED BY SHIPMENTS FROM THE PORT OF SEATTLE, BEFORE THE TANANA FARMS TOOK TO SUPPLYING LOCAL NEEDS (WHICH THEY DO NOT EVEN YET COMPLETELY DO); 982 TONS OF HAY; 1,187 TONS OF OATS, 241 TONS OF FLOUR, 4,674 CASES OF EGGS, 20,000 POUNDS OF COLD-STORAGE POULTRY, AS WELL AS BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS." SHE QUOTES "M. E. (WHO) WAS WRITING NOT SO VERY LONG AGO" THAT LAST YEAR IN THE TANANA VALLEY ALONE FARMERS "CULTIVATED 1,599 ACRES OF LAND, CLEARED 141 NEW ACRES, SUMMER-FOLLOWED 180 ACRES AND WILL CULTIVATE 2000 ACRES THIS YEAR, AND ARE ADDING 400 TO 500 ACRES TO CULTIVATION YEARLY. LAST YEAR THEY RAISED AND SOLD AT THE HIGHEST PRICES THE PRODUCTS WERE EVER SOLD FOR IN THE OPEN MARKET: VEGETABLES-500 TONS FROM 100 ACRES, OAT HAY-1,026 TONS FROM 1,036 ACRES. GRAIN-OATS AND BARLEY, 1,270 BUSHELS FROM 28 ACRES. WHEAT-3,516 BUSHELS FROM 183 ACRES. THEIR WHEAT THIS YEAR AVERAGED 19 BUSHELS PER ACRE AND THEIR OATS AND BARLEY 45 BUSHELS PER ACRE. FOR THE POTATOES RAISED IN THIS VALLEY OF SILENT MEN THEY RECEIVED \$40,000." (P346-347) A HOMESTEADER, LIVING ALONE, "CAN LIVE ON LESS THAN FORTY DOLLARS IN CASH A MONTH. MANY LIVE ON LESS, IF THERE ARE TWO PARTNERS. TWO ROOM CABINS RENTED FOR BUT TEN TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS A MONTH WHEN WE FIRST WENT TO FAIRBANKS. A LARGE LOG CABIN FOR FORTY DOLLARS. AVERAGE CLERKS WAGE IN FAIRBANKS IS \$175 A MONTH." AND SHE NOTES HOW EASY IT IS TO LIVE OFF THE COUNTRY. (P348-350) OTHER DATA IS INCLUDED ON MINERALS, FISHING AND FURS AND TIMBER THAT IS GENERALIZED ABOUT ALL OF ALASKA. (P389-392) PHOTOS OF DREDGES, FAIRBANKS AREA, NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED. (P143)

**** REFN 02702 970
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
 ABST BY NORMA SPRING, "ALASKA: THE COMPLETE TRAVEL BOOK" WRITTEN IN 1970 IS AN UP-TO-DATE COLLECTION OF ANECDOTES AND TRAVEL INFORMATION ON REGIONS OF THE STATE; SOME HISTORICAL INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

**** REFN 02703 880966
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,PHOTO,MINING,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION
 ABST ALASKA, PIONEER STATE BY NORMA SPRING IS ESSENTIALLY A TOURIST ORIENTED DOCUMENT WRITTEN FOR THOSE PEOPLE CONSIDERING TRAVEL TO ALASKA FROM OTHER AREAS. THIS DOCUMENT MENTIONS HOW "OFFSHOOTS" OF THE ARCTIC ESKIMOS ARE FOUND AWAY FROM THE COAST IN LARGE RIVER VALLEYS TO THE SOUTH. (P22) A DWELLING NEARLY 4,000 YEARS OLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE KOBUK RIVER, 100 MILES FROM THE BERING SEA. (P148) THE BANKS OF THE NOATAK RIVER PROVIDE HABITAT FOR SOME OF THE NORTHERN MOST TREES, "SOME STUNTED SPRUCE". (P45) IN REFERENCE TO THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKE THE AUTHOR STATES, "THE SANDELON IS CUT IN SOME PLACES BY A HUNDRED-AND TWO HUNDRED-FOOT DEEP MINIATURE GRAND CANYONS, WHERE STREAMS HAVE ERDED DOWN TO THE PREERUPTION GROUND LEVEL." (P61) IN 1902 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED NEAR FAIRBANKS, BOOING THE ACCESS TOWN OF VALDEZ. THE VALDEZ TRAIL TO FAIRBANKS WAS FORERUNNER OF RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. (P215) THE AUTHOR SAYS CREVASSES ON THE, "VALDEZ GLACIER TRAIL, STILL HOLD COUNTLESS MEN AND HORSES AND TONS OF EQUIPMENT, LOST IN THE MAD GOLD-SCRAMBLE." (P139) ON P 207 A PHOTO OF A GOLD DREDGE IS FOUND ON CRIPPLE CREEK, THOUGH THE DOCUMENT DOES NOT SPECIFY WHICH CRIPPLE CREEK THIS IS NOR WHICH AREA IT IS IN. (P207) IN 1880 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT SILVER BOW BASIN BY JOE JUNEAU AND DICK HARRIS. TOWN OF JUNEAU GREW AT THE SITE. (P214) DATE OF PUBLICATION 1966.

**** REFN 02704
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02706 968
 LUPR 80

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS 124 PAGE DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY ELSA PEDERSEN IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, INDUSTRY, NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF ALASKA. (P1) THIS WAS WRITTEN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND MUCH OF THE INFORMATION IS VERY GENERAL IN NATURE. THE DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1968. MAJOR EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ALASKA ARE DISCUSSED THROUGHOUT THE DOCUMENT. MAJOR COMMUNITIES AND INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ECONOMICS OF ALASKA ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. HOWEVER, SINCE MUCH OF THE INFORMATION IS VERY GENERAL IN NATURE AND WAS WRITTEN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, IT IS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ABSTRACT. IT IS THE OPINION OF THE ABTRACTOR THAT ITS INCLUSION WOULD NOT ADD TO THE QUALITY OF THIS ABSTRACT.

**** REFN 02709 974

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,PHOTO,GENERAL,LAKE,RIVER,RECREATION,RIVER BASIN

ABST "ALASKA," EDITED BY DOROTHY KRELL IS A PICTORAL INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA DIVIDING THE STATE INTO SIX REGIONS. THE INTERIOR IS DRAINED BY THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS WHICH WIND THROUGH THIS REGION TO THEIR OULETS AT THE BERING SEA. (P8) MANY OF THE LAKES IN THE NATANUSKA VALLEY ARE LINED WITH VACATION HOMES AND ARE POPULAR SUMMER AND WINTER PLAYGROUNDS FOR ANCHORAGE RESIDENTS. (P107) A PHOTO ON P 164 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "REWARDS ARE GREAT FOR THE FISHERMEN WHO MADE THE SNOW-FED STREAMS AND CRYSTAL-CLEAR LAKES OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA." "ALASKA" WAS PUBLISHED IN 1974.

**** REFN 02710 A 880972

LUPR 60 52 31

KEYW GENERAL,MINING,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,ROUTE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED
TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST TITLE OF THE DOCUMENT IS "ALASKA'S ABANDONED TOWNS: CASE STUDIES FOR PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION". THREE TOWNS ARE EXAMINED; PORCUPINE, CHICKALOON AND IDITAROD. THE DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA, DIVISION OF PARKS. THE AUTHOR IS LINDA KAY THOMPSON, A GRADUATE STUDENT IN GEOGRAPHY, WHO DID THE RESEARCH IN 1972. SHE WAS PLACED WITH THE ALASKA DIVISION OF PARKS AS A HUMANITIES INTERN BY THE WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION. THE PORCUPINE MINING DISTRICT IS LOCATED IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA, NEAR THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE KLEHINI RIVER WHICH DRAINS INTO THE CHILKAT INLET. PORCUPINE CREEK AND ITS HEADWATERS, NCKINLEY AND CAHOON CREEKS HAVE BEEN THE MAJOR GOLD PRODUCING STREAMS IN THE DISTRICT. THESE THREE STREAMS BEGIN AT ELEVATIONS OVER 3,000 FT AND ARE PART OF A DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR A SERIES OF ALPINE GLACIERS TO THE SOUTH. STREAM GRADIENTS ARE STEEP, AVERAGING A 200 FOOT DROP IN ALTITUDE PER MILE OF FLOW AND THE MOUNTAIN STREAMS HAVE CUT DEEP CANYONS INTO THE HILLSIDES". (P8) "TOPOGRAPHY OF THE AREA IS CHARACTERIZED BY STRONG RELIEF AND MUCH OF IT HAS GLACIALLY DEVELOPED FEATURES. IT HAS A SMOOTHED ASPECT UP TO AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 3,000 FEET, MARKING THE LEVEL REACHED BY ICE DURING EARLIER PERIODS OF GLACIATION. ABOVE THAT ALTITUDE, THERE ARE MORE RUGGED RIDGES AND PEAKS. THE AVERAGE ELEVATION OF THE SUMMITS IS ABOUT 5,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL." (P8) VEGETATION IN THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT CONSIST OF DENSE FORESTS OF SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK WITH SOME CEDAR AND PINE. NEAR STREAMS IN THE VALLEY BOTTOMS COTTONWOODS ARE ABUNDANT. ALDERS AND DEVIL'S-CLUB GENERALLY FORM A DENSE UNDERGROWTH. THE TIMBERLINE ELEVATION IS ABOUT 2,500 FT. (P10) THE TOWN OF PORCUPINE IS LOCATED BETWEEN PORCUPINE CREEK AND BEAR CREEK ABOUT A HALF MILE ABOVE THEIR CONFLUENCE WITH THE KLEHINI RIVER. BEAR CREEK IS A LOCAL NAME NOT SHOWN ON USGS MAPS. THE TOWN OF PORCUPINE HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CENTER FOR GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY WAS BASED SOLELY ON MINING. (P21) "AT ONE TIME IT HAD A SALOON, STORE, MESS HALL, WAREHOUSE, STABLE AND OTHER STRUCTURES AND BUSINESSES." (P26) IN 1972 THERE WERE FOUR MINERS LIVING IN PORCUPINE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. (P24) IN THIS REGION, PLACER MINING OPERATIONS CAN BE CARRIED OUT FROM EARLY MAY UNTIL LATE OCTOBER. (P10) SEVERE FLOODING OCCURRED IN 1906 AND 1915 CAUSING MAJOR DAMAGE TO MINING OPERATIONS IN THE AREA. (P15) THE FLOOD OF 1906 CAUSED LARGE OPERATIONS TO BE DISCONTINUED FROM 1907 TO 1909.

**** REFN 02710 B 880972

LUPR 60 52 31

KEYW GENERAL,MINING,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,ROUTE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED
TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP

ABST THERE IS DEFINITE CONFUSION IN THE TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT WITH REGARD TO THE DOLLAR VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCTION

FROM 1898 (FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON BOULDER CREEK AND PORCUPINE CREEK) TO 1916, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN AT LEAST ONE MILLION AND POSSIBLY SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS. (P15) IN 1918 THE DISTRICT WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACER MINING AREAS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. (P17) MINING HAS CONTINUED IN THE DISTRICT, SOMETIMES VIGOROUSLY, SOMETIMES AT A LOW EBB. THERE WERE AT LEAST FOUR SMALL ACTIVE MINING OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT IN 1972. THESE OPERATIONS WERE APPARENTLY IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF PORCUPINE CREEK AND NO INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ABOUT OTHER AREAS IN THE DISTRICT. THE CHILKAT INDIANS INHABITED THE PORCUPINE AREA PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE WHITE MAN. THESE INDIANS USED A SECRET TRAIL, WHICH BELONGED TO THE TRIBE, TO TRADE WITH THE INTERIOR INDIANS. APPARENTLY THIS SECRET CHILKAT TRAIL WAS DISCOVERED BY A MAN NAMED EDMUND BEAN IN 1880. LATER, THE TRAIL WAS DEVELOPED AS A COMMERCIAL ROUTE TO THE INTERIOR BY A MAN NAMED JOHN DALTON AND IT BECAME KNOWN AS THE DALTON TRAIL. DALTON'S TRADE ROUTE LED FROM PYRAMID HARBOR ALONG THE CHILKAT AND KLEHINI RIVERS, THROUGH WHAT WAS LATER TO BECOME THE PORCUPINE MINING DISTRICT, CROSSED THE BORDER INTO CANADA AND EVENTUALLY ENDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NORDENSKIOLD RIVER. DALTON MAINTAINED TWO TRADING POSTS ON THE TRAIL AND LATER A THIRD ONE IN PORCUPINE. (P10-13) THE TRAIL SOON BECAME CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING WAGON TRAFFIC. CATTLE AND REINDEER WERE MOVED OVER IT TO DAWSON. "IT WAS BY FAR THE EASIEST ROUTE TO THE INTERIOR, ALTHOUGH IT WAS THE LONGEST." (P12) GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON PORCUPINE CREEK BY A PARTY MOVING ALONG THE DALTON TRAIL IN 1898. AN ALTERNATE SUMMER TRAIL CALLED THORP'S TRAIL PARALLELED (MORE OR LESS) THE DALTON TRAIL AND WENT AT LEAST AS FAR AS PORCUPINE CREEK. THORP'S TRAIL WAS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND FOLLOWED THE EAST BANK OF THE CHILKAT RIVER TO A POINT ABOVE THE KLEHINI RIVER WHERE IT CROSSED THE CHILKAT AND FOLLOWED THE NORTH BANK OF THE KLEHINI. (P13) BY 1916, A GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN HAINES AND PORCUPINE VIA KLUKWAN. THIS ROAD PROBABLY FOLLOWED THORP'S TRAIL TO KLUKWAN BUT BEYOND KLUKWAN IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE ROAD WAS ON THE NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE OF THE KLEHINI RIVER. THIS ROAD PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN DEVELOPMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS IN LATER YEARS: IT LOWERED THE COST OF SUPPLIES AND PERMITTED HEAVY EQUIPMENT TO BE BROUGHT IN FOR THE HYDRAULIC PLANTS AT THE MINES. (P14) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT TODAY (1972) PORCUPINE "CAN BE REACHED IN A FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE BY TAKING THE PORCUPINE CUTOFF FROM THE HAINES HIGHWAY". A SHORT LANDING STRIP BUILT AT PORCUPINE BY LOCAL MINERS IN 1953 IS NO LONGER MAINTAINED. (P20)

**** REFN 02710 C 880972

LUPR 60 52 31

KEYW GENERAL MINING, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP

ABST IN THE AREA OF THE HATANUSKA COAL FIELD "THE LAND IS DENSELY TIMBERED WITH A SMALL BUT FAIRLY UNIFORM GROWTH OF COTTONWOOD, SPRUCE, ASPEN, BIRCH, ALDER AND WILLOW. THIS EXTENDS THROUGHOUT THE VALLEY UP TO AN ELEVATION OF 2,000 FT. FROM THAT ELEVATION THE TIMBER THINS OUT UNTIL TREE LINE AT APPROXIMATELY 2,800 FT". (P29) PROSPECTORS FIRST LEARNED OF COAL IN THE REGION FROM THE INDIANS IN 1894. ARMY EXPLORATION PARTIES TRAVERSED THE REGION IN 1898 AND 1899. (P29) BY 1906 "A GOOD HORSE TRAIL LED FROM KINIK TO THE COAL FIELDS. (P30) IN 1914, THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD WHICH PASSED THROUGH ANCHORAGE AND REACHED CHICKALOOON ON OCTOBER 24, 1917. (P31-32) IN 1917, PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON ISSUED A PROCLAMATION CREATING A 7,680 ACRE COAL RESERVE IN THE HATANUSKA VALLEY. (P32) "BETWEEN 1921 AND 1922 THE NAVY SPENT \$1,000,000 ON A COAL WASHING STATION IN SUTTON." (P35) IN 1958, THE COAL RESERVE PROCLAMATION OF 1917 WAS REVOKED BY CONGRESS AND THE LAND REVERTED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN. (P38) VEGETATION IN THE IDITAROD MINING DISTRICT IS MAINLY ALDER AND WILLOW WITH SCATTERED ASPEN, SPRUCE AND TANARAK. ALTHOUGH THE TIMBERLINE ELEVATION IS ABOUT 2000 FT THE LAND IS ONLY SPARSELY TIMBERED BECAUSE OF POORLY DRAINED SOILS. LARGE TIMBER WAS CUT OFF FOR USE IN EARLY MINING ACTIVITIES; OLD TAILINGS ARE NOW COVERED WITH WILLOW. (P44) FREEZEUP, FOR LARGER STREAMS, GENERALLY OCCURS IN LATE OCTOBER AND BREAKUP IN EARLY MAY. (P44) "DURING 1910 THERE WAS ALSO A FLOATING POPULATION OF ABOUT 1,000 MEN IN THE (IDITAROD) DISTRICT, TEMPORARILY CAMPED ALONG THE RIVERS AND CREEKS." (P46-47) THE PEAK YEAR FOR GOLD MINING ACTIVITY WAS 1912. A TOTAL OF 29 CLAIMS ON 8 CREEKS WERE BEING ACTIVELY MINED. THIRTY-SIX HYDRAULIC (?) PLANTS WERE BEING OPERATED. TWENTY-TWO CLAIMS HAD STEAM MACHINERY AND 13 WERE WORKED BY HAND. (P47) THE ANNUAL VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION FOR THE IDITAROD MINING DISTRICT FROM 1910 TO 1920 IS AS FOLLOWS: 1910-\$502,279; 1911-\$2,511,273; 1912-\$3,518,313; 1913-\$1,865,769; 1914-\$2,065,849; 1915-\$2,055,337; 1916-\$1,956,589; 1917-\$1,509,105; 1918-\$1,249,000; 1919-\$730,937; 1920-\$508,954. (P55) AFTER THE IDITAROD AND OPHIR DISTRICTS WERE DISCOVERED, THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION CONSTRUCTED A WINTER DOGSLED TRAIL FROM SEWARD, ON THE KENAI PENINSULA TO NONE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4391

**** REFN 02710 D 880972
 LUPR 60 52 31
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP
 ABST THE TRAIL PASSED THROUGH KINIK, RAINEY PASS, OPHIR AND IDITAROD. THE TRAIL BECAME KNOWN AS THE IDITAROD TRAIL. AN ALTERNATE LAND ROUTE TO THE IDITAROD DISTRICT WAS VIA VALDEZ AND FAIRBANKS. (P50) "THE FIRST AIRPLANE LANDED IN THE IDITAROD DISTRICT BETWEEN 1925 AND 1926." THE AIRPLANE TOOK OVER IN THE LATE 1920'S AND ROADHOUSES THAT HAD CATERED TO DOGTEAM TRAVEL WENT OUT OF BUSINESS. (P57) IDITAROD WAS THE SECOND MOST PRODUCTIVE PLACER MINING DISTRICT IN THE YUKON REGION IN THE EARLY 1930'S. "PRODUCTION CONTINUED HIGH UNTIL A GOVERNMENT ORDER CLOSED ALL GOLD MINES IN 1942." (P60)

**** REFN 02711 969970
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACTED REPORT ON A ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE SYSTEM: VALDEZ TO HOGAN'S ARM, HEADED BY WILLIAM B WORKMAN. NO SITES OF ARCHEOLOGICAL VALUE WERE FOUND ALONG THE ROUTE, BUT THE METHODS AND PROCEDURES WERE STILL RECORDED. SETTLEMENT OF THE ATNA INDIANS WERE MAINLY TO BE FOUND CONCENTRATED NEAR OR ALONG THE MAJOR WATERWAYS. (P5)

**** REFN 02713 911975
 LUPR 52 53
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING, MINING, ROUTE, FREIGHT
 ABST NEIL AND ELIZABETH JOHANSEN WROTE A THOROUGH GUIDE CALLED EXPLORING ALASKA'S PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ITS FIORDS, ISLANDS, GLACIERS AND WILDLIFE. IT PRIMARILY DEALS WITH MARINE AND COASTAL MATTERS. IT DISCUSSES THE PORTS OF VALDEZ, WHITTIER AND CORDOVA AS WELL AS THE COVER AND BAYS SAFE FOR SMALL BOAT ANCHORING. ON PAGE 67, "LOGS FROM PORT WELLS AREA ARE TOWED TO WHITTIER AND THEN SHIPPED TO ANCHORAGE." ON PAGE 148, "NATIVES, RUSSIAN FUR TRAPPERS AND GOLD SEEKERS USED THIS 600 FT HIGH PASS (PORTAGE) FOR TRAVEL BETWEEN TURN AGAIN ARM AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. TODAY THE RETREAT OF PORTAGE GLACIER AND ENSUING CREATION OF PORTAGE LAKE HAVE MADE THIS ROUTE ALMOST IMPASSABLE?" ON PG 149, "PORTAGE PASS WAS USED BY GOLD SEEKERS AND AS A MAIL ROUTE DURING THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES, PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF PORT AND RAIL FACILITIES AT SEWARD." ON PAGE 147, "THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD SPUR BETWEEN WHITTIER AND PORTAGE PROVIDED AN ALTERNATE DEEPWATER PORT TO SEWARD" WHITTIER IS AN IMPORTANT TRANSHIPMENT PORT AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF FREIGHT ARE TRANSFERRED FROM SHIP TO RAIL. (P149) AND (P150) CORDOVA WAS THE SALTHATER TERMINUS OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (P190) FOR THE 2 DECADES FOLLOWING 1911, RAILROAD HAULED COPPER ORE FROM KENNECOTT MINES TO SHIPS AT CORDOVA. (P190) CORDOVA WAS AN IMPORTANT FISHING PORT BY 1938. (P190) THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD HAD COMPLETED 71 MILES OF TRACKING STARTING FROM SEWARD BY 1915 AND THE ROUTE WAS COMPLETED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FAIRBANKS IN 1923. (P20) "THE IDITAROD TRAIL, A WINTER ROUTE TO NOME AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA, HAD ITS SOUTHERN TERMINUS AT SEWARD. DOGTEAMS PULLED SLEDS TO AND FROM GOLD MINING CAMPS NEAR COOK INLET AND ON TO ALASKA INTERIOR. FOR MANY YEARS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, SEWARD REMAINED THE BUSIEST PORT IN ALASKA." (P204 AND 201)

**** REFN 02714 974
 LUPR 42
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION
 ABST DONALD E DUMOND REPORTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA DURING THE 1974 SEASON, WITH SPECIFIC FOCUS ON THE SITES LYING WITHIN THE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS OF THE NAKNEK AND UGASHIK RIVERS.

**** REFN 02717 903
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 36
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER
 ABST BY 1903, THE AUTHORS NOTED, GOLD PRODUCTION TOTALED \$225,000 FOR THE 264 MINERS ON MADE CREEK, WALKER FORK,

FRANKLIN GULCH, CANYON, AND OTHER FORTY MILE TRIBUTARIES. (P10) THE AUTHORS NOTED THE "DEVELOPMENT AND SPREAD OF FREIGHT LINES INTO THE RIVER FROM EAGLE, DAWSON, AND FORTY MILE". (P10) "ON THE FORTY MILE, ALMOST ALL CREEKS OF ANY SIZE HAD A CABIN SOMEWHERE IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOUTH, AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER." (P14) THE TITLE OF THIS DOCUMENT WAS "A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE FORTY MILE RIVER" BY WENDELL BELL AND MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

**** REFN 02710 A 893973

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY

ABST THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN TO DOCUMENT THE HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORTY MILE RIVER AS SUPPORT FOR THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY. ALL STREAMS IN THE AREA CAN BE FORDED ON FOOT AT ORDINARY WATER STAGES. RUNOFF IS QUICK AS MOST GROUND IS PERMANENTLY FROZEN. THE MANY VALLEYS OF THE AREA HAVE BEEN SHAPED BY THE STREAMS THAT FLOW THROUGH THEM. THEY ARE TYPICALLY DEEP AND NARROW. VEGETATION IS LARGE SPRUCE TREES PRIMARILY WITH SOME ASPEN AND BIRCH. THICKETS OF WILLOWS AND ALDERS LINE THE STREAM BANKS. HIGHER RIDGES ARE COVERED WITH THICK MOSS. (P2-4) MOST, IF NOT ALL, THE VALLEYS WITH PRODUCTIVE PLACERS WERE LOCATED WITHIN 10 YEARS AFTER THE MINOR STAMPEDE OF 1893. (P10) IN 1893, THE CREEKS IN THE FORTY MILE DISTRICT, INCLUDING FORTY MILE, NUGGET, PIKER AND FRANKLIN GULCHES, DAVIS CREEK AND BETTLES MINE WERE INHABITED BY 116 MINERS WHO HAD PRODUCED \$68,000 GOLD. (P11) BY 1894 GOLD PRODUCTION IN FORTY MILE AREA ROSE TO \$400,000. (P12) BY 1895 THE POPULATION IN THE FORTY MILE AREA WAS \$600, AND GOLD PRODUCTION FELL TO \$300,000. IN 1896 700 MEN WORKED THE GULCHES AND BARS AND FOUND \$460,000 OF GOLD. THE AREA WAS NEARLY DESERTED IN THE WINTER OF 1896-7 BECAUSE OF THE KLONDIKE STRIKE. (P13) IN THE BARS, GOLD WAS SEPARATED BY GOLD PAN OR CRADLES. IN GULCHES, CONDITIONS WERE DIFFERENT: GOLD USUALLY OCCURRED IN A SMALL CHANNEL AT THE BOTTOM OF A GULCH IN GRAVEL FROM 3 IN TO 4 FT THICK. IT WAS WASHED OUT WITH A SLUICE. (P15) THE ROAD COMMISSION HAD SURVEYED A GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD FROM EAGLE TO THE FORTY MILE COUNTRY AND BY 1907 HAD COMPLETED 9 MI FROM EAGLE TO AMERICAN CREEK. RAIL WAS CARRIED FROM EAGLE TO VALDEZ BY WAY OF FORTY MILE WITH PACK-TRAINS IN THE SUMMER. (P18) MINING DEVELOPED IN 6 AREAS: DONE, STEELE, WADE, FRANKLIN AND CHICKEN CREEKS AND WALKER FORK. SUMMER FREIGHT RATES FROM EAGLE TO STEELE CREEK, JACK WADE AND CHICKEN WERE 15, 20 AND 25 CENTS PER POUND, AND WINTER RATES WERE 5, 6 AND 7 CENTS PER POUND. THESE RATES WERE FOR THE LATE 1920'S. (P19) IN THE WINTER OF 1908-9, 34 CLAIMS ON WALKER FORK, JACK WADE AND CHICKEN CREEKS WERE WORKED BY 80 MEN WHO PRODUCED \$35,000. DURING SUMMER 1909, 95 MEN WORKED 25 CLAIMS ON WALKER, JACK WADE, CHICKEN, FRANKLIN AND CANYON CREEKS PRODUCING \$166,000.

**** REFN 02710 B 893973

LUPR 36

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ABST INGLE CREEK AND NAPOLEON AND LILLING GULCH WERE MINED BY DRIFTING AND OPEN-CUT. (P23-24) SMALL AMOUNTS OF MINING ACTIVITY TOOK PLACE ON DAVIS, POKER AND CHERRY CREEKS. (P26) DURING ITS ACTIVE YEARS A DREDGE REQUIRED A CREW OF 3 WHO EACH GOT \$7.00 A DAY. BEFORE THE DIESEL ENGINE 30 MEN CUT 12 CORDS WOOD PER DAY TO FEED THE BOILER. THE DREDGE OPERATED JUNE-SEPT, AND REQUIRED 1500 CORDS WOOD AT \$6.00 PER CORD. \$30,000 ON A 10 DAY RUN WAS CONSIDERED A GOOD RETURN. (P41) BY 1941, ALASKAN GOLD MINING HAD BECOME A WAR CASUALTY. (P44) BY 1945 PRODUCTION INCREASED FROM \$6,903,000 IN 1944 TO \$10,210,000. 13 DREDGES AND 16 DRAGLINES OPERATED AT LEAST PART OF THE 1945 SEASON. (P45) IN 1953, GOLD TOPPED THE LIST OF MINERALS MINED IN ALASKA. COAL WAS SECOND AND SAND AND GRAVEL, THIRD. (P48) IN 1959 GOLD STILL LEAD ALASKA'S MINERAL OUTPUT. (P50) BY 1961 GOLD WAS AN INSIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF ALASKA'S MINERAL OUTPUT. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SUPERCEDED IT. COAL WAS SECOND AND GOLD RANKED FIFTH, AFTER SAND AND GRAVEL. (P50) IN 1966, GOLD PRODUCTION REACHED A 77 YR LOW. (P51) THE REPORT WAS SHALLOW AND BASED ONLY ON SECONDARY SOURCES, CHIEFLY USGS MINERALS REPORTS. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1973.

**** REFN 02719 A 976

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER

LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RECREATION

ABST ROBERT S WALDMAN PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE FORTYMILE BASIN, NEAR EAGLE, ALASKA. THE PROGRAM WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (NICHE) UNDER CONTRACT TO BLM, FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. THE EFFORT WAS TO DETERMINE AND OBTAIN CULTURAL OCCUPATION AND UTILIZATION DATA OF THE AREA IN ORDER TO DESIGN AND DEVELOP A MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE BLM FORTYMILE RESOURCE AREA. THE FORTYMILE BASIN IS DRAINED BY THE FORTYMILE RIVER AND ITS PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES: NORTH, MIDDLE, SOUTH, DENNISON, AND MOSQUITO FORKS. THE BASIN ENCOMPASSES THE REGION IN EASTERN INTERIOR ALASKA AND A SMALL PART OF WESTERN INTERIOR YUKON, CANADA. (P5) THE REGION IS FLANKED BY THE BROOKS RANGE TO THE NORTH, AND THE ALASKA RANGE ON THE SOUTH; AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY UPLAND PLATEAUS AND MARSHY LOWLANDS. THE TANANA RIVER IS IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER BASIN. (P.6). PERMAFROST IN THE UPLANDS IS DISCONTINUOUS AND DEPENDENT ON LOCAL CONDITIONS, HOWEVER IT CAUSES POOR SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE RESULTING IN MUSKEG AND SHALLOWS. THE FORTYMILE RIVER AND ITS PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES ARE CLEAR AND FREE-FLOWING, DRAINING APPROXIMATELY 6,562 SQ MI (4.2 MILLION ACRES) OF YUKON-TANANA UPLANDS. SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 95% OF THE BASIN IS IN ALASKA. LANDSCAPE RANGES OF THE BASIN EXTEND FROM MUSKEG MARSHES (EXAMPLE: KECHUMSTUK AREA) TO ALPINE TUNDRA (FLANKS OF MT FAIRPLAY); SMALL, FAST SHALLOW STREAMS TO DEEP, WIDE POOLS WHICH CULMINATE IN STRONG WHITE WATER RAPIDS. THE THREE PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE SUBSYSTEMS ARE: THE DENNISON AND MOSQUITO FORKS, THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS, AND THE SOUTH FORK AND FORTYMILE RIVER. (P7) THE DENNISON AND MOSQUITO FORKS SUBSYSTEM INCLUDE MORE THAN 302 MILES OF NAMED STREAMS (P7) THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS INCLUDE 328 MILES OF NAMED STREAMS (P8) THE SOUTH FORK AND THE FORTYMILE RIVER ARE THE PRIMARY DRAINAGE LINES OF THE BASIN, AND THIS SUBSYSTEM INCLUDE 321.5 MILES OF NAMED STREAMS. (P8) THE MAXIMUM STREAM FLOW IN THE FORTYMILE RIVER BASIN GENERALLY OCCURS LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE (SOMETIMES AS LATE AS SEPTEMBER) AS A RESULT OF SPRING BREAKUP AND SNOW MELT. RAIN-INDUCED HIGH WATER IS EXPECTED TWICE PER MONTH IN JUNE AND JULY, AND ONCE IN AUGUST. STORM INDUCED HIGH WATER RISES RAPIDLY AND RETURNS TO NORMAL SEASONAL LEVELS IN SEVERAL DAYS TO A WEEK. LOW FLOWS START IN LATE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER AND CONTINUE DROPPING THROUGHOUT WINTER, WHEN SURFACE WATER BECOMES LOCKED UP AS ICE AND SNOW. STREAM VELOCITIES ARE SNIET AND AVERAGE AT LEAST 5 MPH. THE FORTYMILE RIVER BASIN IS UNDERLAIN BY METAMORPHIC ROCKS. IN PLACES, SEDIMENTARY ROCKS OVERLIE OLDER METAMORPHIC OR IGNEOUS ROCKS. (P9)

**** REFN 02719 A 976

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

YUKON RIVER

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ABST THE BASIC TOPOGRAPHY CONSISTS OF ROLLING HILLS MANTLED WITH SOIL, TUNDRA AND FOREST COVER WITH SOME BEDROCK EXPOSURES. UNDERLYING ROCK IS MASKED BY SURFACE RUBBLE CAUSED BY FROST HEAVING. BEDROCK EXPOSURES ARE BEST VIEWED IN RIVER VALLEYS WHERE STEEP TOPOGRAPHY EXISTS, BUT ARE OFTEN HIDDEN BY TERRACED GRAVEL DEPOSITS. THE PRIMARY COLOR OF BEDROCK IS GREY. EXPOSURES OF WHITE MARBLE AND COLORFUL BANDED METAMORPHIC ROCKS ARE OCCASIONALLY FOUND. (P9) THE FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS SUPERIMPOSED ON A GEOLOGICALLY OLDER DRAINAGE, AND PRESENT STREAMS ARE ENTRENCHED TO DEPTHS WHICH RANGE FROM ABOUT 10 TO 600 FT ENTRENCHED MEANDERS ARE COMMON AND THERE ARE NARROW GORGES WITH ROCKY CLIFFS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET HIGH IN PLACES. HIGH LEVEL TERRACES, REMNANTS OF ANCIENT DRAINAGE, OCCUR IN MANY PLACES ALONG THE MAIN STREAMS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES, AND RANGE IN SIZE FROM A FEW SQ FT TO MORE THAN A SQ MI. THEY CONSIST OF COURSE GRAVEL, A FEW FEET TO MANY TENS OF FEET THICK, OVERLYING TRUNCATED BEDROCK. IN MOST PLACES, THE TERRACES ARE GENTLY SLOPING, HAVE PERMAFROST, AND ARE COVERED BY MUSKEG. (P9) MOSTLY METAMORPHIC ROCKS ARE FOUND IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE BASIN, INTRUDED BY IGNEOUS ROCK. GRANITIC ROCKS MARGIN THE RIVER. THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE BASIN HAS VARIETIES OF METAMORPHIC, VOLCANIC, GRANITIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS. (P10) SOIL DEPTHS ARE VARIABLE, RANGING FROM LITTLE TO NONE ON STEEP ROCK OUTCROPS ALONG THE FORTYMILE RIVER TO MODERATELY DEEP GRAVEL DEPOSITS COVERED WITH PEATY TO SILTY SOILS IN THE UPPER MOSQUITO AND MIDDLE FORKS DRAINAGES. HILLS AND VALLEY SLOPES ERODE WHEN VEGETATION IS DISTURBED. THE ENTIRE AREA IS UNDERLAIN WITH DISCONTINUOUS PERMAFROST. IN FINE GRAINED SOILS, PERMAFROST STARTS AT A DEPTH OF TWO OR THREE FT, WHILE IN COURSE GRAINED MATERIALS, PERMAFROST MAY NOT START UNTIL A DEPTH OF ABOUT 10 FT. SOILS ARE EXPECTED TO BE GENERALLY NON-PRODUCTIVE DUE TO ORGANIC DECOMPOSITION, HOWEVER, VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS ARE GROWN UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS AT CHICKEN AND EAGLE TO THE NORTH OF THE PROPOSED AREA, AND TO THE SOUTH ALONG THE ALASKA HIGHWAY. (P10) PLANT ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT OF THE RIVER ARE VARIED AND REFLECT PAST FIRE HISTORY, SLOPE, SOIL AND THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF PERMAFROST. ALPINE TUNDRA OCCURS BETWEEN ELEVATIONS OF 2,000 TO 3500 FT, AND CONSIST OF ROCK AND FROST-HEAVED RUBBLE INTERSPERSED WITH LOW MAT HERBACEOUS AND SHRUBBY PLANTS.

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KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RECREATION

ABST TYPICAL PLANTS INCLUDE ALPINE BEARBERRY, WHITE MOUNTAIN-AVENS, ALPINE AZALEA, DWARF AND BOG BLUEBERRY, AND MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY. ALSO FOUND ARE MOSS-COMPION AND SEVERAL SEDGES AND GRASSES. CLOSED SPRUCE HARDWOOD IS THE DOMINANT FOREST TYPE ALONG THE RIVER VALLEY, AND EXTENDS UP TO 2,500 FT IN ELEVATION. WHITE SPRUCE STANDS ARE FOUND ON THE WARM, DRY SOUTH FACING SLOPES WHERE DRAINAGE IS GOOD AND PERMAFROST IS LACKING OR NOT CLOSE TO THE SURFACE. ASSOCIATED WITH WHITE SPRUCE ARE PAPER BIRCH, BALSAM POPLAR, BEARBERRY, RED CURRENT, PRICKLY

ROSE, SEVERAL WILLOWS, MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY AND DOG BLUEBERRY, QUAKING ASPEN ARE FOUND IN UPLAND AREAS ON SOUTH FACING SLOPES. OVER A PERIOD OF 60 TO 80 YEARS, QUAKING ASPEN ARE REPLACED BY WHITE SPRUCE IN ALL BUT THE DRIEST AREAS. AFTER A DISTURBANCE OF FIRE OCCURS ON WELL-DRAINED LOWLAND RIVER TERRACES, THE QUAKING ASPEN ARE SOMETIMES REPLACED BY BLACK SPRUCE. ASSOCIATED PLANTS ARE WHITE AND BLACK SPRUCE, SEVERAL WILLOW, BEARBERRY, PRICKLY ROSE, BUFFALOBERRY, AND MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY. THE BALSAM POPLAR TYPE REACHES ITS GREATEST SIZE AND ABUNDANCE ON FLOOD PLAINS OR THE MANY DELTAS AT THE MOUTHS OF SIDE DRAINAGES. ASSOCIATED PLANTS ARE ALDERS, BLACK COTTONWOOD, WILLOWS, PRICKLY ROSE, AND HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. OPEN SPARSE BLACK SPRUCE FORESTS OCCUR ON NORTH FACING SLOPES AND POORLY DRAINED LOWLANDS WHERE PERMAFROST IS CLOSE TO THE SURFACE; IN ASSOCIATION WITH AN UNDERLYING THICK MOSS MAT, OFTEN OF SPHAGNUM MOSS, SEDGES AND GRASSES. FLOOD PLAIN THICKETS GROW ON EXPOSED ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS WHICH ARE PERIODICALLY FLOODED, AND IN ASSOCIATION WITH WILLOWS, AND SOMETIMES ALDERS, AMERICAN RED RASPBERRY, AND PRICKLY ROSE. SAGE BRUSH GRDMS FAVORABLY ON THE DRY, STEEP ROCKY SOUTH-FACING SLOPES IN THE RIVER VALLEY. THE NATURAL VEGETATION IN THE FORTYMILE RIVER AREA IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT IN MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY AND A STABLE WATERSHED. A DENSE GROUND COVER OF GRASSES, MOSS, SHRUBS AND TREES RETARDS SURFACE RUNOFF AND INSULATES THE UNDERLYING PERMAFROST. (P11) GRAYLING APPEARS TO BE THE MAJORITY OF THE SPORTS CATCH. FISHING IN THE FORTYMILE DRAINAGE IS CONSIDERED FAIR TO EXCELLENT. THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME HAS IDENTIFIED IMPORTANT WILDLIFE HABITATS FOR DALL SHEEP, MOOSE, AND CARIBOU WITHIN THE BASIN. (P12) (THE ABOVE WAS ABSTRACTED BY THE AUTHOR FROM A PUBLISHED E. I. S (WHICH NOMINATED THE RIVER SYSTEM AS NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER) U S DEPT OF INTERIOR, 1973, P 37-69) THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS UPON WHICH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION WAS BASED AND THAT COLLECTED DATA WAS DIRECTED AT CONFIRMING IS THAT THE ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE FORTYMILE BASIN DURING PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC TIMES IS DIRECTLY TIED TO THE WILDLIFE GAME SPECIES OF THE REGION, AND THAT THE SEASONALITY OF THESE SPECIES DIRECTLY AFFECTS THE ECONOMIC SUBSISTENCE SYSTEMS OF THE NATIVE POPULATIONS.

**** REFN 02719 D 976
STOR 1603

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RECREATION

ABST AND THAT THE MOVEMENT OF THESE GAME SPECIES ARE DIRECTLY TIED TO THE RIVER AND MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS, THAT NATIVE SETTLEMENT SUBSISTENCE CAMPS WERE LOCATED IN DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE TO GAME MOVEMENT AND SEASONALITY, AND GENERALLY ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WERE SCHEDULED TO ASPECTS OF THE ECOSYSTEM. (P15) THE NICHE ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIRST OBSERVED THE FORTYMILE AREA BY AIR ON JUNE 17, 1976, AND REALIZED THAT MOVEMENT WITHIN THIS REGION WOULD BE HAMPERED BY VEGETATION AND TERRAIN. "LOGISTICALLY, THE RECONNAISSANCE WOULD HAVE TO BE TIED TO THE MAJOR RIVERS WITHIN THE FORTYMILE BASIN." (P15) IT WAS DECIDED THAT SMALL SECTORS FROM EACH OF THE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES WOULD BE EXAMINED AND THAT DATA COLLECTION PROCEED FROM THAT BASIS. (P15) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS BEING APPROACHED BY A GEOLOGIST WORKING FOR A M. D. ULRICH KRELSCHNETZ, WHO TOLD OF A POSSIBLE QUARTZ QUARRY SITE IN THE CHAMPION AND ALDER CREEK VICINITY. IT WAS NOTED THAT CARIBOU TRAILS WERE EVIDENT IN THE AREA. A SIX DAY FIELD SESSION BEGAN JULY 7, 1976, THE PARTY WAS DEPOSITED ON THE RIDGE SYSTEM BY HELICOPTER. EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE FROM RIDGE TO RIDGE AND VEGETATION ZONES WERE SAMPLED INCLUDING ALPINE TUNDRA, TREE LINE, MIXED FOREST, DRY FOREST AND SHRUB SUCCESSIONS. VEGETATION ON TOP OF THE RIDGE SYSTEMS WERE SPARSE, WHILE LOW LYING AREAS WERE HEAVILY VEGETATED, WHICH HAMPERED THE PARTY'S EXAMINATION ROUTE ON FOOT. THE RESULTS WERE NEGATIVE, SUGGESTING THAT LARGE CAMPS WERE NOT PRESENT IN THE AREA, HOWEVER, THE REGION MAY HAVE BEEN USED FOR HUNTING DUE TO THE EXISTENCE OF GAME TRAILS. (P16) FIGURE 1 IS A MAP IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF THE FORTYMILE RESOURCE AREA IN ALASKA. (P36) FIGURE 2 IS A MAP OF THE FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER AREA, IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL STUDY AREAS, AS WELL AS THE BASIN AND PROPOSAL BOUNDARIES AND LOCATIONS OF PRESENT AND ABANDONED COMMUNITIES. (P37) FIGURE 6 IS A DIAGRAM OF TYPICAL VEGETATION TYPES ALONG A TOPOGRAPHICAL GRADIENT FOR THE FORTYMILE RIVER AREA. (P41) FIGURES 7 AND 8 IDENTIFY IMPORTANT WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS WITHIN THE BASIN. (P42-43) FIGURE 11 IDENTIFIES THE MAP LOCATION OF THE CHAMPION-ALDER CREEK STUDY AREA, AS WELL AS THE LOCATION OF THE QUARTZ SOURCE.

**** REFN 02719 D 976
STOR 1603
LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RECREATION

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**** REFN 02719 E 976

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RECREATION

ABST INFORMATION ON STREAM LENGTHS GIVEN ON PP 38 TO 40 ARE FROM "DICTIONARY OF ALASKA PLACE NAMES" BY D ORTH. RESEARCHER BELIEVES THAT MAPS AND DIAGRAMS REFERENCED IN THIS STUDY CONTAINED INFORMATION THAT WAS EITHER FULLY DESCRIBED IN ABSTRACT OR READILY AVAILABLE FROM MODERN MAP SOURCES, EXCEPT FOR ATTACHED. MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD (FIGURES 1, 2, 6, 8, AND 11).

**** REFN 02719 E 976

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RECREATION

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**** REFN 02720 920963

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, COMMUNITY

ABST "ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES ON THE PEDRO BAY TANANA" BY JOAN B TOWNSEND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1963. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1960 TOWNSEND CONDUCTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT PEDRO BAY WHICH IS ON THE NE SHORE OF ILIANNA LAKE. (P209) INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED WERE BORN IN THE AREA AND MATERIAL PRESENTED IS PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN PRACTICED IN PRE-RUSSIAN AND POST-RUSSIAN PERIODS UP UNTIL ABOUT 1920. (P223)

**** REFN 02725 971

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MAP

ABST THIS IS A PRELIMINARY ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE CONDUCTED BETWEEN 9 AUG AND 10 SEPT, 1971. THE AREA SURVEYED INCLUDED BOTH BANKS OF THE KOYUK RIVER BETWEEN THE VILLAGE OF KOYUK AND A POINT UPSTREAM AT THE MOUTH OF THE PEACE RIVER AND ALONG BOTH BANKS OF THE E FORK FOR A DISTANCE OF 17 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. BETWEEN 2 SEPT AND 6 SEPT, 1971 THE COAST OF NORTON BAY WAS SURVEYED BETWEEN KOYUK AND ISAAC'S POINT. THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY WAS TO LEARN WHICH GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS HAD TRADITIONAL NAMES AND WHAT AND WHERE RESOURCES WERE AVAILABLE. THERE IS A MAP ATTACHED OF THE SITES THE AUTHOR VISITED (MAP 2 KOYUK AREA SITE LOCATIONS) THE AUTHOR DETERMINES LEFT AND RIGHT BANKS OF THE RIVERS BY LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.

**** REFN 02726 794956

LUPR 30 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE "TAMING OF DENALI", NOW MT MCKINLEY, BY A FORMER MCKINLEY PARK SUPERINTENDENT TRACES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER THE VARIOUS GROUPS AND EXPEDITIONS WHO DISCOVERED, EXPLORED AND CLIMBED MT MCKINLEY. A MEMBER OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TRIP OF 1902 WALKED FROM THE CAMP TO THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAIN, CROSSING SEVERAL DEEP GLACIAL STREAMS, CLIMBING ABOVE VEGETATION LINE, TO A HEIGHT OF 7,500 FEET WHERE WAS STOPPED BY A GLACIER. (P3)

**** REFN 02727 942969

LUPR 35 52

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE

ABST BRADFORD WASHBURN INCLUDES: A DESCRIPTION OF MT MCKINLEY FOCUSING AN ASPECTS PERTAINING TO ASCENDING THE MOUNTAIN, A GUIDE TO THE DENALI HIWAY ACCORDING TO WILHELM, AND A SECTION HIGHLIGHTING THE HISTORY AND ASCENTS OF MC KINLEY. WASHBURN LEAD AN EXPEDITION UP MC KINLEY IN 1947 VIA THE KULDROW ROUTE TO MAKE AN EXTENSIVE SURVEY OF THE MOUNTAIN, GEOLOGIC COLLECTION AND COSMIC RAY RESEARCH. (P65) HE ALSO ASCENDED IN 1942 TO TEST COLD WEATHER EQUIPMENT AND IN 1951 UP THE WEST BUTTRESS. (P65)

**** REFN 02728 640973

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF

ABST "KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE NOATAK RIVER BASIN, NORTHERN ALASKA, AS OF JANUARY 1973" IS A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY EDWIN S HALL, JR FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. WITHIN THIS SETTING, IN THE HEART OF THE BROOKS RANGE, "MAN HAS TRAVELLED AND LIVED FOR AS MANY AS 10,000 YEARS." (PREFACE) "LOW PASSES THROUGH THE BAIRD AND SCHWATKA MOUNTAIN BETWEEN THE KOBUK AND NOATAK (RIVERS) HAVE SERVED AS ESKIMO ROUTES OF TRADE AND TRAVEL." (P1) ACCORDING TO FOOTJE, 1965, THE RUSSIANS ESTABLISHED TRADING POST ON THE KOLYMA AND ANADIR RIVERS IN THE 1640'S. (P7) THESE TWO RIVERS ARE NOT LOCATABLE IN ORTH. HALL DIVIDES ESKIMO GROUPS USING THE NOATAK BASIN INTO 5 REGIONAL GROUPS: THE KOTZEBUE, LOWER NOATAK, UPPER NOATAK, KOBUK RIVER, AND MOUNTAIN. (TABLE 2 BETWEEN PP12-13) HALL CONDUCTED ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NOATAK RIVER DRAINAGE IN THE YEARS 1962-65, 1967, 1970 AND 1972. (TABLE 5 BETWEEN PP21-22)

**** REFN 02729 A 778971

LUPR 21 22 31 42

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF, FISHING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE

ABST J P BOCKSTOCE REPORTS THE RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SITES ALONG THE COASTAL BEACH REGION OF CAPE NOME DURING THE FIELD SEASONS OF 1970 AND 1971. THE AUTHOR NOTES CHRITCHFIELD'S (1949) DIVISION OF PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA. THE COASTAL MARGIN IS LOW AND SANDY, INTERMIXED WITH ROCKY HEADLANDS. THE UPLANDS ARE IRREGULAR, GRASSY HILLS. THE MOUNTAIN REGION, KIGLUAIK MOUNTAINS AND BENDELEBEN MOUNTAINS ARE HEAVILY GLACIATED, RISING 3,000 TO 5,000 FT. (P2) MAP 1 (INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD) IS OF ALASKA AND SIBERIA, IN THE VICINITY OF THE BERING STRAIT. TREE LINES, SITES AND TOWNS ARE INDICATED ON THE MAP. (P4) LONG ROOTED BEACH GRASSES ARE FOUND ALONG THE COAST. TUNDRA IS FOUND IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE PENINSULA, AND HILLOW AND ALDER THICKETS GROW UP TO 10 FT HIGH ALONG STREAM VALLEYS IN THE EASTERN PART. SCRUB SPRUCE IS FOUND EAST OF CAPE DARBY. THE PENINSULA IS UNDERLAIN BY DISCONTINUOUS PERMAFROST; SURFACE AREAS ARE POORLY DRAINED IN SUMMER CREATING BOGGY AREAS. (P5) CAPE NOME IS A ROCKY HEADLAND ON THE SEWARD

PENINSULA RISING 647 FT. IT IS LOCATED AT 165 W LONG AND 64 30 N LAT, BEING 150 MI SOUTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AND 110 MI FROM THE CAPE OF PRINCE WALES. (P2) MAP 2 (INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD) IS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA IN THE VICINITY OF CAPE NOME. (P7) SAFETY SOUND IS A SHALLOW LAGOON, DAMMED FROM THE SEA BY A 15 MI SAND DUNE BARRIER. A 300 YD BREAK IN THE BARRIER PROVIDES OUTLET TO THE NORTON SOUND, AND IS 7 MI EAST OF CAPE NOME. (P6) "THE LAND IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE LAGOON IS LOW AND MARSHY, SUGGESTING... THAT THIS AREA IS A MOUTH OF A DROWNED RIVER SYSTEM." (P2,6) THE SAFETY SOUND WATERSHED RISES FROM MARSHY LAGOON AREA TO ROUNDED HILLS. THE RIVERS DRAINING INTO THE SOUND ARE NO MORE THAN 30 MI LONG, WITH HEADWATERS IN THE MOUNTAINS. THE KIGLUAIK MOUNTAINS ARE 35 MI FROM THE COAST. OVER THE DIVIDE, SALMON LAKE IS FOUND, WITH AN ELEVATION OF 442 FT., AND LEADS INTO THE KUZITRIN RIVER WATERSHED. (P9) THE LOWLANDS ARE TYPIFIED BY MARSHY TUSsockS AND WET MEADOWS, WHERE LEAF PLANTS, BERRIES, AND ROOTS ARE FOUND. THE LOWLANDS PROVIDE THE BULK OF VEGETATIVE FOOD UTILIZED BY ESKIMOS. "DRYAS" FELL-FIELD AND "REINDEER MOSS" ARE FOUND IN THE UPLANDS. LICHENS ARE FOUND ON THE ROCK OUTCROPS AND TALUS SLOPES. (P9,10) THE AUTHOR REFERENCES PEGAU WHO NOTES THAT CARIBOU WERE ONCE NUMEROUS IN THE SAFETY SOUND AREA PRIOR TO 1880. THE AUTHOR SPECULATES THAT COASTAL PEOPLES HUNTED CARIBOU INLAND AND BUTCHERED THE KILL ON THE SITE PRIOR TO TRANSPORTING BACK TO THE COASTAL SITE. (P14,151)

**** REFN 02729 B 778971

LUPR 21 22 31 42

KEYN GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF, FISHING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST GROUND SQUIRRELS WERE TAKEN DURING MAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER AND THE SKINS WERE USED FOR CLOTHING. GRIZZLY BEAR ARE OCCASIONALLY SEEN IN THE PENINSULA'S INTERIOR. MOOSE HAVE BEEN RECENTLY MOVING WEST INTO THE PENINSULA, PROBABLY IN RESPONSE TO THE INCREASING RANGE OF ALDER AND COTTONWOOD GROWTH. HARE ARE ALSO AVAILABLE. THE AUTHOR NOTES RAY (1964) MENTIONING THAT VILLAGES WERE ESTABLISHED NEAR AREAS OF GOOD PTARMIGAN AND RABBIT AVAILABILITY. (P15) THE AUTHOR NOTES NELSON (1969) AS REPORTING THAT ESKIMOS OF MAINWRIGHT USED TO NET SEALS IN THE FALL AS THEY SWAM INTO THE RIVERS. (P12) BIRDS ARE AN IMPORTANT FOOD SOURCE IN THE SAFETY SOUND AREA. (P15) THE SOUND AREA HAS A DIVERSE ABUNDANCE OF AVIFAUNA BECAUSE IT PROVIDES SEVERAL ECOLOGICAL FORMATIONS, INCLUDING PELAGIC WATERS, SHORE WATERS AND LAGOONS, LAKE AND RIVER WATERS, SEA CLIFFS AND BEACHES, AND VARIETIES OF TUNDRA VEGETATION (REF WILLIAMSON-1966). IN SUMMER BIRDS AND EGGS ARE COLLECTED FROM INLAND AND WET AREAS. (P18) AND FISH ARE CAUGHT IN RIVERS BY SEINE NET. "FISHING WAS OBSERVED IN SAFETY SOUND'S RIVERS..." WITH GOOD YIELDS, HOWEVER, FISHING AT RIVER MOUTH'S AND IN OTHER NEARBY RIVERS WAS NOTED AS MORE PRODUCTIVE. (P19,20,112) THE AUTHOR IDENTIFIED FISH SPECIES FROM SEINE NET CATCHES IN RIVERS. (P47) THE BREAKUP OF SEA ICE AT CAPE NOME BEGINS AT THE END OF APRIL AND IS COMPLETE NEAR THE MIDDLE OF MAY. ICING BEGINS IN LATE OCTOBER AND IS COMPLETE IN LATE DECEMBER. (P3) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES HUMAN HABITATION IN THE CAPE NOME AREA DATES BACK TO ABOUT 4,000 YRS. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED ON SAFETY SOUND'S RIVER SYSTEMS IN 1970; HOWEVER, MOST OF THE EXCAVATION WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED ON BEACH SITES IN THE AREA. (P21,47) MAP 3 (INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD) SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF BEACHSITES AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS OF CAPE NOME AND SAFETY SOUND. (P35) THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN CONTACT IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA AREA IS AS FOLLOWS: CAPTAIN COOK EXPLORED THE AREA IN 1778; BILLINGS IN 1791, KOTZEBUE IN 1816, THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY IN 1830, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH IN 1860, ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY IN 1867, THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE IN THE 1880'S, AND FINALLY THE GOLD RUSH OF THE 1890'S IN NONE, BROUGHT WHITE POPULATIONS INTO THE AREA. (P25,26) THE INTRODUCTION OF DOG TRACTION IS THOUGHT TO HAVE OCCURRED IN THE BERING STRAIT REGION WITHIN THE PAST 1000 YRS. (REF: COLLINS-1954). (P104) THERE IS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF DOGSLEDS FROM BEACH SITE EXCAVATIONS, DATING IN RECENT TIMES, (P173) AS WELL AS EVIDENCE OF THE INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER HERDING NEAR THE 20TH CENTURY TURN. (P172,175)

**** REFN 02729 C 778971

LUPR 21 22 31 42

KEYN GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF, FISHING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST A RIVER WASHED ROCK WAS USED FOR A LAMP. (P114) THE DOCUMENT REVIEWS IN DETAIL THE RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HOUSE SITE EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE COASTAL BEACHES OF CAPE NOME. MENTION IS MADE OF THE USE OF KAYAKS AND UMIACS, BUT ONLY IN REFERENCE TO SEA TRAVEL.

**** REFN 02731 966972

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC. TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION.
ABST F H WEST ACCOUNTS HIS PROGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOECOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE TANGLE LAKES AREA. DURING 1967, THE AUTHOR AND HIS TEAM TRAVERSED A WIDE AREA BY "COMBINATION OF CANOEING AND SHANK'S MARE" IN ORDER TO CATALOGUE SITES. (P3) THE TANGLE LAKES DISTRICT IS SOME 300 MI. FROM ANCHORAGE, AND WAS READILY ACCESSABLE BY ROAD DURING THE SUMMER OF 1968. THERE ARE TWO ACTIVE GLACIERS CLOSE BY. (P4) THE DELTA RIVER VALLEY HEADS IN THE TANGLE LAKES, AND EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT IT WAS ICE FREE IN THE SECOND WISCONSIN GLACIAL ADVANCE, POSSIBLY EARLIER. ICE MOVEMENT AND DRAINAGE DIRECTIONS WERE STUDIED BY THE AUTHOR'S GROUP IN THE 1971 FIELD SEASON. (P6) PREHISTORIC RECORD INDICATES A LONG CONTINUUM OF HUMAN OCCUPATION. (P14) SALMON FISHING WAS HEAVILY DEPENDENT UPON BY ANTENA PRECURSORS. (P13)

**** REFN 02732
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02733 975
LUPR 30
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY
ABST EAGLE, FOCUS ON THE YUKON, BY MELODY WEBB GRAUMAN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, IS A HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY OF EAGLE FROM ITS 3 COMPONENT COMMUNITIES, EAGLE CITY, EAGLE VILLAGE AND FT EGBERT. EAGLE SERVED AS THE COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORT AND GOVERNMENT CENTER FOR A LARGE AREA OF ALASKA. (P1) DATE GIVEN HERE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** REFN 02736 835970
LUPR 31 60
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO
ABST "PROPOSED KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK HISTORICAL RESOURCE STUDY", PUBLISHED IN 1970, IS THE DOCUMENTATION FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES USE OF THE CHILKOOT AND WHITE PASS TRAILS FROM THE TIMES OF THEIR EARLIEST EXPLORATION BY RUSSIANS IN 1835 TO ROUTES FOR THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE IN 1897-8 TO THE BUILDING OF THE RAILROAD IN 1899. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ARE INCLUDED. PLATE 1 (FOLLOWING P303) IS A HISTORICAL BASE MAP SHOWING TRAILS, ROADS, RAILROAD, COMPANY TRAMWAYS, ARMY CAMP, NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE CAMP, HARVES, FORDS, BRIDGES, AND CAMPS. "HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION" IS NOTED ON THE MAP FOR THE TAIYA RIVER. PLATE 3 IS THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER'S MAP OF THE DYEA AND SKAGWAY TRAILS (1897). PLATE 2 SHOWS THE SKAGWAY BUSINESS HOUSES CIRCA 1900. HISTORICAL BASE MAP; OF NOTE ARE 4 WHARVES. PLATES 1 AND 3 ARE REPRODUCED FOR THIS REPORT AND ATTACHED. PLATE 28 IS A DIFFICULT TO READ "MAP OF CHILKOOT AND WHITE PASS TRAILS". PLATE 29: "MAP SHOWING TRAMWAYS AND BRACKETT RD". BOOK INCLUDES, IN TOTAL, 87 PLATES OF OLD PHOTOGRAPHS AND 6 MAPS FROM ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS.

**** REFN 02738
KEYW NONE
ABST THIS DOCUMENT HAD NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02740 970972
LUPR 52 53
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, MAP, NO TRAFF
ABST H NIENHUESER PRESENTS 55 WAYS TO THE WILDERNESS IN SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA. THE FORWARD IS CONCERNED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES REVOLVING AROUND WILDERNESS AREAS, RECREATION AREAS, AND PARKS. THE BALANCE OF THE BOOK IS A GUIDE TO ROUTES AND TRAILS INTO ALASKA'S WILD BACK COUNTRY, ALONG WITH A FEW HIKING TIPS. HERE, SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE SECTIONS, AS ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP: (P4,5) KENAI PENINSULA, POTTER TO PORTAGE, ANCHORAGE AREA, NORTH OF ANCHORAGE, AND CHICKALDON TO VALDEZ. IN THE FORWARD, THE AUTHOR COMMENTS ON PROGRESS IN ALASKA TOWARD WILDERNESS PRESERVATION, AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THAT ENDEAVOR. IT IS NOTED THAT THE 1970 LEGISLATURE CREATED THE FIRST STATE PARKS, CHUGACH, KACHEMAK BAY, AND DENALI, AND INTRODUCED WOOD RIVER-TIKCHIK IN 1971. (P7) BRIEF POLITICAL RUN-DOWNS AS OF 1972 ARE GIVEN FOR CHUGACH STATE PARK, WILDERNESS AREAS, SEWARD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, HATCHER PASS, MT. MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK EXTENSION, TAZLINA

LAKE, WRANGELL MOUNTAINS, KEYSTONE CANYON, AND THE BROOKS RANGE. THE AUTHOR POINTS OUT THAT THE U S BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE HAS PROPOSED INCLUSION OF THE FULLER LAKES AREA, AREAS OF SKILAK LAKE, BORDERED BY RUSSIAN LAKES TRAIL, AND SWAN LAKE-SHANSON RIVER CANOE ROUTES, IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. THE ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL IS STUDYING AN AREA INCLUDING PART OF TAZLINA GLACIER, AND TAZLINA, ST ANN, AND KLUTINA LAKES AS A POTENTIAL PARK. (PP7 TO 10) OTHER PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING STATE AGENCIES, STATE WATERS ("THE STATE OWNS THESE LANDS, BELOW MEAN LOW TIDE..."), MOTORIZED VEHICLES (SNOW MACHINES CAN BE USED IN EKUTNA LAKE AREA AND BIRD AND PENGUIN CREEK DRAINAGES ONLY IN CHUGACH STATE PARK), LOCAL PARK PLANNING, HIGHWAYS, MINING, AND LAND USE STUDY. (PP10 TO 13) HIKING IN ALASKA AND TIPS ARE OFFERED. (PP14 TO 18) A MAP OF SOUTH CENTRAL ALASKA, DIVIDED INTO 5 SECTIONS, AND DETAIL MAPS OF EACH OF THE FIVE SECTIONS, WITH HIKE INDICATIONS ARE INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD. (PP4; 24, 25, 67, 89, 106, 107, 133)

**** REFN 02741 975

STOR 1609
LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST

"KADYAK, A BACKGROUND FOR LIVING" PREPARED BY E H BUCK AND OTHERS IN 1975 PRESENTS AN INFORMATIVE STUDY OF KODIAK ISLAND. IT COVERS SUCH TOPICS AS RESOURCE UTILIZATION, NAVIGATION WITHIN ALASKA'S COASTAL WATERS, HISTORICAL COMMUNITY GROWTH, TOPOGRAPHY AND NUMEROUS OTHER SUBJECTS. A TABLE OF SEVERAL RIVERS AND CREEK WITHIN THE KODIAK AREA WHICH GIVES THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE WATER BODIES OF A RANGE OF FROM 1-23 YEARS IS PRESENTED ON PAGE 128 OF THE DOCUMENT AND IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. THOSE WATER BODIES INCLUDED IN THE TABLE ARE UGANIK RIVER, MYRTLE CREEK, RED CLOUD CREEK, DOG SALMON CREEK, LITTLE KITOI CREEK, TERROR RIVER, AND MONASHKA CREEK. (P128)

**** REFN 02745 976

LUPR 20 30 40 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FLOOD, RIVER

ABST

THIS DOCUMENT IS A TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (REPORT) PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL. THE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY A STUDY TEAM SPONSORED BY THE ALASKA WATER STUDY COMMITTEE. THE DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RELATING TO PROBLEM AREAS AND ISSUES WITH REGARDS TO ALASKA'S SURFACE AND GROUND WATER RESOURCES. IN THE TANANA VALLEY, FLOODING IS AN ANNUAL OCCURANCE ALONG MAJOR RIVERS SUCH AS THE TANANA, CHENA, CLEARWATER, AND DELTA RIVERS. (P21) THE NOATAK, KOBUK, NUSHAGAK AND STIKINE RIVERS RECEIVE LIMITED COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC. (P61)

**** REFN 02748 972

STOR 1607

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, FLOOD

ABST

THIS IS AN ABSTRACT FROM FLOOD PLAIN INFORMATION, TALKEETNA RIVER-SUSITNA RIVER-CHULITNA RIVER, TALKEETNA, ALASKA, PREPARED FOR THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH BY THE DEPT OF THE ARMY, ALASKA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA. JUNE 1972 THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED TO PROVIDE KNOWLEDGE OF FLOOD POTENTIAL AND FLOOD HAZARDS FOR LAND USE PLANNING. IT INCLUDES A HISTORY OF FLOODING IN TALKEETNA AND IDENTIFIES THOSE AREAS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE FUTURE FLOODS.

**** REFN 02749

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02753 780970

LUPR 41 42

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP

ABST

THE DOCUMENT, "KIJIK: AN HISTORIC TANAINA INDIAN SETTLEMENT", WAS WRITTEN BY JAMES W VANSTONE AND JOAN B TOWNSEND, AND PUBLISHED IN 1970 IT IS A RESULT OF ETHNOGRAPHIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CARRIED OUT BY TOWNSEND IN THE ILIAHNA LAKE-LAKE CLARK AREA SINCE 1960, AND WORK BY VANSTONE IN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AREA

WHERE HIS INTERESTS HAVE FOCUSED PRIMARILY ON GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT THE POPULATION OF THE RIVER SYSTEM FROM THE TIME OF EARLIEST HISTORIC CONTACT. (ABOUT 1780) UNTIL 1967. ON JANUARY 29, 1891, A PARTY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF ALFRED B SCHANZ AND SPONSORED BY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, LEFT NUSHAGAK AND ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TAKING THE CENSUS OF VILLAGES ALONG THE ROUTE FOR THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. THEY THEN PROCEEDED UP THE MULCHATNA RIVER TO THE KAKHIUL, ASCENDED THAT TRIBUTARY, AND, MAKING A PORTAGE, REACHED THE CHULITNA RIVER WHICH FLOWED INTO A LARGE LAKE WHICH THEY NAMED LAKE CLARK. (P16) THEY STAYED AT A VILLAGE CALLED "NIKHKAK", AND THEN CONTINUED TO THE NEWHALEN RIVER. THE EXPEDITION RETURNED BY WAY OF ILLIAMNA LAKE, THE KVICHAK RIVER, AND AROUND THE COAST TO NUSHAGAK. (P18) A MAP IS INCLUDED SHOWING THE SITES DISCUSSED. (P12)

**** REFN 02754 964971
 LUPR 42
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, FISHING, TRAPPING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FOR THIS ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF "HISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER REGION, ALASKA" BY J W VANSTONE, PUBLISHED IN 1971, FIELD WORK WAS CONDUCTED DURING FIVE SEASONS BETWEEN 1964-1969. IT IS ONE OF A SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS ON THE CULTURE OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ESKIMOS DURING THE HISTORIC PERIOD. FACTORS INFLUENCING SETTLEMENT PATTERNS WERE TRADE, POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, WARFARE AND RELIGION, POPULATION DYNAMICS DUE TO EPIDEMICS, AND MIGRATION. (P14) SETTLEMENTS OF BOTH "SEDENTARY SEASONAL SETTLEMENT-TYPE" AND "SEDENTARY SEASONAL SETTLEMENTS WITH PERMANENT LEASES-TYPE" OCCUR IN THE NUSHAGAK REGION GIVEN THE FAVORABLE ECOLOGICAL-SUBSISTENCE FACTORS. (P15) ALONG WITH OTHER ARMS OF BRISTOL BAY THIS REGION HAS BECOME THE GREATEST RED SALMON FISHING GROUNDS IN THE WORLD, AND GROWTH OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY HAS HAD A PROFOUND EFFECT ON HUMAN POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE REGION. (P18) THE FUR TRADE, EPIDEMICS INTRODUCED BY EUROPEANS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MISSIONS ALSO HAD SIGNIFICANT IMPACT. (P20) A TOTAL OF 64 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES ARE REPORTED ON, NEARLY ALL VISITED BY BOAT OR AIRCRAFT, 9 SEEN ONLY FROM THE AIR, 5 NOT SEEN BUT INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM OTHERS. WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, THE RIVER SITES WERE LOCATED DIRECTLY ALONG THE PRESENT RIVER BANK. (PP22-23) THE COUNTRY BORDERING NUSHAGAK BAY IS LOW AND SWAMPY. GRAY SILT TIDAL FLATS ARE OCCASIONALLY RELIEVED BY GRAVEL BEACHES. THERE ARE NO MAJOR RIVERS ON THE E COAST. ON THE WEST COAST THERE IS THE SNAKE RIVER THAT HEADS IN LAKE NUNAVANGALUK AND FLOWS E. 73 KM TO THE BAY AND THE IGUSHIK RIVER WHICH HEADS IN AMANKA LAKE AND FLOWS SE 80 KM. (P73-74) PAGE 134 HAS FIG 41 ILLUSTRATING SETTLEMENT CHRONOLOGY ON THE NUSHAGAK AND NUYAKUK RIVERS. FIG 43 IS A SETTLEMENT CHRONOLOGY FOR WOOD RIVER. (P139) FIG 44 IS A SETTLEMENT CHRONOLOGY FOR WOOD RIVER LAKE AND TIKCHIK LAKES. (P141)

**** REFN 02755 847972
 LUPR 42
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, FISHING
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN AS AN ETHNOGRAPHIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT BY JAMES W VANSTONE IN 1972 AND PUBLISHED BY THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. IT EXPLORED THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE VILLAGE OF NUSHAGAK WHICH WAS A MAJOR TRADE CENTER FOR SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. THE SURVEY WAS DONE ON THE NUSHAGAK AREA INCLUDING 3 TRIBUTARIES: WOOD RIVER, NUYAKUK RIVER AND LOWER MULCHATNA RIVER. (P2) A MAP IS INCLUDED. (P4) SHOWING THE RIVER SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY LOCATIONS. ONE OF THE FEW PIECES TO SHOW TRAVEL (IN MCKAY-JOHNSON COLLECTIONS) IS A MODEL BIRCH BARK CANOE. IT'S COVERED WITH A SINGLE PIECE OF BARK FASTENED TO THE GUNWHALES WITH SPRUCE ROOT. THERE ARE 3 SINGLE PIECE THWARTS AND 2 LONG RIBS, ONE ON EACH SIDE PARALLEL TO THE CENTER BOARD. SUCH A BOAT WOULD HAVE BEEN USED FOR RIVER TRAVEL THROUGHOUT THE REGION. (P36) THREE DANCE HANDS WERE FOUND WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES. ONE WAS A MAN IN A KAYAK HUNTING CARIBOU. (P39) UP RIVER VILLAGES CAME TO THE POST AT NUSHAGAK ONLY ONCE A YEAR TO TRADE. (P86) ETHNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS CONCERNING FISHING, INDICATE 5 METHODS OF FISHING: HOOKING, SPEARING, TRAPPING, NETTING AND SHOOTING. FISH SHAPED LURE HOOKS WERE USED THROUGHOUT SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA AND ARE ASSOCIATED WITH RIVER, LAKE, OR DAY FISHING WITH HOOK AND LINE THROUGH ICE. (P27) TRAPPING EVIDENCE FOR FOX, BEAVER AND SQUIRREL WAS FOUND. (P29)

**** REFN 02756
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4403

- **** REFN 02761 974
LUPR 10
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, NO TRAFF
ABST "RESOURCES INVENTORY ARCTIC REGION TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES", BY JANET ARCHIBALD IS A 1974 LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT ON THE AREA. THE ARCTIC REGION IS AN AREA OF BRAIDED STREAMS, POORLY DRAINED AND UNDERLAIN WITH PERMAFROST. (P1) THERE ARE LANDING STRIPS AT MEADE RIVER, UTOKOK RIVER, AND POTTERN CREEK, AND THERE IS ONE NEAR THE MOUTH OF KOGUR RIVER. (P17) IN PRE-EUROPEAN DAYS, THERE WERE TRADING TRAILS ALONG THE RIVERS BUT THE TRADING GENERALLY STOPPED IN THE LATE 1840'S. (P19) TRAILS ARE STILL IMPORTANT FOR TRAVEL BETWEEN VILLAGES, HUNTING, FISH, AND OIL AND MINERAL EXPLORATION. (P19) THERE ARE LANDING STRIPS ON THE KILUK RIVER NEAR ETIVLUK AND AT PRINCE CREEK. (P26) THERE ARE LANDING STRIPS AT KAVIK RIVER, AND KAD RIVER. (P34)
- **** REFN 02763 974
LUPR 31 32 33 35
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST GERALD MCMAHON WROTE A RESOURCES INVENTORY BULLETIN ON THE YUKON REGION AS MEMBER OF THE RESOURCE PLANNING TEAM JOINT FED-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION JAN 1974. (PRELIMINARY DRAFT)
- **** REFN 02764 966
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST "MARKETING HARDWOODS FROM ALASKA'S SUSITNA VALLEY" BY MICHAEL R C HASSIE AND PUBLISHED IN 1966, POINTS OUT PAST MARKETING AND UTILIZATION TRENDS IN THE SUSITNA VALLEY AND DESCRIBES PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ARE DETRIMENTAL TO INCREASED USE OF THE FOREST RESOURCE. (P1)
- **** REFN 02765 929974
LUPR 40
KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, FREIGHT, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, WATER-AIR CRAFT
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE BRISTOL BAY AREA ORIGINALLY MADE BY THE U. OF ALASKA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AT FAIRBANKS AND THE ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND DATA CENTER AT ANCHORAGE TO PROVIDE BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS RELATING TO PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT. THE INFORMATION HAS BEEN REVISED IN THIS DOCUMENT, BY KRESGE, FISON AND GASBARRO, TO HELP DEVELOP BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE FORCES OF CHANGE OPERATING IN ALASKA. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1974. A MAP (FIG 1-1) SHOWS THE POPULATION CENTERS IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA FOCUSED AT THE COAST AND ALONG RIVERS. (P1-2) THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT IS SALMON INDUSTRY. (P1-5) TABLE 2-3 (P2-8,9) SHOWS THE POPULATION VARIATION FROM 1929-70 FOR THE BRISTOL BAY COAST AND RIVERINE COMMUNITIES. AN OBSTACLE TO SHIPPING TO DISTANT RIVER POINTS IS THE FACT THAT THE SUMMER SHIPPING SEASON COINCIDES WITH THE SUMMER SALMON FISHING SEASON. (P5-4) MAP 6-1 (P6-3) SHOWS THE DIVISION OF THE BRISTOL BAY AREA INTO 5 DISTRICTS ENCOMPASSING THE AREA ADJACENT TO THE MOUTHS OF THE REGIONS MAJOR RIVER SYSTEMS. NEARLY EVERY VILLAGE OF THE REGION HAS AIRPORTS OR FLOAT PLANE LANDING SITES FOR SUMMER AND SKI-EQUIPPED PLANES IN WINTER. (P7-1) TABLE 7-9 (P7-19) SHOWS THE TONS OF FREIGHT SHIPPED OR TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE BRISTOL BAY PARTS OF NAKNEK AND DILLINGHAM. THERE ARE ABOUT 50 HUNTING AND FISHING LODGES IN THE BRISTOL BAY REGION, MOSTLY AROUND LAKE ILIAMNA. (P8-5) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REPRESENT ANOTHER LAND USE AND A MAP ILLUSTRATING THESE SITES ALONG BRISTOL BAY RIVERS IS MAP 8-3. (P8-4)
- **** REFN 02767 A 968973
LUPR 33 22 42 43
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT, LAKE
ABST THIS REFERENCE NUMBER REFERS TO THE 1969, 1971, AND 1972-73 REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAMES SURVEY-INVENTORY ACTIVITIES-LAND EVALUATION AND GAME LABORATORY. THE 1969 REPORT, SUFFIX NUMBER 1, WAS WRITTEN BY JOSEPH BLUM AND CONTAINS PRIMARILY GENERAL INFORMATION AND NO SPECIFIC FIELD STUDY REPORTS. THE 1971 REPORT, SUFFIX NUMBER 2, COVERS THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1970 TO JUNE 30, 1971 AND WAS WRITTEN BY PETER

SHEPHERD, SCOTT GRUNDY, KENNETH NEILAND, AND CHARLES LUCIER. WILDLIFE HABITAT STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1971 AT THE KANUTI RIVER FLATS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND THE IHURUK BASIN ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P9) TRAVEL WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY FIRST LANDING ON A LARGE LAKE ON FLOATS AS A STARTING POINT FROM WHICH OTHER LAKES COULD BE REACHED BY CANOE AND FOOT. (P10) TWO MAIN RIVERS DRAIN INTO THE IHURUK BASIN; NAMELY THE KUZITRIN AND THE ACIAPUK. (P22) THE LAKE BASINS OF THIS AREA ARE STEEP-BANKED, FAIRLY DEEP, OFTEN MURKY, AND SUPPORT MEAGER STANDS OF SUBMERGED AND EMERGENT VEGETATION. MOST ARE CONNECTED WITH NARROW CHANNELS AND TEND, AFTER MANY YEARS, TO GRADUALLY BECOME SHALLOWER, NEARLY DRY OR DRY AS ILLUSTRATED BY FIGURE 8 ON P24. WATER LEVELS ARE USUALLY REPLENISHED EVERY SPRING. GENERALLY MOST OF THE LARGE SHALLOW OR DRIED-UP LAKES OCCUR ON THE NE SIDE OF THE BASIN. (P22) DURING A MAY, 1971, RECONNAISSANCE AND AERIAL STUDY OF THE BRISTOL BAY WATERSHED IT WAS NOTED ON THE 19TH MOST LAKES WERE THAWED ABOUT 10 TO 20 PERCENT BUT NEARLY ALL STREAMS WERE ICE-FREE ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF THE ALASKAN PENINSULA. (P37 AND 38) THE FOLLOWING RIVERS WERE GIVEN 5 (D) STATUS UNDER THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT OF 1968: BIRCH CREEK, CHATANIKA RIVER, CHITINA RIVER, DELTA RIVER, FORTY MILE RIVER, AND GULKANA RIVER. (P7) THE 1972-73 REPORT, SUFFIX NUMBER 3, WAS WRITTEN BY PETER CIZHICH, SCOTT GRUNDY, KENNETH NEILAND, AND CHARLES LUCIER AND COVERS THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1971 TO DEC 31, 1973. DURING THIS REPORT PERIOD SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED ALASKA PENINSULA HIGHWAY.

**** REFN 02767 B 968973
 LUPR 33 22 42 43
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THE FOLLOWING TRIPS WERE MADE BY PERSONNEL: KULCHATNA RIVER TRIP, SEP 25-OCT 7, 1971; ONGIVINUK RIVER-TOGIAK RIVER TRIP, JUNE 10-15, 1971; MOOD RIVER LAKES TRIP, AUGUST 13-SEP 7, 1971; NONVIANUK RIVER-ALAGNAK RIVER TRIP, JUNE 25-JULY 4, 1971; HUKLUNG RIVER TRIP, JUNE 9-23, 1971; AND KOKTULI RIVER TRIP, JULY 13-24, 1971. (P 29-53)

**** REFN 02768
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 02770 966
 LUPR 41 30 60 52 53
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST "A SURVEY OF THE ALASKAN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY", BY ROBERT C HARING AND MICHAEL R C MASSIE IS A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH OF THE ALASKA TIMBER INDUSTRY WITH EMPHASIS ON DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR LOG EXPORT. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1966. LITTLE INFORMATION IS KEYED TO PARTICULAR WATER BODIES.

**** REFN 02773 B 885975
 LUPR 33 34
 KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER, CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST THE FORT GIBBON-KOYUKUK TRAIL WAS CA 250 MILES LONG; THE ROUTE FROM CHATANIKA TO CARO WAS CA 195 MILES LONG (P4); CONNECTING CARO-COLDFOOT TRAIL, CA 90 MILES. (P5) CLIMATE OF THE ENTIRE STUDY REGION IS SUB-ARCTIC CONTINENTAL, WITH FREEZE-UP IN EARLY OCTOBER AND BREAK-UP USUALLY IN MAY. (P4) NORTH OF LINE BETTLES-CARO THE RUGGED BROOKS RANGE AND FOOTHILLS DOMINATE; SOUTH OF THAT LINE BROAD RIVER VALLEYS AND FLATS (E.G., KANNTI FLATS) DESCEND GRADUALLY TO YUKON RIVER. WISEMAN IS AT 1,200 FEET ELEVATION; THE YUKON RIVER AT TANANA (FORT GIBBON) AT 200 FEET ELEVATION. DIVIDING MOUNTAINS AND HILLS BREAK UP THE LOWLANDS, WITH E.G., THE RAY MOUNTAINS RISING TO 3,000 FEET. TYPICAL INTERIOR VEGETATION INCLUDES BOTTOM LAND SPRUCE-POPLAR FOREST ALONG RIVERS; UPLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD ON HILLS AND MOUNTAIN SLOPES; BLACK SPRUCE, BOG, AND MARSH IN FLATS; WITH ALPINE AND MOIST TUNDRA IN HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF UPPER DRAINAGES. (P7) PRESENT PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS IN HISTORIC-ROUTE AREA ARE TANANA (1970 POP. 170); ALLAKAKET (1970 POP. 174); BETTLES (EST. POP. 50); WISEMAN (LESS THAN 10); BEAVER (1970 POP. 101). (P8) VARIOUS LANDS ON HISTORIC ROUTES HAVE BEEN SELECTED OR RESERVED UNDER ANCSA AND OTHER ACTS, INCLUDING TWENTYFIVE TOWNSHIPS EACH AROUND BETTLES (EVANSVILLE), ALLAKAKET, TANANA, AND BEAVER; "PUBLIC INTEREST" (D1) CLASSIFICATION OF MUCH OF THE LAND BETWEEN ALLAKAKET AND TANANA.

AND MUCH OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS AREA; STATE SELECTIONS IN THE CHANDALAR AREA EAST OF THE PIPELINE CORRIDOR AND IN CHATANIKA AREA; D2 AREAS IN YUKON FLATS, ALONG BEAVER CREEK (2-MILE WIDE RIVERINE CORRIDOR WITHIN WHITE MOUNTAINS), AND W. OF WISEMAN. (P9) PER F. C. SCHRADER OF USGS. AFTER 1899 VISIT TO CHANDALAR-KOYUKUK DISTRICTS: SUMMER TRAVEL IS BY BOAT OR CANOE ON WATERWAYS; WINTER TRAVEL IS OVERLAND, WHEREVER PASSABLE, BY DOGSLED. (P11) OVER WINTERS OF 1911-12 AND 1912-13 A WINTER TRAIL WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM CHATANIKA TO BEAVER (TO LINK WITH THE BEAVER-CARD TRAIL). THIS TRAIL RECEIVED LITTLE SUBSEQUENT USE OR MAINT, BUT WAS BRUSHED OUT AND SHELTER CABINS ERECTED AND RESTORED DURING WINTER OF 1923-24. (P12) ALTHOUGH USED BY EARLY MAIL CARRIERS AND MINERS, THE COLDFOOT-CARD "TRAIL" RECEIVED NO ATTENTION FROM ARC UNTIL WINTER OF 1923-24 WHEN THE ROUTE WAS BRUSHED OUT, TRIPPODS ERECTED, AND SHELTER CABINS AND RIVER TRAMWAYS ERECTED; IMPROVED TRAIL WAS PASSABLE BY DOG TEAMS IN WINTER, BY FOOT IN SUMMER. (P12) SEVERAL ROUTES AND TRAILS EST. DURING AND AFTER 1906 BETWEEN COLDFOOT AND THE CHANDALAR DIGGINGS, AND FROM CARD. THE BONANZAS CENTERED ON STREAMS IN THE CHANDALAR LAKE AREA (BIG CREEK, LITTLE SQUAW CREEK, BIG SQUAW CREEK). THE MAIN ROUTE BETWEEN THE 2 MINING DISTRICTS LEFT THE FT. YUKON-COLDFOOT ROUTE NEAR BOULDER CREEK CONFLUENCE WITH S. FORK OF KOYUKUK, DOWN CROOKED CREEK, UP CHANDALAR RIVER TO CHANDALAR LAKE AND UP TOBIN CREEK TO THE MINING AREAS.

**** REFN 02773 C 885975

LUPR 33 34

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC

TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, LAKE, RIVER

ABST FROM CARD, MINERS WENT UP MIDDLE FORK OF CHANDALAR AND DOWN (UP) GRAVE CREEK TO THE MINES, OR FOLLOWED BIG CREEK AND OVER A DIVIDE INTO LITTLE SQUAW CREEK. (P12) ASIDE FROM RUSHES TO NEW STRIKES, THERE WAS A STEADY MAIL AND SEMI-ANNUAL MINERS' MIGRATION TRAFFIC ON OVERLAND TRAILS FROM YUKON RIVER TO KOYUKUK-CHANDALAR DISTRICTS. EST OF MAIL ROUTE IN 1906, AND ARC IMPROVEMENTS MADE FT. GIBBON-KOYUKUK TRAIL A REGULAR ROUTE, DISPLACING SOME STEAMER TRAFFIC. SIMILARLY ARC IMPROVEMENTS ON BEAVER-CARD TRAIL AND LATER SLED ROAD ENCOURAGED GREATER TRAFFIC. BY 1917 DECLINE HAD SET IN AS PLACERS WERE WORKED OUT IN THE TWO DISTRICTS; BY 1920 THE RUSH ERA WAS OVER ON THE KOYUKUK. IN EARLY 1920'S CHANDALAR DISTRICT REVIVED (WITH HIGHEST PRODUCTION EVER), THEN FADED AGAIN IN LATE 1920'S. THE CARD P.O. EST IN 1907, DISCONTINUED IN 1912. (P13) DATA COMPILED IN THIS DOC FROM ROBERT MARSHALL'S "ARCTIC VILLAGE" (1933) AND USGS BULLETINS ON AK MINERAL RESOURCES SHOW TOTAL PRODUCTION 1898 THRU 1923 (KOYUKUK DISTRICT \$4.75 M; CHANDALAR DISTRICT, \$300,000) AND TO 1970 (KOYUKUK DISTRICT, \$7 M; CHANDALAR DISTRICT, \$800,000). (P15) MANY HISTORIC TRAIL SEGMENTS ARE STILL USED BY LAND TRANSPORT (DOG TEAMS, ATV'S, CATS, SNOW MACHINES) AND ARE VISIBLE, ESP THE FT. GIBBON-BETTLES ROUTE, BEAVER-CARD ROUTE, COLDFOOT-CHANDALAR ROUTE, CARD-CHANDALAR LAKE AREA MINES, AND RECREATION TRAIL BETWEEN ELLIOTT HWY AND BIG BEND AREA OF BEAVER CREEK. (P16)

**** REFN 02778 965970

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A REPORT OF THE INSTITUTE OF POLAR STUDIES ON GLACIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF CASEHENT GLACIER. IT WAS WRITTEN BY DONALD N. PETERSON AND PUBLISHED IN JULY, 1970. MEASUREMENTS OF VELOCITY, HEAT-BALANCE, SLIP RATE AND BASAL SLIDING WERE TAKEN IN THE SUMMERS OF 65-66-67.

**** REFN 02779 965972

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A PUBLICATION OF THE INSTITUTE ON POLAR STUDIES CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF A LANDSLIDE ON SHERMAN GLACIER, ALASKA. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN JUNE, 1972, AND WRITTEN BY CEDONUR MARANGUNIC. IN THE SUMMER OF 1965 A COLLEGE GROUP STUDIED THE GLACIAL GEOLOGY OF THE AREA BETWEEN SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN GLACIERS. (P9)

**** REFN 02786 969973

STOR 1601

LUPR 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, BREAKUP, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST ANGUS GAVIN, AUTHOR OF "WILDLIFE OF THE NORTH SLOPE, A 5 YR STUDY; 1969-73" WAS ENGAGED BY ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY TO CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE BASELINE STUDY TO DETERMINE ECOLOGICAL VALUES OF THE NORTH SLOPE AND EFFECTS OF OIL FIELD DEVELOPMENT. REPORTS CONTINUE YEARLY; THIS BOOK SUMMARIZES THE YRS 1969-73. BANKS OF

STREAMS IN THE BROOKS RANGE PROVINCE ARE FRINGED WITH WILLOW, BIRCH AND ALDER. (P6) THE FOOTHILLS PROVINCE STREAM BANKS HAVE EXTENSIVE STANDS OF WILLOW AND BIRCH. THE STREAMS OF THE COASTAL PLAINS PROVINCE RISE IN THE UPPER FOOTHILLS AND BROOKS RANGE. "SEVERAL ARE QUITE LARGE ALTHOUGH GRADES ARE LOW AND MOST FOLLOW MEANDERING COURSES, OFTEN FORMING WIDE ALLUVIAL DELTAS WITH A NETWORK OF DIFFERENT CHANNELS." (P9) BREAKUP OF COASTAL RIVERS OCCURS BETWEEN MAY 25 AND JUN 1, WITH BREAKUP IN THE BROOKS RANGE 10 DAYS TO 2 WEEKS EARLIER. (P10) ELONGATE THAN LAKES DOMINATE THE COASTAL PLAIN. (P13)

**** REFN 02786 974

STOR 1601

LUPR 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, ICE, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF

ABST PHOTOGRAPHS (3) ON P8 SHOW RIVERS WITH ICE AND SNOW ALONG THEIR BANKS. PHOTO ON P9 SHOWS BRAIDED STREAM WITH ICE AND SNOW ALONG SHORES. REF ON THIS PAGE TO THE STAINES RIVER CHANNEL OF THE CANNING AND THE SAGAVANIRKOT MAY REFER TO PHOTOS ON P8 AND 9. PHOTOS (2) ON P11 SHOW A TUNDRA WATER BODY WITH ICE LENS ON BANK. PHOTO (P32) SHOWS ROCKY CHANNEL OF A RIVER IN SPRING ON THE SLOPE. PHOTO (P33) SHOWS MEANDERING RIVER THROUGH TUNDRA VEGETATION AND CUT BANKS, IN SPRING.

**** REFN 02787 971974

LUPR 33 34

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE

ABST "FISHERY RESOURCES OF WATERS ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE BETWEEN YUKON RIVER AND ATIGUN PASS IN NORTH CENTRAL ALASKA" BY NORVAL F NETSCH. STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF FISH POPULATIONS IN THE AREA THAT WOULD EVENTUALLY YIELD TO PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION. THIS REPORT PRESENTS DATA COLLECTED FROM JUNE 1971 TO APRIL 1974. MOST OF THE STUDY AREA WAS COVERED WITH SCATTERED, WIDELY SPACED SMALL BLACK SPRUCE ALONG WITH DWARF SHRUBS, SEDGES AND COTTON GRASS. "WHITE BIRCH, WILLOW AND HEATH SHRUB ARE COMMON." (P2) IN 1971 MANY OF THE STREAMS WERE EXAMINED VIA AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE. IF A STREAM APPEARED TO HAVE FISHERY POTENTIAL, A CREW WAS PLACED IN THE AREA TO SAMPLE FISH AND COLLECT OTHER DATA. FISH WERE COLLECTED WITH SEINES, GILL NETS, BACK-PACK SHOCKERS, DIP NETS, CHERRY BOMBS, AND ANGLING. (P2) UNNAMED STREAMS WERE GIVEN THE SURVEY NUMBER DESIGNATION OF THE PIPELINE HAUL ROAD FOR REFERENCE. (P4) THE DOCUMENT DOES NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION TO LOCATE MOST OF THOSE RIVERS WITH SURVEY NUMBERS THOUGH.

**** REFN 02788 972974

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, "SWIMMING PERFORMANCE AND MIGRATORY BEHAVIOR OF ARCTIC GRAYLING, ALASKA" BY CRAIG HACPHEE AND FRED J WATTS WAS WRITTEN TO ESTABLISH DESIGN CRITERIA FOR CULVERTS WHICH WILL INSURE THE MAINTENANCE OF FISH POPULATIONS IN STREAMS TRAVERSED BY THE ALASKA PIPE LINE AND ITS SUPPORTING HIGHWAY. PUBLISHED 1973. STUDY PERIOD WAS FROM 9/1/72 TO 10/31/74.

**** REFN 02789 00001 962966

LUPR 21 35 53

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, FLOOD, BREAKUP, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST "WATERFOWL REPORT VOL VII" WAS PREPARED BY PETER E K SHEPHERD AND PRINTED IN JUNE 1966 FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA DIVISION OF GAME. THE REPORT CONCERNS ITSELF WITH WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AND HARVEST FOR THE YEAR 1965. WITH SPECIAL REGARDS TO 3 MAJOR NESTING AREAS IN THE STATE, THE COPPER RIVER DELTA, THE MINTO FLATS, AND THE SELAWIK-KOBUK-KOTZEBUE AREA. (P1-2) FOLLOWING THE 1964 EARTHQUAKE, ACCESSIBILITY TO THE OUTER DELTA WAS SIMPLIFIED BY THE DRYING OF SLOUGHS AND NET AREAS. (P6) IN 1965 BREAKUP WAS FIVE DAYS EARLIER IN INTERIOR ALASKA THAN IT HAD BEEN THE YEAR BEFORE. (P7) BREAKUP "OCCURRED WITH APPROXIMATELY THE SAME RELATIVE TIMING ABOUT TWO WEEKS LATER IN THE NORTHWEST COASTAL AREAS. (P7) "DEEP ICE REMAINED IN MANY LAKES WELL INTO MID-JUNE AND IN THE KOTZEBUE AREA AND NORTHWEST COASTAL MARSHES." (P8) DURING 1962, LARGE EXPANSES OF SHEET WATER COVERED PORTIONS OF THE MINTO FLATS DUE TO FLOODING. (P8)

**** REFN 02789 00002 966967

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4407

LUPR 60 35 53

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST "WATERFOWL REPORT VOL VIII" WAS PREPARED BY PETER SHEPHERD, BEN HILLIKER, AND RONALD SONERVILLE AND WAS PRINTED IN MAY 1967 FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA DIVISION OF GAME. THE REPORT CONCERNS ITSELF WITH WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AND HARVEST FOR THE YEAR 1966 WITH SPECIAL REGARDS TO THE COPPER RIVER DELTA, THE MINTO LAKES AND THE JUNEAU-MENDENHALL TIDELANDS. (PPI,II) SEVERAL STREAMS IN THE JUNEAU-DOUGLAS AREA FLOW ACROSS THE TIDELANDS. (P16)

**** REFN 02789 00003 967968

LUPR 53 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAKE, RIVER

ABST "WATERFOWL REPORT VOL IX" WAS PREPARED BY PETER SHEPHERD, BEN HILLIKER, AND JOHN CROW AND PRINTED IN MARCH 1968 FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA, DIVISION OF GAME. THE REPORT CONCERNS ITSELF WITH WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AND HARVEST FOR 1967 WITH SPECIAL REGARDS TO THE COPPER RIVER DELTA AND THE MINTO LAKES AREA. (PPI,II)

**** REFN 02789 00004 968969

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, NO TRAFF

ABST "WATERFOWL REPORT VOL X" WAS PREPARED BY ROBERT HEEDEN, PAUL LEROUX, AND BEN HILLIKER FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA, DIVISION OF GAME AND WAS PRINTED IN JULY 1969. THE REPORT CONCERNS ITSELF PRIMARILY WITH WILDFOWL HABITAT AND HARVEST IN ALASKA. (P1) THERE IS ALSO A DISCUSSION OF THE OIL POLLUTION IN RELATION TO ALASKAN WILDFOWL. (P1) RESEARCH FOR THIS REPORT TOOK PLACE DURING 1968. (P1) DUE TO A VERY DRY SUMMER, MANY SMALL LAKES IN THE TRADING BAY AREA WERE DRY AND MOST OF THE LARGER LAKES WERE VERY LOW. (P4)

**** REFN 02790

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02791 965

LUPR 80

KEYW NONE

ABST IN THIS DOCUMENT "GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN IN ALASKA" BY ROBER B HEEDEN THE LIFE HISTORY, BEHAVIOR AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OF THE VARIOUS SPECIES OF GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN IN ALASKA ARE DISCUSSED. THE AUTHOR DOESN'T MENTION NAVIGATION OR USE OF ANY WATER BODIES WITHIN THE STATE. IN ESSENCE NO PERTINENT INFORMATION IS GIVEN.

**** REFN 02792 951956

STOR 1601

LUPR 12 13 11

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST "MAHKAHS OF NORTHERN ALASKA" BY JAMES BEE AND E. RAYMOND HALL, 1956, IS A TEXT OF FIELD NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS BY SCIENTISTS OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS ON THE NORTH SLOPE. THE AUTHOR STATES MOST OF THE LARGER RIVERS ARE STILL FROZEN IN EARLY JUN, BUT ARE FREE OF ICE ON OR ABOUT JUN 17, AND FLOOD BY JUL 1. (P280) PHOTO ON P281 (FIG. 1) SHOWS "VIEW FROM AIRPLANE OF COASTAL PLAIN SHOWING LAKES (MOSTLY ORIENTED) AND TUNDRA, APPROX 105 MI S OF PT BARRON, JUN 14, 1952. ICE STILL ON LAKES." (P281) TRAVEL BETWEEN CAMPS WAS BY AIRPLANE. (P293)

**** REFN 02799 963

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT PRESENTS THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY BY R A HARRIOTT IN HIS "1963 KVICHAK RIVER RED SALMON SMOLT STUDIES."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4408

- **** REFN 02800 963
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MAP
ABST DURING THE 1963 PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND LIVE SALMON COUNTS, SEVERAL STREAMS (UNIDENTIFIED) WERE SURVEYED: 253 STREAMS (PINK SALMON) AND 158 STREAMS (CHUM SALMON). THE SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED BETWEEN JUNE 23 TO SEPT 22. THE COUNTS WERE MADE AERIALY; GROUND COUNTS WERE INDICATED BY NOTATION. (PP29 TO 53) A MAP (FIGURE 4) (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) SHOWS THE SAMPLING DIVISIONS USED IN THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA. (P9)
- **** REFN 02800 964965
LUPR 51 52 53
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST R S ROYS, A S DAVIS, AND W H NOERENBERG PRESENT A REPORT ON THE "FORECAST RESEARCH ON 1965 CENTRAL ALASKA PINK SALMON FISHERIES", WHICH IS A THIRD REPORT DISCUSSING THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT'S STUDIES ON THE SUBJECT. THE SAMPLING STUDY COVERED THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, COOK INLET AND KODIAK AREAS. A MAP (FIGURE 6) (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) SHOWS COOK INLET STUDY STREAM LOCATIONS. (P21) FOLLOWING THE 1964 EARTHQUAKE, 10 STUDY STREAMS IN THE COOK INLET AREA WERE SAMPLED USING A HYDRAULIC SAMPLER, TO INDICATE GRAVEL SHIFTS AND FREEZING LEVELS. (PP20 TO 23) 1963 FIGURES FOR LIVE COUNTS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND PINK AND CHUM SALMON WERE MADE BY AERIAL SURVEYS AND GROUND COUNTS. AGE ANALYSIS WAS DETERMINED BY CARCASS SAMPLES. (PP29 TO 53)
- **** REFN 02801 970971
KEYW GENERAL, NONE
ABST "A SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY 1971 FORECASTS FOR ALASKAN SALMON FISHERIES" IS THE 1970 DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REPORT ON ESTIMATED SALMON RETURNS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF ALASKA. INFORMATION GENERALLY IS NOT KEYED TO WATER BODIES. THE FEW TIMES THAT IT IS, THE ONLY INFORMATION GIVEN IS THE PREDICTED NUMBER OF SALMON TO RETURN, BASED ON THE LAST, OR LAST FEW YEARS.
- **** REFN 02805
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 02809 00001 963
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE
ABST "SHEEP AND GOAT INVESTIGATIONS" WAS PREPARED BY FRANKLIN F JONES, RONALD F BATCHELOR, HARRY R HERRIEM, AND LESLIE A VIERECK FOR THE ALASKA DIVISION OF GAME. THE DOCUMENT WAS PRINTED IN 1963. AERIAL SHEEP AND GOAT SURVEYS WERE MADE OVER THE FOLLOWING DRAINAGES: YENTNA; SWIFT FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM; SHEEP CREEK; CHICKALOON RIVER; BOULDER CREEK; CARIBOU CREEK; BIG WINDY CREEK; BIRCH CREEK; BLACK RAPIDS (DELTA RIVER); WILSON LAKE; TAKU RIVER; AND SALMON CREEK. (PP3-6, 11, 50) PAGES 43-47 ARE MISSING FROM THIS DOCUMENT. BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE DOCUMENT AND THE CONTENTS OF THE ABSTRACT FOR THIS PARTICULAR SECTION, I FEEL CONFIDENT THAT NO PERTINENT INFORMATION HAS BEEN LOST BY THE EXCLUSION OF THESE PAGES.
- **** REFN 02812 974
LUPR 10
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
ABST "STUDIES ON THE NUTRITION AND METABOLISM OF REINDEER-CARIBOU IN ALASKA WITH SPECIAL INTEREST IN NUTRITIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATION" IS A 1974 PROGRESS REPORT PREPARED BY THE INSTITUTE OF ARCTIC BIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS. INCLUDED ARE RESULTS OF RADIOECOLOGY STUDIES, CARIBOU-REINDEER ECOLOGY IN THE PRUDHOE BAY REGION AND REPORTS ON DIGESTION AND LACTATIN INVESTIGATION. THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CARIBOU-REINDEER ECOLOGY STUDY WAS LOCATED ON THE NORTHERN COASTAL PLAIN BORDERED BY THE KUPARUK RIVER AND THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER. THE ROAD SYSTEM ACCOMPANYING OIL EXPLORATION ALLOWED EASY ACCESS TO MOST OF THE STUDY AREA. (P18) THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT THERE ARE TWO CARIBOU POPULATIONS IN THE PRUDHOE BAY REGION, ONE MIGRATORY AND THE OTHER RESIDENT. THE TUNDRA AREA BETWEEN THE KUPARUK AND SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVERS BORDERED ON THE SOUTH BY THE FRANKLIN BLUFFS AND WHITE HILLS IS APPROXIMATELY 2840 SQ. KM. THERE ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4409

LICHEN SPECIES IN THE AREA. (P21) CONSIDERED TO BE OF HIGH NUTRITIONAL VALUE IN THE SUMMER. (P18) INFORMATION ON GRAZING BEHAVIOR, PLANT PREFERENCE AND MIGRATORY PATTERNS ARE INCLUDED. (P21-25)

**** REFN 02813 970975
LUPR 51 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY LELAND P. GLENN CONSISTS OF 6 REPORTS ON BROWN BEAR STUDIES FROM 1970 THRU 1975. THESE REPORTS ARE IN SEPARATE BOUND VOLUMES FOR EACH YEAR. THESE STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED PRIMARILY IN TWO AREAS, THE BLACK-CHIGNIK LAKES AREA AND THE McNEIL RIVER AREA. THESE AREAS ARE REMOTE AND CAN BE REACHED ONLY BY AIRCRAFT OR A COMBINATION OF BOAT AND AIRCRAFT. HELICOPTERS AND SUPER CUBS WERE USED FOR TRANSPORTATION. THE 1970 REPORT CONTAINED INFORMATION REGARDING BLACK LAKE. THE REMAINING 5 REPORTS CONTAINED NO NEW OR PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02814 972974
STOR 1611

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, GENERAL

ABST "SOUTHEASTERN BROWN BEAR STUDIES, 1972-1974, BY ROBERT E WOOD. STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND IN THE HOOD BAY AREA. "TOO MUCH HUMAN ACTIVITY ALONG THE FISH SPawning STREAMS APPEARED TO DRIVE THE BEARS AWAY, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY. ACTIVITIES WERE CONFINED TO THE THREE MAIN FISH STREAMS." (P7)

**** REFN 02815 972974
STOR 1612

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "MOVEMENT AND POPULATIONS OF BROWN BEARS IN THE HOOD BAY DRAINAGE OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND" BY ROBERT E WOOD SUMMARIZES A STUDY DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF CLEARCUTTING AND LOGGING RELATED ACTIVITIES ON BROWN BEARS. LATE IN THE SUMMERS OF 1972, 1973 AND 1974 ALDRICH FOOT SNARES WERE SET ALONG THE THREE MAIN SALMON STREAMS IN HOOD BAY. (P3) TWO OF THE STREAMS UTILIZED RAN THROUGH THE TIDEFLATS INTO THE NORTH ARM OF THE BAY AND THE OTHER RAN INTO THE SOUTH ARM. (P4) IN THE APPENDIX "CABIN CR., SO. ARM" IS GIVEN AS A LOCATION FOR NUMEROUS TAGGING DATA FINDS. (P8, 9, AND 10) EXACT LOCATION OF THESE STREAMS WAS UNDETERMINABLE FROM THE INFORMATION GIVEN.

**** REFN 02815 972974
STOR 1612

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "MOVEMENT AND POPULATIONS OF BROWN BEARS IN THE HOOD BAY DRAINAGE OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND" BY ROBERT E WOOD SUMMARIZES A STUDY DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF CLEARCUTTING AND LOGGING RELATED ACTIVITIES ON BROWN BEARS. LATE IN THE SUMMERS OF 1972, 1973 AND 1974 ALDRICH FOOT SNARES WERE SET ALONG THE THREE MAIN SALMON STREAMS IN HOOD BAY. (P3) TWO OF THE STREAMS UTILIZED RAN THROUGH THE TIDEFLATS INTO THE NORTH ARM OF THE BAY AND THE OTHER RAN INTO THE SOUTH ARM. (P4) IN THE APPENDIX "CABIN CR., SO. ARM" IS GIVEN AS A LOCATION FOR NUMEROUS TAGGING DATA FINDS. (P8, 9, AND 10) EXACT LOCATION OF THESE STREAMS WAS UNDETERMINABLE FROM THE INFORMATION GIVEN.

**** REFN 02816 971
LUPR 11 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST "REPORT ON GRIZZLY BEAR SURVEY AND INVENTORY", 1971, BY J LYNN CROOK. THIS DOCUMENT WAS A REPORT ON GRIZZLY POPULATIONS NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE. WRITTEN AT A TIME WHEN MINERAL EXPLOITATION OF THE NORTH SLOPE THREATENED GRIZZLIES AND THEIR HABITAT. "BEARS REPORTEDLY DEN NEAR BARROW ALONG THE NEADE RIVER, CHIPPE RIVER, IKPIKPUK RIVER AND OTHERS." (P20)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4410

**** REFN 02817
KEYR NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02818 973974
LUPR 13 34
KEYR GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE "NORTH SLOPE GRIZZLY BEAR STUDIES", BY HARRY V. REYNOLDS OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, WAS WRITTEN IN 1974. THE STUDY WAS MADE FROM JULY 1, 1973 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1974. THE STUDY AREA ENCOMPASSED THE HEADWATERS AND UPPER PORTIONS OF TWO CONTIGUOUS RIVER DRAINAGES IN THE EASTERN BROOKS RANGE: THE CANNING RIVER, INCLUDING THE MARSH FORK OF THE CANNING NORTH OF THE DIVIDE, AND THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER TO THE SOUTH. THESE TWO RIVER SYSTEMS ABUT THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE AND ARE FED BY TRIBUTARIES REACHING INTO THE RANGE. (P2) THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE: 1. TO DETERMINE SEASONAL MOVEMENTS AND POPULATION DISCRETENESS OF NORTH SLOPE GRIZZLY BEARS; 2. TO DETERMINE FOOD HABITS; 3. TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF SEVERAL CENSUS TECHNIQUES FOR NORTH SLOPE GRIZZLY BEARS; 4. TO GATHER BASIC INFORMATION ON THE SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF GRIZZLY BEAR POPULATIONS IN THE EASTERN BROOKS RANGE. (P2)

**** REFN 02819 967972
LUPR 11 12 13
KEYR NONE
ABST POLAR BEAR STUDIES, VOLUMES 9-14, COVER POLAR BEAR STUDIES OFF THE NORTH COAST OF ALASKA FROM 1967-1972. THESE ARE ADF AND G REPORTS LED BY JACK LENTFER. THE STUDIES ARE CARRIED OUT IN OFFSHORE COASTAL AREAS AND DO NOT MENTION INLAND WATER BODIES. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02821 00001 970
STOR 1604
LUPR 41
KEYR NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST "BEAVER REPORT" BY RICHARD H BISHOP, ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME, VOLUME X, SEPT 1970, IS A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE BEAVER POPULATION OF THE HOLITNA AND TAKOTNA RIVER DRAINAGES.

**** REFN 02821 00002 971
LUPR 31 41
KEYR NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST "BEAVER REPORT" BY RICHARD H BISHOP, ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME, VOLUME XI, AUG 1971, IS A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE BEAVER POPULATION OF THE HOLITNA, TAKOTNA AND INNOKO RIVER DRAINAGES.

**** REFN 02821 00003 973
LUPR 41 31
KEYR NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST "BEAVER REPORT" BY RICHARD H BISHOP, ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME, VOLUME XII, JULY 1973, IS A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE BEAVER POPULATION OF THE TAKOTNA, HOLITNA AND INNOKO RIVER DRAINAGES.

**** REFN 02825 951958
LUPR 10
KEYR GENERAL, EXPEDITION
ABST THIS DOCUMENT ON ARCTIC SLOPE BIRDS WAS A BY-PRODUCT OF A STUDY OF ARCTIC SLOPE MAMMALS DONE BY THE U OF KANSAS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY FOR THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH. IT WAS WRITTEN BY J W BEE IN 1958, THOUGH THE FIELD WORK WAS DONE DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1951 AND 52.

**** REFN 02831 00001 A 890975
STOR 1610
LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, LAKE

ABST "A REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE COPPER RIVER AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA" WAS PREPARED FOR THE US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA BY GRUNMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION IN FEBRUARY, 1975. THIS IS AN IN DEPTH REPORT GIVING INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY AND USAGE OF WATERWAYS, THE WATERWAYS THEMSELVES, A STREAM CATALOG, RIVER PROFILES, INDEX OF CROSSINGS, AND NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT. THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT NUMEROUS STREAMS DRAINING THE COASTAL REGIONS DISCHARGE DIRECTLY INTO THE GULF OF ALASKA OR ITS TIDAL INLETS ALONG PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. THESE STREAMS ARE SHORT AND STEEP, AND NEARLY ALL HAVE DRAINAGE AREAS OF LESS THAN 100 SQUARE MILES. MANY HEAD IN LARGE GLACIERS WHICH ARE PREVALENT IN THE MOUNTAINS. THE TOTAL MAINLAND AREA DRAINED BY THESE STREAMS IS SLIGHTLY OVER 10,000 SQUARE MILES. THE GRADIENTS ON THE STREAMS WITHIN THE BASIN ARE STEEP AND RANGE FROM 5 FEET PER MILE ON THE LOWER REACHES OF COPPER RIVER TO WELL OVER 100 FEET PER MILE ON SEVERAL OF THE LARGE TRIBUTARIES. THE SLOPES GENERALLY FLATTEN AS THE STREAMS EMERGE FROM THE HIGHER MOUNTAINS TO THE FOOTHILLS, BUT ON SOME RIVERS THE GRADIENTS REMAIN UNIFORMLY STEEP FOR THEIR ENTIRE LENGTH. (P2-53) GENERALLY SPEAKING, MOST OF THE RIVERS IN THE COPPER RIVER AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION HAVE VERY STEEP GRADIENTS IN THEIR UPPER SECTIONS DUE TO THEIR ORIGINS AT VERY HIGH ELEVATIONS. MOST RIVERS AND STREAMS ARE GLACIAL, AND THEREFORE, CARRY A HIGH SEDIMENT LOAD. NEARLY ALL THE RIVERS ARE "HIGH-ENERGY" STREAMS, WITH DOWNWARD EROSION BEING DOMINANT OVER LATERAL EROSION. (P2-56) THE ONLY LARGE LAKES ON MAJOR TRIBUTARIES WITHIN THE BASIN ARE ON TAZLINA, KLUTINA, GULKANA, AND TONSINA RIVERS. THESE LAKES EFFECT SOME NATURAL REGULATION ON THESE RIVERS, DEPENDING UPON THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE LAKES, THE SIZE OF THE LAKES, AND THEIR OUTLET CONDITIONS. HOWEVER, THE TOTAL EFFECT OF THE REGULATION IS SMALL IN COMPARISON WITH FLOWS IN COPPER RIVER. THERE ARE SMALL LAKES ON A FEW OF THE MINOR TRIBUTARIES WHICH FLOW INTO THE GULF OF ALASKA. (P2-59)

**** REFN 02831 00001 B 890975
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, LAKE

ABST ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABLE DATA, MAXIMUM OBSERVED DISCHARGES ON COASTAL STREAMS RANGE FROM 100 TO 400 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND PER SQUARE MILE, DEPENDING ON THE SIZE OF DRAINAGE AREA, AVERAGE PRECIPITATION, TOPOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES, AND NATURAL STORAGE. (P2-88) DURING THE EARLY PROSPECTING YEARS, AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, AND PRIOR TO THE BUILDING OF THE COPPER RIVER RAILWAY, MOST PROSPECTORS LEAVING THE NIZINA COUNTRY DESCENDED CHITINA AND COPPER RIVERS IN SMALL BOATS EITHER LEAVING THE COPPER AT TASNUNA RIVER AND GOING OVERLAND TO VALDEZ OR FOLLOWING THE RIVER TO THE COAST AND LANDING IN EYAK OR ORCA. (P3-40) MOST OF THE TRANSPORTATION DURING THE LATE 19TH CENTURY AND 1ST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY WAS NOT ON RIVERS HOWEVER, BUT WAS OVERLAND ON TRAILS, WHICH PARALLELED RIVERS, BUT ALSO UTILIZED MOUNTAIN PASSES AND DRY UPLAND. (3-42) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT OTHER RIVERS, IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN EXCEPT THE ONES MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT, OFFER NO RECORD OF HISTORICAL BOATING USAGE. MOST USAGE CAME AS ONLY A ROUTE TO FOLLOW ON FOOT. (P3-42) STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND HAVE NO HISTORY OF BOATING USAGE, NOR DO THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS INDICATE THAT EVEN THEIR LOWER REACHES MAY BE NAVIGABLE. CURRENTLY, THERE ARE NO NAVIGABLE STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. OF THE STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE COPPER RIVER, ONLY THE CHITINA RIVER HAS A HISTORY OF NAVIGATION. (P3-54)

**** REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE COPPER RIVER AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA" WAS PREPARED FOR THE US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA BY GRUNMAN ECO-SYSTEMS CORPORATION IN FEB 1975. FINDINGS ARE BASED ON A HELICOPTER SURVEY OF THE RIVERS. MANY MEASUREMENTS ARE APPROXIMATIONS.

**** REFN 02832 00001 975
 STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA, BY GRUHMANN ECOSYSTEM CORPORATION, 1975. THE BORED FOREST OF THE UPPER KOYUKUK OCCURS IN TWO FORMS: ONE IS A CLOSED SPRUCE-HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION WHERE TREES GROW CLOSE TOGETHER; THE OTHER IS OPEN FOREST, CHARACTERIZED BY WHITE SPRUCE, WHITE BIRCH, AND BALSAM POPLAR. COMMON PLANTS ALSO INCLUDE BEARBERRY, CRANBERRY, LAKEADORTEA, BLUEBERRIES, AND CRANBERRIES. (P2-33). ON BETTER SITES SPRUCE MAY REACH ON AGE OF 100 TO 200 YEARS AND FEATURE DIAMETERS OF 10 TO 24 IN (P2-33). THE BORED FOREST OF THE SOUTHERN FLANKS OF THE BROOKS RANGE IS ESSENTIALLY A FIRE-FOREST. QUAKING ASPEN OCCURS PRIMARILY IN UPLAND AREAS ON SOUTH-FACING SLOPES. BALSAM POPLAR REACHES ITS GREATEST EXTENT AND ABUNDANCE ON THE FLOOD PLAINS OF MEANDERING RIVERS AND GLACIAL OUTWASHES (P2-34). TWO KINDS OF TUNDRA: MOSIT AND ALPINE COMERISE ABOUT 90% OF THE VEGETATION COURSE (P2-35). THE MOST TUNDRA FEATURES SUCH MOODY PLANTS AS ALDERS, WILLOWS, AND BIRCHES ALONG WITH EXTENSIVE AREAS OF COTTON-GRESS TUSsocks. ALPINE TUNDRA IS MORE OR LESS CONFINED TO ROCKY SITES. (P2-36).

**** REFN 02832 00003 975

STDR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA BY GRUHMANN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975. VOL III. RIVER PROFILES OF SELECTED TRIBUTARIES TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER WERE COMPILED BY COMPARING INFORMATION FROM THE ALASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS BRIDGE PLANS DATA, FIELD (HELICOPTER) RIVER SOUNDINGS, TOPOGRAPHIC MAP DATA, US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GAGING STATION HISTORICAL DATA, US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SPECIAL REPORTS, AND ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY HYDROLOGIC DATA. (P6-2)

**** REFN 02833 974

STDR 1603

LUPR 35 36

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER, ALASKA", BY GRUHMANN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, PUBLISHED APRIL 1975, BASED ON AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE MADE IN JULY 1974. JULY 1974 DATE IS THE DATE USED THROUGHOUT THE ABSTRACT. SEVERAL TABLES ARE INCLUDED AND ARE A PART OF THIS ABSTRACT: STREAM CATALOGUE ON TANANA, BAKER, HUTLITAKNA, TOLOVANA, CHATANIKA, TATALINA, WASHINGTON, GOLDSTREAM, CHENA, LITTLE CHENA, W, S, E, AND N FORKS CHENA, PILED RIVER SLOUGH, MOOSE CREEK, LITTLE SALCHA RIVER, SALCHA, N AND S FORKS SALCHA, SHAW, DELTA, JARVIS, GOODPASTER, S FORK GOODPASTER, NABESNA AND CHISANA. THERE ARE TABLES GIVING INFORMATION ON BRIDGES ON MOST OF THE ABOVE LISTED WATER BODIES. THERE IS A "NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT" ON ALL OF THE ABOVE NAMED WATER BODIES. ADDITIONALLY, THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS RIVER PROFILES ON THE ABOVE WATER BODIES WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PHOTOCOPIED AND INCLUDED IN THE ABSTRACT. (PP6-1 TO 30) DOCUMENT HAS 4 VOLUMES, WITH SUFFIX NUMBERS 00001 TO 00004. 00004 CONTAINS THE TABLES WHICH HAVE BEEN PHOTOCOPIED.

**** REFN 02833 A 975

STDR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, MINING

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER, ALASKA VOL I 1975 GRUHMANN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION. THIS REPORT WAS SYNTHESIZED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER PRESENT NAVIGABILITY STATUS WAS DEPENDENT UPON 1970 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COAST GUARD AND 1973 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. (P1-2) THE PRESENT WORK INVESTIGATED 27 TANANA RIVER TRIBUTARIES. (P1-2) FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OF THE TANANA RIVER TRIBUTARIES INCLUDED 29 HOURS OF HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE. EFFORTS WERE MADE TO INTERVIEW PEOPLE KNOWLEDGEABLE WITH BOATING USAGE OF THE TANANA RIVER BASIN STREAMS. (P1-4) THE TANANA RIVER BASIN DRAINS 44,000 SQUARE MI. (P2-1) THE BASIN IS APPROXIMATELY 390 MI BY 220 MI. SEE FIG 2-13 MEAN ANNUAL PEAK RUNOFF TANANA RIVER BASIN P2-69. THE TANANA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES. THE FIRST LAY SOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER AND WAS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF GLACIO-FLUVIO MORAINIC MATERIALS P2-3. SEE FIG 2-1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE TANANA RIVER BASIN P2-4. SEE

FIG 2-2 GENERALIZED GEOLOGY OF THE TANANA RIVER BASIN P2-10 THE SECOND PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE LIES NORTH OF THE TANANA RIVER AND IS GENERALLY UN-GLACIATED P2-5. FOREST COVER IS OF THE INTERIOR TYPE IN PROTECTED AREAS ALONG THE RIVERS IS FREQUENTLY A WHITE-SPRUCE-BIRCH MIXTURE. ON THE UPLANDS AND TERRACES BIRCH TENDS TO PREDOMINATE. IN BOGGY AREAS BLACK SPRUCE OBTAINS SUCCESSIONAL DOMINANCE. FIG 2-10 DEPICTS FOREST REGIONS OF THE TANANA RIVER BASIN. (P2-59) GROUND WATER IN THE TANANA RIVER BASIN IS HIGHLY VARIABLE. SEE FIG 2-11 AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER AND SPRINGS TANANA RIVER BASIN P2-63. SEE FIG 2-12 MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF TANANA RIVER BASIN. (P2-66) SEE FIGURE 2-15 MEAN ANNUAL LOW MONTHLY RUNOFF TANANA RIVER BASIN P2-71. SEE FIG 2-15 SURFACE WATER P2-72. IN THE TANANA BASIN FLOODS OCCUR MOST COMMONLY IN EARLY SPRING FROM SNOW-MELT OR LATE-SUMMER RAINS. EARLY SPRING FLOODS ARE AGGRAVATED BY ICE-BLOCK DAMS FORMING IN CONSTRICTED AREAS P2-78. SEE FIGURE 2-18 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PEAK DISCHARGE FOR THE 10 AND 50 YEAR FLOODS AND THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE BASIN P2-77. A 10 OR 50 YEAR FLOOD HAS A 10-PERCENT OR 2-PERCENT CHANCE, RESPECTIVELY, OF OCCURRING IN ANY YEAR P2-76. ELLSWORTH AND DAVENPORT (1915) DISCUSSED THE CHARACTER OF LOW FLOW DURING SUMMER IN THE TANANA UPLAND P2-78. LOW SUMMER FLOWS OCCURRED AROUND THE FIRST PART OF AUGUST; IT WAS CONSIDERED THAT DRAINAGE BASINS SMALLER THAN 400 SQUARE MILES WOULD NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT FLOW TO MAINTAIN WINTER FLOW P2-78. AVERAGE ANNUAL SEDIMENT YIELD FOR THE TANANA RIVER BASIN RANGES FROM 100 TONS PER SQUARE MILE IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF THE TANANA RIVER TO 5,000 TONS PER SQUARE MILE IN THE ALASKA RANGE. (P2-109) SEE FIG 2-31 TRANSPORTATION TANANA RIVER BASIN FOR COMMERCIAL RIVER BARGE SERVICE. (P2-119) SEE FIG 2-32 FISHERIES TANANA RIVER BASIN IN ORDER TO APPRECIATE BREEDING AREAS. (P2-122) SEE FIG 2-33 LOCATABLE AND LEASABLE RESOURCES TANANA RIVER BASIN AND NOTICE THEIR PROXIMITY TO TRIBUTARY RIVERS. (P2-127) SEE FIG 2-36 "STREAM GAGING STATIONS" FOR THE TANANA RIVER BASIN. (P2-169)

**** REFN 02833 B 975

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYM

ABST

GENERAL RIVER BASIN PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, MINING
SEE FIGURE 2-50 RELATION OF AUGUST 1967 FLOODS TO REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER, AK VOL I 1975 GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION. 50-YEAR FLOODS IN TANANA RIVER BASIN. (P2-228) SEE FIGURE 3-1 HISTORIC NATIVE PLACES. THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF F JOSLIN 45 MI OF NARROW-GAUGE TRACK (TANANA RAILROAD) WERE LAID TO TRANSPORT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS FROM THE GARDEN ISLAND (FAIRBANKS) TO THE INTERIOR MINING REGIONS. (P3-9) RAFTING WAS AN EARLY RIVER USE IN THE TANANA BASIN. (P3-29) ON THE LARGER RIVERS WHOLE TREES OF 50 OR 60 WERE LASHED TOGETHER OFTEN 6 OR 7 TREES IN DEPTH (3-29) RAFTS OF AS MUCH AS 50 CORDS OF WOOD HAD BEEN MOUND DOWN THE CHENA RIVER AND PILE DRIVEN SLOUGH TO FAIRBANKS (P3-30) DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE, RUBBER RAFTS, CANOES, BATEAUS, AND JET BOATS WERE OBSERVED ON TRIBUTARIES TO THE TANANA RIVER. (P3-48) SEE FIG 3-3. RIVERS FOR POTENTIAL DESIGNATION AS WILD AND SCENIC. (P3-59) THE ALASKA RAILROAD REPORTED THAT IN 5000 HOURS OF OPERATION IN 1946 AND 4,300 HOURS OF OPERATION IN 1947, THEIR VESSELS WERE DELAYED A TOTAL OF 680 AND 730 HOURS IN THE RESPECTIVE YEARS BY UNFAVORABLE NAVIGATING CONDITIONS AND THE NECESSITY OF HAVING TO OPERATE AT SLOW SPEEDS. (P3-62) SEE TANANA RIVER BASIN PRESENT LEAD STATUS. (P3-65)

**** REFN 02834 975

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

YUKON RIVER

KEYM GENERAL

ABST

GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, AUTHOR OF A "REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER YUKON RIVER, ALASKA," IN WHICH ALL ASPECTS OF THE STREAMS INCLUDING PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, HISTORICAL USAGE, VEGETATION AND A DISCUSSION OF SOIL, GEOLOGY AND CLIMATE ARE DISCUSSED, COVERED SOME 15 STREAMS WITH WRITTEN MATERIAL, TABLES, PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS. THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT SEVERAL TYPES OF LAKES AND PONDS EXIST IN THE YUKON FLATS REGION. SOME ARE UPLAND BASINS, ICE-FORMED LAKES ON THE FLATS, RIVER-FLOODED LOWLANDS, AND OXBOWS. FEW EXCEED 2,500 ACRES AND MOST ARE LESS THAN 300 ACRES. THE LAKES ARE SUPPLIED BY SPRING RUNOFF, THUNDERSTORMS AND RIVER FLOODING, THUS ACCOUNTING FOR VARIABLE WATER DEPTHS AND SHORELINES FROM YEAR TO YEAR. DEPTHS SELDOM EXCEED 15 FT AND MANY ARE SHALLOWER. THE LAKES ARE NORMALLY CLEAR, THOUGH FLOODS CAUSE PERIODIC TURBIDITY. (P2-43) INTERIOR STREAMS IN THE UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN HAVE A CONCENTRATED RUNOFF IN THE SHORT SUMMER MONTHS FROM MAY TO SEPT, THE PEAK FLOW OCCURRING ON LARGER STREAMS WITHIN ONE OR TWO WEEKS OF

BREAKUP. (P2-44) THE UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN HAS TWO DISCHARGE RATES. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF RATE ON THE STEEP SLOPES OF THE BROOKS RANGE EXCEEDS 2 CU FT PER SECOND PER MILE OF DRAINAGE AREA, WHILE THE YUKON FLATS AREA HAS AN ANNUAL AVERAGE LESS THAN 5 CU FT PER SECOND PER MILE. MAP OF "NAVIGABLE RIVERS" (P2-77) IS INCLUDED. MAPS AND TABLES ARE XEROXED AND INCLUDED.

**** REFN 02844 939
 LUPR 60 53 52 35
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST "PEAT RESOURCES IN ALASKA", BY A P. DACHNOWSKI-STOKES IS A REPORT BASED ON FIELD WORK DONE MAY 29, 1939 THROUGH AUG 7, 1939, ON THE CHARACTER AND GENERAL CONDITIONS OF PEAT RESOURCES. AREAS OF PEAT IN ALASKA ARE CALLED MUSKEGS. ON KUPRIANOF ISLAND, BETWEEN DUNCAN CANAL AND WRANGELL NARROWS IS AN AREA OF MUSKEG. THERE ARE NUMEROUS SMALL SHALLOW POOLS OF WATER AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS, VARYING IN SIZE AND TURBIDITY. SOME CONTAIN YELLOW WATER LILY, OTHERS SUPPORT POND WEEDS. THE WATER IS PH 5-6. IN REACTION AND SHOWS NO EVIDENCE OF DRAINAGE. (P22) N OF KENAI LAKE A GOVERNMENT ROAD EXTENDS FROM THE ALASKA RAILWAY OVER HOOSE PASS AND THE VALLEYS OF QUARTZ CANYON, AND SIX MILE CREEKS TO HOPE. THE CREEKS MEANDER THROUGH COMPARATIVELY FLAT GLACIATED VALLEYS IN WHICH ARE LOCATED A NUMBER OF MUSKEGS AT ELEVATIONS OVER 800 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. IN MANY PLACES HIGH BENCHES SLOPE TOWARDS THE VALLEYS IN MORE OR LESS SHARPLY DEFINED TERRACES. THEY CONSIST GENERALLY OF WASHED GRAVEL, SAND, AND BLUISH-GRAY CLAY, DERIVED IN LARGE PART FROM THE ROCKS OF THE NEIGHBOURING MOUNTAINS. (P49) IN THE ANCHORAGE DISTRICT, THE VALLEY FLOORS BLEND WITH TERRACES AND FLATS AND ARE COMPOSED OF SAND AND GRAVEL SUPPLIED BY FORMER VALLEY GLACIERS. IN PLACES, THESE ARE THICK ENOUGH TO CONCEAL THE BEDROCK. ALL THE GLACIAL STREAMS, PARTICULARLY THE MATANUSKA, EAGLE, AND KNIK RIVERS, ARE CARRYING AND DEPOSITING SILT, SAND, AND GRAVEL, DISSECTING AND ERRODING THE GRAVEL BENCHES AROUND ANCHORAGE. THE SURFACES OF THE TERRACES AND FLATS IS GENERALLY WELL FORESTED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LAKES AND MUSKEGS AND THE BELT OF SANDDUNES ALONG RIVER BENDS. AT THE END OF SPENARD ROAD ARE MUSKEGS, WITH SEVERAL UNNAMED SMALL LAKES. (PP52-3) 3/10 OF ONE MI N OF WILLOW, ON A GRADED ROAD, IS A WINDING CHANNEL RESEMBLING A SERIES OF POND-LIKE DEPRESSIONS IN A FLAT PLAIN. THE VEGETATION OF THE OPEN WATER HAS SEVERAL AQUATIC MOSSES AND A GROWTH OF WATER LILIES. THE POND MARGINS ARE COLONIZED BY A STAND OF SEDGES. IN LESS WET PLACES ARE LOW THICKETS OF WILLOW, ALDER, BIRCH, AND HEATHS WITH PATCHES OF SPHAGNUM MOSSES. (P58)

**** REFN 02850 A 974
 STOR 1612
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, GLACIER, MAP, WATER, GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ECONOMY
 ABST THE DOCUMENT IS A REPORT FOR SHEE ATIKA INCORPORATED, A PORTRAYAL OF HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES WITH SITKA BOROUGH AND 50 MILES OF SITKA RESPECTIVELY, TO ASSIST SELECTION OF LAND UNDER THE NATIVES CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT. TITLE: "SHEE ATIKA, THE HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES" USDI, BIA, PLANNING SUPPORT GROUP BILLINGS, MONTANA AUGUST, 1974, REPORT NO 222. SITKA HAS THE USUAL URBAN AMENITIES (P5). BARANOF ISLAND IS A RAIN FOREST. POPULATION IN 1970 OF SITKA WAS 3,370 AND THE SITKA BOROUGH WAS 6,107 (P12). NATIVES ARE GENERALLY DISADVANTAGED COMPARED TO WHITES. (P14-34) RIVERS MENTIONED STIKINE, ALSEK, TAKU AND CHILKAT (P42). HARLEQUIN LAKE MENTIONED (P42) "NORMAL SUBMER SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION IN GLACIAL STREAMS RANGE FROM 90 MG/L TO 500 MG/L." "WINTER CONCENTRATES DROP TO 10 MG/L OR LESS; NONGLACIAL STREAMS HAVE CONCENTRATIONS FROM 4 MG/L TO 30 MG/L. (P43). "SHETTISHAM ELECTRICAL PROJECT STARTED (P43) TABLE 13 LIST FOUR STREAMS MAKSOUTOF, UNNAMED (DEER), TAKATZ CREEK, VODAPAD AS POTENTIAL SITE FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER WITH 50 MI OF DRAINAGE. (STORET NUMBERS, IN HINOR BASIN NO 12, ARE NOT UNIQUE). (P4) TWENTY-ONE OTHER SITES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. (P44) MAP OVERLAYS WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ARE REFERRED TO (P49, 53) MAP: MAP 3 (P46), MAP 4 (P49), MAP 5 (P55), MAP 6 (P61), MAP 7 (P65), MAP 8 (P79), MAP 9, (P83), MAP 10 (P88), MAP 11 (P93), MAP 12 (P101), MAP 13 (P123), MAP 14 (P132), MAP 15 (P135), MAP 16 (P137), MAP 17 (P141), MAP 18 GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND OLD TOM CREEK MENTIONED (P106), ALSO LAKES (P106-107). THERE ARE 304 MILLION ACRES OF WATER NOT LISTED IN THE D-2 WITHDRAWAL AREAS. (P110) POWER WITHDRAWAL SITES SHOWN BY ORDER, AREA, ACREAGE (P114), TABLES AND GRAPHS LISTED THROUGHOUT. LEASES FOR GAS AND OIL FOR THE OILY LAKE AREA, AND OTHER AREAS (P117). MALASPINA GLACIER, JUNEAU ICE FIELDS ARE MENTIONED. (P120) ATTACHED MAPS, 3 TRANSPORTATION, 10 WATER RESOURCE, 11 ECOSYSTEMS, 15 FOREST ECOSYSTEMS. DRAINAGE AREAS FOR THE STIKINE RIVER (19,700 SQ MI), ALSEK RIVER (9,500 SQ MI), TAKU RIVER (6,700 SQ MI), CHILKAT (1,230 SQ MI). (P42) THE VEGETATION SYSTEMS ARE MAINLY COASTAL WESTERN

HEMLOCK/SITKA SPRUCE FOREST, HIGH BRUSH, LOW BRUSH AND ALPINE TUNDRA. (P86-88) "IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA, THESE FOREST ARE PRIMARILY WESTERN HEMLOCK AND SITKA SPRUCE, WITH A SCATTERING OF MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK, LODGE POLE PINE, WESTERN RED CEDAR AND ALASKA CEDAR.

**** REFN 02850 A 974

STOR 1612

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, GLACIER, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ECONOMY

ABST

THE DOCUMENT IS A REPORT FOR SHEE ATIKA INCORPORATED, A PORTRAYAL OF HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES WITH SITKA BOROUGH AND 50 MILES OF SITKA RESPECTIVELY, TO ASSIST SELECTION OF LAND UNDER THE NATIVES CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT. TITLE: "SHEE ATIKA INC. THE HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES". USDI, BIA, PLANNING SUPPORT GROUP BILLINGS, MONTANA AUGUST, 1974, REPORT NO 222. SITKA HAS THE USUAL URBAN AMENITIES (P5). BARANOF ISLAND IS A RAIN FOREST. POPULATION IN 1970 OF SITKA WAS 3,370 AND THE SITKA BOROUGH WAS 6,107 (P12). NATIVES ARE GENERALLY DISADVANTAGED COMPARED TO WHITES. (P14-34). RIVERS MENTIONED STIKINE, ALSEK, TAKU AND CHILKAT (P42). HARLEQUIN LAKE MENTIONED (P42). "NORMAL SUMMER SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION IN GLACIAL STREAMS RANGE FROM 90 MG/L TO 500 MG /L." "WINTER CONCENTRATES DROP TO 10 MG/L OR LESS; NONGLACIAL STREAMS HAVE CONCENTRATIONS FROM 4 MG/L TO 30 MG/L. (P43). "SHEETISHAN ELECTRICAL PROJECT STARTED (P43) TABLE 13 LIST FOUR STREAMS MAKSOUTOF, UNNAMED (DEER), TAKATZ CREEK, VODAPAD AS POTENTIAL SITE FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER WITH 50 MI OF DRAINAGE. (STORET NUMBERS IN MINOR BASIN NO 12, ARE NOT UNIQUE). (P4) TWENTY-ONE OTHER SITES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. (P44) MAP OVERLAYS WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ARE REFERRED TO (P49,53) MAP: MAP 3 (P46), MAP 4 (P49), MAP 5 (P55), MAP 6 (P61), MAP 7 (P65), MAP 8 (P79), MAP 9, (P83), MAP 10 (P88), MAP 11 (P93), MAP 12 (P101), MAP 13 (P123), MAP 14 (P132), MAP 15 (P135), MAP 16 (P137), MAP 17 (P141), MAP 18 GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND OLD TOM CREEK MENTIONED (P106), ALSO LAKES (P106-107). THERE ARE 304 MILLION ACRES OF WATER NOT LISTED IN THE D-2 WITHDRAWAL AREAS. (P110) POWER WITHDRAWAL SITES SHOWN BY ORDER, AREA, ACREAGE (P114), TABLES AND GRAPHS LISTED THROUGHOUT. LEASES FOR GAS AND OIL FOR THE DILY LAKE AREA, AND OTHER AREAS (P117). MALASPINA GLACIER, JUNEAU ICE FIELDS ARE MENTIONED. (P120) ATTACHED MAPS, 3 TRANSPORTATION, 10 WATER RESOURCE, 11 ECOSYSTEMS, 15 FOREST ECOSYSTEMS, DRAINAGE AREAS FOR THE STIKINE RIVER (19,700 SQ MI), ALSEK RIVER (P9,500 SQ MI), TAKU RIVER (6,700 SQ MI), CHILKAT (1,230 SQ MI). (P42) THE VEGETATION SYSTEMS ARE MAINLY COASTAL WESTERN HEMLOCK/SITKA SPRUCE FOREST, HIGH BRUSH, LOW BRUSH AND ALPINE TUNDRA. (P86-88) "IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA, THESE FOREST ARE PRIMARILY WESTERN HEMLOCK AND SITKA SPRUCE, WITH A SCATTERING OF MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK, LODGE POLE PINE, WESTERN RED CEDAR AND ALASKA CEDAR.

**** REFN 02850 B 974

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, GLACIER, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ECONOMY

ABST

BLACK COTTONWOOD AND RED ALDER ARE COMMON ALONG STREAMS, RIVERS AND BEACH FRINGES. SUB-ALPINE PACIFIC SILVER FIR OCCUR OCCASSIONALLY OF TREELINE AND NEAR SEA LEVEL." (P86) "FLOOD PLAIN THICKETS... THE DOMINANT SHRUBS ARE WILLOWS AND ALDERS. (P87) THOSE WATER BODIES PRODUCING HYDROELECTRIC-POWER NOW ARE DEWEY LAKE AT SKAGWAY, ELFIN COVE, PELICAN COVE, SALMON CREEK, LONG LAKE AND ANNEX LAKE AT JUNEAU, BLUE LAKE AND BARANOF LAKE AT SITKA, CRYSTAL LAKE AT PETERSBURG AND KETCHIKAN - CAROLANNA LAKE AND BEAVER FALLS - SYLVA LAKE AT KETCHIKAN." (P107) THERE ARE OTHER LAKES WITH RECREATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL. (P107) MINING SITES ARE SHOWN ON MAP 17, ATTACHED. THE DILY LAKE AREA IS MENTIONED. (P117) THERE IS SOCIAL DATA (P9-34). INCOME FOR SITKA AREA GROUPS OF PERSONS IN ON (P17-19), POPULATION PER CAPITA INCOME FOR SITKA CENSUS DISTRICT IN 1969 WAS \$3,899. (P19).

**** REFN 02850 B 974

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, GLACIER, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ECONOMY

ABST

BLACK COTTONWOOD AND RED ALDER ARE COMMON ALONG STREAMS, RIVERS AND BEACH FRINGES. SUB-ALPINE PACIFIC SILVER FIR OCCUR OCCASSIONALLY OF TREELINE AND NEAR SEA LEVEL." (P86) "FLOOD PLAIN THICKETS... THE DOMINANT SHRUBS ARE WILLOWS AND ALDERS. (P87) THOSE WATER BODIES PRODUCING HYDROELECTRIC-POWER NOW ARE DEWEY LAKE AT SKAGWAY, ELFIN COVE, PELICAN COVE, SALMON CREEK, LONG LAKE AND ANNEX LAKE AT JUNEAU, BLUE LAKE AND BARANOF LAKE AT SITKA, CRYSTAL LAKE AT PETERSBURG AND KETCHIKAN - CAROLANNA LAKE AND BEAVER FALLS - SYLVA LAKE AT KETCHIKAN."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4416

(P107) THERE ARE OTHER LAKES WITH RECREATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL. (P107) MINING SITES ARE SHOWN ON MAP 17, ATTACHED. THE OILY LAKE AREA IS MENTIONED. (P117) THERE IS SOCIAL DATA (P9-34). INCOME FOR SITKA AREA GROUPS OF PERSONS IN DN (P17-19), POPULATION PER CAPITA INCOME FOR SITKA CENSUS DISTRICT IN 1969 WAS \$3,899. (P19).

**** REFN 02851 974
 STOR 1611
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE PLANNING SUPPORT GROUP OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS PRODUCED THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "GOLDBELT INCORPORATED THE HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES", IN 1974. IT IS A STUDY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU AND INCLUDES SUCH PERTINENT DATA AS A LIST OF THOSE WATER BODIES IN THE REGION THAT PRODUCE HYDROELECTRIC POWER. THEY ARE DEWEY LAKE AT SKAGWAY, ELFIN COVE, PELICAN COVE, SALMON CREEK, LONG LAKE AND ANNEX LAKE AT JUNEAU, BLUE LAKE AND BARANOF LAKE AT SITKA, CRYSTAL LAKE AT PETERSBURG, AND KETCHIKAN-CAROLANNA LAKE AND BEAVER FALLS-SYLVA LAKE AT KETCHIKAN. OTHER LAKES HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR HYDROELECTRIC USE. (P109)

**** REFN 02852
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02858 974
 LUPR 34 33 31 53 60 35
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, NO TRAFF
 ABST MIKE MILLER AND PEGGY WAYBURN WROTE "ALASKA, THE GREAT LAND" WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN 1974. THEY GIVE A SHORT HISTORICAL SKETCH, BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS, MAPS OF LAND STATUS CONCERNING THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1971, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE WILDERNESS. PEGGY WAYBURN SAYS THAT ALMOST ALL RIVERS ARISING IN THE PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM ARE SHIFT GLACIAL STREAMS WHICH ARE TORRENTIAL WHERE THEY HAVE CUT THROUGH ROCK AND FLOW THROUGH CANYONS BUT BRAID OUT INTO MILKY, INTERLACING CHANNELS ON THE FLATLANDS. (P116) RIVERS THAT ARISE IN UNGLACIATED VALLEYS ARE CLEAR UNLESS STAINED BY BOG AND MUSKEG TO A TEA COLOR. A HEAVY SUMMER STORM CAN SWELL A RIVER 4 OR 5 FT. OVERNIGHT, FLOODING THE BANKS. (P116) THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA IS OVER 26,000 SQ MI.

**** REFN 02863 942944
 LUPR 34 35 53
 KEYW GENERAL, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST "RECREATIONAL RESOURCES OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY AND OTHER ROADS IN ALASKA" BY THE US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WAS PUBLISHED IN 1944. THE BOOK DISCUSSES THE USE OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY FOR TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL PURPOSES. MOST TOURISTS SEE THE YUKON BY RIVER BOAT, THE SUSITNA FROM THE ALASKA RAILROAD; AND THE TANANA AND COPPER RIVERS FROM THE HIGHWAY. (P3) THE STREAMS OF SE ALASKA ARE PRIMARILY GLACIAL AND THEIR WATER IS CHARACTERIZED BY MILKY CLOUDINESS AND COMPARATIVE OPACITY. (P3) UNLIKE THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, THE ALASKA HIGHWAY HAS NOT DEVELOPED THROUGH CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT OF EARLY TRAILS; FOR THE MOST PART IT WAS CUT THROUGH UNTRACKED WILDERNESS DURING 1942 AND 1943 FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. (P19) MIDWAY FROM COPPER CENTER TO VALDEZ THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY FOLLOWS SHIFT MOUNTAIN STREAMS. (P24) THE FOLLOWING ROADS ARE DISCUSSED: THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, EDGERTON CUTOFF, STEESE HIGHWAY, ELLIDOTT HIGHWAY, THE ABERCROMBIE TRAIL, AND GLENN HIGHWAY.

**** REFN 02864 976
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 35 52
 KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, GLACIER
 ABST "ALASKA: HIGH ROADS TO ADVENTURE" IS A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS BY VARIOUS AUTHORS, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. (1976) VEGETATION IN THE SE OF ALASKA INCLUDES SITKA SPRUCE, WESTERN HENLOCK, AND YELLOW CEDAR. (P44) ICE BEGINS TO FORM ON STREAMS AND RIVERS IN OCTOBER, IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY. (P83) THE AUTHORS

CLIMBED ACROSS THE FACE OF THE MATANUSKA GLACIER. (P84) ON FOLLOWING ONE OF THE RIVERS IN AN AIRPLANE. S WHITE TOLD THE AUTHOR, "DRAINAGE NAVIGATING. WE INVENTED IT...HAD TO WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY MAPS FOR MOST OF THE ALASKA TERRITORY...WE PUT DOWN ON LAKES OR SANDBARS IN SUMMER AND FROZEN SWAMPS IN WINTER." (P122)

**** REF# 02868 968973

LUPR 42

KEY# GENERAL, LAKE, NO TRAFF

ABST SAN KEITH'S "ONE MAN'S WILDERNESS: AN ALASKAN ODYSSEY," 1973, IS A DOCUMENT RECORDING RICHARD PROENNEKE'S EXPERIENCES IN THE TWIN LAKES AREA FROM MAY 1968 TO SEPTEMBER 1969. CONTENTS OF THIS BOOK WERE TAKEN FROM PROENNEKE'S JOURNAL DURING THE TIME SPAN GIVEN ABOVE AND MAINLY CONCERN HIS ACTIVITIES OF HOUSE BUILDING, FISHING, RESTRICTED HUNTING, AND OBSERVATIONS OF WILDLIFE IN THE AREA.

**** REF# 02873 904972

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEY# GENERAL, ROUTE, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "ALASKA RECREATIONAL TRAIL PLAN", WAS PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN 1972. THE DOCUMENT EXAMINES THE DEMAND FOR RECREATION TRAILS, REVIEWS EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RESOURCES TO MEET THAT DEMAND, AND RECOMMENDS ACTION BY WHICH DEMAND FOR RECREATION TRAILS CAN BE MET. (P1) NO INFORMATION IS GIVEN ABOUT SPECIFIC WATER BODIES. THERE IS, HOWEVER, A LIST OF MAJOR HISTORIC TRAILS: TREADWELL DITCH: ACCUMULATED WATER ON DOUGLAS ISLAND FOR WASHING GOLD AT THE TREADWELL MINE; WHITE PASS TRAIL: GOLD RUSH TRAIL FROM SKAGWAY THROUGH WHITE PASS TO BENNETT LAKE; B C CHILKOOT TRAIL (OYEA-BENNETT LAKE): AN ABORIGINAL TRAIL WHICH BECAME THE GOLD RUSH TRAIL OF 1898; GOAT TRAIL (MCCARTHY-KLONDIKE); GOLD RUSH TRAIL FROM MCCARTHY THROUGH THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS TO THE KLONDIKE; FT LISCUM-FT EGBERT (VALDEZ-EAGLE); TRAIL BASED ON SURVEY AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS IN 1904 AND USED TO CARRY SUPPLIES AND MAIL; WASHINGTON TO ALASKA MILITARY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM TRAIL; (MONTASTA PASS TO EAGLE AND NORTH FORK TO THE GOODPASTER RIVER); CHICKALOON-NELCHINA TRAIL: ABORIGINAL TRAVEL ROUTE WHICH BECAME HEAVILY USED BY GOLD MINERS IN THE UPPER MATANUSKA VALLEY; FORT GIBBON-FORT EGBERT (TANANA-EAGLE); TRAIL BASED ON SURVEY AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS IN 1904 AND USED TO CARRY SUPPLIES AND MAIL; DAVIDSON DITCH: ROUTE FOLLOWS OLD WATER SUPPLY DITCH FOR HYDRAULIC GOLD MINING OPERATIONS NORTH OF FAIRBANKS; FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE: SUPPLY AND MAIL TRAIL CONNECTING THE FAIRBANKS GOLD MINING SUPPLY TOWN TO CIRCLE ON THE YUKON RIVER; FAIRBANKS-BETTLES: MAIL TRAIL USED YEAR ROUND FOR SUPPLIES AND MAIL BETWEEN THESE 2 MINING COMMUNITIES; FAIRBANKS-NOME: WINTER MAIL TRAIL USED BY DOG TEAMS FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD NEAR THESE 2 COMMUNITIES; FORT GIBBON-FORT ST MICHAEL: MAIL TRAIL USED BY DOG TEAMS BETWEEN TANANA AND NORTON SOUND; IDITAROD TRAIL: DOG SLED TRAIL USED FOR EXPLORATION AND TO SUPPLY GOLD MINING CAMPS. MAIL AND SUPPLIES WERE CARRIED FROM SEWARD VIA IDITAROD TO NOME; FUR RENDEZVOUS SLED DOG TRAIL: USED SINCE 1946 FOR ANNUAL RACES WHICH TAKE KUSHERS FROM DOWNTOWN ANCHORAGE TO THE FOOT OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS; STAMPEDE-WOOD RIVER: SUPPLY TRAIL IN THE ALASKA MOUNTAIN RANGE NEAR HEALY; TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD: THE NETWORK OF NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD TRACK BEDS WHICH SERVED THE GOLD MINING CAMPS NORTH AND WEST OF FAIRBANKS; BEAVER TRAIL: SUPPLY TRAIL BETWEEN THE YUKON RIVER AND THE CHANDALAR MINING DISTRICT USED DURING THE GOLD RUSH ERA. (P13-16)

**** REF# 02874 966

KEY# NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REF# 02875 957

LUPR 52 42 60 21 31 32

KEY# GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAKE

ABST "MID-CENTURY ALASKA", PUBLISHED IN 1957, IS A DOCUMENT BY THE US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOK IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC AN OVERVIEW OF SUCH THINGS AS CITIES, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, INDUSTRY, RESOURCES, AND TRANSPORTATION IN ALASKA. THE CITY OF HAINES SERVED AS AN OUTLET FOR THE PORCUPINE MINING DISTRICT. (P26) "IN THE SUSITNA VALLEY ARE A NUMBER OF SMALL COPPER AND GOLD LODES. GOLD PLACERS OCCUR IN SUCH DISTRICTS AS YENTNA AND VALDEZ CREEK, AND A NUMBER OF AREAS CONTAIN LIGNITE-BEARING ROCKS." (P75) "GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER BEARING LODES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE VICINITIES OF ILIAHNA LAKE AND LAKE CLARK." (P76) SOME

PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN MINED ON TRIBUTARIES OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER NEAR SHUNGNAK. (P77) THE DOCUMENT NOTES THAT DRAINAGE OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY IS INTO COTTONWOOD CREEK, IN THE CENTER OF THE VALLEY; BY WASILLA CREEK EAST OF THE CENTER; AND WESTWARD BY MEADOW CREEK THROUGH BIG LAKE AND FISH CREEK. (PP84-85) AT DATE OF PUBLICATION "QUALITY OF WATER AND SEDIMENT INVESTIGATIONS" HAD BEEN LIMITED TO "THE ALASKA RAILROAD BELT", AND THE COPPER, TANANA, YUKON AND SUSITNA RIVER BASINS. (P98)

**** REFN 02881 865916

LUPR 53

KEYH GENERAL, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING

ABST THIS IS A BOOK BY LONE JANSON ON THE BUILDING OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. A MAP OF THE ROUTES OF THE RAILROADS AND PROPOSED ROUTES IS INCLUDED. BETWEEN 1899 AND 1901 FOUR COPPER MINES WERE DISCOVERED, THE BILLUM, NICOLAI, BONANZA AND HUBBARD-ELLIOTT WHICH WERE THE MAIN REASONS WHY THE RAILROADS WERE BUILT. OTHER FACTORS INCLUDED OIL AND COAL DISCOVERIES IN THE KATALLA AND BERING RIVERS AREAS. THE BOOK GOES INTO GOOD DETAIL ON HOW MANY COMPANIES WERE INVOLVED, THEIR PROBLEMS AND RIVALRIES, AND THE MANY PEOPLE INVOLVED.

**** REFN 02882 976

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYH GENERAL

ABST "INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF ALASKA", BY LEO MARK ANTHONY AND A TOM TUNLEY IS A HIGH SCHOOL TEXTBOOK ON THE GENERAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF ALASKA. INCLUDED IS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SCIENCES OF GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY, PAST EXPLORATIONS AND LAND FORMS OF ALASKA, AND THE HISTORY AND ECONOMICS OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT. DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

**** REFN 02884 970

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS BOOK BY GEORGE LAYCOX IS A LAYMAN'S INTRODUCTION TO "ALASKA: THE EMBATTLED FRONTIER", ATTEMPTING TO PUT IN HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE THE ISSUE OF ALASKA'S FUTURE RESULTING FROM THE DISCOVERY OF OIL ON THE NORTH SLOPE. IT'S RELEVANCE TO THIS PROJECT IS LIMITED TO SEVERAL PHOTOS AND TWO STREAMSIDE OBSERVATIONS. THE YEAR IS ABOUT 1970.

**** REFN 02885 934968

LUPR 53 35 34 32 41 33

KEYH GENERAL, VEGETATION, FORESTRY

ABST THIS 74 PG DOCUMENT IS A TECHNICAL REPORT ON ALASKA FOREST RESOURCES BY THE U S FOREST SERVICE, DEALING MOSTLY WITH THE ECONOMICAL ASPECTS OF FORESTRY. THE DRAINAGE OF THE SUSITNA, COPPER, TANANA, YUKON, AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS CONTAIN MOST THE 22.5 MILLION ACRES OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND IN THE INTERIOR. NON-COMMERCIAL TIMBER EXTENDING INTO THE BROOK RANGE IS PRIMARILY GROWING ALONG THE PORCUPINE, CHANDALAR, KOYUKUK, AND KOBUK RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES. COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT STANDS OF BLACK COTTONWOOD ARE FOUND IN THE STIKINE AND TAKU RIVER DRAINAGES.

**** REFN 02886 898963

LUPR 20 30 40 50 60

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST THIS REPORT, "EARLY FOREST CONDITIONS IN THE ALASKA INTERIOR; AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT WITH ORIGINAL SOURCES" BY H FUZZ, 1963, IS BASED ALMOST WHOLLY UPON JOURNALS, RECORDS, AND PUBLICATIONS OF EARLY OBSERVATIONS OF FOREST CONDITIONS IN ALASKA'S INTERIOR. REFERENCE TO A LARGE NUMBER OF RIVERS IN ALASKA IS MADE IN A GENERAL SENSE REGARDING VEGETATION GROWTH. SPURR IN 1898 ASCENDED THE SUSITNA, YENTNA, AND SKWENTNA RIVERS, REPORTING ALONG RIVER BOTTOMS, WHICH ARE WIDE ALONG THE LOWER SUSITNA (OP-CIT), ABUNDANT GROWTH OF TIMBER. (P11) ANY INFORMATION DESIRED REGARDING SIZE OF TREE GROWTH, EXTENT, AND GENERAL SPECIES CAN BE FOUND IN THIS DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 02889 917

LUPR 20 30 40 50

KEYH GENERAL, AGRICULTURE

ABST THIS IS A DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN 1917 ENTITLED "INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS IN ALASKA. IT WAS WRITTEN BY C C GEORGESEN, THE AGRONOMIST IN CHARGE OF ALASKA EXPERIMENT STATION. IT DISCUSSES HOMESTEAD LAWS, AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES, TRANSPORTATION, LABOUR, AND GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE POPULATION, FORESTS, FISH AND GAME LAWS, AND DEVELOPMENT. DOCUMENT COVERS PRIMARILY THE MATANUSKA, COPPER RIVER, SUSITNA, YUKON, KUSKOKWIM VALLEYS

**** REFN 02892 912947

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, MINING, GLACIER, PHOTO.

ABST JEAN POTTER, IN THE FLYING NORTH: THE THRILLING STORY OF THE BUSH PILOTS IN ALASKA 1920-1945, RECOUNTS A HISTORY OF FLYING (PARTICULARLY BUSY FLYING) THROUGHOUT ALASKA, USING ANECDOTAL AND DOCUMENTED INFORMATION. THE NARRATIVE INCLUDES BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTE-WORTHY ALASKAN FLIERS AND ACCOUNTS OF THEIR EXPLOITS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE VARIOUS MODELS OF AIRCRAFT USED. THE BOOK DISCUSSES THE GROWTH OF AVIATION IN ALASKA--ITS USE FOR TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, AND ITS ECONOMIC VALUE TO INDUSTRIES SUCH AS MINING. WORLD WAR II HASTENED THIS GROWTH AND LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AIRFIELDS AND A NETWORK OF COMMUNICATION AND NAVIGATION FACILITIES THROUGHOUT ALASKA. WOVEN THROUGHOUT THE STORY IS THE IMPORTANCE OF AVIATION ON A PERSONAL LEVEL: TO THE MINER ABLE TO REACH A CLAIM ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY AIR, TO THE TRAPPER WAITING FOR PICKUP AT A REMOTE LAKE AT THE END OF THE SEASON, TO MINERS NEEDING EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE, AND TO REMOTE VILLAGERS EAGER FOR NEWS AND PROVISIONS. TO REACH MANY OF THESE PEOPLE, BODIES OF WATER WERE USED IN UNCONVENTIONAL WAYS--FOR TAKE-OFFS AND LANDINGS ON GLACIERS, FROZEN LAKES, RIVER BARS AND MUD FLATS. PHOTO (BETWEEN PP. 114-115) SHOWS "NOEL WIEN'S STANDARD AFTER LANDING ON A RIVER BAR." WITH WIEN AND HIS PASSENGERS--A MINING ENGINEER AND HIS SECRETARY.

**** REFN 02900 950

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYH GENERAL

ABST "PRE-SETTLEMENT STUDIES OF KENAI-KASLOF AREA, ALASKA" 1950 BY U S BLM ALASKA STATE OFFICE IS AN INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES THAT MAY DEVELOP WITHIN THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL AREA. POPULATIONS OF THE VILLAGES ARE GIVEN, CANNERY PRODUCTIONS ARE QUOTED AND THE INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA WERE DISCUSSED. THE INFORMATION IS NOT TIED TO A PARTICULAR RIVER OR WATERBODY. WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF SPECIFIC FIGURES, THE INFORMATION HAS ALREADY BEEN RESEARCHED AND ABSTRACTED.

**** REFN 02908

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 02912 968973

LUPR 80

KEYH NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RECREATION, MAP

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM IN ALASKA, BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. THIS 10 PAGE DOCUMENT IS STRUCTURED TO ANSWER GENERAL QUESTIONS FROM AN UNKNOWING PUBLIC, HENCE IT SAYS NOTHING SPECIFIC ABOUT INDIVIDUAL RIVERS. THE ATTACHED SHEET LISTS THE PRESENT AND POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS. IN ORDER FOR A RIVER TO BE CONSIDERED, AS THE ONES ON THE LIST, THE RIVER SHOULD 1) POSSESS OUTSTANDING REMARKABLE SCENIC, RECREATIONAL, GEOLOGIC, FISH AND WILDLIFE, HISTORIC CULTURAL OR OTHER SIMILAR VALUES 2) BE LONG ENOUGH TO PROVIDE A MEANINGFUL EXPERIENCE AND 3) HAVE SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PERMIT FULL ENJOYMENT OF WATER OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH COMPARABLE RIVERS. (P3,4) THE DOCUMENT STATES "IT IS PROBABLE THAT ALL ALASKAN RIVERS MEET THE MINIMUM CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS FOR INCLUSION IN THE SYSTEM. THE TASK BEING ONE TO "IDENTIFY THOSE HAVING THE HIGHEST POTENTIAL." (P6) IN OCT. 1970 THE DEPT. OF INTERIOR IDENTIFIED 5 SUCH RIVERS IN ALASKA; BIRCH CREEK BETWEEN MILEPOSTS 94 AND 147 OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY; CHATANIKA RIVER BETWEEN HCHANUS CREEK AND MILEPOST

11 OF THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY; THE ENTIRE CHITINA RIVER; DELTA RIVER BETWEEN MILEPOST 21 OF THE DENALI HIGHWAY AND MILEPOST 212.5 OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY; AND THE U S PORTION OF THE FORTYHILE RIVER.

- **** REFN 02949 973
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYH GENERAL, MAP
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. THE INFORMATION IS MOSTLY SECONDHAND. SOME BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS WILL BE CHECKED OUT. SEVERAL MAPS WERE XEROXED. THE PROPOSAL "ENCOMPASSES 13,000 ACRES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS, PRINCIPALLY THE SELAWIK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. USE OF THESE WATERS IS NOW LIMITED PRIMARILY TO MOTOR POWERED SKIFFS OPERATED ON THE MAJOR RIVERS BY SUBSISTENCE HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN... CURRENT USE OF THE RIVER IS LOW." "RIVERS ARE USED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR-FOR POWER BOATS IN SUMMER AND SNOWMACHINES IN WINTER." THE PROPOSAL WAS PREPARED BY THE AK PLANNING GROUP OF THE US DEPT OF INTERIOR IN 1973.
- **** REFN 02959 974
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31
 KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN EIS ON THE YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. THE GENERAL LOCATION IS THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA AREA ENCOMPASSING APPROXIMATELY 4,709,599 ACRES. (SEE MAP FOR BOUNDARIES) "APPROXIMATELY 27,311 ACRES OF NAVIGABLE WATER LIE WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPOSAL." "THIS ESTIMATE OF AREA IN NAVIGABLE WATERS IS BASED ON BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT EVALUATION FOR LAND STATUS EDR ANCSA." COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC IS ONLY ON THE YUKON RIVER IN THE PROPOSED REFUGE AREA; HOWEVER MANY SMALLER, PRIVATE BOATS UTILIZE THE MAZE OF RIVERS AND LAKES WITHIN THE REFUGE BOUNDARY. (P28) BARGE COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE PROPOSED AREA INCLUDE EGGLESTON TOWING, UNITED TRANSPORTATION, YUTANA BARGE LINES, BLACK RIVER NAVIGATION CO, NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, AND SHEPHERD TRADING CO. RIVERS IN THE AREA ARE IMPORTANT ROUTES OF TRAVEL IN THE WINTER MONTHS WHEN THE RIVERS ARE FROZEN.
- **** REFN 02980 972
 LUPR 53 36 35
 KEYH GENERAL, MAP
 ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT BY UNIV OF CALIF (IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UNIV OF ALASKA), ON THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE OF ALASKA. THE REPORT WAS DONE IN 1972 WITH MOST OF THE FIELD WORK AND RESEARCH DONE IN THE SUMMER OF 1971 BY STUDENTS. THE ATTACHED MAPS DELINEATE THE GENERAL AND DETAIL STUDY AREA AND THE CONFLICTS WITH THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES. MORE PERTINENT GENERAL INFORMATION IS REFERENCED OUT BY THE MAJO RIVER'S FAKULUS FORM. THE TIME SEQUENCE OF RESEARCH AND THE MEANS OF DOCUMENTATION WERE INADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THIS DOCUMENT.
- **** REFN 02986 A 971
 LUPR 34 35
 KEYH NO TRAFF, GENERAL, ROUTE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, ICE, FREEZEUP, FREIGHT, MINING, RECREATION, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FORESTRY
 ABST THIS 59-PAGE DOCUMENT IS A PRELIMINARY PLANNING REPORT ON THE RECREATION RESOURCES ALONG THE LIVENGOOD TO YUKON HAUL ROAD. THE PLANNING TEAM WAS COMPOSED OF STATE, FEDERAL, AND ALYESKA OFFICIALS. THE AREA UNDER STUDY IS DEFINED AS THE "120 MILE LONG USE IMPACT ZONE ALONG THE FOX-YUKON ROAD." THE STREAMS OF THE STUDY AREA GENERALLY FLOW PERPENDICULAR TO THE TRANSPORTATION ROUTE. (P10) MAJOR STREAMS CROSSING THE AREA INCLUDE: CHATANIKA RIVER, WASHINGTON CREEK, GLOBE CREEK, TATALINA RIVER, TOLOYANA RIVER, WEST FORK, HESS CREEK AND THE YUKON RIVER. THE PLANNING TEAM NOTES THAT WHERE THE STREAMS CROSS THE ELLIOTT AND ALYESKA ROADS, THEY ARE SLOW-MOVING AND BROWNISH IN COLOR DUE TO VEGETATIVE COLORING AND ACTIVE BANK EROSION. (P10) FIVE FT. DEEP POOLS ARE REPORTED AS COMMON IN THE SMALL STREAMS, 10-25 FT. DEEP IN THE LARGER STREAMS. (P10) THE STREAM

BOTTOMS ARE GENERALLY GRAVELLY TO STONY IN CHARACTER. THE RIVER VALLEYS IN THE AREA RANGE IN ELEVATION FROM 500-800 FT AND ARE WIDE WITH GENTLE SLOPES. (P10) THE SOILS ON THESE GENTLE SLOPE ARE MANTLED BY COLLUVIUM THAT IS GENERALLY MORE THAN 7 FT. THICK. (P12) PERMAFROST IS REPORTED AS COMMON IN THE STREAM BOTTOMS. (P12) PRECIPITATION AVERAGES APPROXIMATELY 12 IN 1 YR.; THE ANNUAL SNOWFALL AVERAGES 50 INCHES. (P12) MAY AND APRIL MARK THE MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF STREAMS AND RIVERS IN THE STUDY AREA, WITH NORMAL FLOW OCCURRING IN THE SUMMER AND LOW FLOWS IN THE WINTER. (P10) ICE BEGINS FORMING IN OCTOBER AND SPRING BREAKUP TAKES PLACE IN APRIL AND MAY. (P12) ICE THICKNESS OF 4 FT. OR MORE IS REPORTED AS COMMON. (P12) WHITE SPRUCE, BIRCH AND ASPEN DOMINATE THE WELL-DRAINED STREAM BOTTOMS. (P12) IN ADDITION TO THE HAUL ROADS THERE ARE MANY OLD MINING ROADS MAKING A TOTAL OF 160 MILES OF ROAD IN THE STUDY AREA. (P13) A FEW AIRSIBIPS ARE PRESENT IN THE STUDY AREA. THE AREA IS CRISSCROSSED WITH SUMMER AND WINTER TRAILS WITH MOST OF THE TRAILS A RESULT OF WINTER FREIGHTING AND MINING ACTIVITY. (P13) HOWEVER THESE TRAILS ALONG WITH SOME DEVELOPED RECREATING TRAILS PRESENTLY SERVE THE ACTIVITIES OF HIKING, SKIING AND SNOWMOBILING. (P13,14) WILDLIFE AND FISH STOCK ARE OF SUFFICIENT NUMBERS TO PROVIDE GOOD HUNTING AND FISHING IN CERTAIN RESOURCE AREAS. (P19) SEVEN WATER BODIES ARE CITED AS PROVIDING EXCELLENT SPORT FISHING. (P19) THE PRESENT RESIDENT POPULATION, INCLUDING THE ATHABASCAN INDIANS, IS ESTIMATED AT 275; MOST OF THE RESIDENTS LIVE ALONG THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY AT FOX, OLNES, MILE 20, MILE 48, LIVENGOD AND WEST FORK. (P14) THE ECONOMIC SITUATION FLUCTUATES DUE TO SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT. VEHICULAR RIVER CROSSINGS IN THE WINTER REPORTEDLY SERVE AS MITIGATING FACTOR TO AN UNSTEADY ECONOMY. (P15) PRIMARY PLACES OF TOURISM IMPACT ARE REPORTED TO MOST LIKELY EXIST AT FOX, LIVENGOD, AND AT THE YUKON RIVER. (P16)

**** REFN 02986 B 971

LUPR 34 35

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, ROUTE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, ICE, FREEZEP, FREIGHT, MINING, RECREATION, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FORESTRY

ABST IT IS ALSO NOTED THAT THE STUDY AREA WILL NOT BE A MAJOR SOURCE OF WOOD PRODUCTS. (P17) PRESENTLY THERE ARE ONLY FIVE SMALL PART-TIME MILLS BETWEEN EAGLE AND TANANA; (P17) MINING CLAIMS ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE STUDY AREA; THEY ARE KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE AREAS OF FOX, NOME CAMP, OLNES, AND LIVENGOD. (P13) VEGETATION IS CHARACTERIZED AS BEING "PREDOMINANTLY OF THE CLIMAX SPRUCE TYPE." (P15) A "DIAGRAM OF VEGETATIVE TYPES ALONG A TOPOGRAPHIC GRADIENT IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS PLANNING UNIT" IS INCLUDED WITH THIS ABSTRACT. (P11)

**** REFN 02992 A 967

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, MINING

ABST THIS DOCUMENT ON BIRD FINDING IN INTERIOR AND SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA DESCRIBES THE BIRD HABITAT AND BIRDS THAT THE AVERAGE ALASKAN WOULD COME IN CONTACT WITH AS HE DRIVES ALASKA'S HIGHWAYS. AS BIRDS COMMONLY FREQUENT SITES WITH WATER THE DOCUMENT MENTIONS MANY WATER BODIES. THE DOCUMENT IS BROKEN OUT INTO 14 SECTIONS CORRESPONDING WITH SEGMENTS OF ALASKA'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM AND THE PERTINENT GENERAL INFORMATION UNDER THESE SECTIONS IS STATED BELOW. ALASKA HIGHWAY: ALASKA BORDER TO FAIRBANKS-THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE DISTANCE TO FAIRBANKS, THE HIGHWAY TRAVELS ALONG THE VALLEY OF THE TANANA RIVER. "THE HABITAT IS PRIMARILY THAT OF FORESTS INTERSPERSED WITH SHRUBLANDS, MUSKEGS, PASTURES, MARSHES AND LAKES, RIVERS AND STREAMS, AND OCCASIONAL RIVER BLUFFS." (P7) THE FAIRBANKS AREA IS LOW AND FLAT WITH FREQUENT CULTIVATED AREAS, BOGS, AND LOW HILLS CONTAINING STANDS OF ASPEN AND BIRCH." (P10) THERE ARE MANY SMALL LAKES IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA THAT ARE SHALLOW, ORGANIC BODIES OF WATER TYPICAL OF INTERIOR ALASKA. (P11) TAYLOR HIGHWAY: FORTYMILE TO EAGLE-THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY, 160 MILES LONG, RISES OUT OF THE UPPER TANANA RIVER VALLEY, ASCENDS A SERIES OF SPRUCE-COVERED RIDGES TO MOUNT FAIRPLAY, DROPS TO THE SHRUBBY, HARSHY AREAS OF THE FORTYMILE AND WALKER FORK AND THEN CLIMBS NORTH OF KING SOLOMON CREEK WINDING THROUGH ALPINE AND SUBALPINE LANDSCAPE AND ON TO THE YUKON. (P11,12) STEESE HIGHWAY: FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE-WOODLANDS BORDER THE 82 MILES OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY. PONDS AT MILES 8-10 ARE AMONG OLD MINE TAILINGS. APPROXIMATE MILEAGES ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY WHERE TRAILS LEAD TO OLD PLACER MINES ARE MILES 42 (OPHIR CREEK ROAD) MILE 57 (NOME CREEK ROAD) MILE 66 (SOURDOUGH CREEK ROAD), AND MILE 74 (FAITH CREEK ROAD) (P13) NENANA HIGHWAY: FAIRBANKS TO NENANA-THE NENANA HIGHWAY PASSES FROM THE TANANA-CHENA RIVER VALLEY IN FAIRBANKS ALONG A RIDGE SEPARATING THE TANANA FROM THE GOLDSTREAM VALLEY WESTWARD TO THE VILLAGE OF NENANA ON THE TANANA RIVER. (P14) DENALI HIGHWAY: PAXSON TO KANTISHNA-SMALL PONDS AND MARSHES DOT THE HIGH PLATEAU PAST MCLAREN SUMMIT. (P18) GLENN HIGHWAY: GLENNALLEN TO PALMER-THE MAJOR RIVERS OF THE REGION DRAIN EASTWARD INTO THE COPPER RIVER. (P20) IN MOIST SPOTS, THE VEGETATION MAY CHANGE TO

DWARF BIRCH-MUSKEG FLATS. MANY DAMP AREAS SUPPORT SMALL LAKES AND PONDS, OFTEN SURROUNDED BY GROWTHS OF SEDGE AND SOMETIMES SUPPORTING POND LICHENS. (P20) ANCHORAGE-SEWARD HIGHWAY-SEEDGE MARSHES EXTEND ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF TURNAGIN ARN AND UP THE MOUTHS OF THE VALLEYS OF TRIBUTARY CREEKS. (P24) FROM THE JUNCTION WITH THE STERLING HIGHWAY SOUTH TO KENAI LAKE, THE ANCHORAGE-SEWARD HIGHWAY CONTINUES THROUGH MOUNTAIN AND LAKE COUNTRY, VEGETATED PREDOMINATELY BY A MIXTURE OF BLACK, WHITE, AND SITKA SPRUCE INTERSPERSED WITH BIRCH, ASPEN AND POPLAR. (P25)

**** REFN 02992 B 967
 KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, MINING
 ABST STERLING HIGHWAY: MILE 37 TO HOMER-PASSING ALONG THE KENAI LOWLANDS THE CROSSES VARYING HABITAT, FROM SMALL LAKES, SWAMPS, AND MUSKEG TO WHITE SPRUCE-WHITE BIRCH UPLANDS. (P28) NOME AND VICINITY-THE TELLER ROAD LEADING WESTWARD OUT OF NOME CROSSES 4 FAIRLY LARGE RIVERS-SNAKE, PENNY, SINUK, AND FEATHER RIVERS- AND PASSES THROUGH SEVERAL HABITAT TYPES INCLUDING RECENT TAILING PILES, RIPARIAN WILLOW, SEDGE-GRASS MARSH, HEATH TUNDRA, ALPINE TUNDRA AND TALUS SLOPES. (P38)

**** REFN 02993 891922
 KEYH GENERAL, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, MAP
 ABST THIS REPORT BY USDA BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY'S UNALAKLEET REINDEER EXPERIMENTAL STATION STAFF (S HADHEN AND L J PALMER) DESCRIBES HISTORY, PRESENT (1922) CONDITIONS, AND NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS OF REINDEER INDUSTRY IN ALASKA SINCE FIRST IMPORTATION IN 1891, AS SUBSTITUTE FOR DEPLETED CARIBOU HERDS. AUTHORS EST. 200,000 HEAD IN REINDEER HERDS, WITH 100,000 KILLED FOR MEAT AND HIDES BY 1922. (P2) LACKING MARKETS AND TRANSPORT ACCESS, REINDEER MEAT/SKIN MARKET IS MAINLY LOCAL AND NATIVE, WITH SOME MEAT SOLD TO MINING CAMPS AND WHITE SETTLEMENTS AND VERY LIMITED MEAT SALES TO LOWER 48. (P16, 17) GRAZING AREAS ARE SHOWN ON MAP (P21) PART OF THIS RECORD) AND INCLUDE COAST RANGE (BARROW TO BRISTOL BAY) PLUS ST LAWRENCE, NUNIVAK, AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS AND UMNAK AND ATKA IN ALEUTIANS; AND INLAND RANGE ON UPPER KOBUK RIVER, ABOVE RUBY ON YUKON RIVER, AND ON UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P19) MOST IMPORTANT RANGES ARE KOTZEBUE SOUND, SEWARD PENINSULA, NORTON SOUND, AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASIN. (P19) REPORT CONTAINS TABLES AND LISTS RELATINS TO MAJOR RANGE PLANTS GRAZED IN SUMMER. (P26) AND WINTER. (P27), PLUS A CHECKLIST OF ALASKA RANGE PLANTS. (P70-74) USE OF REINDEER FOR DRIVING, PACKING, AND RIDING IS LIMITED IN ALASKA BECAUSE FEW ARE BROKEN FOR THESE PURPOSES AND ALASKA NATIVES PREFER DOGS, WHICH WILL ATTACK AND SOMETIMES KILL WORKING REINDEER. (P50-52).

**** REFN 02995 920964
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYH GENERAL, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST FREDERICK DEAN, "BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BAIRD AND SCHWATKA MOUNTAINS, BROOKS RANGE, ALASKA, 1963", DATED AUG 1964, IS NOT CONSIDERED A PUBLISHED REPORT. IT REFLECTS STUDIES BY A JOINT UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA-SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CREW, WORKING AT 5 LOCATIONS IN THE BAIRD AND SCHWATKA MOUNTAINS IN NORTHWEST ALASKA BETWEEN 11 JUN AND 29 AUG 1963. MAIN PURPOSES WERE FLORAL AND FAUNAL INVENTORY AND ECOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE. RELATING PAST HISTORY OF THE AREA, THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THROUGHOUT THE 1920'S, CONSIDERABLE BIOLOGICAL WORK WAS DONE TO THE NORTH OF THE KOBUK-NOATAK REGION AND SOME SOUTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE TO THE EAST. (P3) THEIR CAMPS WERE AS FOLLOWS: 11-26 JUN, LOWER NOATAK; 26 JUN-7 JUL, MIDDLE NOATAK; 7-22 JUL REDSTONE RIVER VALLEY; 22 JUL-5 AUG WALKER LAKE; 5-29 AUG, UPPER NOATAK. (P6) IN THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS, RIVERS ARE SHALLOW AND BRAIDED. SHWATKA MOUNTAINS RIVERS ARE NORTHSOUTH ORIENTED, GLACIATED, WITH STEEP WALLS AND SHARP DIVIDES. (P9) FIGURE 1, NOT AVAILABLE, SHOWS CAMPSITE LOCATIONS. ALL PHOTOGRAPHS ARE ON FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. (P37)

**** REFN 03034 960
 LUPR 51
 KEYH GENERAL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, MAP
 ABST IN A PUBLICATION ENTITLED "SOIL SURVEY AND VEGETATION, NORTHEASTERN KODIAK ISLAND AREA, ALASKA" PUBLISHED JOINTLY BY THE U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, U S DEPT OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE ALASKA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION THE SOIL TYPES AND PRESENT VEGETATION COVERS ARE DISCUSSED. THE AUTHORS NOTED THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS

OF THE AREA FLOW INTO THE HEADS OF STEEP-WALLED BAYS ON THE COAST. THE STREAMS ARE GENERALLY LESS THAN 10 MI LONG AND FLOW THROUGH FAIRLY NARROW, FLAT-BOTTOMED VALLEYS BORDERED BY STRIPS OF ROLLING OR HILLY LAND. (P1) FOLLOWING THE 1912 DEPOSIT OF A HEAVY LAYER OF VOLCANIC ASH, MANY SMALL STREAMS AND SPRINGS WERE CHOKED. (P2) THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT SOIL ON ALLUVIAL PLAINS WAS DEPOSITED BY STREAM OVERFLOW ON A DEEP BED OF COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL FROM THE GLACIAL PERIOD. (P11) IN DELINEATING VARIOUS SOIL TYPES AND THEIR LOCATIONS, THE AUTHORS STATED THAT SOILS OF THE OLDS SERIES OCCUR ALONG THE LOWER COURSES OF MAIN STREAMS AND IN SWALES NEAR THE HEADS OF BAYS. (P14) SOILS OF THE PASAGSHAK SERIES OCCUR IN NARROW STRIPS ALONG STREAMS AND AT THE MOUTHS OF STEEP MOUNTAIN DRAINAGE WAYS, AND MAY BE FLOODED DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER. (P15) THE KIZHUYAK GRAZING UNIT HAS NO MAIN DRAINAGE SYSTEM BUT HAS A NUMBER OF SMALL STREAMS WHICH HAVE BALSAM POPLAR COVERING LARGE AVERAGES ALONG THE SHORES. (P45) TWO MAPS OF THE NORTHEASTERN AREA OF KODIAK ACCOMPANY THIS DOCUMENT. ONE PROVIDES SOIL DATA, THE OTHER VEGETATION, SINCE BOTH PROVIDE IDENTICAL INFORMATION ON WATER BODIES, THE VEGETATION MAP WILL BE REPRODUCED AND WILL ACCOMPANY THIS FORM. THE DATE GIVEN IS THE DATE OF PUBLICATION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

**** REFN 03035
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03040 965
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03045 971
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL
ABST CHARLES W SLAUGHTER, "CARIBOU-POKEN CREEKS RESEARCH WATERSHED, INTERIOR ALASKA BACKGROUND AND CURRENT STATUS." ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAY 1971, SPECIAL REPORT 157.

**** REFN 03052 973
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST THIS IS A 1973 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ON THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY BETWEEN CANYON CREEK AND SHAW CREEK. THE STATEMENT COVERS THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS THAT THE HIGHWAY WOULD HAVE ON THE TANANA RIVER, SHAW CREEK, BANNER CREEK, TENDERFOOT CREEK, BUCKEYE CREEK, DEMOCRAT CREEK, AND RICHARDSON CLEAR WATER (CLEAR CREEK) CREEK, AND IT MENTIONS BRIEFLY QUARTZ AND RAINBOW LAKES.

**** REFN 03056 00001 954
STOR 1605
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL, MAP
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A 1954 UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NO. 5, HARBORS AND RIVERS OF ALASKA SURVEY REPORT, SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. IT INCLUDES DATA ON WATERS WITHIN THE ALASKA PENINSULA, BRISTOL BAY, THE ALEUTIAN, KODIAK AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS. THE WATER RESOURCES OF THESE AREAS WERE EXAMINED "TO DETERMINE THE ADVISABILITY OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE INTEREST OF NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, HYDROELECTRIC POWER AND RELATED WATER USES". DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED EARTH AND ROCK CONSTRUCTED DAMS IN THE VARIOUS AREAS WAS MADE. TWO STREAM PROFILES AND A MAP SHOWING STREAM GAGING STATIONS AND RUN-OFF CHARACTERISTICS ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD. ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD ARE XEROX COPIES OF A MAP OF UPPER KVICHAK RIVER AND ONE OF NAKNEK RIVER WITH THE HEADING, "CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT" AND A MAP WITH THE HEADING "TRANSPORTATION ROUTES". MENTION IS MADE OF THE DRAINAGE AREA AND ANNUAL RUNOFF FIGURES OF THE TAZININA LAKES. (P86)

**** REFN 03056 00001 954

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4424

STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYM GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN INTERIM REPORT, NO 5, OF THE HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA PREPARED IN JANUARY 1954 BY THE ALASKA DISTRICT OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION INCLUDES THE ALASKA PENINSULA, BRISTOL BAY, THE ALEUTIAN, KODIAK AND THE PEBILOF ISLANDS. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS OF NAVIGATION IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED AREA, AS WELL AS HYDROELECTRIC POWER, AND FLOOD CONTROL.

**** REFN 03073 973

STOR 16011920188000095000225000070006000030

HOUT N684353 N1531948 U080S 0060M 21

LUPR 12

COLVILLE RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF

ABST GRIZZLY BEARS LIVE AND ARE FOUND NEAR THE RIVER'S BOTTOMLANDS.

**** REFN 03073 A 968973

LUPR 12 21 33

KEYM GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE

ABST THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA DESCRIBES THE CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE AREA, IN BROCHURE FORM. THE BROCHURE WAS INTENDED TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ON "D-2 NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS" IN THE AREA IN ORDER TO GAIN RESPONSE AND COMMENTS IN PLANNING FOR THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF THESE LANDS THROUGH PUBLIC HEARINGS. THE BROOKS RANGE DIVIDES THE INTERIOR LOWLANDS AND THE ARCTIC SLOPE, AND IS COMPOSED OF GLACIATED RIDGES OF BEDDED ROCKS CUT BY GRANITE. THE MAJOR VALLEYS ARE BROAD AND U-SHAPED. LAKES ARE PRESENT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RANGE. LARGE RIVERS HEAD IN THE WITHDRAWAL UNIT AND ARE BORDERED BY FORESTS ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE. THE AREA INCLUDES PARTS OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE, DOYON, AND NANA NATIVE CORPORATION REGIONS. THE WITHDRAWAL UNIT CONTAINS ABOUT 8.65 MILLION ACRES AND IS IN THE RUGGED ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS AND THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD WHICH SHOWS THE BOUNDARIES OF NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS, AND THE WITHDRAWAL UNIT, AS WELL AS MAJOR COMMUNITIES AND AIRPORTS IN THE AREA. OIL POTENTIAL IS LOW IN THE MOUNTAINS, BUT HIGH IN THE FOOTHILLS. OIL SHALE AND PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS EXIST. COAL, GOLD, COPPER, ANTIMONY, LEAD AND ZINC POTENTIAL ARE HIGH IN THE AREA. SAND AND GRAVEL POTENTIAL IS LIMITED TO STREAM CHANNELS. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD WHICH SHOWS BOUNDARIES OF METAL AND ENERGY DEPOSITS IN THE AREA. DRAINAGE IS DEEPLY INCISED INTO THE MOUNTAIN SLOPES. "SIDE SLOPES ARE MOSTLY ROCK SLIDES WITH INTERVENING GRAVELLY SOILS WHICH SUPPORT DRY TUNDRA. WET SOILS OF THE DRAINAGES ALONG THE SOUTH SLOPE SUPPORT HIGH AND LOW MIXED EVERGREEN FORESTS. SHALLOW DRY SOILS OF ADJACENT HILLS SUPPORT HIGH MIXED EVERGREENS. TUNDRA SOILS OF THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS ARE WET SILT AND CLAYEY LOAMS WITH A THICK TUNDRA SURFACE MAT OVER COARSE OUTWASH. SOILS ARE EASILY ERODED WHEN THE MAT IS DISTURBED." THE AREA LIES WITHIN A CONTINUOUS PERMAFROST ZONE. BIRCH AND ASPEN GROW ON SOUTHERLY SLOPES. BLACK SPRUCE BOGS OCCUPY LOWLAND MUSKEG AREAS. THE REGION IS TYPIFIED AS FOLLOWS: ALPINE TUNDRA-40%; BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE POPLAR FOREST-5%; UPLAND SPRUCE HARDWOOD FOREST-12%; LOWLAND SPRUCE HARDWOOD FOREST-10%; HIGH BUSH-5%; MOIST TUNDRA-20%; FRESH WATER LAKES-1%. THE FOREST TYPE IS CLASSIFIED AS NONCOMMERCIAL; HOWEVER, TIMBER IS USED LOCALLY FOR CABINS, FIREWEED, PILING, AND MINES. THERE IS ABOUT 1500 MI OF FRESHWATER RIVERINE SYSTEMS IN THE REGION. "MEAN ANNUAL STREAM FLOW VARIES FROM MODERATE DURING SUMMER AND TO ZERO FLOW DURING WINTER." A HIGH SEDIMENT LOAD IS CARRIED BY STREAMS BETWEEN LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE.

**** REFN 03073 0 968973

LUPR 12 21 33

KEYM GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE

ABST SURFACE WATER QUALITY IN STREAMS AND A FEW LARGE LAKES IS GOOD. GROUND WATER IS ONLY PRESENT DURING WARMER PORTIONS OF THE YEAR. SMALL GLACIERS ARE FOUND ON SOME OF THE HIGHER PEAKS. THERE ARE MANY DIVERSE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE AREA. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD WHICH IDENTIFIES WATERSHED DIVIDES, SOIL BOUNDARIES, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AREAS. ABOUT 1000 CARIBOU ARE HARVESTED PER YEAR BY VILLAGE PEOPLE. IN 1971, THE REPORTED MOOSE HARVEST IN THE AREA WAS 11Z. BEAR, BEAVER, FOWL AND FISH ARE ALSO TAKEN IN QUANTITY FOR SUBSISTENCE. THERE ARE FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN THE AREA. THE 1970 CENSUS INDICATES A TOTAL POPULATION OF 750 FOR THE ENTIRE AREA. THE VILLAGE OF ANAKTUVUK PASS IS OUTSIDE THE UNIT, HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 100, AND IS THE ONLY POPULATION CENTER IN THE AREA. UTILITY, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS ARE NONEXISTENT IN THE UNIT, EXCEPT FOR A FEW UNMAINTAINED "BUSH" AIRFIELDS. "SOME OF THE MAJOR RIVERS AFFORD SURFACE ACCESS BY BOAT IN SUMMER. ACCESS TO THE UNIT IN THE WINTER IS MOSTLY BY DOGSLED, SNOWMACHINE, OR SKI-EQUIPPED LIGHT AIRCRAFT. LIGHT FIXED-WING AND ROTOR-TYPE AIRCRAFT PROVIDE THE MAJOR PORTION OF ALL ACCESS INTO THE MAIN AREA. BETTLES FIELD AND ANAKTUVUK PASS ARE THE NEAREST POINTS OFFERING SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL SERVICE OR FACILITIES." "A WINTER ROAD BUILT AND USED DURING 1968 TO 1970 EXTENDS FROM BETTLES TO ANAKTUVUK PASS AND NORTH TO PRUDHOE BAY ON THE ARCTIC COAST. LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR A UTILITY AND TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR FROM VALDEZ TO THE ARCTIC COAST," PASSES TO THE EAST OF THE UNIT. "RECREATION USE IS PRESENTLY LIGHT, WITH HUNTING, FISHING, AND SIGHTSEEING THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES." ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE FLOAT BOATING, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, HIKING, CAMPING, NATURE STUDY AND EXPLORATION. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD WHICH SHOWS RECREATIONAL ZONES IN THE AREA.

**** REFN 03075 973

LUPR 31
KEYH
ABST

GENERAL, VEGETATION, GROUND WATER, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MAP
THIS BROCHURE WAS PREPARED BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE D-2 WITHDRAWAL UNIT IN THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM DELTA. IT WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE AREA FOR THE D-2 HEARINGS SCHEDULED THAT YEAR. THE UNIT LIES MOSTLY WITHIN THE CALISTA REGION. POPULATION OF THIS REGION IS REPORTED TO BE 12,000. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 6,009 OF WHICH USE THE AREA FOR SUBSISTENCE. MAJOR ECOSYSTEMS GIVEN ARE: WET TUNDRA 55%, MOIST TUNDRA 14%, LAKES 7%, UPLAND MIXED FOREST 6%, HIGH BUSH 5%, BOTTOM LAND SPRUCE-POPLAR 5% AND RIVERINE 600 MILES. STREAM RUNOFF IS RELATIVELY LOW ALTHOUGH THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER SYSTEMS CARRY LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER AND SEDIMENTS THROUGH THE REGION. NUMEROUS PONDS AND LAKES DOT THE AREA TO AN ELEVATION OF 300 FT. GROUND WATER AVAILABLE NEAR MAJOR STREAMS. WATERSHEDS IN THE NULATO HILLS RANGE FROM STEEP AND NARROW WITH SHALLOW SOILS TO BROAD DRAINAGES WITH DEEP WET SOILS. YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM WATERSHEDS WIDEN FROM NARROW VALLEYS TO COASTAL PLAINS WITH DEEP WET SILTY SOILS. MINERAL POTENTIAL AND DEPOSITS ARE DISCUSSED AND A MAP ILLUSTRATING THIS IS INCLUDED. SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS ALONG STREAMS ARE REPORTED. RECREATIONAL POTENTIALS FOR THE AREA ARE LISTED. TRAVEL BY FOOT IS DIFFICULT IN THE LOWLANDS. BOATS, AIRCRAFT ON OTHER VEHICLES ARE ESSENTIAL IN THE SUMMER. WINTER TRAVEL IS BY DOGSLED, SNOWMOBILE AND SKI PLANES.

**** REFN 03076 973

STOR 1603
LUPR 34
KEYH

ABST

GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, FORESTRY, MAP, RECREATION, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY
THIS BROCHURE WAS WRITTEN BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE D-2 WITHDRAWAL UNITS IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA. IT WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE AREA FOR THE D-2 HEARINGS SCHEDULED THAT YEAR. THIS UNIT SURROUNDS OR BORDERS NATIVE VILLAGE WITHDRAWALS FOR BEAVER, BIRCH CREEK, CANYON VILLAGE, CHALKYITSIK, CIRCLE, FORT YUKON, STEVENS VILLAGE, AND VENETIE. IT ALSO BORDERS THE VENETIE INDIAN RESERVATION. (P1) "THE CENTRAL AND MAJOR PORTION CONSISTS OF LOW, WET, LAKE-DOTTED FLATS WHICH RISE GENTLY TO THE N AND E UP MAJOR TRIBUTARIES TO LOW RIDGES 1,500-2,500 FEET IN ELEVATION ON THE PORCUPINE PLATEAU." (P1) THE NATIVE POPULATION IS APPROXIMATELY 800 WITH FT YUKON SERVING AS A REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CENTER. (P1) LITTLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK HAS BEEN DONE IN THE AREA, BUT THE POTENTIAL IS GOOD. MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ARE THE YUKON, PORCUPINE, AND CHANDALAR RIVERS. "MOST STREAM FLOW IS LOW ALTHOUGH THE MAJOR STREAMS FLOW THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. SEDIMENT LOAD OF STREAMS IS LOW IN THE N AND MODERATE IN THE S. GROUND WATER IS LACKING IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE AREA AND AVAILABLE IN MODERATE AMOUNTS ADVACENT TO PRINCIPAL STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION." (P1) PERMAFROST IS NEARLY CONTINUOUS EXCEPT NEAR STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE AREA. "PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES BASED ON THE SOIL CONSERVATION

SERVICE EXPLORATORY SURVEY INDICATES THE WITHDRAWAL UNIT MAY HAVE APPROXIMATELY 1,100,000 ACRES OF FLOODPLAIN AND 1,000,000 ACRES OF UPLANDS SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE." (P2) SPRUCE IS THE MOST READILY ACCESSIBLE SPECIES FOR FORESTRY IN THE MAJOR RIVER DRAINAGE. "LOGS AND FOREST PRODUCTS CAN BE TRANSPORTED BY RIVER." (P2) RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE: FISHING, HUNTING, POWER AND FLOAT BOATING, SIGHTSEEING AND NATURE STUDY, SNOWMOBILING, AND REMOTE AREA CAMPING. THERE ARE SOME UNIMPROVED LANDING STRIPS WITHIN THE UNIT. "SURFACE TRAVEL IS NOW MOSTLY BY BOAT, DOGSLED, OR SNOWMACHINE." (P3) A MAP SHOWING VEGETATION TYPES IN THE AREA IS ATTACHED.

**** REFN 03076 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, FORESTRY, MAP, RECREATION, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THIS BROCHURE WAS WRITTEN BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE D-2 WITHDRAWAL UNITS IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA. IT WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE AREA FOR THE D-2 HEARINGS SCHEDULED THAT YEAR. THIS UNIT SURROUNDS OR BORDERS NATIVE VILLAGE WITHDRAWALS FOR BEAVER, BIRCH CREEK, CANYON VILLAGE, CHALKYITSIK, CIRCLE, FORT YUKON, STEVENS VILLAGE, AND VENETIE. IT ALSO BORDERS THE VENETIE INDIAN RESERVATION. (P1) "THE CENTRAL AND MAJOR PORTION CONSISTS OF LOW, WET, LAKE-DOTTED FLATS WHICH RISE GENTLY TO THE N AND E UP MAJOR TRIBUTARIES TO LOW RIDGES 1,500-2,500 FEET IN ELEVATION ON THE PORCUPINE PLATEAU." (P1) THE NATIVE POPULATION IS APPROXIMATELY 800 WITH FT YUKON SERVING AS A REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CENTER. (P1) LITTLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK HAS BEEN DONE IN THE AREA, BUT THE POTENTIAL IS GOOD. MAJOR DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ARE THE YUKON, PORCUPINE, AND CHANDALAR RIVERS. "MOST STREAM FLOW IS LOW ALTHOUGH THE MAJOR STREAMS FLOW THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. SEDIMENT LOAD OF STREAMS IS LOW IN THE N AND MODERATE IN THE S. GROUND WATER IS LACKING IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE AREA AND AVAILABLE IN MODERATE AMOUNTS ADJACENT TO PRINCIPAL STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION." (P1) PERHAFROST IS NEARLY CONTINUOUS EXCEPT NEAR STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE AREA. "PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES BASED ON THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE EXPLORATORY SURVEY INDICATES THE WITHDRAWAL UNIT MAY HAVE APPROXIMATELY 1,100,000 ACRES OF FLOODPLAIN AND 1,000,000 ACRES OF UPLANDS SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE." (P2) SPRUCE IS THE MOST READILY ACCESSIBLE SPECIES FOR FORESTRY IN THE MAJOR RIVER DRAINAGE. "LOGS AND FOREST PRODUCTS CAN BE TRANSPORTED BY RIVER." (P2) RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE: FISHING, HUNTING, POWER AND FLOAT BOATING, SIGHTSEEING AND NATURE STUDY, SNOWMOBILING, AND REMOTE AREA CAMPING. THERE ARE SOME UNIMPROVED LANDING STRIPS WITHIN THE UNIT. "SURFACE TRAVEL IS NOW MOSTLY BY BOAT, DOGSLED, OR SNOWMACHINE." (P3) A MAP SHOWING VEGETATION TYPES IN THE AREA IS ATTACHED.

**** REFN 03077 973

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST THIS BROCHURE WAS WRITTEN BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE NOATAK, KOBUK AND SELAWIK WITHDRAWAL UNITS AND WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE AREA FOR THE D-2 HEARING SCHEDULED THAT YEAR. POPULATION FIGURES WERE GIVEN: KOTZEBUE 17,000, NOORVIK 462, SELAWIK 429. NATIVES ANNUALLY HARVEST, 4 1/2 MILLION POUNDS OF MEAT, FISH, GRASS, ROOTS, WILD VEGETABLES, AND BERRIES ON 30 MILLION ACRES OF LAND. BERRY HARVEST IS ABOUT 99,000 POUNDS. ALL GROUND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IS BY BOAT, SNOWMOBILE AND DOGSLED OVER HISTORIC TRAILS. AREA IS DRAINED BY NOATAK, KOBUK AND SELAWIK RIVERS. WATERSHEDS ALONG THESE RIVERS ARE BROAD DRAINAGES WITH STEEP NARROW TRIBUTARIES. SOILS RANGE FROM WELL TO POORLY DRAINED GRAVELLY SILT LOAM. SANDY SOILS ARE FOUND ALONG STREAM BEDS SEDIMENT LOAD IS MODERATE IN THE NORTH AND LOW IN THE SOUTH. NOATAK AND KOBUK RIVERS HAVE WIDE RIVER VALLEYS. VEGETATION TYPES ARE ALPINE TUNDRA 40%, MOIST TUNDRA 20%, UPLAND SPRUCE HARDWOOD 19%, LOWLAND SPRUCE HARDWOOD 5%, BOTTOM LAND SPRUCE POPLAR FOREST 3%, HIGH BRUSH 3%, WET TUNDRA 3%, AND FRESH WATER LAKES 1%. 3 POTENTIAL HYDROELECTRIC SITES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED ON THE NOATAK AND 1 ON THE KOBUK RIVER. AGASHSHAK SITE ON THE LOWER NOATAK CANYON IS THE MOST FAVORABLE. KOBUK UNIT CONTAINS SOME TIMBER AND SAND DUNES. THE SELAWIK UNIT IS LOW IN ELEVATION WITH MANY LAKES AND POT HOLES. GROUND WATER IS PRESENT ALONG THE KOBUK AND AT PLACES ADJACENT TO THE NOATAK. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE, HIKING, CLIMBING, FISHING, HUNTING, AND FLOAT BOATING. A MAP

SHOWING THE LOCATION OF MINERALS AND POTENTIAL HYDRO-ELECTRICAL POWER SITES. ANOTHER MAP SHOWS THE MAJOR COMMUNITIES AND AIRPORTS.

**** REFN 03078 973
 LUPR 42 52
 KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST THIS BROCHURE WAS WRITTEN BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE D-2 WITHDRAWAL UNITS IN THE LAKE CLARK-ILIAMNA AREA. IT WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE AREA FOR THE D-2 HEARINGS SCHEDULED THAT YEAR. THESE WITHDRAWAL UNITS ARE N AND S OF ILIAMNA LAKE IN THE ALEUTIAN AND ALASKA MOUNTAIN RANGES. MANY LARGE LAKES OCCUPY THE U-SHAPED VALLEYS OF THESE RANGES. THE TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION OF THE AREA IS 450. (P1) A POSSIBLE 551,000 KILOWATTS OF INSTALLED CAPACITY COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF POTENTIAL HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES. (P1) "LOW WET SOILS WITH PEAT OCCUPY EXTENSIVE AREAS ALONG DRAINAGES AND ARE UNSUITABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES OR SITE DEVELOPMENT. STREAM FLOW IS MODERATE ALTHOUGH THE LAKES STORE LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER." (P2) "MOST LAKE AND STREAM WATERS ARE OF GOOD QUALITY. GROUND WATER IS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WITHDRAWAL AT LOW ELEVATIONS." (P2) THERE IS DIRECT ACCESS BY WATER TO THE UNITS FROM COOK INLET, LAKE CLARK, LAKE ILIAMNA, AND SEVERAL OTHER LAKES AS WELL AS BY MAJOR RIVER. THE ENTIRE AREA IS ACCESSIBLE BY FLOATPLANE. NUMEROUS UNIMPROVED TRAILS EXIST THROUGHOUT THE AREA. (P3) RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AREA INCLUDE: FISHING, HUNTING, FLOAT AND POWER BOATING, SIGHTSEEING, AND NATURE STUDY, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, HIKING AND CAMPING. (P3)

**** REFN 03079 973
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST THIS BROCHURE WAS WRITTEN BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AND WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BROAD OVERVIEW FOR THE D-2 HEARINGS SCHEDULED APRIL THROUGH JUNE OF THAT YEAR. POPULATION FIGURES FOR COMMUNITIES WERE GIVEN: KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH 15,836; KENAI 3,533; SEWARD 1,587; SOLDOTNA 1,202; HOKER 1,087. MAJOR ECOSYSTEMS ARE THE ALPINE TUNDRA COVERING 69% AND THE WESTERN HEMLOCK-STIKA SPRUCE FOREST COVERING 8%. DRAINAGE DIVIDES ARE GENERALLY ICE FILLED. MANY STREAM ORIGINATE FROM GLACIERS AND CONTAIN

**** REFN 03080 973
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, NO TRAFF, RIVER, DISCHARGE, RECREATION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE JOINT FEDERAL STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION PUBLISHED THIS PAMPHLET IN 1973 PRIOR TO THE HEARINGS ON D-2 NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS. IT WAS PREPARED BY THE RESOURCE PLANNING TEAM, AND INTENDED AS A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE KOYUKUK-KANUTI FLATS WITHDRAWAL UNITS. BOTH UNITS ARE LOCATED IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER AREA AND ARE OF GENERALLY LOW ELEVATION. THERE ARE MANY LAKES, BOGS AND MEANDERING STREAMS. STREAM FLOW IS RELATIVELY LOW AS IS SEDIMENT LOAD. PERMAFROST CAUSES SURFACE SNOW AND ICE MELT TO RUN OFF AS STREAM FLOW. (P1) THE ONLY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE AREA ARE NUMEROUS UNIMPROVED LANDING STRIPS. TRAVEL IS BY BOAT, SNOWMOBILE, OR DOGSLED OVER TRAILS ESTABLISHED BY HISTORIC USE. BETTLES AND GALENA HAVE MAINTAINED FACILITIES FOR AIRCRAFT WITH LIMITED SERVICES AVAILABLE. (P1) THERE ARE ECONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS IN THE AREA. (P5) THREE SITES THAT HAVE POTENTIAL FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION AND FLOOD CONTROL ARE THE OULDI AND KANUTI SITES ON THE KOYUKUK AND KANUTI RIVERS RESPECTIVELY AND THE KALTAG SITE ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P5) A MAP ENTITLED "MINERALS AND ENERGY" SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THESE SITES IS ATTACHED. THE DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM IS UPLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST. (P5) THERE IS "800 MILES OF FRESHWATER RIVERINE." (P5) VALLEY SLOPES AND HILLS HAVE GRAVELLY SOIL, DRY AND WELL DRAINED IN S. EXPOSURES AND WET SOIL WITH PERMAFROST ON N EXPOSURES. THE WET SOILS OF THE VALLEY FLOORS ADJOINING THE RIVER TERRACES ARE GRAVELLY AND LOAMY. SANDY TERRACE SOILS ARE DEEP INTERBEDDED GRAVELS, SANDS AND SILTS, WELL DRAINED AND FAVORABLE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND BUILDING SITES BUT ARE SUBJECT TO FLOODING. (P5) FORESTRY COULD BE OF ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE. THE DOCUMENT POSTULATES THAT 9 MILLION BOARD FEET ANNUAL HARVEST COULD SUPPLY 3 TO 5 VILLAGE SAWMILLS. OVER 80% OF THE COMMERCIAL TIMBER IS READILY ACCESSIBLE FROM THE RIVER. (P6) RECREATIONAL USE OF THE AREA HAS BEEN LIGHT. OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDE FISHING, HUNTING, SIGHTSEEING, FLOAT BOATING AND NATURE STUDY. (P6) THE

COMMUNITIES OF HUGHES, HUSLIA AND KOYUKUK ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER DEPEND UPON THE LAND AND WATERS OF THE KOYUKUK FLATS UNIT FOR SUBSISTENCE. (P1) ALATNA, ALLAKAKET, AND BETTLES USE THE KANUTI FLATS FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES. WOOD IS CUT FOR HEATING, HOUSING AND OTHER UTILITIES. (P1) ATTACHED IS A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF AIRPORTS IN THE REGION.

**** REFN 03081 973

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, LAKE, MAP, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THIS BROCHURE WAS PREPARED BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE KATHAI AREA. IT WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A GOOD OVERVIEW OF THE AREA FOR THE D-2 HEARINGS, SCHEDULED THAT YEAR. THE AREA STRADDLES THE ALEUTIAN RANGE. LOWLANDS ARE OUSHASH PLAINS WITH SEVERAL LARGE THAW LAKES. MAJOR COMMUNITIES ARE EGEKIT, LEVELOCK, KAKNEK, SOUTH NAKNEK AND KING SALMON. TOTAL POPULATION IS 1,147. MORE THAN 300 PEOPLE USE THE AREA FOR SUBSISTENCE. POTENTIAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE REGION ARE LISTED. MAJOR ECOSYSTEMS ARE IDENTIFIED AS BARREN RICH AND ALPINE TUNDRA OCCUPY 35%, MOIST TUNDRA 26%, AND UPLAND SPRUCE - HARDWOOD 10%. RICH AND COARSE SHALLOW SOILS COVER 60-85% OF THE AREA. LOWER SLOPES HAVE SILT LOAM ASH SOILS. WATERSHEDS CONSIST OF NARROW DRAINAGES TRIBUTARY TO BROAD VALLEYS. EROSION IS LIMITED TO STREAM CUTTING DURING RUN OFF PEAKS. A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREAS GEOLOGY AND MINERAL POTENTIAL IS DISCUSSED AND A MAP ENTITLED MINERALS AND ENERGY IS INCLUDED. ALSO INCLUDED IS A MAP SHOWING THE MAJOR COMMUNITIES AND AIRPORTS.

**** REFN 03082 A 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32

YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, TRAPPING

ABST THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION OF ALASKA DESCRIBES THE INNOKO-NOWITNA WITHDRAWAL UNITS AS PART OF THE "D-2 NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS." THE BROCHURE WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION FOR PLANNING AND PUBLIC COMMENT PRIOR TO PUBLIC HEARINGS REGARDING THE ISSUE OF "NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS" IN ALASKA DURING THE SPRING OF 1973. THE AREA DESCRIBED CONCERNS THE INNOKO, KAIYUK SLOUGH, AND NOWITNA WITHDRAWAL UNITS, EAST AND SOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. RESIDENTS OF NEARBY VILLAGES USE THE AREA FOR SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING. PELTS ARE HARVESTED FROM THESE AREAS FOR SALE AND HOME USE. THE AREA HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN THE TERRITORY OF THE KOYUKON ATHABASCANS. VERY LITTLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE UNITS, BUT THE POTENTIAL IS GOOD. THE AREA IS 60% LOWLAND SPRUCE - HARDWOOD FOREST AND LOW BRUSH AND MUSKEG - BOG TYPES; 15% BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE - POPLAR FOREST; 18% UPLANDS SPRUCE - HARDWOOD FOREST; 2% FRESH WATER LAKES; AND 5% ALPINE TUNDRA. "THE FRESHWATER RIVERINE ECOSYSTEM EXTENDS FOR 1,200 MILES THROUGH THE AREA." MOOSE, BEAR, WOLVES AND WOLVERINES ARE COMMON IN THE AREA. CARIBOU APPEAR IN WINTER. THE LANDS AND WATERS OF THE AREA ARE PRIMARILY IN PRIMITIVE CONDITION. POWER AND FLOAT BOATING, HUNTING, FISHING, CAMPING AND SIGHTSEEING ARE SOME OF THE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES THE AREA OFFERS. TOURISM IN THE AREA, HOWEVER, IS LIGHT. "THE WATERSHEDS OF THE AREA LIE WITHIN THE LARGE DRAINAGE BASINS OF THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES." DRAINAGE IS NORTHWEST TO THE YUKON RIVER, AND STREAM FLOW IS MODERATE WITH A LOW SEDIMENT YIELD. GROUND WATER IS OF POOR QUALITY. BETWEEN 75% AND 95% OF THE AREA IS COVERED BY WET SOILS WITH PERMAFROST IN THICKER PEAT LAYERS. "USE OF THESE SOILS IS EXTREMELY LIMITED FOR ROAD AND SITE CONSTRUCTION AND FOREST PRODUCTION." WELL DRAINED SHALLOW SOILS IN THE UPLANDS IS SUITABLE FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION, BUT RIVER TERRACES ARE NOT. DURING HIGH WATER, EROSION OCCURS AS STREAM BANK - CUTTING. TIMBER GROWS ADJACENT TO RIVERS AND IS IN DEMAND IN MARKETS BOTH UP AND DOWNSTREAM FROM THE UNITS. POTENTIAL ANNUAL HARVEST IS ESTIMATED AT 13.8 MILLION BOARD FEET. THE ESTIMATED VOLUME IS 824 MILLION BOARD FEET FOR THE AREA.

**** REFN 03082 A 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32

YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, TRAPPING

ABST THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION OF ALASKA DESCRIBES THE INNOKO-NOWITNA WITHDRAWAL UNITS

AS PART OF THE "D-2 NATIONAL INTREST LANDS." THE BROCHURE WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION FOR PLANNING AND PUBLIC COMMENT PRIOR TO PUBLIC HEARINGS REGARDING THE ISSUE OF "NATIONAL INTREST LANDS" IN ALASKA DURING THE SPRING OF 1973. THE AREA DESCRIBED CONCERNS THE INNOKO, KAIYUK SLOUGH, AND NOKMITNA WITHDRAWAL UNITS, EAST AND SOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. RESIDENTS OF NEARBY VILLAGES USE THE AREA FOR SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING. PELTS ARE HARVESTED FROM THESE AREAS FOR SALE AND HOME USE. THE AREA HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN THE TERRITORY OF THE KOYUKON ATHABASCANS. VERY LITTLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE UNITS, BUT THE POTENTIAL IS GOOD. THE AREA IS 60% LOWLAND SPRUCE - HARDWOOD FOREST AND LOW BRUSH AND MUSKEG - BOG TYPES. 15% BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE - POPLAR FOREST; 16% UPLANDS SPRUCE - HARDWOOD FOREST; 2% FRESH WATER LAKES; AND 5% ALPINE TUNDRA. "THE FRESHWATER RIVERINE ECOSYSTEM EXTENDS FOR 1,200 MILES THROUGH THE AREA." MOOSE, BEAR, WOLVES AND WOLVERINES ARE COMMON IN THE AREA. CARIBOU APPEAR IN WINTER. THE LANDS AND WATERS OF THE AREA ARE PRIMARILY IN PRIMITIVE CONDITION. POWER AND FLOAT BOATING, HUNTING, FISHING, CAMPING AND SIGHTSEEING ARE SOME OF THE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES THE AREA OFFERS. TOURISM IN THE AREA, HOWEVER, IS LIGHT. "THE WATERSHEDS OF THE AREA LIE WITHIN THE LARGE DRAINAGE BASINS OF THE YUKON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUIARIES." DRAINAGE IS NORTHWEST TO THE YUKON RIVER, AND STREAM FLOW IS MODERATE WITH A LOW SEDIMENT YIELD. GROUND WATER IS OF POOR QUALITY. BETWEEN 75% AND 95% OF THE AREA IS COVERED BY WET SOILS WITH PERMAFROST IN THICKER PEAT LAYERS. "USE OF THESE SOILS IS EXTREMELY LIMITED FOR ROAD AND SITE CONSTRUCTION AND FOREST PRODUCTION." WELL DRAINED SHALLOW SOILS IN THE UPLANDS IS SUITABLE FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION, BUT RIVER TERRACES ARE NOT. DURING HIGH WATER, EROSION OCCURS AS STREAM BANK - CUTTING. TIMBER GROWS ADJACENT TO RIVERS AND IS IN DEMAND IN MARKETS BOTH UP AND DOWNSTREAM FROM THE UNITS. POTENTIAL ANNUAL HARVEST IS ESTIMATED AT 13.8 MILLION BROAD FEET. THE ESTIMATED VOLUME IS 824 MILLION BROAD FEET FOR THE AREA.

**** REFN 03082 B 973
LUPR 31 32 YUKON RIVER
KEYH GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, TRAPPING, LAKE RIVER
ABST DURING FREEZEUP AND BREAKUP, THE RIVER SYSTEM IS UNUSABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION. THREE MAPS ARE PART OF THE RECORD. ONE IDENTIFIES WITHDRAWAL UNIT BOUNDARIES, A SECOND IDENTIFIES WILDLIFE AND RECREATIONAL AREAS, AND THE THIRD INDICATES MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCE LOCATIONS.

**** REFN 03082 B 973
LUPR 31 32 YUKON RIVER
KEYH GENERAL, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, TRAPPING, LAKE RIVER
ABST DURING FREEZEUP AND BREAKUP, THE RIVER SYSTEM IS UNUSABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION. THREE MAPS ARE PART OF THE RECORD. ONE IDENTIFIES WITHDRAWAL UNIT BOUNDARIES, A SECOND IDENTIFIES WILDLIFE AND RECREATIONAL AREAS, AND THE THIRD INDICATES MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCE LOCATIONS.

**** REFN 03083 973
KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, RIVER, LAKE, TRAPPING, MAP, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RECREATION
ABST THIS DOCUMENT, ENTITLED "HAGEHEISTER ISLAND, TOGIAK: A DESCRIPTION," WAS PREPARED IN 1973 BY THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA. THE TOGIAK UNIT IS MOSTLY MOUNTAINOUS WITH CLEARWATER STREAMS AND LAKES PAST AND PRESENT USES OF THE AREA INCLUDE A MINERAL EXTRACTION INDUSTRY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING. THE AREA IS IMPORTANT TO SUBSISTENCE FOR THE RESIDENTS. SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY CONSISTS OF FISH, WILDFOWL AND BEAR, CARIBOU, MOOSE, AND HARE. THE LARGEST ECOSYSTEM IS MOIST TUNDRA (507). OTHERS INCLUDE ALPINE TUNDRA, UPLAND SPRUCE HARDWOOD FOREST, FRESHWATER LAKES, HIGH BRUSH, WET TUNDRA, FRESHWATER RIVERINE, AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS. THE 2 MAJOR STREAMS ARE THE KUSKOKWIN AND THE NUSHAGAK. THERE IS MODERATE STREAM RUN-OFF FROM THE CENTRAL MOUNTAINOUS PART OF THE AREA. SURFACE WATER QUALITY IS GOOD, LAKES ARE PLENTIFUL, GROUND WATER AVAILABILITY IS POOR TO MODERATE. SOILS ARE COARSE-TEXTURED AND SHALLOW ON THE STEEP SLOPES, BECOMING LOOMING AND DEEPER ON LOWER SLOPES AND IN THE VALLEYS. THE TUNDRA LAYER FORMS A THICK MAT OVER POORLY DRAINED LOWLAND SOILS. AGRICULTURE IS LIMITED. THERE IS SOME REINDEER GRAZING. A FEW SMALL STANDS OF POPLAR OCCUR PRIMARILY ALONG THE RIVERS. THE LARGEST STAND IS AT THE NORTH END OF TOGIAK LAKE. THE TOGIAK UNIT CONTAINS MOST OF THE TOGIAK RIVER DRAINAGE, A MAJOR PORTION OF THE KANEKTOK RIVER DRAINAGE, AND THE

UPPER REACHES OF THE GOODNEWS RIVER THESE WATERSHEDS ARE IMPORTANT FOR PRODUCTION OF SALMON AND OTHER FISH. PINK SALMON SPawning ONE STREAM ON HAGEMESTER ISLAND. BROWN BEARS, WOLVES, WOLVERINES, BEAVER AND MOOSE TAKEN BY TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS. WATERFOWL'S CONFINED PRIMARILY TO THE TOGIAK AND GOODNEWS RIVER VALLEYS. SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS OF ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE CAN BE FOUND IN LOWER STREAM VALLEYS. RECREATIONAL USE, IN THE TOGIAK UNIT ALTHOUGH LIGHT, INCLUDES FISHING, HUNTING, CAMPING, FLOAT BOATING, SIGHTSEEING, NATURE STUDY, AND BACK COUNTRY HIKING. MAP IS ATTACHED

**** REFN 03084 973
LUPR 35 41 52

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST THIS BROCHURE WAS WRITTEN BY THE JOINT FEDERAL - STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA IN 1973. IT CONTAIN GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE D-2 WITHDRAWAL UNITS NEAR MT MCKINLEY. IT WAS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE AREA FOR THE D-2 HEARINGS SCHEDULED THAT YEAR. THE AREA IS DRAINED BY SWIFT, BRAIDED STREAMS MOSTLY DRAINING INTO THE TANANA RIVER. MOST STREAMS HEAD IN GLACIERS AND HAVE RELATIVELY HIGH SUMMER FLOW AND HIGH SEDIMENT LOAD. GROUND WATER IS AVAILABLE ONLY NEAR MAJOR STREAMS. WATERSHEDS VARY FROM STEEP, NARROW DRAINAGES IN THE MOUNTAINS TO WIDE BRAIDED STREAMS IN THE FOOT HILLS. VALLEY BOTTOMS ARE COVERED WITH MIXED OUTFASH AND LOESS. WELL DRAINED SOILS ON LOWER SLOPES AND RIVER TERRACES ARE SUITABLE FOR HIGHWAY AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. ACCESS TO THE AREA IS PROVIDED BY RAIL, HIGHWAY OR A SMALL PLANE TO UNIMPROVED STRIP AND LAKES. POTENTIAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE LISTED. ECOSYSTEMS GIVEN FOR THE REGION ARE: ALPINE TUNDRA 35%, MOIST TUNDRA 25%, LOWLAND SPRUCE - HARDWOOD FOREST 14%, UPLAND SPRUCE - HARDWOOD FOREST 8%, LOW BRUSH, MUSHY-BOG 6%, ICEFIELDS AND GLACIERS 6%, BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE - POPLAR FOREST 5%, FRESHWATER LAKES 1%, AND FRESHWATER RIVERINE 1,200 MI. A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE GEOLOGY AND MINERAL POTENTIAL IS PRESENTED. LEASES GRANTED FOR AIRPORTS AT STAMPEDE AND BOULDER CREEKS ARE REPORTED. SEVERAL MAPS: ONE SHOWING POTENTIAL MINERAL LOCATIONS, ONE ILLUSTRATING THE METAL PROVINCES, AND ONE OF THE MAJOR COMMUNITIES AND AIRPORT ARE INCLUDED.

**** REFN 03087 937

STOR 1603
LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "UPPER KOYUKUK REGION, ALASKA" BY IRVING MCK REED IS THE REPORT OF THE 1937 RECONNAISSANCE BY THE AUTHOR. IRVING MCK REED IS AN ASSOCIATE MINING ENGINEER. THIS IS A DEPT. OF MINES REPORT, PROSPECTING, MINING WERE BRIEFLY MENTIONED ON THE FOLLOWING CREEKS: CRAB, LAST CHANCE, HOLY NOSES, BUTTE, KING, LONG, WOLF, SHORT, BILL, LYNX, LUKE, MARY'S THUNDER GULCH, OLD STIFF, HARDNUT, POINT, HOT, DEADMAN, TWO CENT, AGNES, KAY, LUCKY, TWO STEP, MEDICINE, MCINTYRE, LITTLE MEDICINE, SCOFIELD, BEAR, CALENA, EAST, FALL, BOURBON, CASSIAR, JEAN D'ARC, CORNUCOPIA, COSHOPOLITAN, DAVIS, FIRSKE, FRITZ, GUS DELAND, WILSON, AND JIM RIVER.

**** REFN 03091 959

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIERS, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, SPRING

ABST "WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA" IS A REPORT PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE SENATE SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES. IT WAS PRINTED IN 1959. THE MANY GLACIERS IN ALASKA HAVE A GREAT EFFECT ON THE WATER RESOURCES. MELT WATER PROVIDES A DEPENDABLE SUPPLY; HOWEVER, ALMOST ALL GLACIER MELT IS CHARGED WITH ROCK FLOUR. CONCENTRATIONS OF LAKES ARE FOUND IN ALL REGIONS OF ALASKA. THE FIRM POWER POSSIBILITIES IN THE RIVERS FLOWING FROM MANY LARGE LAKES ARE TREMEADOUS. (P1) NORTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE THE PREVALENCE OF PERMAFROST MAKES THE DEVELOPMENT OF WELLS, IMPROBABLE EXCEPT IN THE ALLUVIUM OF MAJOR RIVERS (EG. COLVILLE), IN MATERIAL BENEATH DEEP, WIDE, LAKES, AND IN PROXIMITY TO HOT SPRINGS. (P3) STREAMFLOW MEASURED IN JUNEAU AND REVILLAGIGEDO ISLAND SHOWS THAT ANNUAL RUNOFF VARIES FROM ABOUT 50 TO MORE THAN 300 INCHES. LAKES ARE SO PREVALENT ON THE ISLAND THAT ALL THE GAGED STREAMS ARE LAKE OVERFLOWS. CONSIDERABLE GLACIERS MELT RUNOFF OCCURS FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER. VARIATION OF STREAMFLOW FOLLOWS A FIXED PATTERN. ALTHOUGH MEAN WINTER TEMPERATURES RECORDED NEAR SEA LEVEL ARE ONLY ABOUT SLIGHTLY BELOW FREEZING, THE TEMPERATURES AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS ARE SUCH THAT SIGNIFICANT SNOW STORAGE OCCURS FROM NOV. THROUGH APRIL. RUNOFF DECREASES RAPIDLY FROM OCT. OR NOV. TO A LOW USUALLY OCCURRING IN MARCH. THE SPRING THAW PRODUCES NOTICEABLE PICKUP IN RUNOFF IN APRIL; PEAK RATES OCCUR IN MAY OR JUNE, RUNOFF DECLINES IN JULY AND AUG., THEN PICKS UP AGAIN WITH

THE HEAVY FALL PRECIPITATION DURING SEPT-OCT. (P4) IN THE COASTAL REGION. STREAMFLOW IS MORE VARIABLE BECAUSE THE PORTION OF THE YEAR WITH TEMPERATURES BELOW FREEZING IS LONGER. CONTRIBUTIONS TO STREAMFLOW FROM GLACIAL MELT ARE SIZABLE. SOME ICE-FIELDS AND GLACIERS CONSIDERED AS A UNIT COVER 2,500 TO 5000 SQ. MI. ANNUAL RUNOFF GAGED ON A FEW STREAMS VARIES FROM ABOUT 15 TO 170 INCHES.

**** REFN 03091 B 959

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, SPRING

ABST THE HIGH FIGURE REPRESENTS RUNOFF FROM A GLACIAL AREA. THE SEASONAL PATTERN IS SUCH THAT LITTLE STREAMFLOW OCCURS FROM DEC. 1 TO MAY 1 AND PEAK RUNOFF OCCURS IN JULY OR AUGUST. ABOUT 70 TO 80% OF THE TOTAL ANNUAL VOLUME OF STREAMFLOW OCCURS DURING THE 4 MOS OF JUNE, JULY, AUG, AND SEPT. THERE ARE SOME LARGE LAKES IN THE REGION WHICH CAN BE CONVERTED TO RESERVOIRS FOR STABILIZATION OF FLOW. GROUND WATER SUPPLIES ARE FAIR TO GOOD. UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS FROM GLACIERS AND STREAMS ARE COMMON. IN THE INTERIOR MOST OF THE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS CONCENTRATED IN THE PERIOD MAY TO SEPT. WITH LOW FLOWS DURING THE FROZEN PART OF THE YEAR. ANNUAL RUNOFF VARIES FROM 8 TO 40-PLUS INCHES. IN THE ALLUVIUM OF LARGE RIVERS, PERMAFROST IS GENERALLY ABSENT AND CHANCES OF DEVELOPING GROUND WATER SHOULD BE EXCELLENT. IN THE ARCTIC, WATER IS SUPPLIED IN THE FALL, WINTER AND SPRING BY MELTING SNOW OR ICE OVER A FIRE. DURING SUMMER, WATER IS ABUNDANT EVERYWHERE. (P5) THE DISSOLVED SOLIDS OF MOST STREAMS IN ALASKA, AT THE TIME OF MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION IS LESS THAN 200 PPM. THE WATERS ARE CALCIUM-MAGNESIUM BICARBONATE TYPE. GENERALLY CHLORIDE CONCENTRATIONS ARE LESS THAN 10 PPM. HARDNESS FOR SOME STREAMS WILL NOT EXCEED 100 PPM, AND FOR MOST IT WILL NOT EXCEED 150 PPM. A RELATIVELY FEW STREAMS CARRY NOTICEABLE QUANTITIES OF IRON. FACTORS IN ALASKA AFFECTING SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION ARE ABOUT THE SAME AS ELSEWHERE, WITH THE ADDED FACTOR-GLACIERS. GLACIERS CONTRIBUTE APPRECIABLE QUANTITIES OF SEDIMENT, A PART OF WHICH IS GLACIAL FLOUR. THE SEDIMENT DISCHARGE OF GLACIAL STREAMS IS QUITE VARIABLE. GLACIAL FLOUR FORMS A RELATIVELY IMPERVIOUS SEAL IN STREAMBEDS AND VALLEY FILL THAT RESTRICTS THE MOVEMENT OF WATER FROM THE STREAM TO ADJACENT GROUND-WATER AQUIFIERS.

**** REFN 03091 C 959

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, SPRING

ABST ALASKA HAS MANY SPRINGS, 32 OF WHICH WERE SAMPLED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS PRIOR TO 1917. THE MAJOR PORTION HAD A HIGH IRON CONTENT. A FEW CONTAINED MORE THAN 1000 PPM BICARBONATE. (P6) SEVERAL OF THE LAKES AND STREAMS ARE POTENTIAL HYDROELECTRIC SOURCES. (P10) THE IMPORTANCE OF FISHING AND HUNTING IN ALASKA IS A FACTOR TO BE CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES. (P16-19) RECREATIONAL USE OF WATER IS ALSO A FACTOR. (P19-20)

**** REFN 03093

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03097 976

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, TRAPPING, MINING, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, NO TRAFF

ABST "THEY DIDN'T COME IN FOUR WHEEL DRIVES" BY TERRY HAYNES, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT NICHE INTERN, SEPT 1976, IS AN INTRODUCTION TO FORTYMILE HISTORY, OBTAINED BY CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS FROM LONG TIME AREA RESIDENTS TO ENHANCE THE INCOMPLETE WRITTEN HISTORY OF THE AREA. THE FORTYMILE RESOURCE AREA IS THE SITE OF THE FIRST GOLD DISCOVERY IN THE INTERIOR. (P1) TRAPPING IN THE AREA WAS A SOURCE OF INCOME IN THE EARLY DAYS. "AMONG THE AREAS THEY TRAVERSED WERE THE MIDDLE FORK/JOSEPH VILLAGE REGION, THE NORTH FORK, BUCKSKIN CREEK, STEELE CREEK, AND DENNISON FORK." (P40) REFS TO GOLD MINING ARE THROUGHOUT THE DOCUMENT AS OCCURRING ON MOST OF THE MAJOR CREEKS AND RIVERS. "ROUTES INTO THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT" A VARIETY OF ROUTES WERE USED BY MINERS, FREIGHTERS, AND OTHERS WHO ENTERED THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT FROM ANY OUTLYING LOCATION. THE ROUTE CHOSEN WAS DEPENDENT UPON THE POINTS OF DEPARTURE AND DESTINATION, AS WELL AS THE TIME OF YEAR. EAGLE TO MIDDLE FORK: FOLLOW THE ROAD FROM EAGLE. WHEN IT ENDS, CONTINUE SOUTH AND FOLLOW CHAMPION CREEK TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NORTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER. FOLLOW THE NORTH FORK SOUTH PAST THE NORTH FORK STATION AND ON TO

THE MIDDLE FORK, EAGLE TO CHICKEN: FOLLOW THE ROAD FROM EAGLE PAST DISCOVERY FORK TO GRAVEL GULCH. CONTINUE SOUTH OVER AMERICAN SUMMIT (TAYLOR HIGHWAY MILE POST 143) TO LIBERTY, AND FOLLOW O'BRIEN CREEK TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE FORTYMILE RIVER. FOLLOW THE FORTYMILE RIVER DOWNSTREAM TO STEELE CREEK, CONTINUE OVER THE HILL TO GILLILAND CREEK, AND DOWN TO JACK MADE. FROM THERE, HEAD DUE WEST TO FRANKLIN AND FOLLOW THE TRAIL TO CHICKEN. THIS ROUTE WAS FREQUENTLY USED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. A SECOND EAGLE TO CHICKEN ROUTE DIFFERED SLIGHTLY FROM THE ONE PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED. FROM LIBERTY, THE TRAIL PROCEEDED SOUTH TO DOME CREEK TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH O'BRIEN CREEK, THEN ASSUMED THE ROUTE TO FRANKLIN. A THIRD ROUTE WAS USED PRIMARILY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. AT THE MOUTH OF O'BRIEN CREEK, THE FORTYMILE RIVER WAS FOLLOWED UPSTREAM TO THE SOUTH FORK. THE SOUTH FORK WAS FOLLOWED UPSTREAM TO MOSQUITO FORK, AND MOSQUITO FORK FOLLOWED UNTIL IT WAS NEAR CHICKEN. DAWSON TO CHICKEN: A WINTER ROUTE USED TO DELIVER FREIGHT TO THE CHICKEN DISTRICT FOLLOWED BASICALLY THE SAME PATTERN AS THE WINTER ROUTE FROM EAGLE TO CHICKEN. THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE WAS THE POINT OF DEPARTURE. TETLIN JUNCTION TO CHICKEN (BEFORE TAYLOR HIGHWAY): A WINTER TRAIL BEGINNING NEAR THE PRESENT LOCATION OF THE FORTYMILE ROADHOUSE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TAYLOR AND ALASKA HIGHWAYS. NEAR MILE POST 9 ON THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY THE EAST FORK OF THE DENNISON RIVER WAS FOLLOWED TO CHICKEN." (P47-8)

**** REFN 03105
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03106
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03109
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03110 A 973000
LUPR 10

KEYW GENERAL FLOOD, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE GENERAL MORPHOLOGY OF THE ALASKAN NORTH SLOPE. "DURING WINTER, THEN, THERE IS NO WATER MOVEMENT ON THE NORTH SLOPE, EXCEPT BENEATH THE ICE IN SOME LAGOONS AND AT THE MOUTHS OF SOME OF THE RIVERS BECAUSE OF TIDAL ACTION." (PP52) IN DESCRIBING SPRING BREAKUP CONDITIONS, WALKER SAYS, "THERE IS USUALLY A PERIOD OF SEVERAL DAYS BETWEEN THE TIME THE SANDBARS ARE SNOWFREE AND MELT WATER OR FLOODWATER BEGINS TO COVER THEM," (PP 55). "AFTER BREAKUP FLOODING, STREAM FLOW IS USUALLY LOW AND NORMALLY DECREASES AS THE SUMMER PROGRESSES. BY THE END OF SUMMER MANY OF THE SMALLER STREAMS ARE DRY." (PP 55) "PERMAFROST SERVES AS AN IMPERVIOUS LAYER THAT LIMITS INFILTRATION TO THE ZONE ABOVE THE PERMAFROST TABLE. IN LIMITING PERCOLATION IT INFLUENCES RUNOFF, MUCH OF WHICH OCCURS AS SHEET WASH. BECAUSE DRAINAGE IS IMPEDED, LAKES ARE NUMEROUS. POOR DRAINAGE ALSO IS CHARACTERISTIC OF MANY SLOPES. SINCE THE PERMAFROST TABLE NEARLY PARALLELS THE SURFACE, DEPRESSIONS FILL WITH WATER AND BECOME PONDS MOST OF WHICH DRAIN AS THE ACTIVE LAYER DEVELOPS OR EVAPORATE DURING SUMMER. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF PONDS FOUND IN SAND DUNES NEAR RIVER CHANNELS WHICH MAY BE PERCHED MANY METERS ABOVE THE FLOOD PLAIN." (PP58&59) "THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE HYDROLOGY OF NORTH SLOPE RIVERS ARE... THE CONCENTRATION OF MOST OF THE SEASON'S FLOW IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. THE INCLUSION OF VAST AMOUNTS OF RIVER ICE IN THE FLOW USUALLY DURING PEAK DISCHARGE..." (PP72) "THE NATURE OF THE FLOODING DEPENDS MAINLY ON THE AMOUNT AND TIMING OF SNOWMELT. NORMALLY, MELT WATER BEGINS TO ACCUMULATE INLAND IN EARLY MAY AND NEAR THE COAST DURING MIDDLE TO LATE MAY ONCE BREAK UP BEGINS VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE ICE IS REMOVED WITHIN 2 OR 3 DAYS. ALTHOUGH THE TIME OF BREAKUP MAY VARY SEVERAL WEEKS BETWEEN THE HEADWATERS AND THE MOUTH OF THE MAJOR RIVERS." (PP72) "RAPID FLUCTUATIONS IN LEVEL (OF STREAM), EVEN IF SMALL, REFLECT THE TIMING OF RAINSTROMS. THE FIRST MELT WATER CARRIES VERY LITTLE SEDIMENT, BUT AS MELTING INCREASES AND THE ACTIVE LAYER (OF SOIL) BEGINS TO FORM, SEDIMENT FROM DUNES, BARS AND THE TUNDRA SURFACE IS TRANSPORTED BY RIVERS. MUCH OF THIS SEDIMENT IS DEPOSITED TEMPORARILY AS FANS ON RIVER ICE, SNOWBANKS, AND SANDBARS. THESE ARE USUALLY REMOVED DURING FLOODING." (PP73) "BECAUSE OF PERMAFROST IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT BOTTON EROSION (OF RIVERS) IS

LIMITED AND THAT LATERAL EROSION IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT. SOME SURFACE EROSION OCCURS IN THE MANY BRAIDED STREAMS. IN ADDITION, LATERAL CUTTING IS QUITE ACTIVE." (PP73) DEVELOPMENT OF THERMOEROSIONAL NICHES THAT ERODE BANKS HELPS BRING ABOUT RAPID SHIFTING IN RIVER CHANNELS. (P73)

**** REFN 03110 8 973000

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, BREAKUP, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST NUMEROUS LAKES IN THE FLOOD PLAINS AND DELTAS "ARE CONTINUALLY BEING TAPPED BY MEANDERING RIVER CHANNELS. LAKE LEVELS ARE LOWERED AND SUBSEQUENTLY FLUCTUATE WITH RIVER LEVEL. FLOOD WATER SEDIMENTS ARE TRAPPED AND LAKE DELTAS RAPIDLY FORM." (P73) "WHEN BREAKUP IS ON A RISING STAGE (OF RIVER), ICE IS CARRIED DOWNSTREAM WITH LITTLE CHANCE OF GROUNDING. ON A LOWERING STAGE, HOWEVER ICE IS LIKELY TO BE STRANDED, THEREBY INCREASING THE POSSIBILITY OF ICE JAMS AND BANK EROSION. STRANDED RIVER ICE, WHICH MAY LAST UNTIL LATE JUNE ON SOME OF THE NORTH SLOPE RIVER BARS, LEAVES THE DEBRIS IT HAS CARRIED ON THE BAR AS IT MELTS." (P76) "FOR SOME DISTANCE NORTH INTO THE FOOTHILLS (OF THE BROOKS RANGE) THE MAJOR RIVERS FLOW ACROSS A SUCCESSION OF RESSIONAL MORAINES WHERE RAPIDS ARE COMMON. SMALL STREAMS FLOWING DOWN THE STEEP FRONT OF THE BROOKS RANGE, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE GRADIENTS THAT DECREASE AS THEY ENTER THE FOOTHILLS." (P.77&78) "ONCE PAST THE GLACIATED AREA, THE MAIN VALLEYS ARE GENERALLY BROAD AND FLAT, AND CONTAIN LOW-GRADIENT RIVERS WHICH ARE USUALLY BRAIDED. A NUMBER OF VALLEYS IN NORTHERN FOOTHILLS, HOWEVER ARE V-SHAPED. THEN RIVERS FLOW IN SINGLE CHANNELS AND ARE ACTIVELY CUTTING THROUGH RESISTANT ROCKS. SOME OF THE STEEP CLIFFS ALONG THE RIVERS ARE CAUSED BY LATERAL MIGRATION." (PP78) "RIVERS AFTER THEY ENTER THE COASTAL PLAIN HAVE REDUCED GRADIENTS. THEY ARE USUALLY SHALLOW AND FLOW IN MEANDERING CHANNELS, ESPECIALLY WEST OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. EAST OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, HOWEVER, BRAIDED PATTERNS FREQUENTLY PERSIST TO THE OCEAN. ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE NORTH SLOPE IS DRAINED BY RIVERS WHICH ORIGINATE IN THE BROOKS RANGE, THERE IS A LARGE AREA (59,000 KM²) NORTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER SYSTEM WHICH IS DRAINED BY STREAMS FORMING IN THE NORTHERN FOOTHILLS AND ON THE COASTAL PLAIN." (P.78&79) "MOST OF THE RIVERS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN FLOW IN UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS AND HAVE NUMEROUS CUTOFF MEANDERS AND OXBOW LAKES. SOME POSSESS YAZOO-TYPE TRIBUTARIES. A FEW, ESPECIALLY THOSE DRAINING TO THE WEST COAST, CUT THROUGH BEDROCK NEARLY TO THE COAST ITSELF. MANY OF THE RIVERS ARE FORMING DELTAS WHERE THEY FLOW INTO LAGOONS OR DIRECTLY INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. ALL MAJOR DRAINAGE PATTERNS ARE REPRESENTED ON THE NORTH SLOPE." (PP79) "ALL ALONG THIS COAST (FROM CANNING RIVER TO DEMARCAATION POINT) THE RIVERS ARE BUILDING DELTAS AT THEIR MOUTHS." (PP85)

**** REFN 03111

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03111 969972

LUPR 52 53 13

KEYW GENERAL

ABST R J HIENHOLD, BIOLOGIST WITH THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, VISITED SEVERAL OIL WELL DRILLING LOCATIONS IN ALASKA BETWEEN 1969-1972. HIS REPORT, "OIL DRILL SITES POTENTIAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS" NOTES HIS OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. AN AERIAL SURVEY ON AUG 4, 1972 INDICATED OPEN RESERVE PITS AT THE WEST KUPARUK MOBIL LOCATION, SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 11 N RANGE 11 E, AND THE UNION KALUBIK CREEK LOCATION, SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 12 N, RANGE 8 E. THESE PITS HAD REMAINED OPEN OVER 2 YRS SINCE COMPLETION OF OIL DRILLING. (P4) THE DRILL SITES APPEARED TO BE LOCATED NEAR WATER BODIES FOR EASE IN OBTAINING WATER. SEVERAL OTHER DRILL SITES WERE DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF THE LEVEL OF POLLUTION LEFT AFTER CLOSURE. THOSE SITES MENTIONED INCLUDED THE BEAVER LAKES STATE NO 1, DRILLED IN 1970, AND THE NICOLAI CREEK SITE, 1970. (P9-12)

**** REFN 03112

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03112

KEYW NONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4434

ABST. NO. PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03113

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 03114

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03115

973

STOR 1601

LUPR 10

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN INVENTORY OF THE NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH AND ITS COMMUNITIES, COMPILED IN 1973. IT NOTES SEVERAL COMMUNITIES THAT ARE LOCATED AT OR NEAR A RIVER. THE VILLAGE OF NUIQSUT, WHICH IS TOTALLY DEPENDENT UPON AIR TRANSPORTATION, HAS AIRPLANES LANDING ON ADJACENT FROZEN LAKES IN THE WINTER. (P.80) THE COMMUNITY OF POINT HOPE RECEIVES FREIGHT DELIVERED BY B AND R BARGE FROM KOTZEBUE. (P.104)

**** REFN 03115

973

STOR 1601

LUPR 10

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN INVENTORY OF THE NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH AND ITS COMMUNITIES, COMPILED IN 1973. IT NOTES SEVERAL COMMUNITIES THAT ARE LOCATED AT OR NEAR A RIVER. THE VILLAGE OF NUIQSUT, WHICH IS TOTALLY DEPENDENT UPON AIR TRANSPORTATION, HAS AIRPLANES LANDING ON ADJACENT FROZEN LAKES IN THE WINTER. (P.80) THE COMMUNITY OF POINT HOPE RECEIVES FREIGHT DELIVERED BY B AND R BARGE FROM KOTZEBUE. (P.104)

**** REFN 03117

973

LUPR 11 12

KEYW DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC

ABST "RIVERS WEST OF COLVILLE RIVER ARE GENERALLY SLUGGISH, DEEPLY INCISED IN THE WEAKLY CONSOLIDATED SILTY AND SANDY SEDIMENTS (GUBIK FORMATION RECENT) AND MEANDER WIDELY FORMING MANY OXBOWS AND SAND BARS." (PP 4) APPARENTLY, THIS INFORMATION IS FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF JOHN KORANDA DURING HIS FIELD WORK IN THE ARCTIC LOWLAND, THE LATEST WORK DONE IN 1973.

**** REFN 03117

973

LUPR 12 13

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFFIC

ABST "RIVER EAST OF COLVILLE RIVER (ON THE ARCTIC LOWLAND) HAVE WIDE, BRAIDED STREAM BEDS OR CHANNELS AND CARRY HEAVY LOADS OF COARSE SEDIMENTS WHICH ARE CONTINUALLY BEING REMOVED IN STREAM BANK AND BAR EROSION. ONE OR MORE SERIES OF TERRACES MAY BE PRESENT ABOVE THE ACTIVELY DEPOSITING ALLUVIUM, BUT THESE ARE OFTEN REMOVED AS THE RIVER MEANDERS IN ITS VALLEY. IN THE LOWER COURSES, FINER SEDIMENTS ARE DEPOSITED IN BARS AND DELTAS WITH SOME DUNE FORMATION OCCURRING NEAR THE DELTAS." (PP 4) APPARENTLY FROM JOHN KORANDA'S PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS THE LATEST OF WHICH OCCURRED IN 1973 ARCTIC LOWLAND SURVEY.

**** REFN 03119

960968

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT IS A REPORT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF NORTHERN ALASKA COMPILED BY THE MINERAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH LABORATORY IN 1968. PAGES 24-137 CONSIST OF QUADRANGLE TABLES OF WHERE MINERAL OCCURRENCES WERE FOUND, FROM THE 1800S TO 1960S. HOWEVER EACH LOCATION IS FOOTNOTED INDICATING ANOTHER REFERENCE WAS USED AS THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION. FAVORABLE AREAS FOR FUTURE MINING IN ALASKA WERE NOTED, AS WERE RECOMMENDED METHODS OF

MINIGN. CP189-224

**** REFN 03121 898957

STOR 1601

LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, PHOTO, MAP, ICE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST DOCUMENT DISCUSSES THE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS AT POINT BARROW. ACCOUNTS TAKEN FROM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS NOTE VARIOUS METHODS OF OBTAINING DRINKING WATER IN THE ARCTIC. ACCORDING TO F NANSEN, 1898, FRESH WATER IS FOUND ON TOP OF SEA WATER DURING THE THAW WHEN THE ICE PACK BREAKS UP. HIS PARTY WAS REPORTEDLY ABLE TO GET DRINKING WATER FROM MELTED POOLS ON ICE FLOES. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW CUT ICE IN THE FALL AND STORED IT AND HAD ENOUGH TO GIVE TO THE ESKIMOS OF THE VICINITY. DURING 1956-1957 THE AUTHORS W L BOYD AND J W BOYD, BOTH OF WHOM ARE BACTERIOLOGISTS, NOTED SOME OF THEIR FINDINGS OBTAINED WHILE BASED AT THE ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY AT POINT BARROW. 30 LAKES WERE EXAMINED. SAMPLES FROM FRESH-WATER SOURCES WERE COLLECTED WITH A SAMPLING ROD AT A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 8 FT OR AT THE BOTTOM. A SMALL SCALE MAP INDICATES THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE LAKES DISCUSSED IN THE DOCUMENT. A ZEROX COPY OF THIS MAP IS ATTACHED. A SUPPLY OF ICE FOR WINTER USE IS CUT BETWEEN SEPTEMBER AND OCT WHEN THE ICE IS 10-12 INCHES THICK. IT IS HAULED BY SLEDS DRAWN EITHER BY TRACTOR OR TRUCK TO THE VILLAGE FOR STORAGE AND IS LATER SOLD BY THE NATIVE SERVICE STORE AT BARROW. THERE ARE 2 LAKES IN THE BARROW AREA THAT ARE DEEP ENOUGH NOT TO FREEZE TO THE BOTTOM. (P891) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 892 SHOWS A TRUCK CALLED A WANEGAN. THE CAPTION BENEATH THE PHOTO READS "WATER IS BEING PUMPED FROM UNDERNEATH THE ICE INTO TWO 1,100 GAL, HEATED TANKS. THE WATER WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO A TREATMENT PLANT." (P892) THE LAKE THE TRUCK IS PUMPING THE WATER FROM IS UNKNOWN. MOST OF THE 30 LAKES SAMPLED WITHIN THE BARROW AREA WERE LESS THAN 7 FT DEEP. LAKES IN THE AREA ARE COVERED WITH ICE FROM SEPTEMBER TO JUNE. (P891)

**** REFN 03121 898957

STOR 1601

LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, PHOTO, MAP, ICE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST DOCUMENT DISCUSSES THE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS AT POINT BARROW. ACCOUNTS TAKEN FROM HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS NOTE VARIOUS METHODS OF OBTAINING DRINKING WATER IN THE ARCTIC. ACCORDING TO F NANSEN, 1898, FRESH WATER IS FOUND ON TOP OF SEA WATER DURING THE THAW WHEN THE ICE PACK BREAKS UP. HIS PARTY WAS REPORTEDLY ABLE TO GET DRINKING WATER FROM MELTED POOLS ON ICE FLOES. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR EXPEDITION TO POINT BARROW CUT ICE IN THE FALL AND STORED IT AND HAD ENOUGH TO GIVE TO THE ESKIMOS OF THE VICINITY. DURING 1956-1957 THE AUTHORS W L BOYD AND J W BOYD, BOTH OF WHOM ARE BACTERIOLOGISTS, NOTED SOME OF THEIR FINDINGS OBTAINED WHILE BASED AT THE ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY AT POINT BARROW. 30 LAKES WERE EXAMINED. SAMPLES FROM FRESH-WATER SOURCES WERE COLLECTED WITH A SAMPLING ROD AT A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 8 FT OR AT THE BOTTOM. A SMALL SCALE MAP INDICATES THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE LAKES DISCUSSED IN THE DOCUMENT. A ZEROX COPY OF THIS MAP IS ATTACHED. A SUPPLY OF ICE FOR WINTER USE IS CUT BETWEEN SEPTEMBER AND OCT WHEN THE ICE IS 10-12 INCHES THICK. IT IS HAULED BY SLEDS DRAWN EITHER BY TRACTOR OR TRUCK TO THE VILLAGE FOR STORAGE AND IS LATER SOLD BY THE NATIVE SERVICE STORE AT BARROW. THERE ARE 2 LAKES IN THE BARROW AREA THAT ARE DEEP ENOUGH NOT TO FREEZE TO THE BOTTOM. (P891) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 892 SHOWS A TRUCK CALLED A WANEGAN. THE CAPTION BENEATH THE PHOTO READS "WATER IS BEING PUMPED FROM UNDERNEATH THE ICE INTO TWO 1,100 GAL, HEATED TANKS. THE WATER WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO A TREATMENT PLANT." (P892) THE LAKE THE TRUCK IS PUMPING THE WATER FROM IS UNKNOWN. MOST OF THE 30 LAKES SAMPLED WITHIN THE BARROW AREA WERE LESS THAN 7 FT DEEP. LAKES IN THE AREA ARE COVERED WITH ICE FROM SEPTEMBER TO JUNE. (P891)

**** REFN 03123

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03130

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4436

**** REFN 03138 958
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAKE
ABST KOTZEBUE AREA: ALL TEN OF THE VILLAGES REPRESENTED HERE ARE ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. ONLY THE ONE GROUND SOURCE AT POINT HOPE IS INCLUDED, AND IT IS WELL BELOW U S P H S STANDARDS. PERMAFROST IS CONTINUOUS IN THIS AREA. IRON LEVELS ARE FAIRLY LOW. (P9) DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF KOTZEBUE COMES FROM LAKE ICE AND CREEK (NOT SPECIFIED). FIVE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P29) FOR THE VILLAGE OF POINT HOPE IT COMES FROM A WELL AND LAKE ICE (NOT SPECIFIED). FOUR SAMPLES ARE EXAMINED. (P31)

**** REFN 03138 958
STOR 1603
LUPR 31
KEYH GENERAL, LAKE, COMMUNITY
ABST LOWER YUKON DELTA: ELEVEN VILLAGES WERE SAMPLED IN THIS "ADJACENT AND SIMILAR AREA" (TO THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM DELTA) THE GROUNDWATER DOES NOT SHOW THE EXCESSIVE IRON CONTENT FOUND IN THE KUSKOKWIM, YET BOTH IRON AND COLOR ARE STILL HIGH. THE DIFFERENCE MAY BE DUE TO THE FACT THAT SEVERAL VILLAGES ARE LOCATED ON RELATIVELY HIGHER GROUND WITH NATURAL DRAINAGE. (P7) DRINKING WATER FOR THE COASTAL VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY COMES FROM A WELL AND LAKE. (WHICH OF SEVERAL LAKES IS NOT SPECIFIED.) THREE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P19)

**** REFN 03138 958
STOR 1604
LUPR 41
KEYH GENERAL
ABST LOWER KUSKOKWIM DELTA: FIFTEEN VILLAGES WERE SAMPLED IN THIS AREA, WHICH IS A TYPICAL ARCTIC TUNDRA REGION CHARACTERIZED BY PERMAFROST AND SURFACE INUNDATION. (P6) 17 GROUND AND 36 SURFACE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P14)

**** REFN 03138 958
LUPR 22 21
KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, SPRING
ABST NORTON SOUND-SEWARD PENINSULA: FIFTEEN VILLAGES WERE SAMPLED IN THIS COASTAL AREA, JUST BELOW THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AND CHARACTERIZED BY GENERALLY HIGHER ELEVATION AND BETTER DRAINAGE. THE GROUNDWATER IS MORE MINERALIZED AND SEVERAL OF THE SAMPLES WERE EXPERIMENTAL WELLS AND HAD EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SALTS CONTENT. THOSE WITH HIGH SALTS CONTENT ARE NOT USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES AS FAR AS IS KNOWN. (P8) DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF ST MICHAEL COMES FROM A LAKE AND LAKE ICE. (LAKE NOT SPECIFIED) THREE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P23) FOR THE VILLAGE OF STEBBINS IT COMES FROM A WELL. ONE SAMPLE EXAMINED. (P23) FOR THE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET IT IS FROM A CREEK AND A SPRING (NOT SPECIFIED). FOUR SAMPLES SPECIFIED. (P23) FOR THE VILLAGE OF "SHAKTOALIK" IT IS FROM SHAKTOALIK RIVER, NOTED AS RIVER AND TIDAL RIVER. (SHAKTOOLIK IS, HOWEVER, SEVERAL MILES FROM THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER. IT IS LOCATED ON NORTON SOUND ITSELF.) FOUR SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P23) FOR THE VILLAGE OF KOYUK (ON KOYUK INLET) IT IS FROM A CREEK AND LAKE ICE (NOT SPECIFIED). (PP23-24) FIVE SAMPLES EXAMINED. FOR THE VILLAGE OF ELIM (ON NORTON BAY) IT IS FROM A SPRING AND A CREEK (NOT SPECIFIED). FOUR SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P24) FOR THE TOWN OF NOME IT COMES FROM SPRINGS, WELL, AND "BRONSON'S WELL". (SPRINGS NOT SPECIFIED.) SEVEN SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (PP24-25) FOR THE VILLAGE OF TELLER IT COMES FROM INDIVIDUAL WELLS, LAKE AND LAKE ICE, SCHOOL WELL. (LAKE NOT SPECIFIED.) TWELVE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (PP25-26) FOR THE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREFF IT COMES FROM POND ICE (NOT SPECIFIED). FOUR SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P27)

**** REFN 03138 958
LUPR 41 31 22 21
KEYH GENERAL
ABST THIS 32 PAGE REPORT IS PART I OF A SURVEY OF "CHARACTERISTICS OF SURFACE AND GROUND WATER IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF ALASKA". IT WAS CONDUCTED IN 1958 BY G M ARROW AND G L HUBBS. THE REPORT RECORDS THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES FROM VILLAGES OF THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER, LOWER YUKON RIVER, NORTON

SOUND-SEWARD PENINSULA, KOTZEBUE AND ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND. APPARENTLY NO TRAVEL WAS INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY. QUESTIONNAIRES AND SAMPLE BOTTLES WERE MAILED TO INDIVIDUALS IN THE VILLAGES. THE FOLLOWING "DETERMINATIONS" WERE SOUGHT: COLOR, ODDOR, TOTAL SOLIDS, APPARENT ORGANIC MATTER, HARDNESS, CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM, IRON, NITRATE, NITROGEN, CHLORIDE AND FLUORIDE. SAMPLES WERE COMPARED TO "USPHS DRINKING WATER STANDARDS". THE RESULTS ARE RECORDED IN A NUMBER OF TABLES BY AREA AND BY INDIVIDUAL VILLAGES. SOURCE OF WATER SAMPLE IS INDICATED AS "COMMUNITY WELL, INDIVIDUAL WELL, COMMUNITY SPRING, CREEK, RIVER, BAY, LAKE, MELTED ICE, TIDAL RIVER, OR OTHER". THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT "WATER FROM THESE ALASKAN VILLAGES ARE MUCH LESS HIGHLY MINERALIZED THAN THOSE FOUND IN MOST OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BUT THE IRON AND COLOR LEVELS ARE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER". (P12) RESEARCHER'S NOTE: THIS REPORT WAS RESEARCHED AT AN EARLY STAGE OF THIS PROJECT, INDICATED AS HAVING "NO PERTINENT INFORMATION", WAS SUBSEQUENTLY REJECTED BY PROJECT MONITOR, AND IS NOW BEING REDONE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT ALTHOUGH "THE NAME OF THE MAJOR RIVER IS ENTERED UNDER EACH VILLAGE, ASSUMING THAT THIS IS THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY WHEN 'RIVER' IS CITED" (P5), THE AUTHORS DO NOT INDICATE WHICH OF THE RIVERS ARE "ASSUMED" OR IF ALL RIVERS ASSUMED. THIS BEING THE CASE, THE INFORMATION MAY OR MAY NOT BE CERTAIN AND THEREFORE MAY BE OF QUESTIONABLE RELEVANCE. ATTENTION IS ALSO DIRECTED TO FACT THAT THE SURVEY METHOD DOES NOT ESTABLISH THAT ALL SOURCES OF THE VILLAGERS' DRINKING WATER HAS BEEN REPRESENTED IN THE SAMPLES EXAMINED.

**** REFN 03142 966

STOR 1601

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT PRIMARILY DISCUSSED THE STUDY OF THE COLVILLE RIVER DONE BY L ARNBORG, 1966. ALL THE PERTINENT DATA THAT THE AUTHOR MENTIONS IN HIS SUMMARY IS FOUND IN THE ORIGINAL WORKS OF OTHERS, AND THEREFORE WILL BE ABSTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINAL SOURCES.

**** REFN 03142 966

STOR 1601

KEYW GENERAL

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**** REFN 03155 974

STOR 1601

LUPR 13

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "LIFE HISTORIES OF ANADROMOUS AND FRESH WATER FISH IN THE WESTERN ARCTIC" PREPARED BY AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS LIMITED, IS OF THE BIOLOGICAL REPORT SERIES, PUBLISHED IN AUG. 1974. CHAPTERS ONE AND THREE WERE REPORTS OF STUDIES DONE IN CANADA AND CHAPTER FOUR WAS A REPORT ON A MARINE FISH OF THE ARCTIC COAST. CHAPTER TWO IS A REPORT ON THE LIFE HISTORIES OF GRAYLING AND JUVENILE ARCTIC CHAR IN A TUNDRA STREAM THAT IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE KAVIK RIVER, BY P C CRAIG AND V POULIN. THE PURPOSES OF THE STUDY WERE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPES AND NUMBERS OF FISH USING A STREAM TO BE CROSSED BY THE PROPOSED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE, AND TO DOCUMENT THE SEASONAL CHANGES OF SELECTED PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF THE STREAM. (P1)

**** REFN 03155 974

STOR 1601

LUPR 13

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "LIFE HISTORIES OF ANADROMOUS AND FRESH WATER FISH IN THE WESTERN ARCTIC" PREPARED BY AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS LIMITED, IS OF THE BIOLOGICAL REPORT SERIES, PUBLISHED IN AUG. 1974. CHAPTERS ONE AND THREE WERE REPORTS OF STUDIES DONE IN CANADA AND CHAPTER FOUR WAS A REPORT ON A MARINE FISH OF THE ARCTIC COAST. CHAPTER TWO IS A REPORT ON THE LIFE HISTORIES OF GRAYLING AND JUVENILE ARCTIC CHAR IN A TUNDRA STREAM THAT IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE KAVIK RIVER, BY P C CRAIG AND V POULIN. THE PURPOSES OF THE STUDY WERE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPES AND NUMBERS OF FISH USING A STREAM TO BE CROSSED BY THE PROPOSED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE, AND TO DOCUMENT THE SEASONAL CHANGES OF SELECTED PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF THE STREAM. (P1)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4438

- **** REFN 03161
LUPR 10
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "STUDIES ON CHRYSOPHYCEAE FROM SOME PONDS AND LAKES IN ALASKA. II." IS A SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENT OF A STUDY OF FRESH-WATER ALGAE, PUBLISHED IN 1963, WRITTEN BY DOUGLAS K HILLIARD AND BERIT ASMUND.
- **** REFN 03163 854973
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, MAP, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST CHUKCHI-IMURUK BIOLOGICAL SURVEY-FINAL REPORT-HERBERT R. MELCHIOR. THE REFERENCE IS A FINAL REPORT OF A TWO MONTH INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA IN SUMMER 1973. IT INCLUDES A CHAPTER ON THE HISTORY OF THE AREA AS WELL AS THE BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL DATA. FIRST RECORD OF TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR OF THE AREA WAS 1854. WHEN COMMANDER TROLLOPE OF THE DISCOVERY SHIP "RATTLESNAKE" SENT MATE W R HOBSON ON AN OVERLAND TRIP FROM PORT CLARENCE TO CHAMISSO ISLAND. THIS TRIP WAS MADE BY DOGSLED BETWEEN FEB 9 AND MARCH 27, 1854. FROM HOBSON'S JOURNAL, IT SEEMS THAT HIS ROUTE FOLLOWED THE KUZITRIN NOXAPAGA AND GOODHOPE RIVERS AND THE COASTLINE TO DEERING P 10. SOME OF THE EARLIEST SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS WERE UNDERTAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE TELEGRAPH EXPLORATIONS (DALL 1870) U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTIES MADE EXCURSIONS UP THE KOUGAROK RIVER, THE FISH RIVER AND KOYUK RIVER IN 1901. P 12. CAMPSITES FOR THE FIELD SEASON 1973 STUDY ARE SHOWN IN ATTACHED MAP FIG 2. VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 7, VEGETATION OF THE CHUKCHI-IMURUK AREA HAS DETAILED DISCUSSIONS OF PLANTS IN THE AREAS SAMPLED FIGURES 1 AND 2 PG 242 AND 246 SHOW LOCATIONS OF SPRUCE AND POPLAR FOREST RESPECTIVELY. THERE ARE TABLES SHOWING DETAILS OF PLANTS IN AREAS STUDIED. FIGURE 9 ATTACHED, SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT FOSSIL FLORAL ASSEMBLAGES. P273. TABLE 1 P321, ATTACHED, SHOWS CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND TURBIDITY OF SELECTED WATERS OF THE NORTHERN SEWARD PENINSULA. A STUDY OF TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS IN THE AREA WAS MADE BY TRAPPING AND BY AIRPLANE FLIGHTS. DATES OF SPECIFIC AREA STUDIES ARE SHOWN ON INDIVIDUAL EANULUS FORMS. 12-4 HOURS WERE FLOWN FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF CENSUSING ANIMALS AND 72 HOURS OF FLIGHT TIME WAS LOGGED MOVING FROM CAMP TO CAMP BY THIS GROUPS AND OTHER RESEARCHERS. P 452 FROM THE ACCOUNT OF M R HOBSON (1855) WHO MADE AN OVERLAND TRIP FROM PORT CLARENCE TO KOTZEBUE SOUND AND BACK AGAIN IN WINTER 1853-54, THERE WERE 14 VILLAGES ALONG THE ROUTE THROUGH THE STUDY AREA. THE ROUTE SEEMS TO HAVE FOLLOWED THE KUZITRIN, NOXAPAGA AND GOODHOPE RIVERS AND THEN THE COAST LINE TO DEERING, A ROUTE USED BY THE NATIVES THEMSELVES. BY 1897-98, THE WINTER THAT LIEUTENANT E P BERTHOLE (1899) MADE HIS OVERLAND TRIP FROM NORTON SOUND TO KOTZEBUE SOUND VIA THE KOYUK AND BUCKLAND RIVERS, ANOTHER TRADITIONAL NATIVE ROUTE, NEARLY ALL THE VILLAGES ALONG THE INLAND ROUTE HAD BEEN DESERTED. FIGURE 2, P503 SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. P502-504.
- **** REFN 03168
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 03173
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT DATA
- **** REFN 03173 963971
STOR 1603
LUPR 32
KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, TRAFFIC, ECONOMY, RIVER, NO TRAFF
ABST LUPR REGION 3.2 IS AN AREA WHICH IS MOUNTAINOUS WITH COMPARATIVELY FEW STREAMS AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF LAKES. (P5) SUBSISTENCE FISHING IS CENTERED AT 5 VILLAGES; RUBY, NULATO, KOYUKUK, GALENA AND TANANA. SPORTS FISHING OCCURS IN THE NOMITNA, YUKI AND MELOZITNA RIVERS. ACCESS TO THIS AREA IS CHIEFLY BY RIVERBOAT OR FLOAT-PLANE. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE ONLY FEW AREAS WHERE A PLANE MAY LAND. (P6) AVERAGE LICENCES ISSUED PER YEAR 25 WITH LOW OF 5 IN 1963 AND HIGH OF 57 IN 1971. 7 OPERATORS HANDLE THE FRESH SALMON AND ONE PROCESSOR OPERATES. AVERAGE YIELDS ARE SUPPLIED. TOTAL VALUE OF FISH TO COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN IN 1971 IS \$6,350. (P5)
- **** REFN 03173 971
STOR 1603

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4439

LUPR 34
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE, RIVER, RECREATION, FISHING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE STEESE HIGHWAY, THE YUKON HAUL ROAD AND THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY PROVIDE THE ONLY HIGHWAY ACCESS TO THIS AREA. ALL OTHER LAKES AND STREAMS ARE ACCESSIBLE BY PLANE OR BOAT ONLY. SPORT FISHING OCCURS ON SQUAW, OLD JOHN, AND VUNDIK LAKE. SPORT FISHING OCCURS ON THE KANDIK RIVER, BLACK RIVER. TATONDUK RIVER HAS LOW SPORT FISHING USE. SUBSISTENCE FISHING IN 1971 OCCUR AT VILLAGES OF RAMPART, STEVENS VILLAGE, BEAVER, FORT YUKON, EAGLE AND VENETIC. (P9) YUKON HAUL ROAD PROVIDE ACCESS TO RAY RIVER, NESS CREEK, AND DALL RIVER. (P10)

**** REFN 03173 973
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, NO TRAFF
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF RESOURCE INVENTORY-YUKON REGION-FISHERIES RESOURCE BY JAY BERGSTRAND, DECEMBER 1973. IN THIS STUDY THE YUKON IS DIVIDED INTO SIX SECTIONS ACCORDING TO LAND-USE PLANNING REGIONS AND EACH DISCUSSED SEPARATELY. AN ANALYSIS OF FISHERY RESOURCES FOR EACH OF THESE AREAS IS DISCUSSED AS WELL AS RESEARCH SITES LOCATED IN THE AREAS.

**** REFN 03173 973
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, RECREATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1971, 653 RESIDENTS AND 5 NON-RESIDENT COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENSES WERE ISSUED FOR THE DELTA AREA. SAME YEAR 9 PROCESSORS OPERATED. ANNUAL AVERAGE 11 YEAR CATCH FIGURES, (1961-1971) AND AVERAGE 5 YR CATCH FIGURES ARE SUPPLIED. 15 VILLAGES ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSISTENCE FISHING, SPORTS FISHING LIMITED. POTENTIAL HIGH BUT REMOTE PRECLUDES EXTENSIVE USE BY SPORTSMEN. RESEARCH SITES LOCATED AT KUTMUKNUK CHANNEL, KAVIAK CHANNEL, OHOGANUT, KOKANUT, EXMONAK AND THE ANVIK RIVER. (PP3-4)

**** REFN 03173 973
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 35
 KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAKE, NO TRAFF
 ABST HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION ROUTES EXIST IN THIS AREA. GREAT DEAL KNOWN ABOUT FISHERIES RESOURCES. (P10) IN 1971, 20 COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENSES ISSUED. FISH SOLD OR SHIPPED TO OUTSIDE THIS AREA FOR PROCESSING. SALMON YIELD HARVEST FOR 1971: 247 KINGS, 559 CHUMS AND 33 SILVERS. SUBSISTENCE FISHING OCCUR AT NENANA WHERE 13 FISH WHEELS AND 8 UNITS OF NETS USED TO FISH IN 1971. SUBSISTENCE FISHING ALSO OCCUR ON MINTO FLATS. NUMEROUS ROADS AND TRAILS PROVIDE ACCESS TO MANY LAKES AND STREAMS TANANA DRAINAGE RECEIVE LARGE AMOUNT SPORTS FISHING. (P11) SPORTS FISHING OCCUR ON CHENA RIVER, SALCHA RIVER, SHAN CREEK, TANGLE LAKES, TANANA RIVER, CHATANIKA RIVER, FIELDING LAKE, RICHARDSON-CLEARWATER RIVER, DELTA CLEARWATER RIVER, GOODPASTURE RIVER, MINERAL LAKES OUTLET, CLEARWATER CREEK AND NELSON-CLEARWATER RIVER. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF FISH FOUND IN SEVERAL OF THESE WATERBODIES ARE PROVIDED. THE BETTER FLY-IN AND/OR BOAT-IN AREAS ARE EAST THIN LAKE, LAKE GEORGE, HEALY LAKE, MOOSE CREEK, HANLEY SLOUGH, HARDING, ISLAND VOLKHAR, MANSFIELD, TETLIN AND WEIN LAKES AND THE BAYS AND SLOUGHS OF LARGE RIVERS AND STREAMS. (P13) RESEARCH FIELD SITE LOCATED ON SALCHA RIVER. (P14)

**** REFN 03173 973
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 36
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RECREATION
 ABST NO COMMERCIAL FISHING IN LUPR 3.6 NOR ANY KNOWN SUBSISTENCE FISHING. SCANT INFORMATION ON SPORTS FISHING OCCURRING IN THE AREA. TAYLOR HIGHWAY PROVIDES ACCESS TO FORTYMILE RIVER AND SEVERAL OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. EXTENSIVE MINING IN NORTHERN AREA. (P15)

**** REFN 03174
 KEYW NONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4440

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03175 973
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32

KEYH GENERAL, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN EVALUATION OF A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FOR THE KOYUKUK AREA, WRITTEN BY THE U S BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, 1973. INCLUDED ARE 1970 AND 1973 VILLAGE POPULATION FIGURES. (P81)

**** REFN 03179
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03179 970974

LUPR 31 32 33 34 35

KEYH GENERAL, COMMUNITY, FISHING

ABST ACCORDING TO THE 1975 SUBSISTENCE PROFILE OF THE KOYUKUK AREA WRITTEN BY ALASKA'S DEPT OF FISH AND GAME, BETWEEN 1970-1974 THE RESIDENT OF THE KOYUKUK AREA CAUGHT AN AVERAGE OF 117,000 SALMON PER YR. A YEARLY AVERAGE OF 282 LBS. PER CAPITA. (P2) DOYON LTD CONDUCTED A SURVEY DURING SUMMER OF 1973 AND FROM THE DATA GATHERED FROM THE VILLAGES IN THE KOYUKUK AREA, INCLUDING ALATNA-ALLAKAKET, GALENA, KALTAG, AND RUBY, ESTIMATED THE AVERAGE YEARLY RESIDENTS CONSUMPTION OF KING AND CHUM SALMON AT 429 LBS. PER CAPITA, 187,000 TOTAL. AN OBVIOUS VARIANCE IS SEEN BETWEEN DATA ESTIMATED BY ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME AND THAT OF DOYON LTD. (P8) AN AVERAGE OF 150 FAMILIES FISHED FOR SALMON OVER THE 5 YR. PERIOD ALTHOUGH THIS ESTIMATE MAY BE A LOW ONE. (P2) "PER CAPITA DEPENDENCE ON SUBSISTENCE FISHERY APPEARS TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY LESS IN THE VILLAGES OF GALENA AND TANANA, WHICH ARE THE TWO SERVICE CENTERS FOR THE AREAS." (P3) THE FOLLOWING DATA IS THE TOTAL ANNUAL RECORD OF THE SALMON CATCH MADE BY FAMILIES LIVING IN THE 13 VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON AND KOYUKUK RIVERS: 1961 1,593,598; 1962 1,097,111; 1963 1,027,796; 1964 1,822,839; 1965 1,212,549; 1966 621,840; 1967 943,217; 1968 597,849; 1969 596,482; 1970 702,272; 1971 646,401; 1972 348,759; 1973 719,634; 1974 1,023,965. THE AVERAGE BETWEEN 1970-1974 WAS 688,206. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE VILLAGES, ALATNA, ALLAKAKET, ANVIK, BETTLES FIELD-EVANSVILLE, GALENA, GRAYLING, HOLY CROSS, HUGHES, HUSLIA, KALTAG, KOYUKUK, NULATO, RUBY, SHAGELUK, AND TANANA IN 1970 WAS 2,268. (P10)

**** REFN 03180
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03180 961974

LUPR 31

KEYH GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME SUBSISTENCE PROFILE OF THE YUKON FLATS. IT IDENTIFIES 10 VILLAGES THAT ARE LOCATED ALONG THE YUKON FLATS AREA AND GIVES THEIR ESTIMATED POPULATION TOTALS AND THE ESTIMATED SALMON CATCH AND UTILIZATION POUNDAGE BETWEEN 1961-1974.

**** REFN 03182
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03184 973000

LUPR 42

KEYH GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST WEST OF THE CHIGMIT MOUNTAINS IS A REGION OF FOOTHILLS WHICH CONTAIN SERIES OF LAKES LEADING FROM WESTERN FLANK OF MOUNTAINS IN ALMOST EAST-WEST VALLEYS. THE UPPER ENDS OF THESE LAKES ARE SURROUNDED BY

MOUNTAINS AND FED BY GLACIAL STREAMS, WHILE THE LOWER ENDS REACH OUT INTO THE PLAINS AND ARE FED BY CLEAR-RUNNING STREAMS FROM SPRINGS AND PONDS. MUCH OF THE SILT IN THE WATER SYSTEM OF THE AREA SETTLES OUT IN THESE LAKES. THE LAKES ALSO PROVIDE GOOD ACCESS TO BOTH THE FOOTHILLS REGION AND THE MOUNTAINS. SMALL PLANES EQUIPPED WITH FLOATS OR SKIS CAN LAND ON THE LAKES SUMMER AND WINTER.

**** REFN 03186 974

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE REFERENCE IS A FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ON THE ILIADNA NATIONAL RESOURCE RANGE. IT CONTAINS SOME PHYSICAL DATA AND USE OF LAKES AND STREAMS IN THE PROPOSED NATIONAL RESOURCE RANGE.

**** REFN 03193 A 953967

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, VEGETATION, LAND

GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP

ABST "GEOCHEMISTRY AND PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TANGLE LAKE SYSTEM, AN ALASKA ALPINE WATERSHED", BY ROBERT J BARSDATE AND VERA ALEXANDER, IS A REPORT OF STUDIES DONE ON 6 LAKES AND THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES IN THE TANGLE LAKES. THE TANGLE LAKES ARE RELATIVELY FREE OF POSSIBLE DISTURBANCE BY MAN'S ACTIVITIES, YET ARE ACCESSIBLE BY ROAD DURING THE SUMMER. (P27) MOST OF THE LAKES WERE SAMPLED FROM A LIGHT, FLAT BOTTOM BOAT. WINTER OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE FROM SMALL AIRCRAFT ON SKIS. (P28) THE TANGLE LAKES WATERSHED CONTAINS ABOUT A DOZEN SMALL LAKE BASINS INTERCONNECTED BY THE TANGLE RIVER. THE ALTITUDE IS LESS THAN 900 M. THE AREA IS TUNDRA WITH GRASSES, ALDER, WILLOW, SEDGE, MOSS, AND LICHEN PREDOMINATING. THE BEDROCK CONSISTS PREDOMINANTLY OF BASIC EXTRUSIVE VOLCANICS. THE AREA HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY GLACIATED. THE LAST MAJOR GLACIAL ADVANCE COVERED THE AREA WITH A RATHER SHALLOW ICE SHEET THROUGH WHICH LARGER HILLS PROJECTED. THIS ICE SHEET STAGNATED AND MELTED, LEAVING AN UNEVEN GROUND MORaine COVERED WITH ESKERS AND OTHER ICE CONTACT FEATURES. THE LAKES LIE IN THIS COARSE, UNCONSOLIDATED GLACIAL MATERIAL, IN THE LAKE BASINS AND CHANNELS BARE ROCK RANGING UPWARD IN SIZE FROM COARSE GRAVEL IS PREDOMINANT. NEAR THE INLET, STREAMS ARE AREAS OF HEAVY SILTATION AND THE BASINS OF THE UPPER MOST LAKES ARE FLAT AND SHALLOW, HAVING RECEIVED MUCH FINE SEDIMENT. (P29) A NUMBER OF LAKES IN THE AREA OCCUPY RESTRICTED WATERSHEDS AND HAVE NEITHER OUTLETS NOR WELL-DEFINED INLETS. THE SMALL EXCESS OF PRECIPITATION OVER EVAPORATION IN THESE LAKES PRESUMABLY IS DISCHARGED INTO THE HIGHLY PERMEABLE GLACIAL SEDIMENTS WHICH SURROUND THE LAKES. (P30) TANGLE LAKES ARE BOUND ON THE SOUTH BY LOW HILLS. (P30) ICE COVERS FORM ON THE LAKES AND STREAMS BY MID-OCTOBER, ALTHOUGH SOME OPEN WATER CAN BE FOUND IN AND NEAR THE STREAMS DURING THE WINTER. THE ROAD TO THE LAKES IS IMPASSABLE FROM NOV THROUGH JUNE, SO ONLY A FEW OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE BY THE AUTHORS IN WINTER. THE TIME OF SPRING BREAKUP IS VARIABLE.

**** REFN 03193 B 953967

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, VEGETATION, LAND

GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP

ABST WOJCIK REPORTED IT AS JUNE 13, 1953 AND JUNE 8, 1954. WARNER REPORTED THAT THE LAKES HAD UNDER-GONE BREAKUP AND WERE CIRCULATING FREELY ON THE WEEKEND OF JULY 4, 1955. E W SHALLOCK ESTIMATES JUNE 20 AS THE MEAN DATE OF BREAKUP. (P31) THERE ARE TRACES OF COBALT, COPPER, IRON, MANGANESE, AND ZINC IN THE LAKES. (P36) THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL FISH POPULATIONS, INCLUDING ARCTIC GRAYLING, LAKE TROUT, ROUND WHITEFISH, BURBOT, AND SCULPIN. (P35) BOTTOM INVERTEBRATES CONSIST OF ANnelid WORMS, NEMATODES, PEA CLAMS, AND SNAILS. PLANKTON IS ABUNDANT. DURING THE STUDY HEAVY GROWTHS OF ALGAE WERE OBSERVED IN SHALLOW WATER ON THE LAKE BOTTOMS. ON AUG 1, 1967, MUCH OF THIS MATERIAL WAS FLOATING TO THE SURFACE IN MATS AND STRANDS AND WAS MOVING DOWN RIVER. BENTHIC DIATOMS GREW IN ABUNDANCE ON ROCKY SUBSTRATES IN THE RIVER CHANNELS CONNECTING THE LAKE BASINS. (P37-38)

**** REFN 03194 974

STOR 1603

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE

ABST THIS ARTICLE WAS CALLED "REGIONAL SEDIMENT YIELD ANALYSIS OF ALASKA STREAMS" PUBLISHED IN THE JANUARY 1974

EDITION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE HYDRAULICS DIVISION BY GARY L. GUYMON. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO EXAMINE RELEVANT HISTORICAL SEDIMENT DATA AND EVALUATE ITS USEFULNESS IN DEVELOPING REGIONAL SEDIMENT YIELD RELATIONSHIPS. THE MAIN AREA STUDIED WAS SOUTH CENTRAL. FIGURES FROM U.S.G.S. WERE USED AND ARE ALREADY IN THE COMPUTER BANK. A XEROX WAS MADE OF THE DATA TABLE TITLED "SUSPENDED SEDIMENT DATA FOR ALASKAN RIVERS." (P44-5) IT ALSO RECORDED DISCHARGE

**** REFN 03195 970971

STOR 1603

KEYW GENERAL, ICE, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN

ABST THIS ARTICLE IS TITLED "SEASONAL REGIME AND HYDROLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF STREAM ICINGS IN CENTRAL ALASKA. IT WAS WRITTEN BY D. L. KANE AND C. W. SLAUGHTER AND PUBLISHED BY UNESCO. FIELD WORK WAS DONE IN 1970-1971. ALASKAN STREAMS ACCUMULATE ICE IN THE CHANNEL AND ON THE FLOOD PLAIN. FIELD DATA ON ICING GROWTH WAS OBTAINED BY AERIAL SURVEY AND PHOTOGRAPHS. THE AREA RESEARCHED WAS THE CARIBOU-POKER CREEK RESEARCH WATERSHED NORTH OF FAIRBANKS. STREAM ICINGS IN A SUB-ARCTIC UPLAND WATERSHED CONSTITUTED 4% OF THE YEARLY RUNOFF VOLUME, BUT AMOUNTED TO NEARLY 40% OF WINTER STREAMFLOW.

**** REFN 03197

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03212 950964

STOR 1604

LUPR 41

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF "THE ECONOMIC BASE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA'S KUSKOKWIM BASIN WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASSIS UPON THE PERIOD 1950-1969". THIS IS A THESIS PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, BY RICHARD A. BERG, B.A. COLLEGE, ALASKA, MAY, 1965. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION SHOWS THE ONCE ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT PRECIOUS METAL INDUSTRY IS VIRTUALLY EXTINGUISHED. "TIMBER HARVEST AND TRANSPORT COULD PROVIDE THE IMPETUS FOR AN ECONOMIC REJUVENATION OF THE KUSKOKWIM BASIN. (PGIII) THE THESIS DESCRIBES HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DESCRIPTIONS, CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURE RESOURCES, AND COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION.

**** REFN 03214

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03221

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 03224

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 03228

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03238 880975

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, BOAT, LAUNCHING SITE, RECREATION, NO TRAFF

ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE TANANA VALLEY AREA. (P88) SEVERAL

SAWMILLS OPERATE IN THE AREA. THE TIMBER PROCESSED IS SPRUCE. MORE THAN 5 MILLION ACRES OF LAND HAVE BEEN RATED AS COMMERCIAL FOREST. GOOD POTENTIAL EXIST FOR EXPANSION OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY. (P82) THE TANANA VALLEY HAD 3,940 ACRES IN CROPS WITH 3,200 ACRES HARVESTED IN 1970. LAND IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE FOR CROPS TOTALS APPROX 8.5 MILLION ACRES. (P82) TWO COAL FIELDS LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE AREA CONTAIN COMBINED ESTIMATED RESERVES IN EXCESS OF 7 BILLION TONS OF SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL. THE NENANA COAL FIELD, MINED SINCE 1918, IS CURRENTLY PRODUCING ABOUT 700,000 TONS PER YEAR. THERE ARE PARTS OF THREE SEDIMENTARY BASINS WITHIN THE AREA, HOWEVER, OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL IS LOW. ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER OF THE TANANA VALLEY THE GEOLOGY IS HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF MINERAL DEPOSITS SUCH AS GOLD, SILVER, ANTIMONY AND COPPER. ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER, DEPOSITS OF GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, ZINC, COPPER, MOLYBDENUM AND ANTIMONY. SIGNIFICANT PAST PRODUCTION HAS OCCURRED FROM LOBE GOLD MINES NORTH OF FAIRBANKS. LARGE LOW-GRADE (PORPHYRY) COPPER-MOLYBDENUM DEPOSITS OCCUR NEAR NERESNA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE AREA. PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN PRODUCED FROM THE HOT SPRINGS, RAMPART, LIVENGODD, FAIRBANKS, RICHARDSON AND BONNIFIELD DISTRICTS. THE FAIRBANKS AND LIVENGODD DISTRICTS TOGETHER HAVE PRODUCED OVER HALF OF ALASKA'S PLACER GOLD MINED SINCE 1880. PRODUCTION IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE. (P83) PLACER MINING OPERATIONS ARE OFTEN SHUT-DOWN IN LATE SUMMER DUE TO INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY. (P86) BOAT DOCKING SITES NEAR FAIRBANKS ARE SUBJECT TO PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM SOIL EROSION. (P87) RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AT LAKES AND RIVERS ACCESSIBLE BY ROAD ARE INADEQUATE AND OVERCROWDED. (P88)

**** REFN 03238 975

STOR 1601

LUPR 10

KEYW ARCTIC,GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT TREATS EXISTING AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE SURFACE AND GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA. THE NEED FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IS EMPHASIZED. THE GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, ECONOMY, TRANSPORTATION, PETROLEUM AND MINERAL POTENTIAL AND, WHERE APPLICABLE, THE ACTIVITIES OF FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, RECREATION AND MINING ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED FOR EACH REGION DISCUSSED. THE ARCTIC IS COVERED ON PAGES 28 TO 44.

**** REFN 03238 975

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,NO TRAFF

ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA. (P43) IN THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA, THE COMMUNITIES OF AMBLER, BUCKLAND, KIVALINA, KOTZEBUE, NOATAK, POINT HOPE AND SHUNGNAK ARE SUBJECT TO RIVER AND COASTAL FLOODING CAUSING PROPERTY DAMAGE AND WIDESPREAD EROSION. (P42) AN AREA INCLUDING KOTZEBUE SOUND AND EXTENDING EASTWARD OF SELAWIK TO SOUTH OF KOBUK IS CONSIDERED GEOLOGICALLY FAVORABLE TO OIL AND GAS OCCURRENCE. THE AREA NORTH OF KOBUK HAS A HIGH METALLIC MINERAL POTENTIAL. RELATIVELY LARGE SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES ARE CONSIDERED A DEFINITE POSSIBILITY. KNOWN MINERAL OCCURRENCES INCLUDE COPPER, LEAD, ZINC AND SILVER. THE KLERY CREEK GOLD PLACER MINING DISTRICT IS LOCATED EAST OF KOTZEBUE. PRODUCTION FROM THIS DISTRICT IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE. THE KOYUK AND FAIRHAVEN DISTRICTS OCCUR ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA AND CONTINUED PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION IS EXPECTED. MINERAL POTENTIAL OF THE NORTHERN SEWARD PENINSULA IS HIGH. GOOD POTENTIAL EXIST FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF URANIUM, GOLD, LEAD, ZINC, AND PLATINUM. (P39-40) ROADS ARE PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTANT EXCEPT IN THE NEAR VICINITY OF KOTZEBUE. (P40)

**** REFN 03238 975

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,NO TRAFF

ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE NORTON SOUND AREA. (P52) THE SEWARD PENINSULA IS ONE OF THE MOST HIGHLY MINERALIZED AREAS OF ALASKA. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MINERALS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AND MINED ARE GOLD, TIN, TUNGSTEN, BERYLLIUM, LEAD AND SILVER. EXTENSIVE PLACER GOLD MINING HAS BEEN DONE IN THE NOME, BLUFF, SOLOMON AND KOUGAROK AREAS. URANIUM AND FLUORITE HAVE STRONG POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT. (P47)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4444

**** REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST SCATTERED OCCURRENCES OF COAL ARE KNOWN IN THE LOWER YUKON AREA. OIL SEEPS AND OTHER INDICATIONS OF OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL HAVE BEEN FOUND WITHIN SEDIMENTARY BASINS (INNOKO AND BETHEL) IN THE LOWER YUKON AREA. A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR THE DISCOVERY OF METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS INCLUDING MERCURY, GOLD, TIN, LEAD, SILVER AND COPPER EXIST IN THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL PORTIONS OF THE AREA. THE INNOKO, OPHIR, FLAT, MARSHALL AND MOORE CREEK AREAS HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT PLACER GOLD PRODUCERS IN THE PAST. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MINERAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE LOWER YUKON AREA ARE SAND, GRAVEL AND CLAY. (P103) RIVER WATERS IN THE AREA ARE GENERALLY SILT-LADEN. (P105)

**** REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, FORESTRY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MANY STREAMS IN THE CENTRAL YUKON AREA. (P77) HUMAN POPULATION IS CONCENTRATED MAINLY IN SMALL VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. (P73) NULATO AND GALENA ARE SUBJECT TO ANNUAL SPRING FLOODS. (P76) GALENA SERVES THE AREAS AS AN AIR TRANSPORTATION CENTER. (P73) SOME VILLAGES OPERATE SMALL SAWMILLS. (P74) THE WESTERN END OF THIS AREA IS CONSIDERED GEOLOGICALLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF OIL AND GAS. COAL DEPOSITS OF UNDETERMINED SIZE OCCUR AT SEVERAL LOCATIONS IN THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN PORTIONS. THE CENTRAL PORTION, EXTENDING NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST, HAS A HIGH PROBABILITY FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS INCLUDING TIN, TUNGSTEN, PLATINUM, NICKEL AND CHROMIUM. THE RUBY GOLD PLACER MINING DISTRICT IS LOCATED IN THE SOUTHCENTRAL PART OF THE AREA AND CONTINUED PLACER PRODUCTION IS LIKELY. (PP73-74)

**** REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1975 THERE WERE FIVE VILLAGES LOCATED ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF APPROX 800. BETLES IS THE TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER OF THE AREA. (P93) SEVERAL SMALL VILLAGE SAWMILLS WERE (1975) IN OPERATION. COMMERCIAL AND SUBCOMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS TOTALING APPROX 1.3 MILLION ACRES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. (P93) THREE POTENTIAL HYDROELECTRIC SITES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE AREA. (P94) THE WESTERN BORDER AREA IS CONSIDERED GEOLOGICALLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF OIL AND GAS. THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN PORTIONS OF THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE ARE GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO BE HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS SUCH AS GOLD, TIN, TUNGSTEN, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC. THE KOYUKUK AND HUGHES PLACER MINING DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN MAJOR GOLD PRODUCERS IN THE PAST. (P94) THE COMMUNITIES OF THE AREA ARE COMPLETELY DEPENDANT ON AIR AND WATER TRANSPORTATION. (P94) NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE AREA. (P97)

**** REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 34
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE UPPER YUKON AREA. (P69) THE YUKON RIVER IS THE PRIMARY STREAM IN THIS AREA AND MOST COMMUNITIES ARE LOCATED ALONG THE YUKON. THE TOWN OF FORT YUKON HAS A POPULATION OF 448 AND IN AN IMPORTANT AREA TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER. (P64) RIVER BANK EROSION THREATENS SOME COMMUNITIES ALONG THE YUKON RIVER. (P69) ALL MAJOR RIVERS IN THIS AREA ARE SUBJECT TO FREQUENT FLOODING CAUSED BY SNOWMELT AND ICE JAMS. (P68) THIS AREA HAS HIGH POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. THERE ARE SEVERAL SMALL OPERATING SAWMILLS. (P64) A COAL FIELD OF UNDETERMINED SIZE OCCURS IN THE SOUTHERN CORNER OF THE AREA SOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. THE KANDIC MESOZOIC AND PALEOZOIC PROVINCE AND THE YUKON FLATS BASIN UNDERLIE THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE UPPER YUKON AREA. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THESE TWO AREAS CONTAIN 1.7 BILLION BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL AND 11.4 TRILLION CUBIC FEET OF

NATURAL GAS. THE NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF THE AREA ARE CONSIDERED HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS INCLUDING TIN, TUNGSTEN, COPPER, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, NICKEL AND CHROMIUM. THE NOME CREEK, CIRCLE, SEVENTYMILE AND WOODCHOPPER MINING DISTRICTS OCCUR ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY. THESE DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT PRODUCERS OF PLACER GOLD AND CAN BE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT FUTURE PRODUCTION. (P65-66)

**** REFN 03238 975

STOR 1603
LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE UPPER YUKON-CANADA AREA. (P61) THIS AREA CONSISTS OF TWO GEOGRAPHICALLY SEPARATED SECTIONS ALONG THE US-CANADA BORDER. RIVERS FLOW EASTWARD INTO CANADA. THE LANDUE AND FORTYMILE ARE THE MAJOR RIVERS IN THE NORTHERN SECTION AND THE WHITE RIVER SYSTEM IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION. (P57) THERE ARE NO COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION GREATER THAN 25. (P57) THIS AREA IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS, IN PARTICULAR GOLD, TIN, TUNGSTEN, NICKEL, CHROMIUM, ASBESTOS, MOLYBDENUM AND COPPER. THE FORTYMILE GOLD PLACER MINING DISTRICT HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT PAST PRODUCER AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE SO IN THE FUTURE. (P57-58)

**** REFN 03238 975

STOR 1604
LUPR 41

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE KUSKOKWIM BAY AREA. (P110) SCATTERED OUTCROPS OF BITUMINOUS COAL OCCUR IN THIS AREA. PARTS OF THREE SEDIMENTARY BASINS UNDERLIE THE AREA. THE BETHEL BASIN CONTAINS OIL SEEPS AND HAS BEEN ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN IN EXCESS OF 1 BILLION BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL AND 3 TRILLION CU FT OF GAS. ZONES HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS OCCURS WITHIN THE AREA. DEPOSITS OF TIN, LEAD, SILVER, COPPER AND ZINC ARE LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE EASTERN PORTION AND MERCURY, COPPER, TIN AND PLATINUM IN THE CENTRAL PORTION. PLACER PLATINUM HAS BEEN PRODUCED NEAR GOODNEWS BAY. THE AREA BETWEEN ANIAK AND MCGRATH HAS BEEN A MAJOR PRODUCER OF MERCURY. THE NIXON FORK, NYAC, CANYON CREEK AND BUTTE CREEK AREAS HAVE PRODUCED PLACER GOLD. (P113)

**** REFN 03238 975

STOR 1605
LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE BRISTOL BAY AREA POSSESSES SIGNIFICANT NATURAL RESOURCES WHICH INCLUDE AN ABUNDANCE OF HIGH QUALITY SURFACE WATER, NUMEROUS LARGE, CLEAR AND DEEP NATURAL LAKES, AND RIVERS. (P123-122) NO COAL DEPOSITS OF SIGNIFICANCE ARE KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THIS AREA. OIL SEEPS ARE PRESENT AND MUCH OF THE AREA IS THOUGHT TO CONTAIN OIL-BEARING SEDIMENTARY ROCKS. THE EASTERN BORDER AREA IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF MINERAL DEPOSITS, PARTICULARLY COPPER, MOLYBDENUM, GOLD AND IRON. A SMALL AREA NORTH OF DILLINGHAM IS FAVORABLE FOR IRON. MERCURY HAS BEEN PRODUCED AT MARSH MOUNTAIN NORTH OF DILLINGHAM. THERE HAS BEEN NO IMPORTANT PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE AREA. (P124) COMMERCIAL GRADE TIMBER THAT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED TOTALS ABOUT 900,000 ACRES. SEVERAL SAWMILLS OPERATE INTERMITTENTLY WITHIN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA. (P124) DETERMINATIONS OF NAVIGABILITY HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THIS AREA. (P120)

**** REFN 03238 975

STOR 1606
LUPR 43

KEYW ALEUTIAN

ABST THIS DOCUMENT TREATS EXISTING AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE SURFACE AND GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA. THE NEED FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IS EMPHASIZED. THE GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, ECONOMY, TRANSPORTATION, PETROLEUM AND MINERAL POTENTIAL AND, WHERE APPLICABLE, THE ACTIVITIES OF FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, RECREATION AND MINING ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED FOR EACH REGION DISCUSSED. THE ALEUTIAN REGION IS DISCUSSED ON PAGES 132 TO

138.

**** REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1608
 LUPR 52

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RECREATION, AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF
 ABST LUPR 5-2. THE COOK INLET AREA, INCLUDES MINOR BASINS 07, 08 AND PART OF 10. THIS AREA CONTAINS THE BROAD PASS, SUSITNA, MATANUSKA AND KENAI OIL FIELDS. ESTIMATED COAL RESOURCES TOTAL SEVERAL BILLION TONS. PARTS OF THE COOK INLET MESOZOIC AND TERTIARY PROVINCES UNDERLIE THIS AREA. THESE PROVINCES ARE GEOLOGICALLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF OIL AND GAS. PROVED RESERVES OF CRUDE OIL TOTAL 305 MILLION BARRELS. PROVED GAS RESERVES ARE 3.0 TRILLION CU FT. POTENTIAL IS HIGH FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE NORTHEASTERN PORTION OF THE AREA AND ALONG THE ENTIRE WESTERN BORDER WHICH PARALLELS THE ALASKA RANGE. THE NORTHEAST IS FAVORABLE FOR COPPER AND GOLD, THE WEST FOR TIN, TUNGSTEN, GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM. LODE GOLD HAS BEEN PRODUCED IN THE WILLOW CREEK (TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS) DISTRICT NDRTH OF ANCHORAGE. PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN PRODUCED FROM THE WILLOW CREEK, YENINA, CHULITNA AND HOPE DISTRICTS. (P153) THE COOK INLET AREA OFFERS A WIDE VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDING SALT AND FRESHWATER FISHING, BIG GAME AND BIRD HUNTING, WINTER SPORTS, AND OUTSTANDING SCENERY. (P153) MOST OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN THE STATE OF ALASKA OCCURS IN THIS AREA. OVER 2.5 MILLION ACRES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CULTIVATED CROPS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE KENAI PENINSULA AND IN THE MATANUSKA AND SUSITNA RIVER VALLEYS. (P154) WATER SUPPLIES IN THE COOK INLET AREA ARE TOO COLD FOR DIRECT APPLICATION TO CROPS. (P162) RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND RESOURCES ACCESSIBLE BY VEHICLE SUCH AS THOSE AT BIG LAKE, WASILLA, CLAH GULCH, RUSSIAN RIVER AND ANCHOR RIVER, ARE CROWDED. (P159)

**** REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1609
 LUPR 51

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RECREATION, FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE KODIAK-SHELIKOF AREA. (P146) THIS AREA INCLUDES KODIAK ISLAND AND THE EASTERN SLOPES OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA WEST AND SOUTH OF KODIAK ISLAND. THE MAINLAND AREAS ARE IN MINER BASIN 06. BEDROCK IS EXPOSED OVER 50 TO 60 PERCENT OF THE AREA AND EROSION POTENTIAL IS HIGH PRIMARILY DUE TO STEEP SLOPES AND ERODABLE SOILS. (P141) BITUMINOUS COAL OCCURS IN THE VICINITY OF CHIGNIK. THE WESTERN PART OF THE KODIAK-SHELIKOF AREA IS UNDERLAIN BY ROCKS OF THE COOK INLET MESOZOIC PROVINCE AND IS FAVORABLE, ON AND OFF SHORE, FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF OIL AND GAS. IN THE VICINITY OF CHIGNIK ON THE EAST COAST OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA, THE GEOLOGY IS FAVORABLE FOR METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS SUCH AS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC. THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF KODIAK ISLAND HAS PRODUCED PLACER GOLD AND HAS POTENTIAL FOR GOLD, CHROMIUM AND PLATINUM. (P143) RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE NUMEROUS. WILDLIFE ABOUNDS AND THE SCENERY IS EXCELLENT. MANY TYPES OF FISHING AND HUNTING ARE AVAILABLE INCLUDING THE WORLD FAMOUS "KODIAK BROWN BEAR". (P142) THERE IS LITTLE TIMBER BEING HARVESTED AT PRESENT (TIME OF PUBLICATION) HOWEVER, 270,000 ACRES OF COMMERCIAL FOREST HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED HAVING A POTENTIAL ANNUAL HARVEST OF APPROX 37.6 MILLION BOARD FEET. (P142) THIS AREA CONTAINS EXTENSIVE PRODUCTIVE GRASSLANDS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING CATTLE GRAZING. IN 1971, THERE WERE APPROX 2,800 HEAD OF CATTLE ON KODIAK ISLAND IN AN AREA WHICH, IF FULLY UTILIZED FOR GRAZING, COULD SUPPORT UP TO 77,000 CATTLE. (P143) A WILDLIFE REFUGE, PRIMARILY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE KODIAK BROWN BEAR, COVERS 85 PER CENT OF KODIAK ISLAND. (P143)

**** REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53

KEYN GENERAL, FORESTRY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST SEVERAL SAWMILLS OPERATE WITHIN THE COPPER RIVER-GULF OF ALASKA AREA. APPROX 1.7 MILLION ACRES CONTAIN COMMERCIAL GRADE TIMBER RESOURCES. (P169) THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD OCCURS IN THIS AREA. PARTS OF TWO SEDIMENTARY PROVINCES AND THE COPPER RIVER BASIN OCCUR IN THIS AREA. MAINLAND AND OFFSHORE AREAS OF THE GULF OF ALASKA ARE GEOLOGICALLY FAVORABLE FOR OIL AND GAS. THE AREA IS FAVORABLE FOR DEPOSITS OF COPPER, GOLD, SILVER AND ZINC. HIGHLY MINERALIZED ZONES OCCUR ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER, IN THE EAST CENTRAL AREA, AND

ALONG THE COAST FROM CORDOVA TO NEAR SEWARD. SIGNIFICANT COPPER PRODUCTION HAS COME FROM THE MCCARTHY AREA, LATOUCHE ISLAND AND THE ELLAHAR MINE NEAR VALDEZ. CONSIDERABLE PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN PRODUCED IN THE NIZINA AND CHISTOCHINA DISTRICTS. CONTINUED PRODUCTION CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THESE AREAS AS WELL AS THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS NEAR VALDEZ. (PP169-170) NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR MOST STREAMS IN THE COPPER RIVER-GULF OF ALASKA AREA. (P174)

**** REFN 03238 975

LUPR 20 30 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE TITLE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS "ALASKA WATER ASSESSMENT PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION". THE DOCUMENT IS A TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM TO THE WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL COVERING PHASE II, ACTIVITY I, THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM ANALYSIS PORTION OF THE WRC 1975 NATIONAL ASSESSMENT. THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY A STUDY TEAM UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE ALASKA WATER STUDY COMMITTEE AND THE NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL. THE REPORT DELINEATES EXISTING AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO ALASKA'S WATER RESOURCES. FOR PURPOSES OF THE REPORT, THE STATE WAS DIVIDED INTO AREAS CONSISTANT WITH THE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION'S REGIONS AND SUBREGIONS. DATE OF PUBLICATION IS AUGUST, 1975.

**** REFN 03238 975

LUPR 60

KEYW SOUTHEAST

ABST THIS DOCUMENT TREATS EXISTING AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE SURFACE AND GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA. THE NEED FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IS EMPHASIZED. THE GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, ECONOMY, TRANSPORTATION, PETROLEUM AND MINERAL POTENTIAL AND, WHERE APPLICABLE, THE ACTIVITIES OF FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, RECREATION AND MINING ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED FOR EACH REGION DISCUSSED. THE SOUTHEAST REGION IS DISCUSSED ON PAGES 177 TO 185.

**** REFN 03239

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT DATA

**** REFN 03240

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03252 967977

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN

ABST SNOW SURVEYS AND WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK FOR ALASKA IS A SERIES OF MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FEBRUARY THROUGH JUNE ANNUALLY SHOWING SNOW DEPTHS, DENSITIES, AND COMPARISONS WITH LONG TERM AVERAGES AT 120 SNOW COURSE LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. FROM THESE DATA ESTIMATES OF STREAM FLOW IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER YEARS ARE PREPARED.

**** REFN 03256

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03259

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03259 969

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST E. B. LOISPEICH, RESEARCH ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST, MENTIONS THE FERRY SYSTEM IN ALASKA AND NOTES THAT IT COMPETES WITH THE ALASKA HIGHWAY AS MEANS OF ENTRY FROM CANADA. (P1243) BRIEF MENTION IS MADE OF LUMBERING, MINING, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN THE STATE WITH REFERENCE MADE TO POLLUTION OF ALASKA'S WATER FROM PULP MILLS, FISH PACKING AND MUNICIPALITIES. (P1239-1243) DATE OF DOCUMENT IS 1969.

**** REFN 03260 958964

STOR 1601
LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT IS A LIMNOLOGY STUDY DONE IN 1964 BY ZOOLOGIST J KALFF IN WHICH NUMEROUS RIVERS AND LAKES IN ARCTIC ALASKA WERE STUDIED. KALFF NOTES THAT MOST OF THE LAKES OF THE COASTAL FLAIN HAVE DEPTHS OF NO MORE THAN 5 M. (P2576) THE LAKES ARE USUALLY ICE FREE FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS OUT OF THE YEAR, MID JULY TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER, ACCORDING TO M. C. BREWER IN HIS 1958 ARTICLE ON THE THERMAL REGIME OF AN ARCTIC LAKE. (P2577) BREWER'S DOCUMENT WILL BE FULLY RESEARCHED AT A LATER DATE. A DISCUSSION OF THE DISCHARGE OF COLVILLE RIVER IS MADE, THOUGH ATTRIBUTED TO LAKE ARNBORG AND THUS WILL BE FULLY RESEARCHED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCE.

**** REFN 03260 958964

STOR 1601
LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT IS A LIMNOLOGY STUDY DONE IN 1964 BY ZOOLOGIST J KALFF IN WHICH NUMEROUS RIVERS AND LAKES IN ARCTIC ALASKA WERE STUDIED. KALFF NOTES THAT MOST OF THE LAKES OF THE COASTAL FLAIN HAVE DEPTHS OF NO MORE THAN 5 M. (P2576) THE LAKES ARE USUALLY ICE FREE FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS OUT OF THE YEAR, MID JULY TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER, ACCORDING TO M. C. BREWER IN HIS 1958 ARTICLE ON THE THERMAL REGIME OF AN ARCTIC LAKE. (P2577) BREWER'S DOCUMENT WILL BE FULLY RESEARCHED AT A LATER DATE. A DISCUSSION OF THE DISCHARGE OF COLVILLE RIVER IS MADE, THOUGH ATTRIBUTED TO LAKE ARNBORG AND THUS WILL BE FULLY RESEARCHED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCE.

**** REFN 03283

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03283 949956

STOR 1612
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, FORESTRY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST H E ANDERSEN AND G A JAMES, FORESTERS OF THE ALASKA FOREST RESEARCH CENTER, WRITES OF THE "WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH ON SALMON STREAMS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA". A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE EFFECT OF LOGGING ON OR NEAR 4 SALMON STREAMS IN SE ALASKA NEAR THE AREA OF THE KETCHIKAN PULP SALE HAS GIVEN. THE RESEARCH BEGAN IN 1949 AND HAS CONTINUED FOR 7 YRS. MAYBESO CREEK, HARRIS RIVER, OLD TOM CREEK AND INDIAN CREEK WERE THE 4 STREAMS STUDIED. OLD TOM AND INDIAN CREEK WATERSHEDS WERE TO REMAIN UN CUT AS CONTROLS WHILE THE FIRST TWO STREAMS WERE TO BE LOGGED AFTER A PERIOD OF CALIBRATION. (P15) "ON THE STUDY STREAMS, THE INFLUENCE OF SNOW MELT BECOMES LIMITED OR NONEXISTENT AFTER JUNE OR EARLY JULY. PRECIPITATION AND STREAM DISCHARGE ARE AT A MINIMUM DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST." (P16) THE AUTHORS NOTE THAT A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE IN THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF NATURAL LOG JAMS, GRAVEL BARS AND POOLS OCCURRED DURING THE CALIBRATION PERIOD. SUSPENDED SILT AND OTHER SEDIMENTS HAVE BEEN LOW, EVEN DURING FALL STORMS. (P16)

**** REFN 03289

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03291

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4449

**** REFN 03293
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REEN 03293 967
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST FREDERICK C DEAN IN "SITE EVALUATION REPORT: MC NEIL RIVER, ALASKA PROPOSED NATURAL HISTORY LANDMARK" WROTE A REPORT OUTLINING ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE MC NEIL RIVER DRAINAGE BEING USED AS A NATURAL HISTORY LANDMARK. THE REPORT WAS DONE PARTLY THROUGH INFORMATION OBTAINED WHILE FLYING OVER THE AREA AS TIDE CONDITIONS PROHIBITED LANDING FOR ANY EXTENDED PERIOD ON THIS PARTICULAR TRIP. (P1) DATE USED THROUGHOUT IS DATE OF PUBLICATION-1967.

**** REFN 03401
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ONLY SEA GOING INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03406
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION; ONLY GENERAL REFERENCE WORK

**** REFN 03407
KEYW NONE
ABST ALASKA NOTEBOOKS (FROM MUSEUM) U/A ARCHIVES (NOW) DIARY RECORDS (1) GAYLEN SEARLES-NO PERTINENT INFORMATION N.D.; 1 FOLDER (2) GUY JOHN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION NO PERTINENT INFORMATION IN THIS FOLDER OF (2) DIARIES.

**** REFN 03409
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03415
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST UNKNOWN; LETTER ON ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND AN ALASKAN TRIP TO JUDGE JEFENTON N.D. (NO DATE) U/A ARCHIVES (1) FOLDER. PART OF ONE LETTER. PART OF LETTER NOT THERE. NO DATES GIVEN

**** REFN 03417
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. CONTAINS ONLY LEGAL CONTRACTS.

**** REFN 03418
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03422 898899
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO
ABST THE MANUSCRIPT (PUBLICATION 1899) DOCUMENTED THE GOLD SEEKERS JOURNEY FROM SEATTLE TO THE GOLD FIELDS BY WAY OF THE VALDEZ-COPPER R. TRAIL. THE AUTHOR WAS AN OBSERVER AND PHOTOGRAPHER. THE TRIP TOOK PLACE MARCH TO AUGUST 1898. AUTHOR NOTES LANDING AT VALDEZ AFTER A TRIP UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE BY BOAT. THE TRIP OVER THE VALDEZ GLACIER COULD NOT BE MADE UNTIL THE CREVASSES WERE FILLED AND ICED OVER. THE JOURNEY FOLLOWED THE TRAIL OVER THE GLACIER TO THE SUNNIT AND DOWN TO THE KLUTENA R. THIS PART OF THE TRIP WAS MADE ON FOOT WITH PACKS CARRIED ON SLED PULLED BY HUMANS ON DOGS. BURROS AND HORSES WERE ALSO USED TO PACK GOODS ACROSS THE

GLACIER. FROM TWELVE MILE CAMP OR SAWHILL CAMP THE TRIP WAS MADE BY BOAT DOWN THE KLUTENA TO KLUTENA L. AND DOWN THE LOWER KLUTENA TO COPPER R. FROM COPPER R THERE WAS A FERRY CROSSING AT COPPER FERRY TO THE HILLARD TRAIL ACROSS THE COPPER R. THE HILLARD TRAIL HEADED AT KLOWOSINAK R. THROUGH THE TREES TO BIG ROCK R. AND SANFORD R. PASSING DRUM L. HIS PARTY OF GOLD SEEKERS FOLLOWED UP A RUMOR OF GOLD STRIKES AT ROBINSON'S GULCH. AFTER SPENDING THE SUMMER LOOKING FOR GOLD WITH NO SUCCESS THE AUTHOR AND MANY OTHERS DECIDED TO HEAD OUT BEFORE WINTER SET IN. HE FOLLOWED THE SAME TRAIL BACK IN AUGUST NOTING AN AUCTION AT PENINSULA CAMP AT KLUTENA L. WHERE ANXIOUS GOLD SEEKERS WHO WERE LEAVING SOLD THEIR CACHE. THE LAST FEW CHAPTERS DEAL WITH CONDITIONS IN ALASKA AS WEATHER, TERRAINE, FAUNA, FLORA, MOSQUITOS, MENTAL CONDITIONS AND DISEASE. DOCUMENTED CONTAINS 158 PHOTOS OF THE JOURNEY.

**** REF# 03430.00001 883937

LUPR 11

KEY# GENERAL, NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST

CHARLES BROWER OPERATED THE CAPE SMYTH TRADING POST AT POINT BARROW FROM HIS BUILDING OF IT IN 1883 TO HIS ANNOUNCED RETIREMENT IN 1937 AT THE AGE OF 76. HE BOUGHT WHALE BONE, IVORY AND FURS AND SOLD THEM IN SAN FRANCISCO. THE COLLECTION CONSISTS OF A MINEOGRAPHED BLURB ON THE REGION (1955); A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING ON HIS RETIREMENT; AND HIS "DAY BOOK," THE RECORD OF HIS BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS FROM 1898 TO 1938. ONLY THE DAY BOOK WILL BE ABSTRACTED AND GIVEN THE NO. 1. IT DOES NOT MENTION RIVERS BUT GIVES A GENERAL IDEA OF THE ECONOMY OF THE REGION AND MENTIONS TRADERS ACTIVE THERE. THE BOOK PAGES ARE NUMBERED AND WE WILL FOLLOW THAT NUMBERING. EACH BUNDLE OF WHALEBONE IS NUMBERED AND WEIGHED. THE BUNDLES OF FURS ARE NUMBERED AND THE NUMBER OF FURS IN EACH BUNDLE GIVEN. IVORY IS PACKED IN A CASE, LIKE WHALEBONE, AND EACH CASE WEIGHED. 1898 TO 1900, BROWER SENT HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF WHALEBONE, BUT NO IVORY. 1898-14871 LB. OF BONE; 1899, 23,365 LB. HE SHIPPED A CONSIDERABLE NO. OF FURS IN 1900-213 WHITE FOX ALONE. (PP.7-10) 1901 WAS A POOR YEAR, ONLY 7,231 LBS. OF BONE AND 148 WHITE FOX BUT BROWER ADDED A NEW ITEM-IVORY WITH A FIRST SHIPMENT OF 580 LB. (PP.13-17). 1902-698 LB. OF BONE PLUS 259 LB. OF BONE, 141 LB. OF IVORY, 369 WHITE FOX AND 36 WHITE BEAR. (PP.19-21); 1903, 1570 WHITE FOX, 165 LBS. IVORY AND 2136 LBS. OF BONE. (PP.23-215) THIS PATTERN CONTINUED UNTIL 1908. A SHARP DECREASE IN BONE IN 1901 WITH A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN FURS, ESPECIALLY WHITE FOX AND WHITE BEAR. (PP.7-45) IN 1908 BROWER SENT 11,660 LBS. OF BONE PLUS 6211 LBS BUT THE BONE SALES DROPPED AGAIN THE NEXT YEAR TO 4651 LBS. AND REMAINED THERE. (PP.47-63) THREE POUNDAGE FOR WHALEBONE SLOWLY DROPPED BUT IN 1913 THE NUMBERS OF WHITE FOX SKINS INCREASED AND REMAINED AT HIGH LEVELS. 1914-2356 LB. OF BONE PLUS 2293 LBS. AND 2,782 WHITE FOX. (PP.70-73) IN 1917, BROWER BEGAN SENDING HIS SMALLER FURS BY PARCEL POST AND NOT BY SCHOONER. 1917 MADE THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF SEAL SKINS SENT OUT. (PP.82-85) IN 1918 BROWER BEGAN SENDING OUT OLD BRASS AND COPPER. (P.89) IN 1919, HE SENT OUT 830 LBS. OF OLD BRASS AND COPPER. (P.97) AND OVER 1400 FURS. (P.92). IN 1920, HE SENT OUT 3425 SEAL SKINS BUT ONLY 41 LBS. OF BRASS. (PP.103-104) UP TO THE END, 1937 BROWER BOUGHT AND SHIPPED WHALE BONE, FURS (MAINLY WHITE FOX, POLAR BEAR AND SEAL), IVORY. (PP.178-180) BROWER HELD BILL OF LADINGS FOR JAMES ALLEN AT WAINWRIGHT, ANOTHER TRADER IN FURS, BONE AND IVORY. (P.82) BROWER'S DAY BOOK WAS IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES.

**** REF# 03432

KEY# NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REF# 03433 A 902911

LUPR 60 53 34 32 35

KEY# GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, VEGETATION, ROUTE, LAND

TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAPPING, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST

THIS FOLDER FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN CONSISTS OF LETTERS AND PRELIMINARY REPORTS RELATED TO HIS WORK AS A US SURVEYOR. HE DIED IN A BOATING ACCIDENT ON TAKU RIVER IN 1911, AS NOTED IN A LETTER FROM HIS DAUGHTER. FOLDER ALSO CONTAINS ANOTHER LETTER FROM ILIADNA 1902. REPORT 1 IS A SURVEY TRIP AROUND FOR EL CAPTAN MARBLE CO SHAKON, JAN 1905. REPORT 2 IS A SURVEY TRIP NEAR CHILCOT IN APRIL 1905. REPORT 2, ALSO, WAS A SURVEY TRIP UP THE COPPER RIVER IN JUNE 1905. REPORT 3 WAS A TRIP FROM SKAGWAY TO WHITEHORSE AND DOWN THE YUKON RIVER AND TANANA RIVER TO FAIRBANKS. 1906. REPORT 4 WAS AN OVERLAND PACK ROUTE WITH 2 HORSES, 2 MULES, AND 4 MEN FROM FAIRBANKS 1906. TO RAMPART. HE NOTES MANY UNSPECIFIED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4451

CREEKS, AS FOLLOWS: JULY 16, 1906 "1 MI (FROM CHATANIKA) CROSSED A NARROW, (10 FT) DEEP 4 FT CREEK, FLOWS SW, THENCE ACROSS NIGGER HEAD FLAT FAIRLY SOLID WITH SMALL SPRUCE". (P1) JULY 17, "ASCENDING TO RIDGE 1750 IN ABOUT 1.5 MI DESCENT TO CREEK FLOWS N, 10 FT WIDE, 6 FT BANKS, 3 FT. WATER, ELEV 1500 IN ABOUT 1 MI." (P1) HERE HE ASCENDED TO COVANA (?) AND CAMPED "BESIDE SMALL CREEK WITH MAMMOTH TUSK, ELEV 1250". (P1) JULY 18 "CROSSED STREAM 50 FT WIDE, GOOD BOTTOM, THOUGH MANY HOLES... AS IT BECAME TOO CROOKED GOT TO SIDE HILLS AND FOUND LINE OF TRAPS... IN SEVERAL PLACES ROCK BLUFFS CAME OUT TO RIVER... CAMPED RIGHT BANK OF CREEK FLOWS NS, ELEV. 1050". (P1) JULY 19 "FOLLOWING DOWN RIGHT BANK (OF WHAT?) WEST RAN INTO PROSPECTOR BLAZING LINES OF ROCKET AND TREASURE CLAIMS OF 160 ACRES". (P1) "GOOD DEAL OF TIMBER AND NUMBER OF BLUFFS. TRAIL WILL BE AT LEAST 150 FT ABOVE VALLEY, BIRCH BEGINNING TO SHOW UP HEAVILY... CAMPED ON LEFT BANK OF SMALL CREEK, ELEV 900". (P2) JULY 21, "ON COURSE N 60 AND CAMP ON LEFT BANK, MIDDLE FORK OF TOLOVANA (TATALINA) "THE FLATS OF 21 AND 22 (JULY 1906) ARE GOING WELL. TIMBERED SPRUCE UP TO 15 IN AND FEW EASILY FLANKED LAKES". (P2)

**** REFN 03433 B 902911

LUPR 60 53 34 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, VEGETATION, ROUTE, LAND

TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAPPING, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST JULY 23, "TOP OF RIDGE 1300 AND DESCEND TO 650 FLATS... GOING BETWEEN SLOUGHS AND LAKE. GOOD GOING AND SLOUGHS NARROW, DEEP AND SOFT BOTTOM." (P2) JULY 24, "PACKED STUFF ACROSS SLOUGH, SWAM HORSES AND AT 10:30 GOT TO WEST FORK OF TOLOVANA" (TOLOVANA) (P2) "CROSSING FLATS, LAKES NUMEROUS AND WE WOUND IN AND OUT ALL DAY, MADE SEVERAL BRUSH BRIDGES" (JULY 26, P2) JULY 28, HE NOTES CREEK FLOWS NE. (P2) JULY 29, "DESCENDED AND CROSSED 2 CREEKS ABOUT 1450 AND 1300 BOTH VERY NARROW AND DEEP, HERE WE RAN INTO SLATE FOR THE FIRST TIME". (P3) JULY 30, "CREEK FLOWING NE THENCE ASCENDING ABOUT 2 MI TO 2700 SUMMIT DIRECTLY S OF SAWTOOTH MT" (P3) THESE REPORTS ARE SCATTERED JOURNALS OF HIS VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

**** REFN 03434 901909

LUPR 34 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS IS A COLLECTION OF BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE BELONGING TO BRUMBAUGH, HAMILTON WHO OUTFITTED MINERS. HIS STORE WAS IN FAIRBANKS. THE CORRESPONDENCE DATED FROM JAN 1901 TO JULY 1909. IT IS IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. THE COLLECTION IS VERY SMALL AND IS BY NO MEANS THE COMPLETE RECORDS OF THE FIRMS BRUMBAUGH, HAMILTON AND KELLOGG. ALL THE CORRESPONDENCE DATES 1908 TO 1909 EXCEPT FOR A MINE CLAIM, DATE 1901. THE NAME OF THE FOLDER IS BRUMBAUGH, HAMILTON.

**** REFN 03437

KEYW NONE

ABST RICHARD E. BYRD, LETTER TO CARL LONEN. N.D. (1 FOLDER) (1 LETTER) NO PERTINENT INFORMATION UA ARCHIVES

**** REFN 03438 944953

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, TRAPPING

ABST FRED CAMPBELL WROTE HIS DIARY ON THE BACK OF THE PAPER LABELS ON CONDENSED MILK CANS. THE DIARY COVERS THE TIME FROM 1944 TO 1953. HE WAS A TRAPPER IN THE BIG DELTA AREA. HIS DIARY IS IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES.

**** REFN 03443

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03444 03

KEYW NONE

ABST UA ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILES, E.B. COLLINS COLLECTION, "PHOTOGRAPHS" FOLDER AND "CLIPPINGS" FOLDER: NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4452

**** REFN 03445
KEYH NONE
ABST IRA COOK, SKETCH OF FATHER'S LIFE N.D. (1 FOLDER) UA ARCHIVES NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03451
KEYH NONE
ABST MARIE DRAKE BIOGRAPHY N.D. (1 FOLDER) UA ARCHIVES NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03460 954
KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST ESTELLE ANGIER, DAUGHTER OF HALTER ANGIER WHO BUILT THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE TANANA AT NENANA, DROVE HER CAR UP THE ALCAN HIGHWAY, FOR AN ALASKAN SUMMER VISIT IN 1954. HER FRIEND VAN ACCOMPANIED HER. SHE WROTE A DAILY JOURNAL, PLUS 7 SCRAPBOOKS AND INCLUDED AN ALBUM OF PLANTS, ALSO NEGATIVES ON THE TRIP. THERE IS A MISCELLANEOUS FILE OF NEWS WIRELESS, ETC THAT HER FATHER GAVE HER, BUT THERE IS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ON THAT FILE. THE COLLECTION IS M3-B4 IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. THE DAILY JOURNAL WILL BE GIVEN SUFFIX NUMBER 1. SUFFIX NO 2 IS VOLUME 1 OF HER SCRAPBOOK, SUFFIX 3-VOL 2, SUFFIX NO 4-VOL 3, SUFFIX NO 5-VOL 4, SUFFIX NO 6-VOL 5, SUFFIX NO 7-VOL 6, SUFFIX NO 8-VOL 7, SUFFIX NO 9-HERBARIUM, SUFFIX NO 10-FOLDER OF MISC ITEMS. THE COLLECTION IS CONTAINED IN 2 BOXES. THE NEGATIVES ARE OF PICTURES IN THE SCRAPBOOKS.

**** REFN 03460 00001 954
KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 1, M3-B4, HAD A DAILY JOURNAL, ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO 1. THE JOURNAL COVERS HER 1954 TRIP TO ALASKA ON THE ALCAN FROM WHEATON, ILLINOIS, PLANE TRIPS TO NENANA, KOTZEBUE AND THE PRIVILOFS, AS WELL AS A RAIL TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO ANCHORAGE, PLUS AN AUTO TRIP ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AND THE GLENN HIGHWAY.

**** REFN 03460 00002
KEYH NONE
ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 1, M3-B4, HAD 7 VOLUMES OF SCRAPBOOKS. VOL. 1 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 2. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ALL MATERIAL RELATING TO LOWER 48 STATES.

**** REFN 03460 00003
KEYH NONE
ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 1, M3-B4, HAD 7 VOLUMES OF SCRAPBOOKS. VOL. 2 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 3. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. DEALS WITH CANADA.

**** REFN 03460 00004
KEYH NONE
ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 1, M3-B4, HAD 7 VOLUMES OF SCRAPBOOKS. VOL 3 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 4. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. DEALS WITH CANADA, SKAGWAY AND JUNEAU.

**** REFN 03460 00005 954
LUPR 35 21 52
KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 1, M3-B4, HAD 7 VOLS. OF SCRAPBOOKS. VOL 4 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 5. IT CONTAINS POSTCARDS, PHOTOS, TICKETS, RECEIPTS, A FEW MAGAZINE ARTICLES FROM NATIONAL MAGAZINES, SUGAR AND SALT PACKETS AND OTHER PARAPHENALIA THAT SHE COLLECTED ON HER 1954 TRIP UP THE ALCAN. THE SCRAPBOOK STARTS AT THE ALASKAN BORDER AND COVERS HER CAR TRIP TO FAIRBANKS, PLANE TRIPS TO NENANA AND KOTZEBUE, RAIL TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO ANCHORAGE.

**** REFN 03460 00006 954
LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 2, M3-B4, HAD 7 VOLS. OF SCRAPBOOKS. VOL. 5 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 6. IT CONTAINS POSTCARDS, PHOTOS, TICKETS, RECEIPTS, A FEW ARTICLES FROM NATIONAL MAGAZINES, SUGAR AND SALT PACKETS AND OTHER PARAPHENALIA THAT SHE COLLECTED ON HER 1954 TRIP UP THE ALCAN. THE SCRAPBOOK HAS HER PLANE TRIP TO THE PRIBILOES, AUTO TRIP FROM ANCHORAGE TO SEWARD, AUTO TRIP FROM ANCHORAGE TO THE BORDER ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY.

**** REFN 03460 00007

KEYW NONE

ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 2, M3-B4, HAD 7 VOLUMES OF SCRAPEBOOKS. VOL. 6 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 7. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. DEALS WITH CANADA.

**** REFN 03460 00008

KEYW NONE

ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 2, M3-B4, HAD 7 VOLUMES OF SCRAPEBOOKS. VOL. 7 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 8. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. DEALS WITH CANADA AND LOWER 48.

**** REFN 03460 00009

KEYW NONE

ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 2, M3-B4, HAD AN "HERBARIUM" OF PRESSED PLANTS. THE HERBARIUM HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 10. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03460 00010

KEYW NONE

ABST THE ESTELLE ANGIER COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX 1, M3-B4, HAD A FOLDER OF MISC. ITEMS THAT HER FATHER WALTER ANGIER COLLECTED ABOARD THE OCEAN-GOING VESSEL S.S. ALMADEN IN 1922 BEFORE HE DISEMBARKED IN ALASKA. THIS FOLDER HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO. 10. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03462 895255

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS SINGLE BOX IN THE UNIV. OF ALASKA ARCHIVES CONTAINS 6 FOLDERS AND 4 JOURNALS OF THE REV ALBERT E TRITT FROM ARCTIC VILLAGE. THESE MATERIALS COVER THE YEARS 1895-1955. 4 FOLDERS CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. 3 JOURNALS CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03463 00002 901

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY

ABST WILLIAM B BALLOU PAPERS, BOX 2, CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANEOUS, 1901-. FOLDER 100, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JUNE 16, 1901, FROM RAMPART. "WE WASHED UP A LITTLE OVER \$6000 GROSS, WE WORKED 6 MEN. LAST YEAR HE WORKED 24 AND TOOK OUT ABOUT \$17,000." (P2) BALLOU AND PARTNERS HAD 3-4 CLAIMS IN MINOOK CREEK AREA. IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER HE REFERS TO ALL OR ONLY ONE HERE. FOLDER 178, MAPS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. ONE SHOWS BALLOU'S CLAIMS IN MINOOK CREEK AREA.

**** REFN 03464 00001 A 909210

LUPR 13

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, LAKE, RIVER

ABST U/A ARCHIVES, JOSEPH F. BERNARD COLLECTION, BOX 1, FOLDER TITLED "LOG-AUG 21, 1909-SEPT 13, 1910". DUE TO SOME PAGES BEING OUT OF ORDER, LOG ACTUALLY GOES THROUGH JULY 5, 1910. THIS LOG IS NOT BOUND; IT CONSISTS ONLY OF LOOSE PAPERS. BERNARD WAS A TRADER AND TRAPPER IN THE ARCTIC; THE LOG IN THIS FOLDER IS A CAPTAIN'S LOG THAT HE KEPT ABOARD THE "TEDDY BEAR". BERNARD'S SPELLING AND GRAMMAR ARE EXTREMELY POOR, SO QUOTATIONS OF HIS LOGS WILL BE CORRECTED BY THIS RESEARCHER UNLESS EXACT MEANING CANNOT BE DETERMINED. BERNARD WAS CARRYING 2 TONS OF FREIGHT FOR MR. STEFANSSON AND DR. ANDERSON TO BE LANDED AT BAILLEY ISLAND (CANADA). (P5) SEPT 2,

1909) BUT THE SHIP COULDN'T REACH BAILLEY ISLAND BEFORE FREEZE-UP. ON SEPT 13, 1909, (P8-9) HE WRITES ABOUT GOING INSIDE A SMALL SAND SPIT ON THE E END OF BARTER ISLAND, "A NICE LITTLE HARBOR WITH LOTS OF WOOD ON IT. HERE WE MADE UP OUR MINDS TO STOP FOR THE WINTER ON THE SIDE OF THE ISLAND." (P9) THIS SAND SPIT IS NOW CALLED BERNARD SPIT. OCT 6, 1909-"GUS WENT ON BARTER ISLAND HUNTING; GOT NOTHING. HE SAW LOTS OF SHALL PONDS AND LAKES ON THE ISLAND." (P13) BERNARD WENT ON HUNTING TRIP AND WAS GONE FROM OCT 9 TO OCT 14. OCT 12, 1909-"I REACHED THE FOOTHILLS AT NOON. I SAW NO GAME. I WAS AT THE BANK OF THE HOULA HOULA RIVER. VACANT CAMP, POLAR BEAR HIDE FRESH." (P13) IT ISN'T CLEAR TO WHAT KIND OF CAMP HE REFERS. BERNARD AND A FEW OTHERS LEFT FOR HERSHEL ISLAND NOV 9, 1909; THEY HAD 400 LBS OF GOODS ON A DOGSLED AND 4 DOGS TO PULL IT. (P20) ON NOV 10, THEY PASSED "A POINT OF LAND WHERE THERE IS A LARGE CROSS PUT UP FOR A LANDMARK". (P20) NOV 13, THEY CAMPED "IN A SMALL CREEK". (P21) THEY CAMPED ON ANOTHER SMALL CREEK NOV 14 AND STAYED 2 DAYS. (P22) NOV 15-"I TOOK A WALK UP THE CREEK. I SAW THAT SOME WILLOWS GROW ON THIS CREEK. THE HILLS ARE ABOUT 5 MIS FROM THE COAST; PINE TREE." (P22) THEY COULD BE IN CANADA BY NOW. THEY ARRIVED AT THE STREAMER KARLOAK AT HERSHEL ISLAND ON NOV 20. (P23) THEY LEFT THE SHIP NOV 24. (P23) THEY BYPASSED THEIR OWN "HOUSE" (THE "TEDDY BEAR") ON DEC 3. (P25) DEC 4, THEY SAW THEY WERE 1/2 MI PAST HOME. (P25)

**** REFN 03464 00001 B 909910

LUPR 13

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,FREEZEUP,LAKE,RIVER

ABST MAY 21, 1910-"OUSHOOK, THE OLD MAN FROM HOULA HOULA RIVER, CAME OVER HERE. HE BROUGHT ME A MOUTON TROUT. IT IS A GOOD ONE, LARGE. HE GOT IT IN A LAKE." (P73)

**** REFN 03464 00002 916

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL,RIVER

ABST U/A ARCHIVES, JOSEPH F. BERNARD COLLECTION, BOX I, FOLDERS CONTAINING LOGS OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUG 1916. LOGS FROM JUNE 1916 THROUGH DEC 1917 ARE IN SEPARATE FILES, BY MONTH. JUNE, JULY, AND AUG 1916 BERNARD SPENT IN NOME AREA. JUNE 22, BERNARD TOOK HIS SCHOONER FROM NOME TO PORT SAFETY IN ORDER TO WORK ON AND REPAIR THE SCHOONER. (P2) MORE OF JUNE LOG BEGINS ON P24) HE RETURNED TO NOME ON JULY 31. (P4) BERNARD WAS A TRAPPER AND TRADER, WORKING MOSTLY IN THE ARCTIC. THE LOGS IN HIS COLLECTION ARE CAPTAIN'S LOGS, WRITTEN BY HIM. BERNARD'S SPELLING AND GRAMMAR ARE EXTREMELY POOR, SO QUOTATIONS ARE CORRECTED BY THIS RESEARCHER UNLESS EXACT MEANING CANNOT BE DETERMINED. WHILE AT PORT SAFETY: JUNE 27-"THE 'SEA WOLF' GOT OFF THE MUD FLAT BUT COULD NOT GET TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. SHE GOT STUCK ABOUT 1/2 MI FROM HERE!" (P27) BERNARD IS PROBABLY REFERRING TO THE WATER OF SAFETY SOUND AS A RIVER. MUD FLATS EXTEND OUT ABOUT 1 1/2 MIS FROM PORT SAFETY, AND A SHIP TRYING TO GET TO SEA WOULD HAVE TO GET THROUGH THEM, FOLLOW SAFETY SOUND EAST, AND GET THROUGH MORE MUD FLATS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE SOUND. SEE MAP SOLOMON 8-6.

**** REFN 03464 00003 909958

LUPR 13

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,LAKE,FISHING

ABST UA ARCHIVES, JOSEPH F. BERNARD COLLECTION, BOX II; THIS BOX CONTAINS MISCELLANEOUS FOLDERS PERTAINING TO BERNARD'S COLLECTION OF ARTIFACTS AND OBSERVATIONS IN THE ARCTIC. MATERIAL IS FROM 1909-1958 AND IS CONTAINED IN 6 FOLDERS. BERNARD WAS A WHALER AND TRAPPER IN THE ARCTIC; HE WINTERED AT BARTER ISLAND 1909-1910. IN THE FOLDER TITLED "NOTES ON BIRDS AND FISH", BERNARD NOTES: "AT BARTER ISLAND (SUMMER 1909), SALMON TROUT WERE CAUGHT IN A LAKE ABOUT 10 MIS INLAND AS EARLY AS THE FIRST OF MAY." (P1) FROM TYPED ARTICLE TITLED "FISH" HE DOES NOT NAME THE LAKE, AND IT CANNOT BE POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

**** REFN 03464 00004 924

LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,PHOTO,AGRICULTURE,LAKE

ABST UA ARCHIVES, JOSEPH F. BERNARD COLLECTION, PHOTOGRAPHS. THE PHOTOGRAPH PORTION OF THIS COLLECTION CONTAINS 2 BOXES. BOX 1 CONTAINS GLASS PLATES AND NEGATIVES OF PICTURES THAT ARE INCLUDED IN BOX 2; THEREFORE BOX 1 HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. BERNARD WAS A WHALES AND TRAPPER IN THE ARCTIC FROM ABOUT 1909-1925; POSSIBLY LONGER. HE TOOK PHOTOGRAPHS OF AND NOTES ABOUT NATIVES, PLANTS, AND ANIMALS. FROM FOLDER TITLED "GAME AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4455

FAUNA: PHOTO #764-162, CAPTION-"PART OF REINDEER HERD AT POINT BARROW, 1924." THERE ARE ABOUT 15 REINDEER ON THE EDGE OF A SMALL BODY OF WATER, PROBABLY A POND; A FEW HOUSES ARE IN BACKGROUND. PHOTOS #764-153 AND #764-152 HAVE SAME CAPTION, BUT THERE ARE MANY MORE REINDEER IN BOTH PHOTOS, AND THE WATER BODY IS MUCH LARGER, MAYBE THE SEA OR A LAKE.

**** REFN 03466 00001 899935

STOR 1603
LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND, CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MAP

ABST UA ARCHIVES, C A BRYANT COLLECTION, FOLDERS OF MANUSCRIPT "ANOTHER MAN'S LIFE". THIS PART OF THE COLLECTION (THE COLLECTION CONSISTS OF 1 BOX) IS BRYANT'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TIME SPENT AS A MINER IN THE EAGLE AREA FROM 1899 TO 1935. IN NOV 1902, BRYANT AND 2 OTHERS, WITH 6 DOGS, 3 SLEDS, AND 1400 LBS OF OUTFIT, LEFT EAGLE TO DO SOME PROSPECTING. "HE WENT UP THE 70-MILE, CROSSED OVER THE DIVIDE TO GATES CREEK (WHICH HE NAMED), FOLLOWED THAT DOWN TO COPPER CREEK (WHICH HE ALSO NAMED), AND WENT UP THAT STREAM AND OVER THE SUMMIT TO THE RIGHT TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE NORTH-FORK OF 40-MILE, THEN OVER ANOTHER DIVIDE TO THE LEFT, WHICH TOOK US BACK TO 70-MILE ABOUT HALFWAY DOWN ON THAT STREAM, AND SO BACK TO EAGLE ON THE 12TH DAY OF JAN 1903." (P150) GATES CREEK IS NOT ON MODERN MAP NOR LISTED IN ORTH; IT COULD BE ONE OF SEVERAL IN THIS AREA; IT MAY BE GODGE CREEK. (SEE DOC #03466-03) "HEADWATERS OF THE NORTH-FORK OF 40-MILE" COULD ALSO REFER TO A NUMBER OF STREAMS IN THE AREA. AUTHOR'S MAP OF EAGLE AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** REFN 03466 00002 938943

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RECREATION, TIDE

ABST UA ARCHIVES, C A BRYANT COLLECTION, FOLDERS MARKED "MEMOIRS". THIS PORTION OF BRYANT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY TELLS ABOUT HIS TIME SPENT AROUND KACHENAK BAY, ANCHORAGE, AND PALMER, FROM 1938 UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1945. THE PAGE-NUMBERING FOR THIS SECTION IS SEPARATE FROM THE SECTION COVERING HIS YEARS IN EAGLE. THE MATERIAL FOR THE SECTION TITLED "MEMOIRS IS IN FOLDERS "MEMOIRS II", "MEMOIRS III" AND "WILD RIDE; MEMOIRS IV" ("WILD RIDE" IS UNRELATED TO "MEMOIRS", SO ONLY THE "MEMOIRS IV" PORTION OF THIS FOLDER IS PERTINENT). THE BRYANT COLLECTION CONTAINS ONLY ONE BOX. THERE IS NO FOLDER LABELLED "MEMOIRS I". WHILE AT SELDOVIA, 1939: "LATER FRANK WENT FISHING IN A LAKE AT THE HEAD OF A SLOUGH WHICH IS FED BY SALT WATER AT HIGH TIDE. HE CAUGHT 40 FISH, OF COO AND WHITING." (P29) HE GIVES NO INDICATION OF THE LOCATION OF THIS LAKE.

**** REFN 03466 00003 904

STOR 1603
LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL

ABST UA ARCHIVES, C A BRYANT COLLECTION, MANUSCRIPT OF "WILD RIDE". THIS MANUSCRIPT IS SHORT AND IS A PART OF FOLDER #7 "WILD RIDE" AND MEMOIRS IV". "WILD RIDE" IS AN ELABORATION OF AN INCIDENT THAT HE MENTIONS IN THE MANUSCRIPT OF "ANOTHER MAN'S LIFE" (DOC #03466-01), WHICH TELLS OF HIS TIME SPENT IN THE EAGLE AREA (1899-1935). "WILD RIDE" RELATES A TRIP FROM EAGLE TO A MINE ON COPPER CREEK, OFF CHARLEY RIVER, IN 1904.

**** REFN 03467 914

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE JOHN BUFVRS COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, 2 BOXES, BOX NOS. M4-A2 AND M4-A1 HAD IN THE FIRST BOX ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS: SUFFIX NO 1-VALDEZ TRAIL DAYS, SUFFIX NO 2-MEMORIES OF AN ALASKAN COPPER CAMP; SUFFIX NO 3-EARLY DAYS IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND; SUFFIX NO 4-A CHEECHAKO IN ALASKA. THE SECOND BOX (M4-A1) HAD: SUFFIX NO 5-GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF THE TONSINA DISTRICT, SUFFIX NO 6-GOLD AND COPPER DEPOSITS-PORT VALDEZ DISTRICT, SUFFIX NO 7-PORT WELLS MINING DISTRICT, SUFFIX NO 8-VALDEZ GLACIER TRAVELING IN EARLY DAYS.

**** REFN 03467 00001 914

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, ECONOMY, RIVER

ABST IN THE JOHN BUFVRS COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX M4-A2, SUFFIX NO 1 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO A

TYPED MANUSCRIPT, ENTITLED "VALDEZ TRAIL DAYS". THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF JOHN BUFVER'S PROSPECTING TRIP TO THE NELCHINA RIVER WITH AN IRISH WRITER, PAT RONEY, IN 1914. THEY PULLED A SLED OVER THE VALDEZ TRAIL, UP THE COPPER RIVER TO THE NELCHINA, DURING THE GOLD STAMPEDE TO THE NELCHINA AND CHISANA RIVERS. THIS MANUSCRIPT WAS WRITTEN BY JOHN BUFVERS. "WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD TO FAIRBANKS, TRAVELING ON THE TRAIL OUT FROM VALDEZ ALMOST DIED OUT AND ROADHOUSES AS FAR AS UPPER TONSINA WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS FOLDED UP."
(P22)

- **** REF# 03467 00002
KEY# NONE
ABST THE JOHN BUFVERS COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX M4-A2, HAD A MANUSCRIPT "MEMORIES OF AN ALASKAN COPPER CAMP" WHICH HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO 2. THIS WAS THE LATOUCHE COPPER MINE ON LATOUCHE ISLAND IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. IT IS MAINLY SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PERSONNAGES WHO WORKED THE MINE IN 1919 TO 1920 WHEN THE AUTHOR WAS THERE. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REF# 03467 00003 914
KEY# GENERAL, RIVER, MINING
ABST IN THE JOHN BUEVERS COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX M4-A2, SUFFIX NO 3 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO A TYPED MANUSCRIPT BY JOHN BUFVERS, ENTITLED "EARLY DAYS IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND". HE DESCRIBED HIS EXPERIENCES WORKING AS A MINER FOR THE GOLD BULLION MINE IN 1919 AND 1920 IN THE WILLOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT. HE ALSO DESCRIBED PROSPECTORS AND THEIR FAIRLY UNSUCCESSFUL TUNNELING AND MINING IN THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA.
- **** REF# 03467 00004 914
KEY# GENERAL, RIVER
ABST IN THE JOHN BUFVERS COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX M4-A2, SUFFIX NO 4 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO A TYPED MANUSCRIPT BY JOHN BUEVERS, ENTITLED "A CHEECHAKO IN ALASKA". HE DESCRIBED HIS ARRIVAL AT JUNEAU AND SUBSEQUENT HIRING ON TO WORK AS A COMPANY MINER ON THE EBERLY CLAIMS ON WHITE RIVER NEAR YAKATAT IN 1913. MAINLY, HE DESCRIBED THE BOAT TRIPS TO JUNEAU AND YAKATAT BAY AS WELL AS THE MINING OPERATION ON WHITE RIVER. HE ALSO REPEATS SOME INFORMATION GIVEN IN SUFFIX NO 1 "VALDEZ TRAIL DAYS".
- **** REF# 03467 00005 935
KEY# GENERAL, MAP
ABST IN THE JOHN BUFVERS COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX M4-A1, SUFFIX NO 5 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO A U S GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF THE TONSINA MINING DISTRICT, 1935. OF SPECIAL INTEREST ARE THE HANDWRITTEN COMMENTS MADE BY BUFVERS ON THE MAP. THE DATE OF THE MAP HAS BEEN USED FOR MATERIAL ABSTRACTED FROM IT. A MAP IS PART OF THIS REPORT.
- **** REF# 03467 00006
KEY# NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THE JOHN BUFVERS COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX M4-A1, SUFFIX NO 6 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE SECOND FOLDER. THESE ARE OLD REPORTS OF OUT OF PRINT SOURCES COMPILED BY BUFVERS FROM THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 1914 BY BERTRAND F JOHNSON, ENTITLED "THE GOLD AND COPPER DEPOSITS ON THE PORT VALDEZ DISTRICT."
- **** REF# 03467 00007
KEY# NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THE JOHN BUFVERS COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX M4-A1, SUFFIX NO 7 HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE THIRD FOLDER, WHICH IS OLD PRINTED REPORTS OF OUT-OF-PRINT PUBLICATIONS FROM THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 1914 BY BERTRAND L JOHNSON, ENTITLED, "THE GOLD AND COPPER DEPOSITS ON THE PORT WELLS MINING DISTRICT."
- **** REF# 03467 00008 914
KEY# GENERAL
ABST JOHN BUFVERS READ "A GOLDEN CROSS" BY COPPER RIVER JOE (CHARLES HENRY REMINGTON). HE TOOK A FEW EXTRACTS FROM

THE BOOK IN 1953-1954 AND THESE EXTRACTS MAKE UP THE ENTRY SUFFIX NO. 8-"VALDEZ GLACIER TRAVELING IN EARLY DAYS." JOHN BUFVERS COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, BOX W4-A1.

- **** REFN 03469
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. ONLY PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE AND PUBLISHED MATERIAL.
- **** REFN 03470 904905
LUPR 31 32
KEYW GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
ABST THE PAPERS OF THE NORTHERN SHIPPING CO ARE LOCATED IN A VERTICAL FILE, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, UNDER THE NAME OF BRUCE HALDENAN. THE FILE CONTAINS A BILL OF SALE FOR THE STEAMER "OIL CITY", FROM N DICKEY TO THE ALASKA-YUKON TRANSPORTATION CO. THE "OIL CITY" WAS THEN SITTING IN WINTER QUARTERS OPPOSITE DAWSON. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE "OIL CITY" WERE: 176 FT LONG, 35 FT IN BREADTH, 6 FT IN DEPTH, AND A WEIGHT OF 409.6 TONS. THE BILL OF SALE WAS SIGNED BY VARIOUS PARTIES IN 1904-1905.
- **** REEN 03474 898
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST N V HENDRICKS PAPERS (1898) U A ARCHIVES 1 BOX 5 FOLDERS. SUFFIX #01: THE YUKON RIVER PIRATE OF THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE (FOLDER 2) (14 PP) A MANUSCRIPT SUFFIX #02: THE EMPIRE OF THE YUKON AND THE MEN WHO LAID ITS FOUNDATION (FOLDER 3 A MANUSCRIPT (P38) SUFFIX #03: SYNOPSIS AND THE PRINCESS OF THE GREAT LIGHT (FOLDER 4 (P16) A MANUSCRIPT, SUFFIX #04: (FOLDER 1.5) NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 03478 902909
SIOR 1603
LUPR 35 36
KEYW GENERAL
ABST U OF A ARCHIVES UNKNOWN AUTHOR 1 FOLDER "FT EGBERT MILITARY RECORDS: EAGLE-VALDEZ AND GOODPASTER TELEGRAPH LINES 1902-1903. THIS FOLDER INCLUDES: (1) "HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE BUILDING OF THE WASHINGTON, D.C.-ALASKA MILITARY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE EAGLE-VALDEZ AND GOOD PASTER TELEGRAPH LINES 1902-1903 BY WILLIAM A QUIRK III MAY 1974 FOR THE U S DEPT OF INTERIOR BLM. THIS BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE BUILDING OF THE TELEGRAPH UTILIZES SOURCES LISTED ON THE AEIQC BIBLIOGRAPHY. WILLIAM MITCHELL DIRECTED THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EAGLE-VALDEZ LINE FROM FORT EGBERT TO THE TANANA RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 153 MI AND DIRECTED THE EXPLORATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF SOME 204 MI OF GOODPASTER LINE IN VERY DIFFICULT TERRAIN. (2) "MILITARY HISTORICAL SKETCH OF FORT EGBERT, ALASKA WRITTEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE POST GRADUATE COURSE, GARRISON SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS, DEPT OF THE COLUMBIA/NOV 1908 TO 31 MARCH 1909 BY FIRST LIEUTENANT HARRY GRAHAM 22ND INFANTRY." THIS PAPER SKETCHES THE GENERAL EARLY HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY AND DETAILS THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORT EGBERT: LIST OF BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, COMMANDING OFFICERS AT THE FORT ETC. THIS CONTAINED NO RELEVANT INFORMATION TO THIS PROJECT. INFORMATION FROM QUIRK'S PAPER WAS NOT ABSTRACTED SINCE IT CONTAINS SECONDARY INFORMATION AND PRIMARY SOURCES ARE AEIQC BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES.
- **** REFN 03479 924930
KEYW GENERAL, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST U/A ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILES, CARL BEN EIELSON FOLDER. THERE IS ONLY ONE FOLDER FOR THIS REFERENCE NUMBER. THERE ARE NO DIARIES OR PERSONAL PAPERS OF EIELSON'S. FOLDER CONSISTS MOSTLY OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS CONCERNING THE SEARCH FOR EIELSON WHEN HIS PLANE WENT DOWN IN 1929. COPIES OF "PASSENGER AND EXPRESS RATES" FOR ALASKAN AIRWAYS, INC IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. ONE RATE SCHEDULE IS NOT DATED, THE OTHER IS DATED JULY 1, 1930. THERE IS A PROSPECTUS FOR A PROPOSED BID ON A MAIL CONTRACT, TO BE FLOWN BY EIELSON, DATED 1924.
- **** REFN 03481 866877
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "THE ESQUIMAUX", MONTHLY JOURNAL 1866-1877 (1 FOLDER) (2 ISSUES) MONTHLY JOURNAL. THE "ESQUIMAUX" IS LOCATED

IN THE USA ARCHIVES J.J. HARRINGTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. IT WAS PUBLISHED EACH MONTH AND IS DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION IN AND AROUND LYBBSVILLE. (PORT CLARENCE, RA) IT IS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN FOR ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

**** REFN 03484

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03494 929930

LUPR 21 31 34 35

KEYW GENERAL

ABST WILL JAMES DIARY 1929-30 (MINING AND PROSPECTING) (1 FOLDER) A STORY OF A LONE PROSPECTOR'S LIFE ON AND NEAR SEVERAL CREEKS AND RIVERS. UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES VERTICAL FILE

**** REFN 03496 927

ABST FIVE MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KWINIUK DAILY AND SEASONAL TIMING AND MAGNITUDES OF SALMON RUNS WAS DETERMINED. (TABLE 1) YESIS IN 1971.

**** REFN 03496 A 904957

LUPR 60 50 40 30 20

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST SAN JOHNSON COMPILED A TYPED REPORT ON ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA, 1904-1957. UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE. HE TOOK HIS INFORMATION FROM REPORTS BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, TERRITORIAL HIGHWAY, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ON FILE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, STATE OF ALASKA. HE STATES THAT CONGRESS AUTHORIZED A SURVEY OF A FAIRBANKS-NOME MAIL AND PACK TRAIL IN 1906. THIS IS THE SAME ROUTE WHICH THE ARMY SURVEYED IN 1942-43 AND WHICH HAS BEEN ABSTRACTED ELSEWHERE A SPECIAL REPORT ON NOME-SHELTON-KUGRUK RIVER-KIWALIK, 1921, RECOMMENDED AN IMPROVEMENT OF A WINTER TRAIL TO SUMMER STANDARD, INCLUDING BRIDGES FROM DAHL TO INHACHUK AND A TRAMWAY FROM INHACHUK TO CANDLE CREEK IN ORDER TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION FOR COAL DEPOSITS ON THE KUGRUK RIVER, CHICAGO CREEK AND KIEHALIK MINING DISTRICT. (P15) FROM A 1927 TELLER-SHISHMARIF RECONNAISSANCE, "THE EAR MOUNTAIN ROUTE IS DIRECT, 70 MILES DISTANT, AND IS TRAVELED SLIGHTLY (OPPOSED TO AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE, NOT TO EXCEED 1/4 OF THE DISTANCE AND TRAVERSES A RATHER BARREN AND HILLY COUNTRY WITH VERY FEW WILLOWS." (P18) "THE TELLER-EAR MOUNTAIN ROUTE AS FAR AS KNOWN WOULD SERVE NO MINERS AND HAS NO IGLOOS OR CABINS ENROUTE." (P18) THE MATERIAL IN THIS BOOK IS A COLLECTION OF DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE ORIGINAL REPORTS. THE FIRST SECTION ON RECONNAISSANCE TRIPS PRE-1928, WERE DEVOTED TO WINTER TRAILS USED BY MAILS AND WERE SELECTED TO GIVE A GENERAL OVERALL COVERAGE, NOT A COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION, OF WORK DONE ON THE WINTER TRAILS DURING THIS EARLY PERIOD. THIS MANUSCRIPT WAS LATER PUBLISHED BY THE ALASKA DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS, "FIFTY YEARS OF HIGHWAYS", WITH COAUTHORS SAN JOHNSON, GRACE EDMAN AND ALICE HUDSON, 1960.

**** REFN 03496 B 904957

LUPR 60 50 30 20 40

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST FROM A 1904 SURVEY OF VALDEZ-EAGLE TRAIL. THE MONTH... IN SUMMER THE MAIL IS CARRIED ON A PACK HORSE AND IS RELAYED 5 TIMES IN THE NEARLY 500 MILES. IN THE WINTER IT IS CARRIED ON SLEDS HAULED BY DOGS AND SOMETIMES IT IS HAULED BY MEN. THERE IS ALSO A WINTER MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN VALDEZ AND FAIRBANKS, WHICH FOLLOWS ALONG THIS TRAIL AS FAR AS GULKANA RIVER. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN VALDEZ AND EAGLE BY MILITARY TRAIL IS 412 MILES, BY MAIL ROUTE IT IS LONGER." (P9) THE NOME LOCAL ROADS ARE ALL USABLE BY AUTOMOBILES IN DRY WEATHER. THE NOME-COUNCIL ROAD IS FAIR FOR AUTOMOBILES AS FAR AS EAST FORK, BEYOND THIS POINT IT FOLLOWS THE RIVER BEDS, IN PART, AND IS PASSABLE FOR HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES ONLY. THE NOME-SHELTON TRAMWAY IS PASSABLE THROUGHOUT FOR DOG CARS AND GASOLINE SPEEDERS. FROM NOME TO LITTLE CREEK, MILE 5, IT IS SUITABLE FOR 10 TONS LOADS, AND TO SHERRETTE CREEK, MILE 60 FOR 4 TONS LOADS." (PP57-58)

**** REFN 03502

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03506

KEYW NONE

ABST PHOTOGRAPHS OF ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, MAP OF ALASKA 1917 (1 FOLDER) MARCUS MORRIS, UA ARCHIVES. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03518 926

LUPR 35 32 31 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A DIARY KEPT BY JESS RUST FROM MAY-SEPT 1926 ON A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY WITH OLAUS MURIE, HIS WIFE MARTY AND THEIR BABY. THEY LEFT FAIRBANKS ON THE CHENA SLOUGH TO THE TANANA AND TRAVELED DOWN THE TANANA TO THE YUKON. THIS WAS DONE WITH A BOAT TOWING A SCOW. THEY WENT UP THE YUKON TO FORT YUKON AND FROM THERE TRAVELED UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO OLD CROW RIVER. THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO BAND BIRDS ON THE OLD CROW RIVER, SO MOST OF THE JOURNEY WAS SPENT THERE. THE RETURN TRIP WAS THE SAME EXCEPT HE SOLD HIS SCOW AT TANANA AND TOOK THE STEAMER TO NENANA. AT NENANA THEY GOT ON THE TRAIN FOR THE TRIP HOME TO FAIRBANKS. DOCUMENT IS FROM THE U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE, UNDER JESS RUST.

**** REFN 03541 942959

LUPR 43 52 22 32 35

KEYW GENERAL

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, KENNETH L COHEN COLLECTION BOX 1. THIS BOX CONTAINS DIARIES COVERING THE DATES MARCH 14, 1942 TO MAY 25, 1946. MOST OF THE ENTRIES CONCERN COHEN'S EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES, PEOPLE HE VISITED AND DAILY WEATHER REPORTS AT KING COVE. THE INFORMATION IS TOTALLY USELESS TO THIS PROJECT. BOX 2: OCT 24, 1946 TO DEC 20, 1949 MORE OF THE SAME. BOX 3: DEC 21, 1949-JAN 8, 1952. COHENS ARE LIVING AT PORT GRAHAM NOW BUT ENTRIES ARE STILL USELESS. BOX 4: JAN 9, 1952 TO OCT 8, 1954 SAME AS BOX 3. BOX 5: OCT 9, 1954 TO JAN 15, 1958 KENNETH AND ROSE COHEN LIVING AT SHAKTOOLIE THEN KALTAG. OCT 15, 1955 DETAILS OF A TRIP IN THE YUKON RIVER FROM KALTAG AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED DUE TO FLOATING ICE AND ICE ON THE BOAT. MAY 10, 1956 BREAKUP OF YUKON RIVER AT KALTAG. IN GENERAL INFORMATION IS STILL IRRELEVANT TO THIS PROJECT. BOX 6: JAN 16, 1958 TO MAR 25, 1961. ON MAY 14, 1958 ICE MOVED IN YUKON RIVER AT KALTAG. ICE MOVED ON MAY 16, 1959. ON JULY 6, 1959 THE COHENS ARRIVED IN TANACROSS BY BUS. COHEN WAS PROMOTED AND MOVED TO FAIRBANKS ON DEC 12, 1959. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION IN THIS BOX EXCEPT FOR TANANA RIVER SHEET. DIARIES AFTER 1959 (TO MAR 25, 1961) IN THIS BOX WERE NOT LOOKED AT SINCE COHEN WAS IN FAIRBANKS OR OUTSIDE OF ALASKA.

**** REFN 03548 00001 920924

LUPR 21 33 34 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES OLAUS J MURIE PAPERS, BOX 1: 1920-1946. ALTHOUGH DATED TO 1946, THE MATERIAL IN BOX 1 IS ACTUALLY FOR THE YRS 1920-1924. BOX 1 CONTAINS DETAILED NOTES ON STUDIES IN THE FOLLOWING WATERSHEDS: ALATNA RIVER, CHATANIKA RIVER, CHENA RIVER, CIRCLE DISTRICT, DELTA RIVER, FORTY MILE REGION, HOOPER BAY, KETCHUMSTOCK, AND KOKRINES. DR MURIE CONDUCTED FIELDWORK FOR HIS WORK IN BIOLOGY.

**** REFN 03548 00002 920924

LUPR 32 33 34 35 41 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS J MURIE PAPERS, BOX 2: 1920-1946. PAPERS ACTUALLY CONTAIN MATERIALS DATED TO 1924. MURIE WAS A BIOLOGIST IN THE EMPLOY OF THE U S GOVERNMENT BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPT OF INTERIOR. BOX 2 HAS FOLDERS OF INFORMATION ON SEVERAL RIVERS INCLUDING THE KOYUKUK, KUSKOKWIK, MELOZI, UPPER NENANA, ROBERTSON, SALCHA SLOUGH, SAVAGE, SKHENTNA, TANANA, TOKLAT RIVER.

**** REFN 03548 00003 920946

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4460

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES OLAUS J MURIE COLLECTION, BOX 4. BOX 4 CONTAINS PAPERS FROM 1920-1946. IT IS REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

**** REFN 03548 00004

KEYH NONE

ABST U/A ARCHIVES MURIE COLLECTION BOX 5 NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. CORRESPONDENCE.

**** REFN 03549 902920

LUPR 34 36 35 53

KEYH GENERAL

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLECTION 1879-1936 1 REEL MICROFILM. THIS ENTRY CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF MITCHELL'S MANUSCRIPT, "THE OPENING OF ALASKA" AND "ALASKAN EXPEDITION" 1920. RELEVANT INFORMATION FROM "THE OPENING OF ALASKA" CONCERNS THE BUILDING OF THE TELEGRAPH LINE DOWN THE GOOD PASTURE RIVER AND EXPLORATIONS OF THIS AREA AND TANANA VALLEY STARTING IN 1902. "ALASKAN EXPEDITION" COVERS THE 1920 FLIGHT OF 5 OH-4-B PLANES FROM NEW YORK TO NOME.

**** REFN 03556 966972

LUPR 22 21

KEYH GENERAL

ABST THE LAUREL L BLAND COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES CONSISTS OF MANUSCRIPTS, REPORTS, FIELD NOTES, PHOTOS AND PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE ON A PROJECT WHICH RESEARCHED HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES ON SEWARD PENINSULA FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESERVING THEM AND MAKING THEM AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IT WAS CALLED THE IMURUK BASIN PROJECT AND HAD AS EMPHASIS THE ESKIMO COMMUNITIES AND SITES ALTHOUGH SOME ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO NOME, COUNCIL AND HAYCOCK. SUFFIX NO 1 IS A BOX OF SLIDES ON NOME AND THE SEA COAST, SUFFIX NO 2 IS A GROUP OF 8 SLIDES ON THE IMURUK BASIN. SUFFIX NO 3 IS A MANILA FOLDER CONTAINING A XEROX COPY OF THE MEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION ARCTIC NATIVE BROTHERHOOD FROM OCT, 1899 TO AUG, 1903. ALSO INCLUDED ARE EXAMPLES OF ESKIMO PICTOGRAPH, WHICH ILLITERATES DREW IN ORDER TO "READ" BIBLICAL PASSAGES, LITURGY, HYMNS. SUFFIX NO 4 IS A MANUSCRIPT "THE CARELESS BOY", A FICTION BOOK WRITTEN BY LAUREL L BLAND AND ILLUSTRATED BY PETER KAKARUK. SUFFIX NO 5 IS A MANUSCRIPT OF "THE NORTHERN ESKIMOS OF ALASKA: A SOURCEBOOK" BY LAUREL L BLAND. THIS IS A TYPED VERSION OF LECTURE NOTES FOR CLASSES WHICH COMBINED SOME FIELD OBSERVATIONS, FILMS AND A VERY SMALL, GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. SUFFIX NO 6 IS A PAMPHLET BY BILL VAUGHN ENTITLED "NATIVE/NON-NATIVE COMMUNICATION: CREATING A TWO-WAY FLOW". SUFFIX NO 7 IS THE HEART OF THE COLLECTION. 23 INDIVIDUAL FILES ON COMMUNITIES WERE CONSTRUCTED FROM FIELD NOTES. THEY CONTAINED SLIDES OF THE AREA. THESE SLIDES WERE ORIGINALLY KEPT IN A PACKET AT THE BACK OF THE FILE BUT FOR SAFETY'S SAKE WERE PUT IN A BOX. THE SLIDES HAVE BEEN TREATED AS PART OF THE FILE. SUFFIX NO 8 IS A REPRINT OF DOROTHY JEAN RAY'S "PICTOGRAPHS NEAR BERING STRAIT ALASKA", POLAR NOTES NO VI, JUNE, 1966. SUFFIX NO 9 AN ARTICLE BY THE SAME AUTHOR, "ROCK PAINTINGS ON THE TUKSUK", ALASKA SPORTSMAN, AUG, 1967. SUFFIX NO 10 IS A REPRINT OF REV LEE H LUEBKE, "MARY'S IGLOO", ALASKA SPORTSMAN, AUG 1967, PP35-37. SUFFIX NO 11 IS A REPORT ON PHASE III: IMURUK BASIN PROJECT. THIS CONTAINS STATUS REPORTS TO FUND GRANTERS, CORRESPONDENCE, PROPOSALS FOR NEW PROJECTS. THIS IS BOX 62, RESTRICTED USE. THE PROJECT RAN FROM 1970 TO 1972.

**** REFN 03556 00001 953954

KEYH GENERAL

ABST IN THE LAUREL L BLAND COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES BOX 62, ONE BOX, RESTRICTED USE IS A COLLECTION OF SLIDES WITH TYPED INDEX. IN 1953-1954 THE PHOTOS WERE TAKEN. THIS HAS BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO 1.

**** REFN 03556 00002

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. SUFFIX NO 2 IS A GROUP OF SLIDES ON THE IMURUK BASIN, 8 IN TOTAL FROM THE LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, RESTRICTED USE, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4461

**** REFN 03556 00003
KEYW NONE
ABST FROM THE LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 3 IS A MANILA FOLDER CONTAINING A XEROX COPY OF THE MEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE ARCTIC NATIVE BROTHERHOOD, A RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION, FROM OCT, 1899 TO AUG, 1903. ALSO INCLUDED ARE EXAMPLES OF ESKIMO PICTOGRAPHS, WHICH ILLITERATES DREW IN ORDER TO "READ" BIBLICAL PASSAGES, LITURGY, HYMNS. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03556 00004
KEYW NONE
ABST FROM THE LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 4 IS A MANUSCRIPT, "THE CARELESS BOY", A FICTION BOOK WRITTEN BY LAUREL L. BLAND, ILLUSTRATED BY PETER KAKARUK. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03556 00005
KEYW NONE
ABST FROM THE LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 5 IS A MANUSCRIPT "THE NORTHERN ESKIMOS OF ALASKA: A SOURCEBOOK", BY LAUREL L. BLAND. THIS IS A TYPED VERSION OF LECTURE NOTES FOR CLASSES, WHICH COMBINED SOME FIELD OBSERVATIONS, FILMS AND A VERY SMALL GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE ENTIRE WORK IS VERY GENERAL. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03556 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST FROM THE LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 6 IS A PAMPHLET BY BILL VAUDRIN ENTITLED "NATIVE/NON-NATIVE COMMUNICATION: CREATING A TWO-WAY FLOW": NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03556 00007 867
KEYW GENERAL
ABST FROM LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 7 IS ASSIGNED TO A COLLECTION OF 23 FILES WITH SLIDES COMPOSED FROM FIELD NOTES. THE SLIDES WERE ORIGINALLY PLACED IN ENVELOPES IN THE BACK OF EACH FILE BUT HAVE BEEN REMOVED, CLASSIFIED AND STORED IN A BOX ACCOMPANYING THE FILES. WHEN REFERRING TO ANCIENT SITES OR ANCIENT USAGES 1867 WAS THE DATE SELECTED AS A BEGINNING DATE.

**** REFN 03556 00008
KEYW NONE
ABST FROM LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, SUFFIX NO 8 IS A REPRINT OF DOROTHY JEAN RAY'S ARTICLE, "PICTOGRAPHS NEAR BERING STRAIT ALASKA", POLAR NOTES, NO VI, JUNE, 1966. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03556 00009
KEYW NONE
ABST FROM LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 9 IS DOROTHY JEAN RAY'S ARTICLE, "PAINTINGS ON THE TUKSUK", ALASKA SPORTSMAN, AUG., 1967. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03556 00010 967
LUPR 20
KEYW GENERAL
ABST FROM LAUREL L. BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 10 IS A REPRINT OF REV LEE H LUEBKE, "MARY'S IGLOO", ALASKA SPORTSMAN, AUG 1967, PP35-37.

**** REFN 03556 00011 973
LUPR 20

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4462

KEYW GENERAL
ABST FROM LAUREL L BLAND COLLECTION, BOX 62, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, RESTRICTED USE, SUFFIX NO 11 IS A REPORT ON PHASE III: IMURUK BASIN PROJECT. THIS CONTAINS STATUS REPORTS TO THE FUNDING AGENCY, CORRESPONDENCE AND PROPOSALS FOR NEW PROJECTS. IT WAS COMPILED IN 1973.

**** REFN 03562 914918
STOR 1602
LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE HANS J CHRISTENSEN PHOTO COLLECTION OF 298 PHOTOS IN 2 BOXES FOCUSES PRIMARILY ON THE ESKIMOS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA, ESPECIALLY REINDEER HERDING AND SECONDARILY ON THE MINING AROUND TELLER AND TIN CITY FROM 1914 TO 1918. UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES.

**** REFN 03564
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03601
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. (CONTAINS MANUSCRIPTS OF STUCK'S BOOKS.)

**** REFN 03610 934
LUPR 31 32 33 34 36
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST U.S. ARCHIVES. "YUKON AND KOYUKUK RIVERS OF SUMMERTIME ALASKA", 1934. DIARY OF ELIZABETH HAYES (MRS. GEORGE W. GODDARD) THIS IS A DAY TO DAY JOURNAL OF MRS GODDARD'S TRIP ALONG THE YUKON, KOYUKUK AND TANANA RIVERS IN THE SUMMER OF 1934. (1 BOX) CONTAINS ONLY ONE DIARY, TYPED AND ABOUT 100 PAGES. THE DATE, 1934, WILL BE USED ON ALL SHEETS FOR BEGINNING DATE.

**** REFN 03613 00004 908913
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST JAMES GEOGHEGAN WROTE HIS MEMOIRS, WHICH ARE A COLLECTION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, ARE IN 5 FOLDERS. FOLDERS 4 AND 5 BECAUSE THEY TREAT THE SAME GEOLOGICAL AREA AND TIME SPAN HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED SUFFIX NO 4 INCLUDED IN THE SUFFIX NO 4 IS A DIAGRAM OF DONNELLY ROADHOUSE AND DELIA RIVER WITH WINTER BRIDGES, SUMMER FERRIES, DIMENSIONS, ETC. THE ROADHOUSE WAS WASHED AWAY IN 1914. "THE SHORT STREAMS, 15 OR 30 HIG, WHICH DON'T RUN BACK TO THE GLACIERS HAVE NICE CLEAR WATER, AND FISH BUT HAVE THE HABIT OF SINKING INTO THEIR GRAVEL BOTTOM FOR A MILE OR MORE." (P33) APPLIES TO THE TANANA VALLEY ABOVE FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 03619 00001 901
STOR 1603
LUPR 36
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST UNIVERSITY ALASKA ARCHIVES FARNSWORTH COLLECTION BOX 1 FOLDER 8 1901 THIS LETTER DATED APRIL 27, 1901 DESCRIBES A TRIP MADE BY C. S. FARNSWORTH IN 1901 IN COMPLIANCE WITH POST ORDERS NO 19 FOR SELECTING A ROUTE FOR TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION. THE CREEKS IN THIS REGION OF THE FORTY MILE RIVER ARE DESCRIBED AS BEING EASILY FORDABLE EXCEPT AFTER HEAVY RAINS AND FEATURE GRAVELLY BOTTOMS (P31).

**** REFN 03623 00001 961
KEYW GENERAL, MAP
ABST U/A ARCHIVES THE COLLECTION OF E MCCrackEN PAPERS CONTAINS (TWO BOXES) ONE FOLDER ON ALASKA TRAVEL, FOLDERS, PICTURES, NEWSPAPERS AND A MAP OF CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS, ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA FOR THE 1961 SEASON. (MAP ENCLOSED SHOWS MOST OF THE WAYSIDES ALONG THE MAJOR HIGHWAYS OF INTERIOR, SOUTH CENTRAL,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4463

AND SE AREAS. (BOX 3) IT ALSO CONTAINS A PICTURE OF TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD SCHELDUE AND STOPS ON RAILROAD AT SEVERAL CREEKS.

**** REFN 03623 00002
KEYW NONE
ABST (BOX 5) NO PERTINENT INFORMATION (PIPE ORGANS)

**** REFN 03632 897940.
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FORESTRY, MINING
ABST THIS BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY CONSISTED OF 5 BOXES IN THE U OF A ARCHIVES. BOX 1-3 WERE DIARIES KEPT BY GEORGE PILCHER FROM 1897-1940. BOX 4 WAS A ZEROX COPY AND BOX 5 CONTAINED NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS OF STORIES HE WROTE WHILE ON THE YUKON. DURING HIS STAY ON THE YUKON HE SPENT THE FIRST YEARS AS A LOG CORDER FOR STEAMERS AND THEN ADDED TRADING TO HIS LINE OF WORK. HE TOOK NUMEROUS TRIPS TO ST MICHAEL AND PURCHASED HIS OWN STEAMER "HERBERT" WHEN HE BEGAN TRADING AS A LIVELIHOOD. HE SPENT SOME TIME PROSPECTING THE INNOKO AREA DURING THE GOLD RUSH THERE AND LATER HE MOVED THERE TO TRADE FOR A COUPLE YEARS. AROUND 1914 HE MOVED TO ELEPHANT CREEK ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION WHERE HE MINED FOR GOLD UNTIL 1940 WHEN HIS DIARIES CEASE. BECAUSE HE MOVED AROUND A LOT WHILE ON THE INNOKO AND IN THE ELEPHANT CREEK AREA, THE CREEKS IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE REFERRED TO WHEN HE NOTES PEOPLE RETURNING FROM THEM OR COMING BY HIS PLACE FROM THEM. PILCHER'S TRAFFIC TO THESE CREEKS IS RECORDED FROM THE AREA IN WHICH HE LIVES OR HIS HOME BASE. FOR EXAMPLE: IF HE IS LIVING AT ELEPHANT I RECORD TRAFFIC TO ANOTHER CREEK OR FROM ANOTHER CREEK ON SPECIFIC WATER BODY SHEETS, BUT NOT ON THE ELEPHANT CREEK SHEET. FREEZE-UP AND BREAK-UP TIMES ON THE YUKON WERE NOT PUT ON STORET FORMS AS HIS EXACT LOCATION OF RECORDING CANNOT BE DEFINITELY PINPOINTED AND SOME OF THE INFORMATION WAS HERESAY.

**** REFN 03632 00001 898
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY
ABST DIARIES OF GEORGE PILCHER 1898-1933. U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES; COLLEGE; 3 BOXES. BOX 1-DIARY JAN 1898-SEPT 30, 1906. FIRST TRIP TO ALASKA HE LEFT SEATTLE MAY 1898 ARRIVED IN ST MICHAEL JUNE 16, 1898. DIARY 1 COVERS HIS TRIP UP THE YUKON TO RUSSIAN MISSION WHERE HE BUILT A CABIN AND CORDED WOOD FOR SALE TO STEAMERS. HIS TRIP WAS BY BOAT. HIS EXACT LOCATION WAS NOT DETERMINED. HE ONLY STATES 12-14 MI ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION. HE SETTLED FOR THE WINTER.

**** REFN 03632 00002 898899
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY
ABST BOX 1, DIARY #2, DEC 1-1898--DEC 31, 1899, U OF A ARCHIVES, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION. PILCHER IS LOCATED 12-14 MI ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION CORDING WOOD FOR STEAMERS WITH THE AID OF A SLED.

**** REFN 03632 00003 900901
LUPR 31 41 35
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY
ABST BOX 1, DIARY NO 3, JAN 1, 1900-OCT 31, 1901, U OF A ARCHIVES GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION. PILCHER IS LOCATED SOMEPLACE ABOVE RUSSIAN MISSION. THE EXACT LOCATION IS NOT DETERMINED "BREEZY POINT". PILCHER IS STILL CORDING WOOD FOR STEAMERS, BUT ALSO TRADING. HE PURCHASED A STEAMER "ST JOSEPH" IN WHICH HE MAKES TRIPS ON THE RIVER.

**** REFN 03632 00004 901903
LUPR 31 41 22
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY
ABST DIARY NO 4, BOX 1, NOV 1, 1901-OCT 31, 1903, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER WAS LOCATED AT AUKACHAKIMUTE. (I COULD NOT LOCATE THIS; IT MUST BE SOMEPLACE BETWEEN RUSSIAN MISSION AND PIANUTE.) HE IS STILL LOG CUTTING AND TRADING.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4464

- **** REFN 03632 00005 903905
LUPR 31 22 41
KEYW GENERAL, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY
ABST DIARY NO 5, BOX 1, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES NOV 1, 1903-JUNE 30, 1905. PILCHER IS 50 MI BELOW RUSSIAN MISSION AND IS STILL CUTTING WOOD FOR STEAMERS AND TRADING, BUT DOING MORE TRADING.
- **** REFN 03632 00006 905906
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 1, DIARY NO 6, JULY 1, 1905-SEPT 30, 1906, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS STILL 50 MI BELOW RUSSIAN MISSION AND IS LOG CUTTING BUT MOSTLY TRADING.
- **** REFN 03632 00007 906907
LUPR 31 41
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 7, OCT 1, 1906-JUNE 9, 1907, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER MOVES FROM EKOKHUKMIUTE TO EKOQMIUTE (I WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE THIS PLACE). HE'S SOME PLACE SOUTH OF RUSSIAN MISSION BETWEEN EKOKHUKMIUTE AND EKOQMIUTE. HE IS TRADING. HE TOOK A TRIP UP THE INNOKO TO CHECK GOLD PROSPECTS.
- **** REFN 03632 00008 907908
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX NO 2, DIARY NO 8, JUNE 10, 1907-JAN 27, 1908, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. "STAMPEDE VOLUME" PILCHER MOVED HIS LOCALE TO INNOKO RIVER NEAR SHAGELUK WHERE HE WAS A TRADER, BUT MOSTLY HE PROSPECTED AND MADE GOLD CLAIMS ON VARIOUS CREEKS.
- **** REFN 03632 00009 908
LUPR 31 41
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY
ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 8, FEB 1-DEC 31, 1908, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER WAS IN JAIL FROM FEB-APRIL, 1908 AT ST MIKE. HE THEN WENT TO NONE FOR TRAIL AND ON RELEASE RODE A BIKE TO HOME ON THE YUKON, WHERE HE RESUMED HIS ROLE AS TRADER AND CORDING WOOD. PILCHER IS STILL LOCATED SOUTH OF RUSSIAN MISSION BUT BETWEEN THERE AND ANDREAFSKY.
- **** REFN 03632 00010 909910
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 10, JAN 1, 1909-JUNE 30, 1910, U OF A ARCHIVES GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION. GEORGE PILCHER IS BACK ON YUKON SOMEPLACE BETWEEN ANDREAFSKY AND RUSSIAN MISSION-EKOKQMIUT. HE IS A TRADER AND SELLING CORD WOOD.
- **** REFN 03632 00011 910911
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 11, JULY 1, 1910-SEPT 30, 1911, U OF A ARCHIVES GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION. PILCHER IS LOCATED ON YUKON CUTTING WOOD AND TRADING BUT MOVED TO SHAGELUK ON THE INNOKO IN OCT 1910, WHERE HE TRADED.
- **** REFN 03632 00012 911912
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 12, OCT 1, 1911, MAY 31, 1912, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS TRADER ON THE INNOKO BUT MAKES FREQUENT TRIPS TO YUKON.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4465

**** REFN 03632 00013 912913
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 2, DIARY NO 13, JUNE 1, 1912-MAR 13, 1913, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS LIVING ON THE INNOKO NEAR SHAGELUK AND IS A TRADER.

**** REFN 03632 00014 913914
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 14, APRIL 1, 1913-MAY 31, 1914, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS STILL ON THE INNOKO AS A TRADER BUT MOVED TO ELEPHANT CREEK OFF THE YUKON NOV. 1913. (NEAR MARSHALL)

**** REFN 03632 00015 914915
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MINING
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 15, JUNE 1, 1914-OCT 31, 1915, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES PILCHER IS LOCATED ON ELEPHANT CREEK AND IS MINING. HE MAKES FREQUENT TRIPS TO MARSHALL ON THE YUKON AND OTHER PLACES.

**** REFN 03632 00016 915917
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 16, NOV 1, 1915-MAR 31, 1917, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS LOCATED AT ELEPHANT CREEK, MINING HIS CLAIMS, HE MAKES FREQUENT TRIPS TO THE YUKON AND OTHER CREEKS.

**** REFN 03632 00017 917919
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MINING
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 17, APRIL 1, 1917-OCT 31, 1919, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS STILL MINING ON ELEPHANT CREEK.

**** REFN 03632 00018 919922
LUPR 31 22
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 18, NOV 1, 1919-MAR 31, 1922 GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS MINING ON ELEPHANT CREEK.

**** REFN 03632 00019 922929
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 19, APRIL 1, 1922-MAR 31, 1929, U OF A ARCHIVES GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION. PILCHER IS MINING AT ELEPHANT CREEK.

**** REFN 03632 00020 929931
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 20, APRIL 1, 1929-MAR 31, 1931, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS LOCATED AT ELEPHANT CREEK, MINING.

**** REFN 03632 00021 931933
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 21, APRIL 1, 1931-MAR 31, 1933, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES. PILCHER IS STILL MINING ON ELEPHANT CREEK.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4466

- **** REFN 03632 00022 933940
LUPR 31
KEYH GENERAL, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST BOX 3, DIARY NO 22, APRIL 1, 1933-DEC 31, 1940, GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES, PILCHER IS MINING ON ELEPHANT CREEK BUT SPENDS SOME TIME AT DISAPPOINTMENT. IN THE LATTER YEARS HE BEGINS TO SPEND MORE TIME AT MARSHALL AND LIVES THERE DURING THE WINTER.
- **** REFN 03632 00023 897940
LUPR 31
KEYH GENERAL
ABST BOX 4 AND BOX 5 GEORGE PILCHER COLLECTION, U OF A ARCHIVES CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. BOX 4 IS A ZEROX COPY OF DIARIES, BOX 5 IS NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS OF ARTICLES PILCHER WROTE WHILE ON THE YUKON 1897-1940.
- **** REFN 03660 952953
LUPR 13 34
KEYH GENERAL, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
ABST "NORTHEAST ARCTIC: THE LAST GREAT WILDERNESS" IS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CORNER OF ALASKA AND THE NW CORNER OF CANADA, WRITTEN BY GEORGE L. COLLINS WITH PHOTOGRAPHS BY LOWELL SUMNER. (P13) THE ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN VOL 38, 1953. THE ARTICLE INCLUDES INFORMATION GATHERED IN THE SUMMER OF 1952 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NAVY'S ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY. (P14-17) THE ARTICLE MENTIONS THAT MOST OF THE RIVERS ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE BROOKS RANGE HAVE A "DISTINCTLY SERPENTINE FORM" WITH WILLOW ALONG THE BANKS. (P16) THE STREAMS IN THE AREA ARE OFTEN SILT-LADEN. (P16) THERE ARE "PATCHES OF CREEPING JUNIPER AND SPRUCE IN THE MIDDLE ELEVATIONS" AND SCATTERED GROUPS OF BALSAM POPLAR. (P16) IN CONTRAST TO THE ALMOST TREELESS N SLOPE, THE S SLOPE HAS HEAVIER VEGETATION WITH GOOD STANDS OF SPRUCE. (P17) THE ARCTIC COAST IS A LOW, FLAT PLAIN. (P20) SOME METALLIC MINERALS ARE KNOWN TO BE IN THE AREA. (P22) "AIR TRANSPORTATION INTO THIS UNINHABITED AREA SO FAR HAS BEEN LIMITED BY THE COMPARATIVE SCARCITY OF NATURAL LANDING AREAS SUCH AS LAKES, QUIET STRETCHES OF RIVER, AND GRAVEL BARS NEAR ONE'S OBJECTIVES." (P29) SOME PRIVATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES ARE USING PLANES AND FOLBOATS TO TRAVEL DEEPER INTO THE INTERIOR. (P25) IT IS MENTIONED THAT IT IS EXPENSIVE BUT FEASIBLE TO FLY GROUPS AND THEIR BOATS INTO THE WILDERNESS AND CONTINUE TO SUPPLY THEM BY AIR. (P25) A MAP OF THE STUDY AREA SHOWING THE BRAIDED STREAMS AND NORTHERN LIMITS OF THE WOODED AREAS IS INCLUDED.
- **** REFN 03670
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 03681 950953
STOR 1601
LUPR 12
KEYH GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
ABST "EVIDENCE OF EARLY TUNDRA CULTURES IN NORTHERN ALASKA" WAS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM IRVING AND APPEARED IN THE MAY, 1953 ISSUE OF "ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF AK." MATERIAL FOR THE REPORT WAS COLLECTED DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1950 AND 1951. DURING A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY IN PARTS OF THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS.
- **** REFN 03737 884963
KEYH GENERAL, TIDE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, RIVER
CHANNEL, LAKE, VEGETATION, RIVER
ABST "RECONNAISSANCE OF BEACH SANDS, BRISTOL BAY, AK" IS A BUREAU OF MINES REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRISTOL BAY AREA. IT WAS WRITTEN BY ROBERT V BERRYHILL AND PRINTED IN 1963. EXTENSIVE GLACIATION HAS CREATED MOVING LARGE LAKES, THE LARGEST OF WHICH (AND IN THE STATE) IS ILIAMNA. (P6) TIDAL WATERS IN NUSHAGAK AND KVICHAK BAYS HAVE A MAXIMUM RISE OF ONLY 20 TO 21 FEET, BUT WITH LOW RIVER GRADIENTS THE TIDAL PILE UP AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH WILL RAISE THE WATER LEVEL FOR MANY MILES UPSTREAM. SOUTH OF KVICHAK BAY, THE LOWLANDS BETWEEN THE SEA AND MOUNTAINS CONSIST OF SMALL KNOLLS AND SHALLOWS CHARACTERISTIC OF GLACIAL MORAINES. WATER ACCUMULATED IN THE DEPRESSIONS HAS CREATED MANY SMALL LAKES, SWAMPS, AND MARSHES. A FEW SMALL SPRUCE GROW

ALONG THE BANKS OF RIVERS FLOWING FROM THE NORTH BUT THE REGION IS ESSENTIALLY TUNDRA. ALMOST THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE REGION REVOLVES AROUND CATCHING AND PROCESSING RED SALMON AS THEY MIGRATE TOWARD THE SPawning LAKES. (P7) AN EXPERIMENTAL CANNERY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1884. BY 1900, CANNERY OPERATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED ON ALL MAJOR RIVERS (P8) FLOAT PLANES ARE GENERALLY USED INLAND, LANDING ON BOTH LAKES, AND RIVERS. (P6) NAKNEK, IS SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF NAKNEK RIVER AND 2 OTHER FISHING COMMUNITIES ARE LOCATED ON THE TIDAL ESTUARIES OF THE EGEKIK AND UGASHIK RIVER. PILOT POINT IS LOCATED DOWNRIVER ON UGASHIK. (P3, 5)

- **** REFN 03739 947
LUPR 31 41
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, FISHING, TRAPPING, MAP
ABST "MERCURY DEPOSITS OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA" BY BURR S. WEBBER, S. C. BJORKLAND, F. A. RUTLEDGE, B. I. THOMAS AND W. S. WRIGHT. WAS PUBLISHED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF MINES IN 1947. THIS DOCUMENT DISCUSSES INVESTIGATIONS BY THE BUREAU OF MINES CONCERNING MERCURY DEPOSITS IN SOUTHWEST ALASKA. THE AUTHORS INVESTIGATE SEVEN KNOWN ZONES OF CINNABAR MINERALIZATION ALL OF WHICH ARE SITUATED WITHIN A RECTANGLE 250 MILES LONG BY 130 MILES WIDE, EXTENDING FROM LATITUDE 59 N TO 62 31 N AND FROM LONGITUDE 157 W TO 160 40 W. (P5) SLEITHUT, ON THE KUSKOKWIM, IS MIDWAY BETWEEN BETHEL AND MCGRATH. FROM JULY TO AUGUST, DURING THE SALMON RUN, THE POPULATION IS ABOUT 75 AND ABOUT HALF THAT DURING THE TRAPPING MONTHS. (P6) IN REFERENCE TO THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM VALLEY, THE AUTHOR SAYS, "TAKEN AS A WHOLE, THE AREA IS ONE OF MODERATE RELIEF, WITH LOW, ROUNDED MOUNTAINS, PLATEAUS, BROAD LOWLANDS, LAKES AND RIVERS." (P7) THERE IS A MAP INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD.
- **** REFN 03743
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 03746
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 03752 941948
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, MAP
ABST "ANTIMONY DEPOSITS IN ALASKA" BY NORMAN EBBLEY, JR. AND WILFORD S. WRIGHT OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF MINES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, IS A REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS OF ANTIMONY DEPOSITS IN ALASKA, APPARENTLY CARRIED OUT FROM 1941 TO 1943. THE REPORT, PUBLISHED IN 1948, NOTED THE HISTORY OF A NUMBER OF DEPOSITS, THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA, LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY AND THE PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE. SEVERAL MAPS WERE XEROXED AND ARE ATTACHED: FIGURE 2, A SECTIONAL MAP OF KANTISHNA DISTRICT; FIGURE 14, SHOWING THE SLANA-TOK DISTRICT; FIGURE 18, SHOWING DEPOSITS IN THE PEDRO DOME AREA; AND FIGURE 19, GIVING LOCATION OF ANTIMONY DEPOSITS IN THE ESTER DOME AREA.
- **** REFN 03772 949953
LUPR 35 52
KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, MINING
ABST A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON "NONMETALLIC DEPOSITS ACCESSIBLE TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD AS POSSIBLE SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY" BY F. A. RUTLEDGE, R. L. THORNE, W. H. KERNS, AND J. J. KULLIGAN, PRINTED IN 1953 BY THE BUREAU OF MINES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CITED INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE 1951 FIELD SEASON. INCLUDED ON P. 12 WAS A TABLE OF "PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION FROM THE AREA SERVED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD UP TO AND INCLUDING 1949." A XEROX COPY OF THE TABLE IS ATTACHED.
- **** REFN 03776 972
STOR 1605
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST TITLE OF THE DOCUMENT IS "RECONNAISSANCE OF UGASHIK BEACH SANDS, BRISTAL BAY, ALASKA". THE AUTHOR IS ARTHUR L KIMBALL, WHO IS A MINING ENGINEER WITH THE U S BUREAU OF MINES. DATE OF PUBLICATION IS JUNE 9, 1972. BUREAU OF MINES REPORT NUMBER DFR 21-72. SUBJECT OF THE DOCUMENT IS AN EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN BEACH SANDS TO DETERMINE THEIR MINERALOGICAL MAKEUP AND GOLD CONTENT. CLUDER THE HEADING OF "PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE" THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES AN AREA BOUNDED ROUGHLY BY THE COAST, BECHAROF AND UGASHIK LAKES, AND THE EGEGIK AND UGASHIK RIVERS. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND LAND FORMS IS GIVEN. CONCERNING WATER BODIES IT IS NOTED THAT SMALLER DRAINAGES ARE POORLY DEFINED AND THE STREAMS SLUGGISH. THE HUNDREDS OF LAKES ARE PROBABLY, FOR THE MOST PART, GLACIAL IN ORIGIN. BECHAROF AND UGASHIK LAKES WERE GLACIALLY SCoured AND DAMNED DURING PLEISTOCENE TIME. SOME LAKES ARE DEEP, OTHERS ARE VERY SHALLOW. THE TOPOGRAPHY IS APPARENTLY QUITE FLAT AS THE HIGHEST ELEVATION WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE SAMPLED SECTION WAS A 405-FOOT HIGH MORAINAL HILL.

**** REFN 03807 915

STOR 1602

LUPR 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST 157 TONS OF CASSITERITE (TIN) ORE WAS SHIPPED FROM THE YORK DISTRICT. PRINCIPAL CREEKS OF THE NOME DISTRICT INCLUDES LITTLE, ANVIL, DRY, BANGOR, BOULDER, CENTER, DEXTER, HASTINGS, AND HOBSON. (P27) TWO HYDRAULIC MINES WERE OPERATED ON TRIBUTARIES TO THE SOLOMON RIVER. SIX DREDGES WERE OPERATED IN THE COUNCIL DISTRICT ON OPHIR, CROOKED, NELSING, CAMP, AND ELKHORN CREEKS. (P28) THE WARM AND MYSTERY CREEK DREDGES WERE IDLE DURING 1915. ALASKA-GASTINEAU MINING CO, OPERATING LODE-GOLD MINES IN THE JUNEAU DISTRICT, DEVELOPED THE PERSEVERANCE MINE. A 12,000 FT TUNNEL WAS DRILLED FROM SHEEP CREEK TO CONNECT WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE MINE. POWER TO THE MINE WAS SUPPLIED BY SEVERAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS. A SMALL PLANT WAS LOCATED ON GOLD AND SURVEY CREEKS. ANOTHER PLANT WAS PLANNED FOR ANNEX CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO TAKU INLET. ALASKA TREADHELL GOLD MINING COMPANY OPERATED A NUMBER OF MINES ON THE NORTHEAST SIDE OF DOUGLAS ISLAND. POWER TO RUN THE MINES WAS CHIEFLY BY WATER WHEELS DRIVEN BY WATERS FROM NEARBY CREEKS BY A NETWORK OF DAMS, CANALS, DITCHES, AND PIPELINES. THE ALGONICAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OPERATED THE JULIAN MINE ON JOHNSON CREEK. IN THE COPPER RIVER DISTRICT ALASKA CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT ON NUGGET CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKULANA RIVER. DEVELOPMENT WAS CONTINUED BY THE HUBBARD ELLIOT COPPER COMPANY ON ELLIOT CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOTSINA RIVER. MOTHER LODE COPPER MINES COMPANY CONSTRUCTED A 7000 FT TRAMWAY FROM THE KENNECOTT BONANZA MINE TO THE BUNKERS ON MCCARTHY CREEK. KENAI PENINSULA: THE KENAI-ALASKA GOLD COMPANY OPERATED A GOLD DREDGE ON SIX-MILE RIVER NEAR HOPE IN 1915. A GROUP OF 16 LODE CLAIMS WAS SITUATED NEAR THE HEAD OF FISH HOOK CREEK 35 MI FROM KNIK. THE GOLD BULLION MINE IS A LODE LOCATED BETWEEN CRAGIE AND WILLOW CREEK. (P44) FROM: THE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915. BUREAU OF MINES U S DEPARTMENT INTERIOR 1917. BULLETIN 142 PPS-62. SUMNER S SMITH.

**** REFN 03807 915917

STOR 1603

LUPR 35 20 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER

ABST SMITH, SUMNER S THE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915 BUR OF MINES U S DEPT OF INTERIOR 1917. BULLETIN 142. (PPS-62) TOLOVANA MINING DISTRICT PRODUCED \$60,000. WORTH OF PLACER GOLD IN 1915. (P5) SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF GOLD WERE REMOVED FROM THE INTERIOR AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA \$32,800,000. WORTH WAS REMOVED IN 1915. (P6) COPPER PRODUCTION FOR THE SAME REGION WAS \$86,500,000 POUNDS VALUED AT \$15,139,129. IN 1915. ABOUT \$540,000. WORTH OF SILVER WAS MINED IN 1915. PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION FOR ALASKA AS A WHOLE WAS VALUED AT \$10,480,000. IN 1915 AND 10,730,000. IN 1914. (P7) OVER 30 GOLD DREDGES WERE IN USE IN 1915. LODE GOLD PRODUCTION, PRINCIPALLY FROM THE JUNEAU AREA WAS VALUED AT \$6,070,000 IN 1915. (P7) 1915 ALASKA-WIDE TIN PRODUCTION WAS 200 TONS VALUED AT \$78,000. ANTIMONY PRODUCTION FROM FAIRBANKS PRINCIPALLY AMOUNTED TO 800 TONS VALUED AT \$74,000. IN THE YUKON BASIN REGION THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT MINING METHODS WERE DRIFT MINING AND STEAM-OPERATED PLACERS. (P22) IN REFERENCE TO LODE MINING THE CHATHAM MINE OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT WAS OPERATED FOR ANTIMONY, THE LODE HAVING AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 4 FT. ONE HUNDRED TONS OF ORE WERE SHIPPED TO SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1915. THE ORE WAS HAULED TO THE RAILROAD BY TEAM AND FROM THERE TO FAIRBANKS BY THE TANANA VALLEY RAILWAY. FROM FAIRBANKS IT WAS BARGED TO ST. MICHAEL AND FROM ST MICHAEL IT WAS LOADED ONTO STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO. (P24) IN THE

MANLEY HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT, APPROXIMATELY \$600,000 WORTH OF GOLD WAS RECOVERED IN 1915. SOME TIN PRODUCTION WAS REALIZED IN THE SAME AREA. PLACER MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON BIRCH, TRAIL, TAHARACK, SPRUCE, TENDERFOOT AND DUNCAN CREEKS. THE INNOKO DISTRICT REPORTEDLY PRODUCED \$190,000 WORTH OF GOLD IN 1915. THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING CREEKS WERE OPHIR, YANKEE, LITTLE, SPRUCE AND GAINES. THE IDITAROD DISTRICT PRODUCED \$2,050,000 WORTH OF GOLD IN 1915. DREDGES WERE OPERATED ON FLAT AND OTTER CREEKS. STEAM SCRAPER PLANTS WERE LOCATED ON OTTER, GLEN AND FLAT CREEKS. OPEN-CUT HYDRAULIC METHODS WERE CARRIED ON AT CHICKEN, FLAT, AND HAPPY CREEKS. MARSHALL DISTRICT: OPEN-CUT, GROUND SLUICING, AND PICK AND SHOVEL METHODS WERE USED IN PLACER MINING ON DISAPPOINTMENT AND WILSON CREEKS. GOLD OUTPUT FOR 1915 WAS ABOUT \$10,000. (P26) THE SEWARD PENINSULA MINES PRODUCED NEARLY 3 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD IN 1915. 157 TONS OF TIN ORE WERE MINED WITH AN ECONOMIC RETURN OF \$79,471. 132 TONS OF ANTIMONY ORE VALUED AT \$30,360. WERE ALSO MINED. GOLD DREDGES WERE LOCATED ON KOUGAROK RIVER, CAMP CREEK, AND CENTER CREEK. (P27)

**** REFN 03813 944

STOR 1603

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN "INVESTIGATION OF THE TOZINORAN CREEK TIN PLACER DEPOSITS, FORT GIBBON DISTRICT, ALASKA" BY BRUCE I THOMAS AND W S WRIGHT FOR THE BUREAU OF MINES, U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. THE INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN SEPTEMBER, 1944 ALONG TOZINORAN CREEK, SPECIFICALLY IN AN AREA ABOUT 1,000 FT LONG AND 200 FT WIDE, WITH THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING THE CASSITERITE CONTENT OF THE STREAM GRAVELS. (P1) THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST, 1948.

**** REFN 03829

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03835 970977

STOR 1603

LUPR 34 36 33

KEYH GENERAL, HUNTING, FISHING, RIVER, TRAPPING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ICE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, BREAKUP, LAKE, MAP

ABST RICHARD CAULFIELD IN HIS REPORT "SUBSISTENCE USE IN AND AROUND THE PROPOSED YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS", APRIL 1977, SUMMARIZES PAST HISTORY OF SUBSISTENCE USE ON THE YUKON RIVER AND OTHERS IN THE UPPER YUKON AREA, AND RECOUNTS PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND INTERVIEWS WITH LOCAL PEOPLE BASED ON HIS LIVING IN THE EAGLE-EAGLE VILLAGE AREA FROM SEPT 76-MAR 77. DOG TEAMS WERE WIDELY USED ON TRAPLINES. TRAPPERS USED LARGE AREAS DURING TIMES OF HIGH FUR PRICES, INCLUDING SPECIFICALLY KANDIK RIVER TO ITS HEAD, NATION TO ITS HEAD, CHARLEY RIVER, EUREKA CREEK, ANDREW CREEK FLATS, MICHIGAN, FOURTH OF JULY, WASHINGTON, COAL, AND WOODCHOPPER CREEKS. (P14) STORIES STILL CIRCULATE ABOUT HISTORIC USE ON THE RIVERS OF THE AREA. EAGLE RESIDENTS SUPPLEMENT SEASONAL LABOR WITH HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING. 50% RELYING TO A SIGNIFICANT DEGREE ON SUBSISTENCE RESOURCES (P26), MOSTLY FOR MOOSE AND BEAR. (P27) ALTHO CARIBOU WAS FAIRLY IMPORTANT TO EAGLE VILLAGE RESIDENTS (ORIGINAL NAME "KLATOLKIN"), UP TO 1970, CURRENTLY ONLY A FEW FAMILIES PRACTICE SUBSISTENCE. (P29-32) AREAS UTILIZED PAST AND PRESENT FOR HUNTING. (P32) CIRCLE RESIDENTS ARE INTERESTED IN MAINTAINING A SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE. (P34-8) PEOPLE ALONG THE YUKON ARE DESIROUS OF MAINTAINING THE OLD LIFESTYLE AND ALL ARE NON-NATIVE. INFORMATION ON GENERAL HABITS, QUANTITIES AND USES OF HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING RESOURCES ON THE YUKON RIVER, PP 43-52. DOG TEAMS HAULING SLEDS OR TOBBOGANS AND SNOWMACHINES ARE USED FOR TRAVEL ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, ALTHOUGH OVERFLOW AND OPEN WATER CAN BE EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. ESPECIALLY THE KANDIK, NATION, AND CHARLEY RIVERS OVERFLOW AT SOME POINT, AND "OPEN WATER COMMONLY OCCURS NEAR EAGLE BLUFF, THE MOUTH OF THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER, MILLER'S CAMP, MONTAUK BLUFF, THE MOUTH OF THE NATION RIVER, SAN CREEK, WOODCHOPPER CREEK, AND AT TAKOMA BLUFF". (P64) "SLEDS ARE USED PRIMARIL ON PACED TRAILS ALONG THE YUKON RIVER AND MAJOR TRIBUTARIES". (P67) BEAVER ARE TAKEN FROM SOME LAKES, COAL CREEK, BIRCH CREEK AND OTHERS, AS WELL AS MUSKRAT IN SELECTED LOCALES, SUCH AS FORD LAKE, AND LAKES NEAR THE TATONDUK, KANDIK AND CHARLEY RIVER, AND PONDS BELOW TAKOMA BLUFF, FROM TRAPS SET BELOW THE ICE. (P68-9) THREE MAPS ARE ATTACHED TO REPORT, ON OF CANADIAN PLACE NAMES, ONE OF ALASKAN PLACE NAMES, AND ONE SUBSISTENCE MAP FOR THE YUKON CHARLEY NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4470

**** REFN 03841 973974
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MAP, LAKE, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER
LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, PRESENT USAGE
ABST "THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE NOATAK RIVER BASIN, ALASKA" WAS EDITED BY S B YOUNG AND SUMMARIZED INFORMATION
OBTAINED FROM THE NOATAK BIOLOGICAL SURVEY AS OF JAN 1, 1974. DURING THE FIELD SEASON, JUNE 13-AUGUST 24, 1973,
THE 12 PARTICIPATING INVESTIGATORS TRAVELED 15,000 MILES BY LIGHT AIRCRAFT, SOME 3000 BY FOOT AND 200 BY
BOAT. DURING THE FIRST 2 WEEKS RIVERBOAT SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED BY "CHESTER BURNS OF NOATAK VILLAGE." THE
"HANSEN TRADING CO., INC OF KOTZEBUE" HANDED THE RESUPPLY OF THE FIELD PARTY. (PV) MAXSON'S AVIATION
PROVIDED AIR SUPPORT. (P218) AN ATTACHED MAP SHOWS LOCATION OF THE 9 BASE CAMPS UTILIZED DURING FIELD WORK.
(P3) DURING THE ENTIRE FIELD SEASON PRECIPITATION WAS EXTREMELY HIGH; AND DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE
SEASON THE NOATAK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WERE HIGH, TURBID, AND OFTEN OVER THE BANKS. (P12) PRESENT HUMAN
HABITATIONS IN THE STUDY AREA ARE FOUND ONLY IN THE VICINITY OF NOATAK VILLAGE AND AT A FEW CABINS AND
CAMPGROUNDS IN THE LOWER RIVER VALLEY AND DELTA REGION. (P81) WATER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN ON SOME OF THE SMALLER
LAKES AND STREAMS FROM THE SHORE, BUT MOST WERE TAKEN FROM A SMALL INFLATED BOAT. LARGER LAKES AND RIVERS
WERE SAMPLED WITH THE AID OF A FLOAT PLANE. (P161) ALSO UTILIZED WERE PLANKTON NETS, A SHORE TOW, DIP NETS,
EKMAN DREDGE, AND SEINE. A TOTAL OF 47 LAKES AND PONDS WERE STUDIED. NINE MAPS ARE ATTACHED SHOWING THE
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF THE AREA IN WHICH INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT ON FOOT AND BY BOAT NEAR EACH CAMP.

**** REFN 03847 965
LUPR 42 52 60
KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST "ALASKA TRIP" BY JAMES LLOYD IS A PORTFOLIO OF 66 PHOTOGRAPHS OF KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT, MT MCKINLEY, SITKA
AND GLACIER BAY. NOT ALL PHOTOS WERE DATED, BUT SOME WERE DEVELOPED WITH JUNE, 1965, IN THE MARGIN. PHOTOS OF
UNIDENTIFIABLE WATER BODIES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 17, 26, AND 29.

**** REFN 03849 957
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST "THE DOCUMENT, "FEASIBILITY STUDY OF PROPOSED ROUTES FROM NEAR HEALY TO MCKINLEY PARK STATION, ALASKA," WAS
WRITTEN BY BRUCE A CAMPBELL AND ALLYN BROWN IN 1957. THE REPORT COMPARES THE ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, AND
ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE SAVAGE RIVER AND NENANA CANYON ROUTES FROM HEALY TO MCKINLEY. NO PAGES NUMBERS ARE
GIVEN FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

**** REFN 03853
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03856
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 03859
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03861
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03862
KEYW NONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4471

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REF# 03865 880977
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 34

KEY# GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUKON FRONTIERS-HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY OF THE PROPOSED YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVER BY MELODY WEBB GRAUMAN, AN HISTORIAN FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THE PURPOSE OF THE HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY WAS TO RESEARCH THE HISTORY OF THE PROPOSAL AREA AND IDENTIFY HISTORIC OR CULTURAL SITES. THAT AREA CONSISTS OF APPROXIMATELY TWO MILLION ACRES ALONG THE YUKON AND CHARLEY RIVERS OF EAST-CENTRAL ALASKA. "ALTHOUGH THE STEAMBOAT CAPTURED MOST OF THE GLORY AND ALL OF THE ROMANCE OF RIVER TRAVEL, SMALLER CRAFT ALSO PLIED THE RIVER. THE YUKON POLING BOAT...ALLOWED SMALL GROUPS TO TRAVEL INEXPENSIVELY BUT WITH HARD LABOR UP RIVERS AND STREAMS THAT WERE INACCESSIBLE TO LARGE STEAMERS. THE POLING BOAT WAS A LONG, NARROW, TAPERING BOAT THAT ALLOWED TWO MEN TO CARRY A TON OF SUPPLIES UPSTREAM AT A RATE OF TEN TO TWENTY MILES A DAY. SOMETIMES MEN HAD TO "TRACK" OR DRAG IT FROM THE SHORE. EXPLORERS AND GEOLOGISTS OF THE U.S.G.S. INTRODUCED THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE. THIS CANOE COULD CARRY A HALF A TON BUT WAS LIGHT ENOUGH TO BE PORTAGED BY ONE MAN IF NECESSARY. THE POLING BOAT AND PETERBOROUGH CANOE PROVIDED THE GREATEST BULK OF TRAVEL ALONG THE SMALLER RIVERS. (P158) BOTH COSTS AND PROFITS FOR TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES AND PASSENGERS RAN HIGH. ALTHOUGH THE STEAMBOAT SEASON AVERAGED 120 DAYS, BY THE TIME THE BOILERS WERE CLEANED, CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED, WOOD PURCHASED AND LOADED, AND ALLOWANCES MADE FOR STORMS, DARKNESS, WIND, FOG, GROUNDINGS, AND MANEUVERING THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON, ONLY 50 DAYS REMAINED FOR ACTUAL TRAVEL GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OCCURRING DURING THE SUMMER ALSO CONSUMED SHIPPING DAYS. NEVERTHELESS, STEAMBOATING PAID: OUTGOING EXPENSES, COST OF STEAMBOAT \$60,000, COST OF BARGE, \$10,000, COST OF CREW-ROUND TRIP \$3,000, COST OF MEALS FOR PASSENGERS \$15,000, COST OF CORDWOOD \$13,000, TOTAL \$100,000, INCOMING PAYMENTS 300 FARES AT \$220, \$66,000, 600 TONS FREIGHT AT 5 CENTS PER LB \$60,000, 70 FARES ON DOWN TRIP \$15,000, TOTAL \$141,000. PROFIT FOR 1ST TRIP \$-41,000; PROFIT FOR SECOND TRIP \$-131,000. (P147)

**** REF# 03870
 KEY# NONE
 ABST THE LOGGING AND LUMBER INDUSTRY FILE, (1 FILE) BY THE US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REF# 03896
 KEY# NONE
 ABST "WILDLIFE REFUGES", 1 FILE COMPILED BY THE U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REF# 03900 00001 976977
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 34

KEY# GENERAL, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE YUKON-CHARLEY FILE: TRIP REPORTS INCLUDES FIELD NOTES AND TRIP REPORTS OF TRIPS BY SEVERAL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EMPLOYEES TO THE YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVER PROPOSAL AREA. THIS FILE INCLUDES AN ORIGINAL HANDWRITTEN FIELD NOTEBOOK AND A PHOTOCOPIED, HANDWRITTEN FIELD NOTEBOOK BOTH CONTAINING NOTES OF A DOGSLED TRIP IN MARCH, 1977 FROM EAGLE VILLAGE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHARLEY RIVER. INCLUDED IS A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP WITH THE TRIP ROUTE MARKED. ON THE TRIP THE FOLLOWING STREAMS WERE FOLLOWED: MISSION CREEK, COMET CREEK, NORTH FORK FOURTYMILE RIVER, SLATE CREEK, RUBY CREEK. THE PARTY ALSO DID SOME EXPLORING AROUND THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHARLEY RIVER. THERE ARE SEVERAL DOCUMENTS INCLUDED, BOTH HANDWRITTEN, PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE AND TYPED PROGRESS REPORTS THAT DISCUSS TRAVEL IN THE YUKON-CHARLEY AREA IN CONNECTION WITH RICHARD CAULFIELD'S STUDY OF SUBSISTENCE/HUMAN USE IN THE YUKON-CHARLEY AREA. MOST OF THE TRAVEL DOCUMENTED IS BY DOGSLED ON THE YUKON RIVER BUT SOME OTHER STREAMS ARE MENTIONED BRIEFLY. MUCH OF THIS MATERIAL WAS ABSTRACTED FROM HIS FINAL REPORT "SUBSISTENCE USE IN AND AROUND THE PROPOSED YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS" (REFERENCE NUMBER 03835). ALSO INCLUDED IS A TYPEWRITTEN TRIP REPORT AND A USGS MAP WITH THE ROUTE OF A TRIP TO THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER HEADWATERS IN AUG AND SEPT OF 1976 BY RICK CAULFIELD. FIELD REPORT OF YUKON-CHARLEY TRIP JULY 6-27, 1976 BY MELODY GRAUMAN, MENTIONED HIKING ALONG THE FOLLOWING CREEKS: ROCK, FLAT, EVERETT, UNCOMPAGRE, AND DEWEY. (P3) DURING THE YUKON-CHARLEY TRIP JULY 6-27, 1976, THE PARTY COVERED THE AREA FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4472

NATION RIVER TO SAN CREEK. (P1)

**** REFN 03907 00012 941
STOR 1605
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL
ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 22. ENTRY 269. BOX 656808 US FWS. CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES. SEMI-MONTHLY.
REPORTS-BRISTOL BAY 1939-51.

**** REFN 03908 00067
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03909 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03909 00018
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00004
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00005
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00012
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00014
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00017
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00018
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00028
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4473

**** REFN 03917 00029
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00032
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00033
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00036
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03917 00041
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFO

**** REFN 03923 00009
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03935 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03936 00005
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03937 866910
STOR 1612
LUPR 60 52 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST DOCUMENT RESEARCHED IS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RECORD GROUP NUMBER 23, ENTRY 22, ITEM 10 SUPERINTENDENT'S FILE 1866-1910. IT CONTAINS TWO LETTERS WRITTEN IN 1868 BY GEORGE DAVIDSON. THE FIRST LETTER WAS WRITTEN FEBRUARY 12, 1868 AND THE SECOND JUNE 17, 1868.

**** REFN 03942 888889
STOR 1604
LUPR 41
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF LETTERS RELATING TO THE ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY 1888-1889 FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RECORD GROUP NO 23. THE LETTERS ARE A SURVEY OF THE COASTAL REGIONS OF SOUTH WESTERN ALASKA INCLUDING KODIAK ISLAND AND MANY OF THE ALEUTION ISLANDS.

**** REFN 03948 00003
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03948 00004

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4474

KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 03962 958959

LUPR 21 42 52 60 53

KEYH GENERAL,CANNERY,FISHING,RIVER,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST "PROGRESS REPORT ON ALASKA FISHERY MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH, 1958", BY THE STAFF OF THE ALASKA REGION BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES. USFW SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT-FISHERIES NO 294, PUBLISHED 1959. IN 1958, SALMON RUNS INTO THE SUSITNA, NUSHAGAK AND UNALAKLET RIVERS WERE UNPRECEDENTLY HEAVY. (P2) "FLOATING CANNERIES AND FREEZERS ALL BUT DISAPPEARED FROM THE SCENE IN 1958, THEIR INTERESTS BEING FREQUENTLY CONSOLIDATED WITH SHORE PLANTS." (P2) MENTION IS MADE OF A CATALOG OF OVER 1000 SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON STREAMS BEING COMPILED BY UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON FRI. THE CATALOG WILL CONTAIN MAPS AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE STREAMS. (P8) MANY OF THE STREAMS IN THE YAKUTAT AREA ARE "GEOLOGICALLY YOUNG" AND HAVE DEVELOPED FISH RUNS WITHIN RECENT TIMES. THE RIVERS OF THE AREA HAVE NOT YET DEVELOPED ESTUARIES AND EMPTY DIRECTLY INTO THE GULF OF ALASKA. CONSEQUENTLY, ALTHOUGH THERE IS SOME TROLLING IN OFFSHORE WATERS, PRACTICALLY ALL THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY IS CONDUCTED WITH SET GILL NETS PLACED IN THE RIVERS. (P9) THE RIVERS FISHED IN THE YAKUTAT AREA INCLUDE LOST RIVER, SIJUK, AHRNKLIN, DANGEROUS, ITALIO, AKHE, ALSEK, EAST AND DOHN RIVERS. (P9) IN 1958, STREAMS ALONG BOTH THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF COOK INLET WERE SURVEYED AERIALY AND ON FOOT, WITH THE MAJOR EFFORT BEING DEVOTED TO THE SUSITNA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. IN THE COOK INLET AREA A PERSONAL USE NET FISHERY IS ALLOWED IN SOME STREAMS. (P15) SALMON ESCAPEMENTS IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA WEPE ENUMERATED FROM COUNTING TOWERS ON THE UGASHIK, EGEGIK, NAKNEK, IGUSHIK AND BRANCH RIVERS BY BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PERSONNEL, AND ON WOOD AND KVICHAK RIVERS BY BIOLOGISTS OF THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE. (P20)

**** REFN 03964 963

KEYH GENERAL,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,DIMENSION

ABST THE KING SALMON OF COOK INLET, ALASKA, PUBLISHED 1963. THIS REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY RH YANCEY AND FREDRIK V THORSTEINSON OF THE USFW. SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT - FISHERIES NUMBER 440. THIS IS A STUDY OF THE DECLINE OF THE KING SALMON RUN IN COOK INLET. THE SUSITNA BASIN SUPPORTS THE LARGEST PORTION OF THE COOK INLET KING SALMON RUN. THIS BASIN COVERS 19,000 SQUARE MILES. ITS FIVE MAIN TRIBUTARIES ARE THE TALKEETNA, CHULITNA, TOKICHITNA, YENTNA AND SKWENTNA RIVERS AND THEY HAVE A COMBINED LENGTH OF ABOUT 750 MILES. (P12)

**** REFN 03967 962

LUPR 21 22 31 41 42

KEYH GENERAL,FISHING,NO TRAFF

ABST "CHUM SALMON RESOURCES OF ALASKA FROM BRISTOL BAY TO POINT HOPE." SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT NUMBER 425, USFW, 1962. BY CHESTER R HATTSON. COMMERCIAL CATCHES OF CHUM SALMON IN BRISTOL BAY RIVERS RANGED FROM 156,750 TO 400,644 FISH; THE ANNUAL AVERAGE CATCH WAS 313,424. (P3) THIS DOCUMENT SURVEYS A NUMBER OF STREAMS IN THE STUDY AREA, IDENTIFIES CHUM SALMON CONCENTRATIONS AND DISCUSSES NATIVE SUBSISTENCE USE OF SALMON IN THE STUDY AREA.

**** REFN 03975 964

KEYH GENERAL,NO TRAFF,RIVER

ABST "SALMON TAGGING EXPERIMENTS ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF UNIMAK ISLAND AND THE SOUTHWESTERN SHORE OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA." USFW, SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT - FISHERIES NUMBER 486 BY FV THORSTEINSON AND T R MERRELL. TAGGING EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATED THAT SALMON IN THIS AREA EXHIBITED A WESTERLY MIGRATION FOLLOWED BY A NORTHEASTERLY MIGRATION. MANY OF THESE FISH WERE DESTINED FOR THE KVICHAK, NAKNEK AND EGEGIK RIVERS OF BRISTOL BAY. (P1) PUBLISHED 1964.

**** REFN 03979 961964

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYH GENERAL,FISHING,ECONOMY,LAKE

ABST ROBERT J. ELLIS CONDUCTED A STUDY IN "DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND GROWTH OF JUVENILE SOCKEYE SALMON,

ONCORHYNCHUS NERKA, AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM, 1961-1964." THE ANNUAL COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE SALMON CATCH FROM THE NAKNEK SYSTEM HAS VARIED FROM A FEW THOUSAND TO MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS. (P1) THE NAKNEK SYSTEM CONSISTS OF FOUR MAJOR CONNECTED LAKES, COVILLE, GROSVENER, NAKNEK AND BROOKS. (P2) IN GENERAL THE LAKES ARE DEEP.

**** REFN 03979 961964

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, ECONOMY, LAKE

ABST ROBERT J. ELLIS CONDUCTED A STUDY IN "DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND GROWTH OF JUVENILE SOCKEYE SALMON, ONCORHYNCHUS NERKA, AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM, 1961-1964." THE ANNUAL COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE SALMON CATCH FROM THE NAKNEK SYSTEM HAS VARIED FROM A FEW THOUSAND TO MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS. (P1) THE NAKNEK SYSTEM CONSISTS OF FOUR MAJOR CONNECTED LAKES, COVILLE, GROSVENER, NAKNEK AND BROOKS. (P2) IN GENERAL THE LAKES ARE DEEP.

**** REFN 03984 953

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, FISHING, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST DIARY OF BIOLOGIST AID JIM YOAKUM, WHILE EMPLOYED WITH FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE FROM JUNE 1 TO JULY 20, 1953. "MONDAY-JUNE 8, 1953. 9:20 AM DEPARTED IN F AND W WAGON FOR CHALATINA LAKE. ARRIVED AND MADE CAMP 10:20. ROWED UP WEST SIDE OF LAKE FOR TWO MILES AND RETURNED. "JUNE 12, 8:05 LEFT FOR UPPER LAKE-10:00, ARRIVED AT UPPER END OF LAKE AND SURVEYED AREA". THE LAKE WAS FOUND TO BE AT LEAST 172 FEET DEEP. NET FISHING WAS CARRIED OUT IN DIFFERENT SECTORS OF THE LAKE THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. ON JUNE 14 A GRUMAN GOOSE LANDED ON THE LAKE AND MOVED J YOAKUM AND SUPPLIES TO ALEXANDER LAKE.

**** REFN 03985 955

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF GEORGE BERNARD A BIOLOGICAL AID FOR THE U S DEPT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. FIELD DIARY BEGINNING JUNE 16, 1955 TO NOV 10, 1955. SURVEYING AREAS FOR SALMON SPAWN TOOK CREAL CENSUS AND SET NET AT SKILAK LAKE ALSO AT PENINSULA LAKE. BELL LAKE WAS OBSERVED BY THE AUTHOR TO BE SHALLOW. NORTHWEST AREA IS THE DEEPEST PART.

**** REFN 03986 954

STOR 1610

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACTION OF A FIELD DIARY OF ROBERT J BELL A FISHERIES BIOLOGIST AIDE FOR THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BEGINNING JUNE 9, 1954 TO SEPT 7, 1954. SET GILL NETS ON RIVER. ALSO SET NETS ON TANSANA RIVER. AT FISH CREEK SET UP NET AND SAW A BEAVER DAM AT SUSLATA LAKE, BLEW OUT BEAVER DAM WITH DYNAMITE, WHICH WAS BLOCKING FISH FROM ENTERING LAKE.

**** REFN 03989 954

STOR 1610

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF MONTE GRIGSBY A BIOLOGIST AID FOR THE U S DEPT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, FIELD DIARY BEGINNING JUL 6, 1954 TO SEPT 18, 1954. MONTE TOOK SCALE SAMPLES OF FISH IN A FISH WHEEL AT COPPER CENTER AND GULCAN ON THE COPPER RIVER. JULY 9 SET NETS IN TASHENA LAKE AND TONSEN LAKE AND CLUTENA LAKE. JULY 12 TOOK FISH SCALE SAMPLES AT TAZLINA RIVER. JULY 13 SET NET IN MENSASTA LAKE. JULY 16 TOOK SAMPLES OUT OF KLUTIN RIVER. JULY 19TH HE TOOK THE LITTLE RIVER CABLE CAR WALKED 2 MI TO THE TRACK CAR, WENT 23 MI UP TRACK STOPPING AT THE LITTLE LAKE. SET NETS AT FISH CREEK AT PAXSON LAKE, AND SOURDOUGH CREEK. COPPER RIVER HAD 4 FISH WHEELS SET UP. JULY 30 GUKON FISHWHEEL-HIGH WATER. NO FISH.

**** REFN 03999 967968

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4476

LUPR 51

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "RED SALMON STUDIES AT KARLUK LAKE, 1967" BY BENSON DRUCKER OF USEW, PUBLISHED 1968. IN 1967 RESEARCH AT KARLUK LAKE "WAS DIRECTED TOWARD THOSE ASPECTS OF THE LIFE CYCLE AND ECOLOGY OF RED SALMON PERTINENT TO EXPLORING THE LONG-TERM DECLINE IN THE SPAWNING RUN, AND TO MAKE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AVAILABLE TO MANAGEMENT AGENCIES" (P1)

**** REFN 04003 968970

LUPR 51

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "RED SALMON STUDIES AT KARLUK LAKE, 1968" BY BENSON DRUCKER OF USEW, PUBLISHED 1970. "THE 1968 KARLUK RESEARCH PROGRAM, AS IN THE PAST, WAS DIRECTED TOWARD THOSE ASPECTS OF THE LIFE HISTORY AND ECOLOGY OF RED SALMON PERTINENT TO EXPLORING THE LONG TERM DECLINE IN THE SPAWNING RUN, AND TO MAKE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AVAILABLE TO MANAGEMENT AGENCIES"

**** REFN 04004 961962

LUPR 42 51 31

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, RIVER, BASIN

ABST ROBERT BURYNER, CHARLES J DICOSTANZO, ROBERT ELLIS, GEORGE HARRY JR, WILBUR HARTMAN, ORRA KERNS, JR, OLE MATHISEN AND WILLIAM ROYCE CONDUCTED A STUDY ENTITLED "BIOLOGICAL STUDIES AND ESTIMATES OF OPTIMUM ESCAPEMENTS OF SOCKEYE SALMON IN THE MAJOR RIVER SYSTEMS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA"; THIS IS THE RESULTS OF AN INTENSIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM BY THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES, FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME IN 1961 AND 1962. MAJOR SYSTEMS STUDIED INCLUDE WOOD KVICHAK, NAKNEK, AND UGASHIK SYSTEMS FROM BRISTOL BAY AND CHIGNIK AND KARLUK SYSTEMS ON SHELKOF STRAITS. WATER LEVELS IN ALL SYSTEMS ARE THE LOWEST IN WINTER. "LAKES OF SYSTEMS TRIBUTARY TO NUSHAGAK BAY AND THOSE OF CHIGNIK AND KARLUK SYSTEM RECEIVE THEIR WATER MOSTLY FROM SNOWMELT AND RAINFALL; WATER LEVELS ARE HIGHEST DURING SPRING THAW AND AUTUMN RAINY PERIODS." (P410) THE KVICHAK SYSTEM LAKES ARE LOW IN THE SPRING AND TEND TO RISE IN THE SUMMER DUE TO MELTING ICE FIELDS AND GLACIERS. TURBIDITY IS HIGHEST IN THE SUMMER, ESPECIALLY IN LAKES THAT RECEIVE GLACIAL MELT. (P410) GENERAL INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON BREAKUP. THE NUVAKUK SYSTEM IS THE LAST TO BREAKUP. THE UPPER LAKES OF THE WOOD SYSTEM DO NOT BECOME ICE-FREE UNTIL AFTER JUNE 1. LAKES OF THE EGIGIK AND UGASHIK SYSTEMS FREEZE LATER IF AT ALL THAN NAKNEK LAKES. THE NAKNEK SYSTEM GENERALLY HEADS UP IN EARLY MAY. NAKNEK LAKES FREQUENTLY DEVELOP AREAS OF OPEN WATER DURING MILD WINTERS. (P410) THE LAKES OF THE WOOD SYSTEM ARE DEEPER AT THEIR WEST ENDS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS AND THERE SHALLOWER EAST ENDS EXTEND INTO THE LOWLANDS.

**** REFN 04016 966

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE

ABST OLE A. MATHISEN, A SCIENTIST ASSOCIATED WITH THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON DESCRIBES THE ADAPTIONS OF SOCKEYE SALMON TO THE LIMNOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE KVICHAK THE KVICHEK SYSTEM CONSISTS OF TWO MAIN LAKES: LAKE CLARK WHICH DRAINS INTO THE MAJOR LAKE--ILIANNA LAKE NO DATES ARE MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT SO THE PUBLICATION DATE IS USED.

**** REFN 04016 966

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE

ABST OLE A. MATHISEN, A SCIENTIST ASSOCIATED WITH THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON DESCRIBES THE ADAPTIONS OF SOCKEYE SALMON TO THE LIMNOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE KVICHAK THE KVICHEK SYSTEM CONSISTS OF TWO MAIN LAKES: LAKE CLARK WHICH DRAINS INTO THE MAJOR LAKE--ILIANNA LAKE NO DATES ARE MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT SO THE PUBLICATION DATE IS USED.

**** REFN 04024 916

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST THE REPORT OF THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (1916) STATES: PARTY NO 11 STARTED FROM KNIK ON JUNE 20 AND PROCEEDED OVER THE OLD SURVEY PACK TRAIL TO A POINT NEAR THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK ON THE EASTERN BOUNDS OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY. THEY CROSSED THE SUSITNA RIVER AND MADE A RECONNAISSANCE WESTWARD THROUGH THE SUSITNA, YENTNA, SKWENTINA, AND HAPPY RIVER VALLEYS TO THE HEAD WATERS OF THE HAPPY RIVER, IN THE ALASKA RANGE. THEY COVERED THE RANGE FOR 30 MILES ALONG ITS AXIS, INVESTIGATING ALL THE PASSES. THEY FOLLOWED THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO FAREWELL MOUNTAIN, THENCE WESTERLY ACROSS THE KUSKOKWIM BASIN TO MCGRATH, AT THE MOUTH OF THE TACOTNA RIVER. THEY FOLLOWED UP THE TACOTNA VALLEY TO THE INNOKO DIVIDE, AND THENCE BY THE TACOTNA, MOOSE CREEK, AND BONANZA CREEK VALLEYS TO IDITAROD. THE PARTY RETURNED TO SEATTLE ON OCTOBER 15. (P18)

**** REFN 04029 900955

LUPR 31 32

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY

ABST THE FOLLOWING IS ABSTRACTED FROM "GENERAL INFORMATION COVERING RIVER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM" BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD, ON MARCH 1, 1955, SUBSEQUENT TO A CALL FOR BIDS, THE ALASKA RAILROAD AWARDED TO B. AND R. TUG AND BARGE COMPANY A TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FORMERLY OPERATED BY THE RAILROAD ON THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS, TOGETHER WITH ALL VESSELS AND FACILITIES, FOR A PERIOD OF TWENTY YEARS UNDER THE TERMS OF CONTRACT NO. 14-04-0003-884. THE LESSEE, IN TURN, TRANSFERRED INTEREST TO YUTANA BARGE LINES, INC., WHICH SINCE THAT TIME HAS CONDUCTED OPERATION AS A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. THE ALASKA RAILROAD'S INVOLVEMENT IN RIVER NAVIGATION DATES TO 1916 WHEN THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION, CHARGED BY CONGRESS WITH THE TASK OF CONSTRUCTING THE RAILROAD, ESTABLISHED DOCKS AND TERMINAL FACILITIES 192 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER AT A NATIVE VILLAGE KNOWN AS TORTELLA, RENAMED NENANA. UNTIL 1920, MATERIALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD FROM MCKINLEY PARK (MP 348) TO FAIRBANKS (MP 470) WERE BROUGHT IN THROUGH THE PORT OF ST. MICHAELS AND WHITEHORSE, Y.T. THIS CARGO WAS HANDLED ON VESSELS OPERATED BY THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND THE AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY. THERE ARE NO STATISTICS AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE TONNAGE. IN MAY 1923 THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, AS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, INAUGURATED PASSENGER, MAIL, AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NENANA AND HOLY CROSS, A DISTANCE OF 642 MILES. THIS SERVICE WAS TO BE OPERATED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD. IN 1925 THE ROUTE WAS EXTENDED TO MARSHALL, 132 MILES BELOW HOLY CROSS, AND IN 1946 STILL FURTHER TO CIRCLE. BY 1947, OPERATIONS ONLY EXTENDED TO FORT YUKON. THE ARBITRARY WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY FROM ALL TRAFFIC BELOW FORT YUKON IN THE FALL IN 1921 WITH THE EXCEPTION OF IRREGULAR SERVICE TO TANANA WAS THE CAUSE OF INITIATION OF THIS SERVICE. BY 1942, REMAINING SERVICE WAS SUSPENDED TO CIRCLE. THROUGH THE PURCHASE OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY RIVER LINES AND VARIOUS INDEPENDENTS, THE AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY HAD BECOME THE SOLE OPERATOR OF A NAVIGATION SYSTEM OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT MADE EVERY EFFORT TO PERSUADE BOTH THIS COMPANY AND INDIVIDUALS TO ESTABLISH STABLE SERVICE. HOWEVER, CHAOTIC CONDITIONS IN THE FALL OF 1922 NECESSITATED IMMEDIATE ACTION TO PREVENT THE COLLAPSE OF THE ECONOMY OF THE RIVER AREA. FROM 1900, THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THROUGH THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE, HAD SUPPLIED FORTS EGBERT, HAHLIN, AND GIBBON AS WELL AS THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH SYSTEM ALONG THE TANANA AND YUKON. AT FORT ST MICHAEL, CONNECTIONS WERE MADE WITH OCEAN CARRIERS, AND AT WHITEHORSE, Y.T. WITH RAIL LINES OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE. TWO SMALL STERN WHEEL STEAMERS AND TWO BARGES WERE MAINTAINED FOR THIS SERVICE.

**** REFN 04029 900955

LUPR 31 32

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE FALL OF 1921, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ABANDONED ALL INSTALLATIONS IN ALASKA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CHILKOOT BARRACKS AT HAINES, A SMALL DETACHMENT AT ANCHORAGE, AND A FEW SIGNAL CORPS LOCATIONS. AS A RESULT, IN THE FALL OF 1922, EXECUTIVE ORDER MADE FLOATING EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE TO THE AK RR. IN SUBSEQUENT YRS, ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT WAS REPLACED. STEAMER "ALICE", A REHABILITATED VESSEL, WAS PUT IN OPERATION IN 1929 (RETIRED IN 1953), AND STEAMER "NENANA" WAS ACQUIRED IN 1933. IN THE 1950'S THE VESSEL WAS PUT UP FOR BID. OTHER VESSELS USED DURING THE YRS WERE THE "YUKON" AND "BARRY K", WHICH WERE RETIRED IN 1946 AND 1947 RESPECTIVELY. FROM 1947 TO 1951, VARIOUS OTHER BARGES WERE PURCHASED AND HAVE SINCE BEEN RETIRED. THE RR CONSTRUCTED BARGES 401, 201 AND 301 IN 1935, 1937 AND 1943 RESPECTIVELY. FROM 1947 TO 1951 VARIOUS STEEL TANK BARGES WERE BUILT BY THE RR AT NENANA. IN 1953, MOTOR VESSELS "TANANA" AND "YUKON" AND BARGES DB-2 AND DB-3 WERE ACQUIRED. THESE HULLS WERE THE MOST MODERN DESIGN FOR RIVER SERVICE, AND OVER THE YRS HAVE MET THE DEMANDS OF A DIFFICULT

SERVICE HELL. AN AVERAGE OF 3000 TONS CARGO EACH 4-1/2 HO. NAVIGATION SEASON (APPROX MAY 15-SEPT 30) WAS HANDLED FROM 1923 TO 1933. TONNAGES 1933 TO 1954 ATTACHED. THE ADVENT OF PASSENGER AIR SERVICE LED TO A DECLINE IN PASSENGER RIVER SERVICE AFTER 1935. EVENTUALLY, IN 1949, ALL PASSENGER SERVICE, EXCEPT TO AREAS OFF AIRCRAFT ROUTE, WAS SUSPENDED. DURING THE SAME PERIOD, MAIL SERVICE ALSO DECLINED, AND IN 1948 IT WAS TAKEN OVER COMPLETELY BY AIRCRAFT. ATTACHED DISTANCE TABLE 11-C, ICC NO 168 GIVES DISTANCES WITHIN THE AREA SUPPLIED BY THE RIVER VESSELS. ADDITIONAL DISTANCES ARE AS FOLLOWS: "DISTANCES-YUKON RIVER ABOVE FORT YUKON"--TANANA-CIRCLE, 423 MIS; TANANA-WOODCHOPPER, 573 MIS; TANANA-COAL CREEK, 483 MIS; TANANA-CHARLIE CREEK, 513 MIS; TANANA-NATION, 545 MIS; TANANA-70 MILE, 576 MIS; TANANA-EAGLE, 598 MIS; TANANA-40 MILE, 647 MIS; TANANA-DAWSON, 700 MIS; TANANA-WHITEHORSE, 1160 MIS. "YUKON RIVER-BELOW MARSHALL"--MARSHALL-ANDREAFSKY, 65 MIS; ANDREAFSKY-KOTLIK, 150 MIS. "BERING SEA VIA ST MICHAELS CANAL"--KOTLIK-ST MICHAELS, 70 MIS.

**** REFN 04029 900955
 LUFR 31 32
 KEYH GENERAL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST "AVERAGE TOTAL ELAPSED TIME ROUND TRIP TO PRINCIPAL RIVER PORTS"--MILES ONE WAY-192, MILES ROUND TRIP-384, BETWEEN-NENANA-TANANA, TOTAL TIME-60 HOURS-2 1/2 DAYS; MILES ONE WAY-366, MILES ROUND TRIP-732, BETWEEN-NENANA-GALENA, TOTAL TIME-144 HOURS-6 DAYS; MILES ONE WAY-530, MILES ROUND TRIP-1060, BETWEEN-NENANA-FORT YUKON, TOTAL TIME-240 HOURS-10 DAYS; MILES ONE WAY-774, MILES ROUND TRIP-1548, NENANA-MARSHALL, TOTAL TIME-384 HOURS-16 DAYS. "ABOVE INCLUDES LOADING, UNLOADING, AND NAVIGATIONAL DELAY."
 *TONNAGE HANDLED BY YEARS (1933--1954)--YEAR-1933, TONS-2482; YEAR-1934, TONS-3376; YEAR-1935, TONS-3166; YEAR-1936, TONS-3925; YEAR-1937, TONS-5215; YEAR-1938, TONS-5635; YEAR-1939, TONS-6007; YEAR-1940, TONS-7419; YEAR-1941, TONS-7900; YEAR-1942, TONS-10203; YEAR-1943, TONS-14039; YEAR-1944, TONS-15693; YEAR-1945, TONS-17365; YEAR-1946, TONS-7662; YEAR-1947, TONS-7234; YEAR-1948, TONS-6649; YEAR-1949, TONS-6575; YEAR-1950, TONS-6155; YEAR-1951, TONS-6576; YEAR-1952, TONS-7488; YEAR-1953, TONS-8047; YEAR-1954, TONS-10655.

**** REFN 04029 900955
 LUFR 31 32
 KEYH GENERAL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST "FLOATING EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE AT 1 MARCH 1955"--DESTINATION-H. V. TANANA, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, 1200 H.P. TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL, SERVICE-TOWING, BURDEN TONS-NONE, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-120 FT 4 IN, BEAM-35 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1953; DESTINATION-H. V. YUKON, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, 1200 H.P. TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL, SERVICE-TOWING, BURDEN TONS-NONE, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-120 FT 4 IN, BEAM-35 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1953; DESTINATION-STR. TANANA, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-WOOD, 1200 H.P. STERN WHEEL STEAMER, SERVICE-TOWING, BURDEN TONS-70, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-238 FT, BEAM-42 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1933; DESTINATION-BARGE 201, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-WOOD, COVERED, SERVICE-PKG. FRT., BURDEN TONS-275, AT DRAFT-3 FT 8 IN, LENGTH-130 FT, BEAM-34 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1937; DESTINATION-BARGE 301, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-WOOD, OPEN, SERVICE-PKG. GEN., BURDEN TONS-340, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-140 FT, BEAM-36 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1943; DESTINATION-BARGE 401, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-WOOD, COVERED, SERVICE-PKG. FRT., BURDEN TONS-400, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-150 FT, BEAM-38 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1935; DESTINATION-BARGE OB-1, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, BULK OIL, SERVICE-BULK AND GEN., BURDEN TONS-210, AT DRAFT-3 FT 8 IN, LENGTH-120 FT, BEAM-30 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1947; DESTINATION-BARGE OB-2, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, BULK OIL, SERVICE-BULK GAS AND GEN., BURDEN TONS-210, AT DRAFT-3 FT 8 IN, LENGTH-120 FT, BEAM-30 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1951; DESTINATION-BARGE OB-11, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, BULK OIL, SERVICE-BULK OIL AND GEN., BURDEN TONS-180, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-104 FT, BEAM-29 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1947; DESTINATION-BARGE OB-12, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, BULK OIL, SERVICE-BULK OIL AND GEN., BURDEN TONS-180, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-104 FT, BEAM-29 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1948; DESTINATION-BARGE OB-3, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, BULK OIL, JP-4, GENERAL, SERVICE-BULK OIL AND GEN., BURDEN TONS-580, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-175 FT, BEAM-44 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1953; DESTINATION-BARGE OB-4, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, BULK OIL, JP-4, GENERAL, SERVICE-BULK OIL AND GEN., BURDEN TONS-580, AT DRAFT-3 FT 9 IN, LENGTH-175 FT, BEAM-44 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1953; DESTINATION-BARGE STEWART, TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION-STEEL, BULK OIL, SERVICE-BULK OIL AND GEN., BURDEN TONS-385, AT DRAFT-3 FT 7 IN, LENGTH-140 FT, BEAM-36 FT, DATE ACQUIRED BY ARR-1951.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4479

**** REFN 04033 00001 920

LUPR 52 35

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ALASKA RAILROAD, U S, ALASKA ENGINEERING COMMISSION, PHOTOGRAPHS-DOCKS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, AND MARINE EQUIPMENT, SUSITNA, TALKEETNA, NENANA, AND TANANA RIVERS, VOL I, NO DATE, BUT CA. 1920'S.

**** REFN 04057 970

STOR 1601

LUPR 10

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, GENERAL, LAKE
 ABST THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN IS A TREELESS TUNDRA UNDERLAIN BY PERMAFROST, BARREN GLACIATED MOUNTAIN PASSES, MEANDERING RIVER VALLEYS AND PLATEAUS. (P6) THE ROLLING FOOTHILLS OF THE BROOKS RANGE ARE CUT BY BRAIDED STREAMS AND DOTTED WITH SMALL LAKES. GRASSES, MOSSES, LICHENS AND LOW, WOODY PLANTS VEGETATE THE TUNDRA, AND WILLOWS AND ALDERS BEGIN TO APPEAR ALONG STREAM COURSES AS ELEVATION INCREASES. BALSAM POPLAR GROWS ALONG THE LARGER STREAMS IN THE FOOTHILLS. (P7) THE PIPELINE ROUTE FOLLOWS HEADWATER DRAINAGES OF GALBRAITH LAKE AND THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER, PASSING THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AT ATIGUN PASS. (P8) RIVERS AND ESTUARIES SUCH AS THE SAGAVANIRKTOK ARE THE FIRST WATERS OF THE ARCTIC COAST TO OPEN UP IN SPRING. (P13) BELOW GALBRAITH LAKE, THE ATIGUN RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW CANYON. (P16) GALBRAITH LAKE IS LARGE AND CLEAR, SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES BY MOUNTAINS. (P18) THE ONLY COMMERCIAL FISHERY IN THE AREA AT PRESENT IS A SMALL ONE FOR CHAR AND WHITEFISH AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P31) PLATE 4 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "THE BROAD BRAIDED VALLEY OF THE UPPER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER ALONG THE PIPELINE ROUTE IS A SPECTACULAR APPROACH TO THE BROOKS RANGE. PLATE 5: "GALBRAITH LAKE, ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE BROOKS RANGE, NEAR THE SITE OF A PROPOSED PUMPING STATION, IS A HIGHLY SCENIC AREA WITH SPORT FISHING AND RECREATION POTENTIAL."

**** REFN 04057 970

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, GENERAL, RIVER
 ABST THE PIPELINE ROUTE FOLLOWS THE DIETRICH RIVER IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER SYSTEM. EXCEPT IN THE TANANA AND YUKON VALLEYS AND THE MOUNTAIN PASSES THROUGH THE ALASKA RANGE AND CHUGACH MOUNTAINS, THE TOPOGRAPHY CONSISTS OF ROLLING HILLS, WELL-VEGETATED, AND CRAGGY MOUNTAINS. THE YUKON AND TANANA VALLEYS AND LOWER DRAINAGES OF TRIBUTARIES ARE GENERALLY BROAD AND FLAT, DOTTED WITH INNUMERABLE PONDS AND LAKES, MANY OF WHICH ARE OLD SLOUGHS AND OXBOWS OF MEANDERING RIVER CHANNELS. (P8) MOST OF THE STREAMS IN THE KOYUKUK AREA ARE CLEAR AND SWIFT. (P19) THE ROUTE FROM THE YUKON RIVER TO THE TANANA RIVER TRAVERSES HILLY TERRAIN. WASHINGTON CREEK AND THE CHATANIKA, TATALINA AND TOLOVANA RIVERS ARE FISHED EXTENSIVELY AND HAVE HIGH RECREATIONAL VALUE. (P21) THE TANANA RIVER IS GLACIAL AND THE PIPELINE WILL CROSS IT AT A BRAIDED SECTION THAT HAS RELATIVELY SHALLOW BANKS ON BOTH SIDES. (P23) CLEAR CREEK FLOWING INTO THE TANANA IS ONE OF THE FEW CLEAR-WATER STREAMS IN THIS AREA. PLATE 8 IS A PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED CROSSING SITE OF THE YUKON RIVER. PLATE 9 IS A PHOTO OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER SHOWING GRAVEL BANKS AND SURROUNDING TREES. PLATE 10 SHOWS THE MEANDERING CHANNEL OF THE CHENA RIVER. PLATE 11 IS AN UNIDENTIFIED STREAM SOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER. PLATE 24 SHOWS AN UNIDENTIFIED PORTION OF THE LAKE SYSTEM NORTH OF THE YUKON RIVER.

**** REFN 04057 970

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO, VEGETATION, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, GENERAL, RIVER

ABST THE ECOLOGIC CHANGE FROM THE GULKANA RIVER BASIN THROUGH THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS TO THE PACIFIC COAST AT VALDEZ IS ABRUPT. IN A RELATIVELY FEW MILES THE PIPELINE ROUTE GOES FROM A SPRUCE-BIRCH-ASPEN INTERIOR FOREST, THROUGH THE RUGGED GLACIALLY ERODED PASSES OF THE COASTAL MOUNTAINS, TO DENSE SITKA SPRUCE-ALDER FOREST AT TIDEWATER AT THE HEAD OF VALDEZ ARM. (P9) STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE DELTA RIVER ARE GENERALLY SMALL, SOME CLEAR AND SOME SILTY. (P25) THE GULKA RIVER IS ONE OF THE FEW CLEAR-WATER TRIBUTARIES OF THE COPPER. (P26) AN 80 MILE CANOE TRAIL EXISTS ON THE GULKANA. (P28) THE VALDEZ TERMINUS WILL BE ADJACENT TO ONE OF THE MOST

IMPORTANT FISHERIES IN ALASKA. TANKERS WILL PASS NEAR THE MOUTHS OF THE COPPER AND BERING RIVERS. (P32) PLATE 14 IS A PHOTO OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY ALONG THE LOWE RIVER.

**** REFN 04057 970
LUPR 10 30 53
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST "NORTH SLOPE OIL DEVELOPMENT, THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE SYSTEM AND MARINE TERMINAL SITES", A RECONNAISSANCE REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES, WAS PREPARED BY THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN MARCH, 1970. INFORMATION IS FAIRLY LIMITED AND OF A GENERAL NATURE ONLY. PLATE 19 IS OF AN UNSPECIFIED "FISH CREEK" SHOWING A WINTER ROAD CROSSING WHICH LEFT A TANGLE OF LOGS AND DEBRIS.

**** REFN 04058 957
STOR 1602
LUPR 21 22
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST "HARBORS AND RIVERS IN ALASKA SURVEY REPORT, INTERIM REPORT NO. 6, NORTHWESTERN ALASKA" WAS PREPARED BY THE US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND IS DATED JUNE 1957. THIS DOCUMENT ANALYSES THE WATER RESOURCES OF THIS AREA IN TERMS OF IMPROVEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH IMMEDIATE AND FORESEEABLE PROBLEMS OF NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, HYDROELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED WATER USES. WITH NO OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, EXCEPT PACK TRAILS AND WINTER SLED TRAILS, WATER HAS REMAINED THE PRINCIPAL MEDIUM OF FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION IN NORTHWEST ALASKA. 2 COMPANIES BASED AT KOTZEBUE PROVIDE LIGHTERAGE SERVICE, FROM ANCHORAGE SOME 20 MILES OUT, FOR FREIGHT CONSIGNED TO THE VILLAGE AND TO ADJACENT GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. THESE COMPANIES ALSO OPERATE RIVER BARGES TO VILLAGES ALONG THE NOATAK, KOBUK AND SELAMIK RIVERS. (P46) MAJOR POWERED SKIFFS PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION FOR SERVICING FISH WHEELS, REACHING GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES. THE FOLLOWING METALLIC ORES HAVE BEEN MINED AND EXPORTED: ANTIMONY FROM TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOBUK AND THE SNAKE, ASBESTOS FROM THE KOBUK REGION, COPPER FROM A TRIBUTARY OF THE KRUZGAMEGA RIVER, LEAD-SILVER, ZINC AND MERCURY FROM THE FISH RIVER BASIN, AND A SMALL QUANTITY OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS FROM THE KOBUK AREA. (P54) THE RIVERS TRIBUTARY TO NORTON SOUND CAN GENERALLY BE ENTERED BY BOATS OF 4-FOOT DRAFT, BUT DUE TO SHIFTING BARS, ARE NAVIGABLE ONLY BY SHALLOWER DRAFT RIVER BOATS. IN THE REPORT AREA FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES ARE UNNECESSARY BECAUSE STREAMS ARE GENERALLY OF LOW GRADIENT, PRECIPITATION IS NOT GREAT, SNOW MELT IS COMPARATIVELY SLOW, AND THE VARIATION IN SEASONAL RUNOFF IS MODERATE. (P80) COPIES OF PAGES 31-35 AND 37 ARE ATTACHED WHICH LIST RIVERS AND LAKES IN NORTHWEST ALASKA GIVING ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREAS, LENGTH, AND DISCHARGE RATES.

**** REFN 04065 00033
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04065 00034
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04065 00048
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00008 900932
STOR 1603
LUPR 33
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, MINING, RIVER
ABST BETTLES, KOYUKUK, WILD RIVER TRAIL. SIX LETTERS ARE LISTED DESCRIBING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION AND INDIVIDUALS. IN A LETTER DATED JAN 19, 1932 FROM THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION TO HANS LIEBMANN,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4481

GUST WAGNER ET AL IN BETTLES AK IT IS MENTIONED THAT A TRAIL FROM BETTLES TO THE MOUTH OF WILD RIVER AND UP WILD RIVER TO SPRING CREEK HAD BEEN TRAVELLED FOR SOME TIME AND LOCATIONS OF EXISTING CABINS WERE DESCRIBED. IN A LETTER RECEIVED BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION JAN 1932 FROM ALEXANDER PETER AND HAN LIEBMAN. THE RESIDENTS OF BETTLES REQUESTED AID IN CONSTRUCTING A TRAIL FROM BETTLES TO WILD RIVER FOR THE PURPOSE OF FACILITATING MINING ACTIVITIES. HAWLEY STERLING OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMM IN A LETTER DATED APRIL 22, 1927 TO MAJOR LUNSFORD E OLIVER, ENG OFFICER MENTIONED THAT \$300,000 WORTH OF (GOLD?) HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM WILD RIVER SINCE IT WAS DISCOVERED ABOUT 1900.

**** REFN 04066 00012 927

STOR 1603399

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION

ABST BETTLES-TANANA TRAIL, HENSHAW CREEK TRAIL. LETTER DATED MAR 24, 1927 FROM H G HASLEN TO MAJ L E OLIVER AND CONCERNS THE CONSTRUCTION OF CABLE CROSSINGS OF THE HENSHAW CREEK AT MILES 134 AND 135. BOTH BRANCHES ARE DESCRIBED AS BEING ABOUT 120 FT WIDE FEATURING BANKS 6-12 FT HIGH.

**** REFN 04066 00033

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00062

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00062

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00062 936937

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 30 BOX 65479. ILIANKA ROADS 1936-37. WHY A ROAD FROM ILIANKA PORTAGE TO PILE BAY.

**** REFN 04066 00063

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00088

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00089

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00091 952

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST BETTLES FIELD. IN A LETTER DATED 7/22/1952, FROM WM J NIEMI TO M C ZIMMERMAN REFERENCE IS MADE TO SUPPLIES BEING LANDED BY RIVERBOAT DIRECTLY TO BETTLES FIELD. THE SUPPLIES WERE THEN HAULED OVERLAND BY CAT-TRAIN OR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4482

WHEELED EQUIPMENT. IN AN UNDATED LETTER TO MR. ZIMMERMAN A HAND-DRAWN SKETCH DEPICTS THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND ITS CLOSE PROXIMITY TO BETTLES FIELD. IN AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, A HAND-DRAWN MAP SHOWS THE EIGHT MILE CREEK AIRPORT DRAWN WITH RESPECT TO THE CONFLUENCE OF BETTLES RIVER AND EIGHT MILE CREEK. IN A LETTER FROM THE "PEOPLE" OF BETTLES DATED MARCH 20, 1940 IT IS STATED THAT BETTLES IS THE HEAD OF STEAM-BOAT NAVIGATION ON THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER.

**** REFN 04066 00096 927
STOR 1603
KEYW GENERAL TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
ABST CHANDALAR. IT WAS INDICATED THAT A HARD-SURFACE LANDING FIELD WAS NECESSARY TO MAKE FREIGHT DELIVERIES REASONABLE, SKIS BEING USED IN THE WINTER AND WHEELS IN THE SUMMER. IN A LETTER DATED 4/27/1927 FROM J. C. STEESE TO WILLIAM SULZER IT IS MENTIONED THAT IMPROVEMENT OF THE CARO-FLAT CREEK-LITTLE SQUAW SLED ROAD WOULD BETTER BENEFIT MINERS WORKING THE HEADWATERS OF BIG CREEK.

**** REFN 04066 00099
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00103
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00108
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00114
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00116 940
STOR 1603
LUPR 34
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, MINING
ABST EAGLE AIRFIELD. IN A LETTER DATED 6/27/1940 FROM FRANK NASH TO THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, IT IS STATED THAT THE BERRY COMPANY (MINING) CONSTRUCTED AN AIR FIELD ADJACENT TO EAGLE CREEK ON MINE TAILINGS.

**** REFN 04066 00117
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00119
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00120
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00125
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4483

**** REFN 04066 00129
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00130
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00131
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00132
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00133
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00135
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00156
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00167
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00168
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00170
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00171
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00175 951
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS LETTER TO THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS FROM THE CHIEF OF THE ENGINEERING DIVISION IN OCT 1951 NOTES THE NEED FOR BRIDGE DESIGNS ON BIG GERSTLE RIVER, JOHNSON RIVER, ROBERTSON RIVER, YERRICK CREEK, TOK RIVER, AND THE TANANA RIVER.

**** REFN 04066 00179

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4484

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00206
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00214
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00215
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00216
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00224 919
STOR 1603
LUPR 36
KEYW GENERAL LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST EAGLE-40 MILE ROAD. IN A LETTER FROM T B POWERS TO A J DIMOND DATED JUNE 30, 1919, THERE ARE DEPICTED ON P4 AND 5 GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAPS OF THE FORTY MILE QUADRANGLE, SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL GEOLOGIC UNITS.

**** REFN 04066 00230
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00231
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00234
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00239
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00241
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00243
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00251 929
STOR 1603
LUPR 34 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, IN FOUR PAGES, DESCRIBES THE WINTER TRAIL, INCLUDING STREAM CROSSING, FROM CHATANIKA TO CIRCLE. PAGE ONE HAS THE TRAIL FROM CHATANIKA TO FT YUKON AND THE NEXT PAGE FROM FT YUKON TO CIRCLE. REPORT ON WINTER TRAIL CONDITIONS CHATANIKA TO FORT YUKON-1929. THIS REPORT IS DIVIDED UNDER TWO HEADS VIZ: TRAIL FROM CHATANIKA TO CIRCLE; TRAIL FROM CIRCLE TO FT YUKON. THE CHATANIKA WINTER TRAIL ORIGINATES AT CHATANIKA. FOLLOWS THE STEESE HIGHWAY TO MILE 45 ABOUT SEVENTEEN MILES FROM CHATANIKA. IT THEN CROSSES THE CHATANIKA TO THE WINTER TRAIL ON THE LEFT LIMIT OF THE CHATANIKA AND PROCEEDS ALONG THE OLD WINTER TRAIL TO SOURDOUGH CREEK AT MILE 66.6 38.6 MILES FROM CHATANIKA. THE WINTER ROUTE THEN PROCEEDS ALONG THE STEESE HIGHWAY TO THE TENT CACHE AT MILE 82.6 ABOUT 54.6 MILES FROM CHATANIKA. TO AVOID DRIFTS ON SUMMER ROAD THE WINTER TRAIL THEN DROPS INTO MCMAUS CREEK AND FOLLOWING IT TO ITS HEAD CLIMBS DIRECTLY UP THE MCMAUS 2-MILE DIVIDE RUNNING ALONG THE STEESE HIGHWAY FOR A SHORT DISTANCE ON THE DIVIDE AND THEN DROPS DOWN DIRECTLY TO THE HEAD OF THE NORTH FORK AND TO THE OLD TWELVE MILE ROAD HOUSE. IT THEN REJOINS THE STEESE HIGHWAY AT MILE 83 ABOUT SIXTY MILES FROM CHATANIKA; THEN ALONG THE STEESE HIGHWAY TO MILE 102 OR 74 MILES FROM CHATANIKA. LEAVING THE STEESE HIGHWAY AGAIN TO AVOID THE DEEP DRIFTS ON THE EAGLE SUMMIT, THE WINTER ROUTE FOLLOWS UP EAGLE CREEK TO ITS HEAD CROSSING THE EAGLE SUMMIT ABOUT ONE AND ONE HALF MILES EAST OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY; THENCE DOWN MILLER CREEK TO MAMMOTH CREEK AT MILE 117.5 STEESE HIGHWAY 89.5 MILES FROM CHATANIKA. FROM THIS POINT TO CIRCLE, MILE 162.5, THE WINTER ROUTE AND THE STEESE HIGHWAY ARE IDENTICAL. REPORT ON WINTER TRAIL CONDITIONS CHATANIKA TO FORT YUKON D MACD 1929 PART TWO CIRCLE TO FT YUKON. THIS TRAIL WAS BUILT IN 1924 TO AVOID THE DANGEROUS ICE CONDITIONS OF THE YUKON RIVER TRAIL WHICH FOLLOWING THE BENDS AND TURNS OF TORTUOUS RIVER CHANNELS, WAS UNNECESSARILY LONG AND DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW. THE TRAIL CONSISTING OF A SERIES OF LONG TANGENTS RANGING FROM TWO TO FOURTEEN MI TAKES ADVANTAGE OF ALL EXISTING SHELTER SOLVED THE ABOVE NOTED CONDITIONS. THE DISTANCE WAS REDUCED FROM EIGHTY-FIVE TO SIXTY-SEVEN MILES. ORIGINATING AT CIRCLE THE TRAIL TAKES OUT THROUGH LIGHT TIMBER AND SOME RATHER WIDE OPEN SPACES IN AN ALMOST STRAIGHT LINE FOR THE FIRST SHELTER CABIN LOCATED TWENTY AND ONE HALF MILES FROM CIRCLE. BECAUSE OF THE OPEN STRETCHES AND THE NIGGER HEAD CONDITIONS THIS IS THE MOST DIFFICULT PART OF TRAIL TO TRAVEL. CONSIDERABLE WORK HAS BEEN DONE TO ELIMINATE THE NIGGER HEAD CONDITION BUT THE WIND SWEEP OPEN SPACES STILL EXIST MAKING TRAVEL BOTH ARDUOUS AND DANGEROUS IN TIME OF STORM. CHECKING ALL DISTANCES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BY CHAIN IT WAS FOUND THAT THE SECOND SHELTER CABIN IS THIRTY-THREE MILES FROM CIRCLE AND THE THIRD FORTYSEVEN AND THREE QUARTERS MILES. THE CHAINING DID NOT SHOW ERROR IN THE TRAIL LENGTH BUT THE THIRD CABIN IS ABOUT ONE AND THREE QUARTERS MILES OUT OF POSITION. THE TRAIL LEAVES THE LAND AT MILE 45 1/2 FOLLOWING SLOUGHS TO THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE YUKON AND THENCE ON SAID MAIN CHANNEL TO FT YUKON. THE CHAINING AND INSPECTION ENDED AT THE LAST CABIN; THE REMAINING PART OF THE TRAIL BEING SUBJECT TO YEARLY CHANGE DEPENDING UPON CONDITIONS. REFERENCE TO MAP AND REPORT MADE UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE TRAIL IN 1924 IS SUGGESTED.

**** REFN 04066 00258 937

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 30. BOX 65480; FILE 13/98-3 KALTAG PORTAGE BRIDGE. ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, NONE. ALASKA MARCH 22-1937. THIS IS A LETTER REPORTING ON BRIDGES ON THE KALTAG PORTAGE THAT ARE IN DANGER OF GOING OUT WITH THE ICE AT THE BREAKUP.

**** REFN 04066 00262

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00265

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00282

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4486

**** REFN 04066_00284
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00294
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00303
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00306
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00307
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00308
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00309
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00310
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00311
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00312
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066_00341
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066_00342
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066_00343
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066_00348 937

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4487

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00353
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00355
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00357 922
STOR 1604
LUPR 41

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT FROM BENNETT'S KUSKOKWIM TRAIL, A SERIES OF LETTERS DESCRIBING THE AREAS FROM BENNETT'S POINT TO JOHNSON CREEK.

**** REFN 04066 00358
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00358 922
STOR 1604
LUPR 41

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT FROM THE AKIAK CANYON CREEK AREA. THERE ARE SEVERAL LETTER WRITTEN TO AND FROM THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION DISCUSSING BRIDGE SITES ALONG THE RIGLUGALIC RIVER.

**** REFN 04066 00359
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00360
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00360 935
STOR 1604
LUPR 41

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF "BRIDGE AT EEK CREEK, SHELTER CABINS, BETHEL" MADE BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.

**** REFN 04066 00361
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00362
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00363
KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00363 937

STOR 1604

LUPR 41

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF "GOODNEWS BAY ROAD" DONE BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION IN MAY 22, 1937.

**** REFN 04066 00364

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00365

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00366

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00367

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04066 00368

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00369

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04066 00369

KEYW NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04069 00009 971

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION

ABST USE RIGHT-OF-WAY-KOYUKUK. A LETTER FROM THE PROJECT COORDINATOR DATED MAY 1, 1971 TO THE DISTRICT MANAGER, FAIRBANKS, REPORTED THAT DIRT PLOWED OVER THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK IN PREPARATION OF A RIGHT-OF-WAY, BLOCKED THAT WATERWAY FOUR MI N OF "4 CORNERS". THE MATERIALS ARE COMPOSED OF TREES, BRUSH, AND SILT, AND WAS NOT REMOVED FOLLOWING CROSSING OF EQUIPMENT. IT WAS FELT THAT THE MATERIAL WOULD WASH-OUT DURING "BREAK-UP". ENCLOSED WERE TWO PICTURES.

**** REFN 04069 00017 972

LUPR 34 42 41 21 53

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER

ABST ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS. UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IS AUTHORIZED TO SELECT UP TO 80 MILLION ACRES OF LAND TO BE STUDIED FOR CLASSIFICATION AS PARKS, FORESTS, REFUGES, OR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS... CRITERIA USED IN SELECTING THE FOLLOWING WILD RIVERS VARIED. HOWEVER ALL THE RIVERS SELECTED WERE FOR AT LEAST FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4489

(1) FREE OF IMPOUNDMENTS (2) INACCESSIBLE EXCEPT BY PLANE OR BOAT (3) ACCESSIBLE BY ROADS (4) UNMODIFIED, PRIMITIVE WATERSHEDS AND SHORELINES (5) UNPOLLUTED WATERS (6) CLEAR OR MOSTLY CLEAR WATER STREAMS (7) USED BY NATIVES FOR SUBSISTENCE LIVING (8) COMMERCIALY VALUABLE ANADROMOUS NURSERIES (9) COMMERCIALY VALUABLE FOR BEARING ANIMALS (10) PART OF A RECOGNIZED CANOE TRAIL SYSTEMS (11) EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD RECREATIONAL BOATING WATERS (12) HIGH SCENIC ASPECTS (13) RIVER FACES POSSIBILITY OF LOSING ITS PRIMITIVE CHARACTER, BECAUSE OF DEVELOPMENTS SUCH AS LOGGING, PIPELINE, ETC THAT IF IMPROPERLY SUPERVISED COULD DO IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO THE WATERWAY." THE 10 MOST IMPORTANT RIVERS ARE: (1) PORCUPINE RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (2) MULCHATNA-NUSHAGAK SYSTEM (3) HOLITNA-HOHOLITNA SYSTEM (4) KOBUK (5) NOATAK (6) GULKANA AND/OR DELTA (7) KLUTINA (8) TOGIAK (9) JACKSINA AND/OR BREHNER. RECEIVED BY BLM MAR 3, 1972.

**** REFN 04069 00018 970

LUPR 35 36 53

KEYH GENERAL, RIVER

ABST STUDY OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (SEC 5 (D) OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT) RIVER REPORTS NEED TO BE FILLED-OUT FOR: BIRCH CREEK DELTA RIVER, FORTYHILE RIVER, CHAIANIKA RIVER, AND GULKANA RIVER. GUIDE LINES TO BE USED IN DETAILING REPORTS INCLUDE: (1) DESCRIPTION OF RIVER OR RIVER STRETCH INVOLVED (2) DESCRIPTION OF OUTSTANDING QUALITIES, IE, SCENERY, RECREATION, GEOLOGY, FISH AND WILDLIFE, HISTORIC, AND CULTURAL VALUES (3) WHY RIVER HAS MERIT IN BEING INCLUDED IN NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM (4) NOTE ANY JEOPARDIZATION TO ITEM (2) OF ABOVE BY DEVELOPMENT ALONG RIVER BANKS OR IMMEDIATE AREAS OR BY PROPOSED WATER DEVELOPMENTS (5) NOTE OTHER INTEREST GROUPS IN PRESERVING THE RIVER'S OUTSTANDING QUALITIES SUCH AS STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTEREST GROUPS (6) LENGTH IS NOT IMPORTANT, DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL IS (7) ANY REPORT DATED 1960 OR LATER THAT CONSIDERS THE RECREATIONAL, SCENIC, GEOLOGIC, FISH AND WILDLIFE, HISTORIC, AND CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 5 (D) (SIGNED) EUGENE V ZIMMER (ABOUT) 6/1970 (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS: PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION-CRIPPLE CREEK

**** REFN 04069 00026

KEYH NONE

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04069 00029 963

STOR 1603

LUPR 31

KEYH GENERAL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 49: BOX 62408, FILE 027917 TOWNSITE-GRAYLING FRC-FIELD REPORT ON PROPOSED TOWNSITE OF GRAYLING.

**** REFN 04069 00036

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00062

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00065

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00067

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00072

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4490

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00073
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00074
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00076
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04069 00086
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00003
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00005
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04071 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00016
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00019
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00019
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00021
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04071 00023
KEYW NONE
ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00024
KEYW NONE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4491

ABST NO INFORMATION PERTINENT

**** REFN 04071 00026 946

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST STEAMER SERVICE-YUKON. A LETTER FROM J. T. CUNNINGHAM OF THE AK. RAILROAD TO "ALL CONCERNED" ANNOUNCED THAT STEAMER SERVICE WOULD BE RUN ON THE YUKON-TANANA RIVERS FOR THE 1946 SEASON, SERVING THE FOLLOWING POINTS: NENANA, RUBY, GALENA, KOYUKUK, NULATO, HOLY CROSS, MARSHALL AND OTHER POINTS. INITIAL EMBARKING DATE WAS MAY 23 WHILE THE LAST DATE OF SERVICE WAS SEPT 12 FOR THE STEAMER NENANA. STEAMER YUKON WAS TO SERVE NENANA, RAMPART, STEVENS VILLAGE, BEAVER, FORT YUKON, CIRCLE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. INITIAL DEPARTURE WAS MAY 23. WHILE DATE OF LATEST SERVICE WAS SEPT 17. CONNECTIONS WERE MADE AT HOLY CROSS FOR POINTS ON THE INNOKO RIVER AND IDITAROD RIVER. CONNECTIONS WERE MADE AT MARSHALL WITH LAUNCHES OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO FROM AND TO ST MICHAEL AND NOME. THE LETTER WAS DATED MARCH 23, 1946.

**** REFN 04072 00009

KEYN NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04072 00013 942

STOR 1603

LUPR 33 35

KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS BOX 1540-01 BASIC TOPO DATA FILES. FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER. "ALASKA RAILROAD RECONNAISSANCE. DAILY LOG BOOK #2 (ORIGINAL) 1942." PARTY #8 ALATNA TO TANANA. THIS DOCUMENT IS THE DAILY FIELD BOOK CONCERNING THE PORTION OF THE RECONNAISSANCE TRIP FROM THE AREA OF THE MELOZINA RIVER TO TANANA. THROUGHOUT THE DOCUMENT MANY STREAMS WERE CROSSED; THEIR VELOCITIES MEASURED, PROFILES DETERMINED, AND FREQUENT ANEROID MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN (APPARENTLY FOR DETERMINING ELEVATION). SOME OF THESE STREAMS WERE CROSSED WITH SNOW BRIDGES, BY WADING, OR BY MAKING SMALL PILE BRIDGES. PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN AT MANY POINTS ALONG THE TRIP, BUT THOSE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE NOT INCLUDED. UNFORTUNATELY, THESE STREAMS ARE IDENTIFIED BY MILEAGE ALONG THEIR ROUTE WHICH IS QUITE UNCLEAR. THEREFORE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LOCATE THEM OR DETERMINE THEIR MODERN NAMES. THIS COULD ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH A MAP SHOWING THEIR EXACT ROUTE.

**** REFN 04073 00142 938

STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYN GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST IN JULY 1938 THE FAR NORTH PACKING AND SHIPPING COMPANY FILED FOR A LICENSE PERMITTING IT TO CONSTRUCT AN EARTH DAM ACROSS CHIP CREEK ABOUT 1200 FEET BELOW THE OUTLET OF LAKE SURYAN. THE DIVERTED WATER WAS TO BE TRANSPORTED FROM A FLUME INTO A PENSTOCK TANK EVENTUALLY TO END AT A POWER HOUSE WHERE A 100 HORSEPOWER HYDROELECTRIC UNIT WAS TO EXIST. (P3) THIS DOCUMENT IS A PART OF RECORD GROUP 95 BOX 46593 EW1577 OF THE FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, TITLED CHIP CREEK, LAKE SURYAN.

**** REFN 04073 00231 957

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYN GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT FROM A REPORT TO THE U S FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION RELATING TO ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY CENTRAL ALASKA POWER ASSOCIATION INC DURING PERIOD JUNE 1, 1957-NOVEMBER 1, 1957 REGARDING PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WOOD CANYON HYDRO-ELECTRIC DAM AND RESERVOIR SITES, COOPER RIVER, ALASKA. RECORD GROUP 95. BOX 38362, FILE 2710. SPECIAL USE PERMITS, COPPER RIVER.

**** REFN 04073 00302

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04073 00318 961963
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST DOCUMENT IS A FOREST SERVICE FIELD NOTEBOOK WITH ENTRIES RANGING FROM MAY 22, 1961-AUG 14, 1963. HOWEVER, MANY LARGE TIME GAPS, WHEN NO DATA WAS RECORDED, ARE PRESENT. THE IDENTITY OF THE WRITER IS UNCERTAIN. THE NAMES OF HANK JONES AND STAN COHEN APPEAR AT THE TOP OF SEVERAL PAGES IN THE DOCUMENT WHICH MIGHT SUGGEST THAT ONE OF THE MEN IS THE WRITER. THE HANDWRITTEN NOTEBOOK'S HEADING IS "L MCGEE CLAIMS NEWCOMB'S". THE DOCUMENT GIVES THE WRITER'S OBSERVATIONS OF THE CANYON CREEK AREA, NOTING THE CLAIMS IN THE AREA, ESPECIALLY THE NEWCOMB CLAIM.

**** REFN 04073 00319 960961
KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, WATER LEVEL
ABST DOCUMENT IS A FOREST SERVICE FIELD NOTEBOOK WHICH DESCRIBES THE NUMEROUS STAKED MINING CLAIMS WITHIN THE FRESNO CREEK, CANYON CREEK AREA. THE WRITER IS BELIEVED TO BE LT. RAIN. HIS ENTRIES ARE DATED AUG 15, 1960, JUNE 7-8, 1961. THE PRINCIPAL CLAIM THAT IS DESCRIBED IS THE L MCGEE, LATER CALLED NEWCOMB CLAIM. ON PAGE 6 OF THE NOTEBOOK, HE GIVES AN INVENTORY OF THE EQUIPMENT AT THE MCGEE MINING CAMP, NOTING 15-24 LENGTHS OF HYDRAULIC PIPE. THE NEW OWNERS OF THE MCGEE CLAIM WERE IDENTIFIED AS MR AND MRS NEWCOMB. THE JUNE 8 ENTRY NOTES THAT THE WRITER MAPPED THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF CANYON CREEK. (P1-10) PHOTOGRAPHS OF SEVERAL CLAIM SITES, INCLUDING THE NEWCOMB'S PROPERTY, ARE PART OF THE NEWCOMB CLAIM FILE. TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW VIEWS OF JUNEAU CREEK. WRITER NOTES THAT HIP BOOTS SHOULD BE WORN BECAUSE THE WATER LEVEL OF THE CREEKS ARE STILL HIGH EVEN AT THAT TIME OF THE YEAR. (P4)

**** REFN 04075 00001
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00002
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00003
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00004
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00005
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4493

**** REFN 04075 00007
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00016
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00017 910
STOR 1603
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT
ABST RIVER BOAT. IN A STATEMENT ISSUED DEC 12, 1958, R LYNCH OF YUTANA BARGE COMPANY SUPPLIED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION BY PHONE: THE STEAMER JACOBS WAS CONSTRUCTED IN SEATTLE IN 1910 BY AN UNKNOWN BUILDER. THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS TRANSPORTED HER TO ST MICHAELS IN A DISMANTLED CONDITION IN 1911 AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION, WAS IN SERVICE IN 1912.

**** REFN 04075 00019
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00021
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00022
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00023
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00024
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00025
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00026
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00026 954
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, GENERAL, PAST USAGE
ABST LETTERS OUT AND ANSWERED-NENANA DOCKS ON TWO VOYAGES 5/31 AND 6/18/1954 THE STEAMER NENANA TRANSPORTED RESPECTIVELY FOR THE TWO DATES 312.2 AND 444.0 TONS FROM NENANA TO FORT YUKON ON 5/31 AND FROM NENANA TO TANANA ON 6/18. THE MOTOR VESSEL TANANA TRANSPORTED 1011. TONS OF CARGOS FROM NENANA TO MARSHALL. ON 6/11 AND 6/27 470. AND 554 TONS OF CARGO WERE TRANSPORTED RESPECTIVELY FOR THE TWO DATES FROM NENANA TO GALENA. THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4494

MOTOR VESSEL YUKON ON 5/21 TRANSPORTED 205.6 TONS FROM NENANA TO HOT SPRINGS. ON 6/4 THE SAME VESSEL TRANSPORTED 518 TONS CARGO FROM NENANA TO KALTAG. MOTOR VESSEL YUKON TRANSPORTED 274 AND 542 TONS RESPECTIVELY FOR THE DATES 6/16 AND 6/30 IN TRAVELLING FROM NENANA TO GALENA.

**** REFN 04075 00028

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00029

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04075 00034 A 909

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW NO TRAFF. WATER CRAFT, GENERAL

ABST RIVERBOATS-MATANUSKA II "BOATS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD" MS MATANUSKA I ACQUIRED-1916, BUILT IN ANCHORAGE, AK IN 1915, RETIRED-1927, TYPE-STERN WHEELER, LENGTH-66 FT, BEAM-15 FT 6 IN, DEPTH-3 FT 6 IN, ENGINE-4 CYLINDER, 4 CYCLE, 80 HORSEPOWER GASOLINE, CREW-5 MEN; MS MATANUSKA II ACQUIRED-1927, RETIRED-1951, TYPE-STERN WHEELER, LENGTH-66 FT, BEAM-15 FT 6 IN, DEPTH-3 FT 6 IN. REMARKS-MATANUSKA II WAS RENOVATED FROM MATANUSKA I, USING THE ENGINE OF THE HAZEL B, S S EKUTNA ACQUIRED-1914, RETIRED-1927 SOLD TO U S NAVY, TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN TUG, LENGTH-41 FT 6 IN, BEAM-10 FT 2 IN, DEPTH-5 FT 6 IN, ENGINE-GASOLINE. MS ALASKA ACQUIRED-1914, RETIRED-1936 (SOLD TO NICK GAIKEMA), TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN TUG, LENGTH-42 FT, BEAM-11 FT 3 IN, ENGINE TWO 4 CYLINDER, 4 CYCLE, 85 H P, GASOLINE. S S ANNE M ACQUIRED-1914, RETIRED-1927 (SOLD TO U S NAVY), TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN TUG, LENGTH-100 FT, BEAM-21 FT 7 IN, DEPTH-5 FT 2 IN, ENGINE--STEAM 300 H P; MS BETTY M ACQUIRED-1914, RETIRED-1927, TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN RIVERBOAT, LENGTH-35 FT, BEAM-11 FT, DEPTH-2 FT 6 IN, ENGINE-6 CYLINDER, 4 CYCLE, 85 H P GASOLINE; S S GENERAL JACOBS ACQUIRED-1926, RETIRED-1938 DISMANTLED, TYPE-STERN WHEELER, LENGTH-125 FT 6 IN, BEAM-26 FT 6 IN, DEPTH-4 FT 3 IN, ENGINE-STEAM; S S GENERAL DAVIS ACQUIRED-1926, RETIRED 1938-DISMANTLED TYPE-STERN WHEELER, LENGTH-120 FT, BEAM-22 FT, DEPTH-4 FT 3 IN, ENGINE-STEAM; S S NENANA ACQUIRED-1933, BUILT AT NENANA, ALASKA IN 1933, RETIRED-1954, TYPE-STERN WHEELER, HOOD, GROSS TONNAGE, 1,028 TONS, LENGTH-230 FT (OVERALL), 210 FT HULL, BEAM-42 FT, DEPTH-3 FT 9 IN, ENGINE-TWO 600 HORSEPOWER, STEAM, HORIZONTAL, TANDEM, COMPOUND. THE NENANA WAS BUILT AT NENANA BY BERG SHIP BUILDING. DECK CARGO CAPACITY WAS 70 TONS AND HAD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 52 PASSENGERS; S S ALICE ACQUIRED-1925, BUILT IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON IN 1909, RETIRED-1954, TYPE-STERN WHEELER, LENGTH-110 FT 6 IN, BEAM-24 FT 5 IN, DEPTH-4 FT 6 IN, ENGINE-TWO HORIZONTAL COMPOUND STEAM ENGINES, 200 HORSEPOWER EACH. THE S S ALICE HAD A CREW OF 20 WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 16 PASSENGERS. MS HAZEL B II ACQUIRED-1947, RETIRED-1951, TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN, LENGTH-92 FT 9 IN, ENGINE-DIESEL POWERED; S S BARRY K RETIRED-1951, TYPE-STERN WHEELER, ENGINE-OIL BURNER. S S YUKON ACQUIRED-PURCHASED FROM AMERICAN YUKON NAVIGATION COMPANY IN 1942, RETIRED-1947, TYPE-STERN WHEELER, LENGTH-169 FT 8 IN, BEAM-35 FT 3 IN, DEPTH-5 FT 9 IN, ENGINE-WOOD BURNER, THIN HORIZONTAL COMPOUND ENGINES-200 HORSEPOWER EACH. THE YUKON WAS BUILT IN SEATTLE IN 1913. HER GROSS TONNAGE WAS 651 TONS. SHE WAS MANNED BY A CREW OF 32 AND HAD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 86 PASSENGERS; MS B AND B I ACQUIRED-1915, TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN, ENGINE-2 CYLINDER, 4 CYCLE, 160 HORSEPOWER GASOLINE; MS B AND B 3 ACQUIRED-1915, TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN, LENGTH-87 FT, BEAM-24 FT, DEPTH-3 FT 6 IN, ENGINE 2 CYLINDER, 4 CYCLE, 160 HORSEPOWER, GASOLINE; M S ALEUTIAN QUEEN ACQUIRED-1946, RETIRED-1955, TYPE-SCREW DRIVEN TUG; MS CHULITNA ACQUIRED-1915, RETIRED-1918, TYPE-STERN WHEELER; SPERM TYPE-DREDGE, LENGTH-140 FT, BEAM-40 FT 6 IN, DEPTH-7 FT, ENGINE-STEAM, 750 HORSEPOWER; MIDNIGHT SUN TYPE-STERN WHEELER, LENGTH 60 FT.

**** REFN 04075 00034 B 909

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW NO TRAFF. WATER CRAFT, GENERAL

ABST THE MIDNIGHT WAS IN SERVICE PRIOR TO 1922. M V TANANA ACQUIRED-1953, TYPE-TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL, STEEL, LENGTH-120 FT 4 IN, BEAM--35 FT, DEPTH-3 FT 9 IN, ENGINE 1200 HORSEPOWER; M V YUKON ACQUIRED-1953, TYPE-TWIN

SCREW MOTOR VESSEL, STEEL, LENGTH-120 FT 4 IN, BEAM 35 FT, DEPTH-3 FT 9 IN, ENGINE-1200 HORSEPOWER.

**** REFN 04075 00035 951

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT, RIVER

ABST RG 322, BOX 146486, FILE 420.1, FY 1951. FRC A STUDY OF SUITABILITY OF TOWBOATS TO DIFFERENT RIVERS. THE STEAMER NENANA DESIGNED AS A ONE BARGE BOAT, FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. HER SIZE WAS DETERMINED BY HER PASSENGER HOUSING NEED AND BALANCED BY THE NEED FOR A 3 1/2 FOOT DRAFT. SHE IS NOT A SUITABLE TOWBOAT FOR THE TANANA. SHE COULD TOW 4 OR 5 BARGES SAFELY ON THE YUKON. THE STEAMER ALICE CAN NOT BE OPERATED EFFICIENTLY FOR SHE NEEDS A CREW OF 21 FOR A LOAD CAPACITY OF ONLY 250 TONS. IF THE ARR WERE TO BUY ONLY 1 TOWBOAT, IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT IT BE A TRIPLE OR A DOUBLE SCREW BOAT. THE LENGTH WOULD HAVE TO BE 115 FT WITH A 32 FT BEAM IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE CREW AND MAINTAIN. 3 1/2 FT DRAFT. BARGES UP TO 200 FT COULD BE USED. EXACT SPECIFICATIONS FOR A TUGBOAT WHICH WOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS ARE GIVEN. THIS STUDY WAS MADE BY THE ARMY.

**** REFN 04075 00037 938

STOR 1603

LUPR 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT

ABST FLOATING EQUIPMENT. IN A LETTER DATED APRIL 26, 1941 FROM J T CUNNINGHAM, ALASKA RAILROAD TO O F OHLSON MENTION WAS MADE OF A BARGE, NENANA WITH A CAPACITY OF 150 TONS AND THESE OTHER BARGES: NO 2 HAD A LENGTH OF 113 FEET, A WIDTH OF 29 FEET, 3 INCHES, A DRAFT OF 5 FEET, 11 INCHES AND A CAPACITY OF 180 TONS. BARGE NO 2 WAS BUILT IN 1915 AT NENANA, ALASKA. COVERED BARGE NO. 2 HAD A LENGTH OF 130 FEET, A WIDTH OF 34 FEET, A DRAFT OF 6 FEET, AND A CAPACITY OF 300 TONS. BARGE NO 4 HAD A LENGTH OF 150 FEET, A WIDTH OF 38 FEET, A DRAFT OF SIX FEET AND A CAPACITY OF 400 TONS. NOTE ON MICRO FICHE RECORD GROUP 322, FILE 420 (1/3) MICRO FICHE KEY J 13, BLUEPRINTS FOR THE STEAMER NENANA FROM THE COMMERCIAL IRON WORKS, PORTLAND, OREGON, DRAWING NO K-140, DATED 2/24/38. MICRO FICHE KEY L12 PRODUCED A CHART LISTING DIMENSIONS OF VESSELS: STEAMER NENANA LENGTH 210 FEET, BREADTH 42 FEET AND DRAFT 6 FEET. THIS STEAMER HAD TWO HORIZONTAL TANDEM COMPOUND ENGINES OF 600 HORSEPOWER EACH. IT WAS CAPABLE OF HANDLING 16 PASSENGERS AND HAD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 52 PASSENGERS. THE STEAMER NENANA WAS BUILT AT NENANA, ALASKA IN 1933. THIS STEAMER HAD A 1028 TON CAPACITY. STEAMER YUKON HAD A LENGTH OF 169.8 FEET, A BREADTH OF 35.3 FEET, A DRAFT OF 5.9 FEET AND A CAPACITY OF 651 TONS. THE STEAMER YUKON IS PROPELLED BY TWO HORIZONTAL, COMPOUND ENGINES OF 200 HORSEPOWER EACH. 32 PEOPLE ARE REQUIRED TO MAN THIS VESSEL, IT IS LICENSED TO ACCOMMODATE 16 PEOPLE AND THERE ARE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 86. THE STEAMER WAS BUILT IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON IN 1913. THE STEAMER ALICE HAD A LENGTH OF 110.5 FEET, A BREADTH OF 24.4 FEET, A DRAFT OF 4.5 FEET, AND A CAPACITY OF 262 TONS. SHE WAS PROPELLED BY TWO HORIZONTAL, COMPOUND OF 200 HORSEPOWER EACH. A CREW OF 20 PERSONS WAS REQUIRED TO MAN THE ALICE AND THERE WERE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 16 ON THE UPPER DECK. THE ALICE WAS BUILT IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON IN 1909. CORDWOOD WAS USED TO FUEL THE STEAMERS IN ALASKA. AT NORMAL WATER STAGES IN THE TANANA RIVER, THE STEAMERS YUKON AND NENANA, EACH CAN TOW A BARGE CARRYING APPROXIMATELY 400 TONS OF FREIGHT, WHILE THE STEAMER ALICE CAN TAKE A 250 TON BARGE. THE SHARP BENDS IN THE TANANA RIVER PERMIT ONLY ONE BARGE TO BE TOWED DOWN RIVER. ON THE YUKON RIVER FIVE TO SIX BARGES CAN BE TOWED IN TANDEM BY THE STEAMERS NENANA AND YUKON AND TWO BARGES BY THE ALICE. LAUNCH KATANUSKA HAD A 75 TON CAPACITY. BARGE 201 HAD A CLOSED DECK, LENGTH 130 FEET, WIDTH 34 FEET, DRAFT 6 FEET AND A GROSS TONNAGE OF 250 TONS. IT WAS BUILT IN 1937 AT NENANA. BARGE 301 WAS OPEN WITH A LENGTH OF 140 FEET, A WIDTH OF 36 FEET, A DRAFT OF SIX FEET AND A GROSS TONNAGE OF 350 TONS. IT WAS BUILT AT NENANA IN 1943. BARGE 401 WAS CLOSED WITH A LENGTH OF 150 FEET A WIDTH OF 38 FEET, A DRAFT OF 6 FEET AND A GROSS TONNAGE OF 400 TONS. IT WAS BUILT AT NENANA IN 1935. BARGE NISLING WAS OPEN, 145 FT, 4 INCHES LONG, HAD A WIDTH OF 35 FT, 3 INCHES, A DRAFT OF 6 FT, ONE INCH AND A GROSS TONNAGE OF 350 TONS. BARGE TACHUM WAS OPEN, HAD A LENGTH OF 150 FT, A WIDTH OF 34 FT, 8 INCHES, A DRAFT OF 5 FT 8 INCHES AND A GROSS TONNAGE OF 350 TONS. BARGE MUSKRAT WAS OPEN, 120 FT LONG, 32 FT 6 INCHES WIDE WITH A 7 FT. DRAFT. GROSS TONNAGE WAS 250.

**** REFN 04075 00039 931

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT

ABST RG 322, BOX 146485, FILE 420.1, FRC THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS ELABORATE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE STEAMER KLONDIKE,

DATING FROM 1931 WHEN PURCHASE FROM CANADA WAS BEING CONSIDERED.

**** REFN 04075 00042 961965
 LUPR 20
 KEYW GENERAL, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST RG 322. BOX 90366. REPORT ON NORTH STAR AND AK STEAMSHIP FY '61-65, FRC. NORTH STAR FREIGHT SHIPPED 607.336 TONS TO KOTZEBUE IN 1961. IT COULD BE BROKEN UP BY DESTINATION AS FOLLOWS: BUCKLAND, 4.990 TONS; SELAWIK, 110.919 TONS; SHUNGNAK, 8.074 TONS; NOATAK, 11.168 TONS; NOORVIK, 19.757 TONS; KIANA, 7.975 TONS; KOTZEBUE, 444.453 TONS. THE CARGO MOVES FROM THE SHIP'S SIDE TO THE LOCATION BY COMMERCIAL OR PUBLISHED TARIFF OR CARRIERS. THE CONSIGNEES AT EACH DESTINATION WERE LISTED. THEY WERE MOSTLY GOVERNMENT, BUT ALSO COMMERCIAL, MISSION, TRADING STORE AND NATIVE STORE.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 29 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT 27, 1955. CONSIGNED 11,411 POUNDS OF TANKS, BOTTLES, FISH, AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF \$205.64 FROM TANANA, NULATO, ANVIK, KOYUKUK, RAMPART, HOLY CROSS AND FORT YUKON TO FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 30 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH SEPT 28, 1955 CONSIGNED 260,808 POUNDS OF HEAVY MACHINERY AT A COST OF \$5,211.59 FROM FORT YUKON TO SEWARD-OREGON.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #4 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, JULY 5, 1955, CONSIGNED 63,813 POUNDS OF PIPE, SASH AND HHGS AT A COST OF \$1822.13 FROM KOYUKUK, MARSHALL, NULATO, AND KALTAG TO FAIRBANKS, SEWARD, AND SEATTLE.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #7 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, JULY 19, 1955, CONSIGNED 532 POUNDS OF P/E AT A COST OF \$30.91 FROM FORT YUKON TO KOTZEBUE.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #19 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH. SEPT. 9, 1955, CONSIGNED 1,545 POUNDS OF CYLINDERS AT A COST OF \$56.89 FROM FORT YUKON TO SEWARD-SEATTLE.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4497

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #3 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, JUNE 29, 1955 CONSIGNED 31,800 POUNDS OF BARRELS AT A COST OF \$691.12 FROM MARSHALL AND RUSSIAN MISSION TO SEWARD.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #6 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, JULY 15, 1955 CONSIGNED 154 POUNDS OF P/E AT A COST OF \$15.03 FROM NULATO TO JUNEAU.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 21 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT 12, 1955 CONSIGNED 2058 POUNDS OF FISH AT A COST OF \$68.58 FROM KOYUKUK TO ANCHORAGE.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 23 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT 15, 1955, CONSIGNED 1,040 POUNDS OF CYLINDERS AT A COST OF \$24.69 FROM HINTO, RUBY, AND TANANA TO FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINE-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 28 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT 26, 1955, CONSIGNED 376 POUNDS OF P/E (?) AT A COST OF \$29.80 FROM HOLY CROSS TO JUNEAU.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 27 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT 23, 1955 CONSIGNED 132,227 POUNDS OF ROAD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF \$2,446.59 FROM GALENA TO ANCHORAGE. (ELMHENDORF AIR FORCE BASE)

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #10 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, AUG 9, 1955 CONSIGNED 360 POUNDS OF WOOL AT A COST OF \$69.65 FROM HOLY CROSS TO SEWARD.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

STOR 1603

LUPR 31 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #5 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, JULY 13, 1955 CONSIGNED 2108 POUNDS OF P/E AND BARRELS AT A COST OF \$122.41 FROM KALTAG, BEAVER, AND RAMPART TO WRANGELL AND FAIRBANKS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4498

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 34 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING PERIOD RECORD #13 SIGNED BY R E LYNCH AUGUST 17, 1955 CONSIGNED 135 POUNDS OF CYLINDERS AT A COST OF \$4.55 FROM RAMPART TO FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 34 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #11 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, AUG. 10, 1955 CONSIGNED 515 POUNDS P/E AND HH GDS AT A COST OF \$80.39 FROM FORT YUKON TO SEWARD, SEATTLE AND ALABAMA.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 22 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH SEPT 15, 1955, CONSIGNED 350 POUNDS OF WRECKED AIRPLANE WINGS AND STRUTS AT A COST OF \$8.26 FROM RUBY TO FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #16 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH AUG 24, 1955, CONSIGNED 27,079 POUNDS OF TRUCK EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF \$595.74 FROM CAMPION AND GALENA TO FAIRBANKS (LADD AIR FORCE BASE).

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 24 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH SEPT 19, 1955, CONSIGNED 167,393 POUNDS OF ROAD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF \$3,444.55 FROM GALENA TO ANCHORAGE. (ELMHENDORF AIRFORCE BASE)

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 26 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT 23, 1955 CONSIGNED 1,095 POUNDS OF P/E (?) AT A COST OF \$30.75 FROM GALENA TO FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #1 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, JUNE 13, 1955, CONSIGNED 1703 POUNDS OF TANKS AND MACHINERY AT A COST OF \$24.75 FROM TANANA AND GALENA TO FAIRBANKS. NENANA DOCK SHEET #3 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, JULY 11, 1955 CONSIGNED A CRANE WEIGHING 142,742 POUNDS AT A COST OF \$2840.57 FROM NENANA TO GALENA.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4499

STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #18 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH SEPT. 9, 1955, CONSIGNED 249,505 POUNDS OF HEAVY MACHINERY AT A COST OF \$4,399.04 FROM GALENA TO ANCHORAGE (ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE).

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #20 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT. 12, 1955, CONSIGNED 223,016 POUNDS OF ROAD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT FROM GALENA TO ANCHORAGE (ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE).

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #9 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, AUG 8, 1955, CONSIGNED 35,820 POUNDS OF BARRELS AT A COST OF \$667.79 FROM GALENA TO SEWARD.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 34 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #15 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH AUG 20, 1955, CONSIGNED 1070 POUNDS OF PLANE ENGINE AT A COST OF \$24.58 FROM STEVENS VILLAGE TO FAIRBANKS.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 35 32
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINE-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 34 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, DATED OCT 7, 1955 LISTED TRANSPORT OF 209,013 POUNDS OF ROAD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF \$3864.84 FROM GALENA TO ANCHORAGE. (ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE).

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 35 32
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 31 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH SEPT 30, 1955 CONSIGNED 293,646 POUNDS OF ROAD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF \$5,569.77 FROM GALENA TO ANCHORAGE. (ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE)

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 35 32
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD 32 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, OCTOBER 3, 1955 CONSIGNED 250,690 POUNDS OF ROAD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF \$4,174.12 FROM GALENA TO ANCHORAGE. (ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE)

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4500

LUPR 35 32
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #33 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, OCT 4, 1955. CONSIGNED 790 POUNDS OF FISH FROM RUBY TO FAIRBANKS AT A COST OF \$11.80.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 35 32
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #35 DATED 10/2/1955 INDICATED THAT 840 POUNDS OF FREIGHT (BARRELS) WAS TRANSPORTED FROM RUBY TO SEWARD AT A COST OF \$14.28 R F LYNCH SIGNED THE DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 04075 00045 955
LUPR 30
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST YUTANA BARGE LINES-NENANA. NENANA DOCK PASSING RECORD #17 SIGNED BY R F LYNCH, SEPT. 2, 1955, CONSIGNED 468 POUNDS OF P/E (?) AT A COST OF \$50.38 FROM FORT YUKON TO SEWARD-SEATTLE AND SPRINGFIELD, OREGON.

**** REFN 04075 00048 955
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, NO TRAFF
ABST RECORD GROUP 322, BOX 118178, FY55, LETTER FILE, NENANA DOCK, FRC DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS ARE GIVEN FOR ARR BARGES FOR PETROLEUM OPERATING OUT OF NENANA. THE DATE WAS 1955.

**** REFN 04075 00050
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00052
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00054
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04075 00058 917
STOR 1603
LUPR 33
KEYW GENERAL
ABST ABSTRACTED FROM FRC 117941 ENGINEER COMMISSION FILES, BEG G-2-2, ENDING E-7-14. THIS IS A LIST OF PROPOSED BRIDGES TO BE BUILD OVER A NUMBER OF STREAMS. THE DOCUMENT IS CALLED SHIP CREEK-NORTH-HAIN LINE.

**** REFN 04075 00059 949
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL
ABST ABSTRACTED FROM "LOG H/V YUKON 1954 RECORD" FRC 118179 NENANA DOCK 1949-1955.

**** REFN 04075 00060 944946
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM "NENANA DOCK BULLETINS 1944-1946" THE ALASKA RAILROAD SUITE 300, FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER SEATTLE WASH. FRC 118179 NENANA DOCK 1949-1955.

**** REFN 04075 00062 939

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER 117925 CORRESP FILES 025-601.2/FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS 1947, 1952. IN A LETTER FROM J P JOHNSON TO J P DAVIS, DATED 5/11/1949 IT WAS INDICATED THAT BARGE PASSENGER SERVICE COULD NOT COMPETE WITH AIR SERVICE AND WOULD HAVE TO BE DISCONTINUED. IT WAS FELT THAT A RATE INCREASE WOULD WORSEN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. RATE INCREASE WERE NOT ANTICIPATED NOTE SHEET DATED 4/28/1948, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA FREIGHT LESS RATES IN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS. NOTE SHEET LABELLED REVENUE FREIGHT HANDLED DEPICTING REVENUE PER TON FOR THE YEARS 1939 TO 1948. PLEASE NOTE BLUEPRINTS FOR A TUG BOAT DESTINED TO REPLACE THE STERN PADDLE WHEELERS OF PER 1950. TWO 420 HORSE POWER DIESEL ENGINES WERE FELT ADEQUATE TO POWER SUCH A VESSEL. THE DRAFT FOR THIS VESSEL WAS ABOUT 18 INCHES AND PERHAPS CARRYING 250 TO 400 TONS PER TRIP. SUCH A CRAFT WOULD ACCOMMODATE 15 PASSENGERS. WITH A PROJECTED YEARLY TONNAGE OF 5000 THE COST PER TON TO FREIGHT FROM NENANA WAS: WANLEY HOT SPRINGS \$17.00, TANANA \$19.00, RUBY \$22.00, MARSHALL OR HOLY CROSS \$27.00, ET YUKON \$23.00, --\$21.00 WAS AN AVERAGE FIGURE. THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS CONTAINED IN A LETTER, DATED 4/29/1949 FROM C E GORDON TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

**** REFN 04075 00064 947

STOR 1603

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MAP

ABST "U S, THE ALASKA RAILROAD". ARCHIVAL MATERIALS FROM FEDERAL RECORD CENTER BOX 117925. CORRESPONDENCE FILES 025-601.2/FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS 1947, 1952. "REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO REVIEW THE RATES AND POLICIES OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD" 1947. THIS ABSTRACT INCLUDES A MAP ILLUSTRATING THE ALASKA RAILROAD AND CONNECTING TRANSPORTATION ROUTES, A TABLE SHOWING RIVER LINE TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS FOR JUNE, 1939, AND A TABLE SHOWING THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD RIVER EQUIPMENT.

**** REFN 04077 970978

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS A COMPILATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS AS WELL AS NUMEROUS FIELD NOTE DESCRIPTIONS OF ACTUAL TRAVEL ON MANY OF ALASKA'S RIVERS. THE ANALYSES AND FIELD NOTES ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION DONE OVER A RANGE OF YEARS FROM 1970 TO 1978. IT MUST BE NOTED THAT ALL DATA WITHIN THESE RECORDS ARE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SUBJECT TO REVISION.

**** REFN 04077 00001 973

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A REPORT ENTITLED "A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS ALAGNAK RIVER, ALASKA". IT WAS PREPARED JUNE 1, 1973 BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ALASKA TASK FORCE. INCLUDED IN THE REPORT IS A DISCUSSION OF THE KUKAKLEK PROJECT. THE PROJECT IS AN ENVISIONED HYDROELECTRIC DAMSITE WHICH WOULD HAVE THE POTENTIAL KILOWATT POWER OF 53000 KW, WITH ENERGY OF ABOUT 232000000 KILOWATT HOURS. (P5) THE KVICHAK RIVER DRAINAGE IS DEEMED, ACCORDING TO THE STATE'S SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS, AS A TROPHY FISH AREA. FOR SPORT FISHERIES PURPOSES THE ALAGNAK RIVER IS RECOGNIZED AS AN INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OF THE KVICHAK. (P13)

**** REFN 04077 00006 922973

STOR 1606

LUPR 51

ANIACHAK RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS PRELIMINARY DRAFT REPORT, WRITTEN MAY 1, 1973 BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA TASK

FORCE, ENTITLED "ANIACHAK RIVER, ALASKA, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS". IN DESCRIBING THE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, IT WAS NOTED THAT "SIDE STREAMS OFTEN TERMINATE IN A WATERFALL CASCADING DOWN THE DARK VOLCANIC BLUFFS ENCASING THE MIDDLE SECTIONS OF THE ANIACHAK RIVER". (P26) "EXCEPT FOR A PRIMITIVE HUNTING CAMP COMPOSED OF A TENT FRAME AND A CRUDE AIRSTRIP NEAR THE MOUTH OF ALBERT JOHNSON CREEK, THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE OF HUMAN USES OF THE LAND AND RESOURCES OF THE ANIACHAK RIVER BASIN." (P32) IN 1922 TWO TRAPPER CABINS, ONE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ANIACHAK BAY AND ONE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER WERE NOTED. (P32)

**** REFN 04077 00009 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "BIRCH CREEK, ALASKA" A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS, WAS PREPARED MAY 20, 1973, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION.

**** REFN 04077 00011 970977

STOR 1601

LUPR 13

CANNING RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, HUNTING, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION

ABST DOCUMENT IS A SEPTEMBER 1977 DRAFT REPORT OF "THE CANNING RIVER, A PRE-FIELD TRIP RESOURCE INVESTIGATION" DONE BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA AREA OFFICE. IN NOTING INFORMATION REGARDING THE STREAMFLOW OF THE CANNING RIVER, A CHART DONE BY R. J. RITCHIE AND R. A. CHILDERS WAS USED. THE CHART GIVES DISCHARGE DATA FOR COMPARISON OF THE 3 NORTH SLOPE RIVERS IN THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE WHICH ARE IMPORTANT TO RECREATIONAL BOATERS. FLOAT BOATING, BACKPACKING AND HUNTING ARE THE MAJOR RECREATIONAL USES MADE OF THE CANNING RIVER DRAINAGE. ACCORDING TO WILBUR MILLS, WHO VISITED THE CANNING DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1970 AND 1972, THERE ARE AT LEAST 4 SMALL LAKES SUITABLE FOR SUPERCUBS OR CESSNA 185'S NEAR THE RIVER. INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE SEVERAL TABLES, WHICH WERE PREPARED BY R. RITCHIE AND R. CHILDERS, WHICH GIVE VARIOUS RECREATIONAL USES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE, SUCH AS THE NUMBER OF PERSONS HUNTING, BOATING AND BACKPACKING IN THE AREA, 1975-1976. NO PAGE NUMBERS WERE PRESENT IN THE DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 04077 00012 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AS A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE CHARLEY RIVER. IT WAS COMPLETED MARCH 8, 1973. BOULDERS AND ROUNDED COBBLES 12 TO 14 INCHES IN DIAMETER FORM MOST OF THE STREAM BEDS IN THE DRAINAGE ABOVE BEAR CREEK. DOWNSTREAM FROM THAT POINT SMALLER GRAVELS WITH OCCASIONAL SAND BARS ARE FORMED. (P25) SOILS ARE GENERALLY SHALLOW AND ROCKY THROUGHOUT THE RIVER BASIN. VEGETATION IN THE AREA RANGES FROM ALPINE TUNDRA TO WHITE SPRUCE-PAPER BIRCH FORESTS. CLOSED SPRUCE HARDWOOD IS THE DOMINANT FOREST TYPE. "TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE CHARLEY RIVER BASIN IS ALMOST NONEXISTENT." (P39)

**** REFN 04077 00013 800977

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, TRAPPING, FISHING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST DOCUMENT IS A REVISED REPORT OF "THE MULCHATNA AND CHILIKADORTNA RIVERS, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA AREA OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 1972. THIS DOCUMENT, LIKE ALL OF BOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS, IS NOT TO BE DEEMED THE FINAL AND OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE DISCUSSED RIVERS. IT IS MERELY AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT PREPARED BY THE ALASKA AREA OFFICE, SUBJECT TO FURTHER REVISIONS. USE OF THE RIVERS FOR TRADE OR COMMERCE HAS BEEN LIMITED PRIMARILY TO TRAPPING AND FISHING. (P11) THE ONLY TRAIL IN THE MULCHATNA BASIN IS THE TELAQUANA TRAIL, LEADING FROM THE TANAINA VILLAGE OF TELAQUANA, 1/2 MILE BELOW THE LAKE OF THAT NAME. THE 50 MILE LONG TRAIL IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN USE IN THE EARLY 1800'S. SETTLEMENTS ON BOTH ENDS OF THE TRAIL HAVE BEEN ABANDONED AND THE TRAIL HAS NOT BEEN USED SINCE THE EARLY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4503

1930S. (P13) "SEVERAL LAKES ARE LOCATED NEAR THE UPPER MULCHATNA BELOW THE BONANZA HILLS WHICH ACCOMMODATE FLOAT-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT." (P38) THE MULCHATNA CHILIKADROTNA RIVER SYSTEM IS THE LARGEST CLEARWATER SYSTEM IN SOUTHERN ALASKA. IT HAS A COMBINED MILEAGE OF OVER 275 MILES. (P45)

**** REFN 04077 00014 973
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYH NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST "CHITINA RIVER, ALASKA", A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS, WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, MAY 20, 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00014 973
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYH NO TRAFF,GENERAL,LAND GEOLOGY,SPRING
ABST A SAMPLING STATION ON THE GILAHINA RIVER HAD AN INDICATION OF COPPER SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE MEAN BACKGROUND. A STATION NEAR THE OLD GOLD LODE MINE AT GOLCONDA CREEK, BRENNER DRAINAGE, HAD ANOMALOUS CONCENTRATIONS OF COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF RADIOACTIVE SEDIMENTARY PROSPECTS IN THE CHITINA-BRENNER RIVER DRAINAGES. THERE IS A HOT SPRING REPORTED ON 12 MILE CREEK NEAR THE HEAD OF KIAGINA RIVER. (P3A) AN ANALYSIS OF STREAM-SEDIMENT SAMPLES IS PRESENTED ON P 6A, WITH SAMPLES FROM THE FOLLOWING WATER BODIES: LAKINA RIVER MOUTH, NIZINA RIVER MOUTH, CHITINA RIVER, CHOKOSNA RIVER, GILIHINA RIVER, BRENNER RIVER, AND GALCONA CREEK. (P6A)

**** REFN 04077 00015 977
STOR 1601
LUPR 12
KEYH GENERAL,LAKE,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST DOCUMENT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA AREA OFFICE, NOVEMBER 1977. AN APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF 8000 GALLONS PER DAY FROM AN UNNAMED LAKE IN THE DELTA AREA HAS BEEN FILED. THIS APPLICATION COVERS TWO TAKE-OUT POINTS FROM THE SAME LAKE FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES. (ABOVE INFORMATION DERIVED FROM SECTION OF DOCUMENT ENTITLED "WATER RIGHTS, NAVIGABILITY, AND RIVERBED OWNERSHIP") 2 OIL WELLS HAVE BEEN DRILLED IN THE KURUPA AND KILLIK RIVERS AREA BY OIL COMPANIES. ("GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL AND RESOURCES") THE MOST PRODUCTIVE RIVERS WHICH FLOW INTO THE ARCTIC IN TERMS OF SOURCES OF FOOD FOR SUBSISTENCE WERE THE KUKPUK, IKPIKPUK, KUK, HEADE AND COLVILLE RIVERS. NO PAGES WERE LISTED THROUGHOUT THIS DOCUMENT.

**** REFN 04077 00017 973
STOR 1605
LUPR 42
KEYH NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST "COPPER RIVER (ILIAHNA) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER REPORT" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN JUNE, 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00018 976
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYH NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST "DELTA RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MARCH, 1976.

**** REFN 04077 00019 970978
STOR 1610
KEYH COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "GULKANA RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE IN FEBRUARY 1978. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE POPULATION OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER CENSUS DIVISION WAS GIVEN. IN 1970, THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS DIVISION WAS 3098. THE LARGEST COMMUNITY, VALDEZ, HAD A POPULATION OF 1005. WITHIN THE BASIN, GLENNALLEN HAD A POPULATION OF 363, GAKONA 88, GULKANA 53. (P7) THE APPROXIMATE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE GULKANA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IS 2140 SQUARE MI. (P13) THE TREELINE IN THE AREA LIES AT THE 2500 FOOT ELEVATION. FURTHER DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE TYPES OF VEGETATION IN THE GULKANA IS BRIEFLY NOTED. (P21) MENTION IS MADE OF THE SMALL AIRPORT AT THE VILLAGE OF GULKANA, THE "BUSH" AIRSTRIP AT PAXSON AND THE CHARTER AIR SERVICES AT TOLSONA, MEIER AND SUMMIT LAKE. (P40)

**** REFN 04077 00020 953
STOR 160339904913000947001940501950048220260

**** REFN 04077 00020 976
STOR 1603
LUPR 33
KEYW GENERAL

ABST DOCUMENT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE HUSLIA RIVER PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA FIELD OFFICE, NOVEMBER 1976. A FIELD INSPECTION OF THE HUSLIA WAS CONDUCTED JUNE 11-18, 1976 IN WHICH MUCH OF THE INFORMATION FOUND IN THE REPORT WAS OBTAINED AND/OR VERIFIED. THIS STUDY DEALT WITH THOSE PORTIONS OF THE NORTH FORK, SOUTH FORK AND MAIN RIVER THAT LIE WITHIN THE PURPOSED KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

**** REFN 04077 00022 973
STOR 1601
LUPR 13

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PRESENT USE
ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "IVISHAK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER REPORT" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AUGUST 17, 1973. LONG PERIOD OF RAIN IN THE SUMMER CAUSE FLOODING. THESE RAPID AND REPEATED FLUCTUATIONS CAUSE A BRAIDED STREAMBED. LOW FLOW IN ALL BUT THE LARGEST RIVERS MEANS NO FLOW. EVEN THE LARGER STREAM OCCASIONALLY HAVE NO VISIBLE FLOWS AS THE WATER MAY BE SPREAD OVER A CHANNEL A MILE WIDE AT DEPTHS OF ONLY A FEW INCHES. "ALL MAJOR RIVERS ARE NAVIGABLE BY BOAT FROM EARLY JUNE UNTIL LATE OCTOBER." STREAMS ARE SHALLOW AND CURRENTS SWIFT. THE BOTTOM IS COMPOSED OF LOOSELY COMPACTED BOULDERS AND COBBLES WHICH MAKES CROSSING DANGEROUS. THERE IS AN ABANDONED AIRSTRIP AT THE MOBIL OIL COMPANY EXPLORATORY WELL SITE. AREA SOILS ARE SHALLOW RUBBLE AND SANDY GRAVEL. THE DOMINANT VEGETATION IS TUNDRA.

**** REFN 04077 00027 976
STOR 1603
LUPR 33

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST "MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER", A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS, WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN NOV 1976.

**** REFN 04077 00029 977
STOR 1601
LUPR 12

KEYW GENERAL
ABST "NIGU/ETIVLUK RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN NOV 1977.

**** REFN 04077 00030 973
STOR 1602
LUPR 21

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4505

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "NOATAK RIVER, ALASKA, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN APRIL 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00032 973

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "NUYAKAK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER REPORT" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MAY 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00033 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 36

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "PORCUPINE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER REPORT" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MAY, 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00035 976

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "THE SELAWIK RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN NOV 1976.

**** REFN 04077 00038 977

STOR 1607

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "THE TALACHULITNA RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN OCT 1976 AND REVISED IN APRIL 1977.

**** REFN 04077 00039 976

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "THE TLIKAKILA RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN FEB 1976.

**** REFN 04077 00040 972973

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAKE, RECREATION

ABST THE DOCUMENT IS A PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE TINAYGUK RIVER DONE IN 1973 BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. MUCH OF THE DATA INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT WAS TAKEN FROM OFFICE REVIEW OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION. ON-SITE FIELD EXAMINATION WAS SCHEDULED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1973. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE BASED UPON AN AERIAL EXAMINATION OF THE AREA ON JUNE 14, 1972 AND ON OTHER DATA OBTAINED ON THE REGION. REFERENCE TO FLOATPLANES BEING ABLE TO LAND ON SEVERAL LAKES ADJACENT TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK NEAR THE MOUTH OF TINAYGUK WAS MADE. THOSE LAKES WERE IN NO OTHER WAY IDENTIFIED. OCCASIONAL HUNTING OF BEAR, SHEEP OR MOOSE PROBABLY CONSTITUTE THE ONLY RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY OCCURRING IN THE AREA. FEWER THAN 20 TRIPS PER SEASON PROBABLY TAKE PLACE IN THE AREA.

**** REFN 04077 00041 973

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4506

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST THE TOGIAK RIVER WAS STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. THE REPORT WAS NOT DATED BUT RESEARCHERS ESTIMATE IS THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00042 974

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST THE UNALAKLEET RIVER WAS STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. THE REPORT WAS NOT DATED, BUT RESEARCHER'S ESTIMATE IS THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN 1974.

**** REFN 04077 00043 974

STOR 1602

LUPR 30 20

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN OCT 1974.

**** REFN 04077 00044 978

STOR 1601

LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "UTUKOK RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY", JAN 1978, WAS WRITTEN BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA AREA OFFICE. THE DOCUMENT PRESENTS FINDINGS FROM STUDY AND FIELD INVESTIGATION OF THE UTUKOK, AND, BASED ON THESE, MAKES AN EVALUATION PERTAINING TO THE RIVER'S INCLUSION IN NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM.

**** REFN 04077 00045 977978

STOR 1601

LUPR 11

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "UTUKOK RIVER, A PRE-FIELD TRIP RESOURCE INVESTIGATION", MAY 1977, IS A DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA AREA OFFICE. THIS DOCUMENT FORMED THE BASIS OF A LATER REPORT WRITTEN BY BOR, JAN 1978, "UTUKOK RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY". THE PREFIELD TRIP REPORT CONTAINS NO INFORMATION ADDITIONAL TO THE POST-FIELD TRIP REPORT.

**** REFN 04077 00046 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "WIND RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FOR CONSIDERATION OF ITS INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. THE DOCUMENT HAS NOT DATED, BUT IT IS THE RESEARCHER'S ESTIMATE THAT IT WAS WRITTEN IN 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00047 973

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST "UPPER YUKON RIVER, ALASKA, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN JANUARY, 1973.

**** REFN 04077 00065 972978

LUPR 31 34

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4507

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, RECREATION

ABST 80R FIELD NOTES, BEAVER CREEK. THIS FILE, COMPILED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION USE, WAS ABSTRACTED AUG 3, 78 AND AT THAT TIME CONSISTED OF 2 TRIP REPORTS, ON AUG 15-20, 1972, AND ONE AUG 3-11, 1976. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE THAT STUDY FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STATUS BE DONE FOR NOME CREEK, BEAR CREEK, CHAMPION CREEK, AND FOSSIL CREEK. (P4-1972)

**** REEN 04077 00072 974

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL

ABST PATRICK POURCHOT, "JOHN RIVER FIELD INSPECTION LOG," OF JULY 8-JULY 19, 1974 FIELD INSPECTION.

**** REEN 04090

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REEN 04095 898

LUPR 33 31 22 34 36

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, GENERAL, ECONOMY

ABST SAM C DUNHAM'S "THE YUKON AND NOME GOLD REGIONS" APPEARED IN THE JULY 1900 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPORTS. HE SUMMARIZED THE WORK THAT HAD BEEN DONE DURING THE PREVIOUS SEASON IN BOTH OF THESE REGIONS. IN SEPT, 1898, HULTBERG, BLAKE, BRYNTESON AND HAGGALIN'S 5-TON SCHOONER WAS WASHED INTO THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER BY A HEAVY STORM. WHILE IN THE VICINITY "THEY STAKED ANVIL, DEXTER, AND GLACIER CREEKS AND SNOW GULCH, AND ORGANIZED THE CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT, EXTENDING ALONG THE COAST FOR 20 MILES TO THE WESTWARD FROM CAPE NOME, AND EMBRACING THE NOME, SNAKE, AND PENNY RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES." (P844) THE OUTPUT OF THE CREEK DIGGINGS FOR THE SEASON WAS \$1,200,000. (P847)

**** REFN 04097 878897

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE

ABST REFERENCE TO THE USE OF THE CHILKOOT PASS BY GOLD-PROSPECTORS HEADING FOR THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS IN 1878 IS MADE BY E J DYER IN HIS BOOK THE GOLD FIELDS OF CANADA AND HOW TO REACH THEM. (P61) DYER INCLUDES STATEMENT FROM G M DAWSON, WHO IN 1878 NOTES THAT A USEFUL PACK ANIMAL TRAIL COULD SCARCELY BE CONSTRUCTED. A PARTY OF SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS WAS REPORTED, IN THE OCT. 21, 1897 EDITION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO FINANCIAL NEWS, TO HAVE LEFT SEATTLE HEADING FOR THE CHILKOOT INLET. THERE THEY WERE TO TRAVEL WITH 150 CATTLE, 200 HORSES, AND 200 TONS OF SUPPLIES TO FT SELKIRK TO DETERMINE IF A RAILWAY COULD BE BUILT OVER THE 300 MI. TRAIL. (P154) ACCORDING TO OCT. 7, 1897 EDITION OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE THE CHILKOOT PASS REACHES A HEIGHT OF 3600 FT, THE GRADE OF THE LAST 6 MILES IS NEARLY 500 FT. PER MILE, ALONG ROUGH, ROCKY ROADS. (P182)

**** REFN 04099 904

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04103 897

LUPR 36

KEYW GENERAL

ABST H B GOODRICH DISCUSSES THE GOLD FIELDS OF KLONDYKE IN A 1897 MAGAZINE ARTICLE.

**** REFN 04118 897

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY

ABST EMMA L KELLY DESCRIBES HER 1897 TRIP FROM SEATTLE TO DYEAL AND OVER THE SUMMIT AND ON TO DAWSON. (P625) HEALY AND WILSON PACK TRAIN CARRIED HER GOODS TO SHEEP CAMP, 12 MI FROM DYEAL. SHE AND TEN PACKERS SHE HIRED TO

CARRY HER 1000 LB. LOAD, FOR 50 CENTS A LB., CROSSED THE SUMMIT AND EVENTUALLY ARRIVED IN DAWSON. (P625-626)

- **** REFN 04123
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. DOCUMENT IS FICTION.
- **** REFN 04126 896897
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, COMMUNITY
ABST JAMES R LITTLE DESCRIBES HIS 1896-97 OBSERVATIONS OF THE CITY OF JUNEAU. HE NOTES THAT IN APRIL 1897 JIM HCKAY ARRIVED IN JUNEAU FROM THE KLONDIKE VIA THE CHILKOOT PASS. (P3) LITTLE, STRUCK BY GOLD FEVER, TRAVELLED TO DYEA AND FROM THERE UP CHILKOOT SUMMIT PACKING HIS 1500 LBS. OUTFIT UP THE 1250 FT PASS. IN APR. 1897 HE TRAVELLED TO DYEA FROM JUNEAU ABOARD THE LITTLE STEAMER "SEA LION" OWNED AND OPERATED BY GEORGE HARRADER. (P3-4)
- **** REFN 04133 969
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04134 904
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, NO TRAFF
ABST THIS BOOK IS THE STORY OF ALEXANDER MACDONALD AND HIS TRAVELS THROUGH THE ARCTIC REGIONS. THE BOOK TITLE IS "IN SEARCH OF EL DORADO" AND WAS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. HE GAINS ENTRANCE TO THE KLONDIKE AREA VIA CHILCOOT PASS OF WHICH THERE IS A PHOTO ON PAGE 17.
- **** REFN 04136
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04145
KEYW NONE
ABST JOAQUIN MILLER'S ARTICLE "IN A KLONDIKE CABIN. WHAT A LONE MAN THINKS ABOUT." CONTAINS NO INFORMATION ON ALASKAN WATER BODIES. HE DESCRIBES THE KLONDIKE AND REFLECTS ON HIS YOUTH.
- **** REFN 04147 898
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST P T HIZONY GIVES HIS OBSERVATIONS OF ALASKA, 1898, IN HIS BOOK GOLD RUSH. HE AND HIS PARENTS WORKED IN DYEA AND SHEEPS CAMP SELLING PASTRIES.
- **** REFN 04149 874904
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "SKAGWAY IN DAYS PRIMEVAL", BY J. BERNARD MOORE IS A COLLECTION OF NOTES AND MEMORANDA OF HIS YEARS IN SOUTHEASTERN AK. THE NOTES SPAN A TIME FROM 1874 TO 1904, BUT MUCH OF THE DOCUMENT IS A DIARY OF HIS 1887 TRIP. THE AUTHOR REFERS TO MANY WATER BODIES BUT IT IS OFTEN NOT POSSIBLE TO TELL IF HE IS REFERRING TO THE SAME WATER REPEATEDLY OR TO SEVERAL. HE MENTIONS THE SKAGWAY R AND RIVER BOATS ON THE "CREEK." HE ALSO APPEARS TO CALL THE SAME WATER BODY "HILLS CREEK." THE DOCUMENT WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW. LOCATION & DATES WERE UNCLEAR.
- **** REFN 04152
KEYW NONE
ABST THIS BOOK ENTITLED "PICTORIAL ADVENTURE AND TRAVEL" BY C LANG NEIL CONTAINED ONLY INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO

CANADA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

- **** REFN 04157 898899
LUPR 60 31
KEYH GENERAL,ROUTE
ABST DOCUMENT IS 1898-1899 MANUSCRIPT WRITTEN BY RIVERBOAT CAPTAIN W H OLIVE. IN IT OLIVE REPORTEDLY QUESTIONED M OGILVIE ABOUT WHAT WAS THE BEST ROUTE TO THE KLONDYKE AND WAS TOLD THAT THE SKAGWAY OR DYEAL TRAIL WAS THE BEST SINCE "THERE ARE MUSKEGIS ALMOST IMPASSABLE ON THE HOOTALINQUA AND EDMONTON TRAILS, THAT ARE NOT SAFE UNLESS IT'S VERY COLD WEATHER." (P1) A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF OLIVE, PROBABLY ADDED BY ONE OF THE ALASKA HISTORICAL LIBRARIANS, IDENTIFIES OLIVE AS THE CAPTAIN OF THE "NORA" "DORA" AND "FLORA". ALL THREE STEAMERS WERE SAID TO TRAVERSE THE YUKON RIVER.
- **** REFN 04159 898
KEYH NONE
ABST IN "KLONDIKE AND CLIMATIC REFLECTIONS" (JUNE, 1898) FELIX L OSWALD PHILOSOPHIZES ON THE REPERCUSSIONS OF MAN'S MOVE TO COLDER CLIMATES. NO REFERENCE IS MADE TO WATER BODIES.
- **** REFN 04160 898
LUPR 31 34 60 53 32
KEYH GENERAL,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,NO TRAFF
ABST IN THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PUBLICATION OF 1898, THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE KLONDYKE, THE VARIOUS ROUTES TO GOLD FIELDS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. ONE ROUTE INCLUDES STEAMSHIP TO SKAGWAY AND THEN OVERLAND VIA THE WHITE PASS TO LAKE BENNETT; ANOTHER ROUTE INVOLVES STEAMSHIP TO DYEAL AND THEN OVERLAND VIA THE CHILCOOT PASS 25 MILES TO LAKE LINDENAN. (P1)
- **** REFN 04161 895898
LUPR 34 60
KEYH GENERAL,COMMUNITY,LAKE
ABST REFERENCE IS MADE BY F PALMER, WRITING FOR THE FORUM MAGAZINE IN 1898, OF THE GROWTH OF TOWNS DUE TO FLOW OF PROSPECTORS TO GOLD FIELDS, 1895-1897. CIRCLE CITY HAD ABOUT 300 CABINS, AND A U S POST-OFFICE, ALL AS A RESULT OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES MADE ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE BIRCH CREEK. (P46) BRIEF MENTION IS ALSO MADE OF THE "CRUDE, LAWLESS, MUSHROOM TOWNS" THAT SPANG UP AT THE MOUTHS OF THE DYEAL AND SKAGWAY RIVERS. (P49) "IN MARCH THERE WERE FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE AT DYEAL, TEN THOUSAND AT SKAGWAY AND TWENTY THOUSAND ENCAMPED BETWEEN THESE TOWNS AND THE LAKES." (P51)
- **** REFN 04162 898
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04174 898
LUPR 60
KEYH GENERAL,ROUTE,COMMUNITY
ABST MRS MAXINE E RICKARD TELLS THE STORY OF HER HUSBAND'S JOURNEY TO ALASKA AND HIS MANY ADVENTURES. TEX REPORTEDLY PULLED HIS SLED LOADED WITH PROVISIONS UP THE CHILCOOT PASS, RESTED AT SHEEP CAMP AND PACKED THE SUPPLIES THE REMAINDERS OF THE WAY INTO CANADA. (P89-92)
- **** REFN 04179 898
LUPR 60
KEYH GENERAL,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST A J ROSBOROUGH DESCRIBES HIS 1898 JOURNEY TO ALASKA IN SEARCH OF GOLD. HE ARRIVED AT DYEAL, A TOWN OF ABOUT 350 HOUSES AND TENTS. "DISTANCES FROM DYEAL: TO THE FERRY, ONE MILE; TO FINNIGANS PT., FOUR MILES; TO HEAD NAVIGATION, FIVE MILES; TO PLEASANT CAMP, ELEVEN MILES; TO SHEEP CAMP, THIRTEEN MILES; TO STONE HOUSE, FIFTEEN MILES; TO THE SCALES, SEVENTEEN MILES; TO CHILCOOT SUMMIT, SEVENTEEN AND THREE-QUARTERS MILES; TO

CANYON CITY, ABOUT NINE MILES." (P5) AUTHOR NOTES THERE WAS NO DOCK AT DYEAL BUT THERE WAS A WHARF 3 MI FROM TOWN REACHED BY A ROAD ALONG A BLUFF. (P5) MEN, HORSES, DOGS AND SLEDS PULLED THEIR SUPPLIES TOWARDS THE TOP TO CHILKOOT SUMMIT, EARLY 1898. (P5-6) PACKERS HIRED BY AUTHOR REACHED SUMMIT IN APR. 1898. ATTACHED MAP LOCATES SHEEP CAMP WHERE AUTHOR AWAITED NEWS FROM PACKERS CONCERNING THE ARRIVAL OF HIS OUTFIT. SHEEP CAMP REPORTEDLY HAD NUMEROUS STORES, RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS. (P6) AUTHOR AND E. N. SMITH LEFT CAMP ON APR. 4 DRAGGING A SLED ALONG A TRAIL WHICH LED INTO A NARROW GORGE WITH ROCK CLIFFS. ABOUT 3 MI FROM THE CAMP WAS THE POWERHOUSE OF THE TRAMWAY. (P7)

**** REFN 04181 897900

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "NORTHERN LIGHTS TO FIELDS OF GOLD" BY STANLEY SCEARCE IS A BOOK ABOUT THE AUTHORS JOURNEY TO ALASKA AND THE GOLD FIELDS. HE GETS INTO ALASKA VIA THE FERRY FROM SEATTLE TO SKAGWAY THEN HIS FIRST ATTEMPT OVER THE WHITE PASS FAILED SO HE THEN WENT OVER THE CHILKAT PASS WITH ONE OTHER PERSON AND 7 HORSES. UPON RETURNING IN 1899 THE WHITE HORSE RAILROAD HAD BEEN BUILT ON HE RODE THIS OVER WHITE PASS. (P216) HE RETURNED VIA THE SAME ROUTE IN 1900. (P223)

**** REFN 04186 896898

LUPR 60 31

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST DOCUMENT ENTITLED "A MILE OF GOLD" WRITTEN BY W. N. STANLEY WAS PUBLISHED IN 1898. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES HIS SUCCESSFUL TRIP TO THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS. THE MAJORITY OF THE BOOK DEALS WITH THE KLONDYKE REGION. THE AUTHOR LEFT SEATTLE MARCH 8, 1896 AND TRAVELED TO JUNEAU, THEN TO DYEAL AND THEN BY WAY OF CHILKOOT PASS INTO CANADA. VARIOUS OTHER ROUTES TO THE GOLD FIELDS WERE DISCUSSED SUCH AS THE WHITE PASS ROUTE AND TRAVELING FROM ST. MICHAEL UP THE YUKON TO DAWSON. IT WAS NOTED THAT CONNECTIONS COULD BE MADE FROM STEAMERS ON THE YUKON TO STEAMERS ON THE PORCUPINE, KOYUKUK, BIRCH, KLANARCHARKUT, BEAVER, INNOKO, TANANA AND ANDREAFSKI RIVERS AND SHAGLUK SLOUGH. ALL OF THESE "ARE NAVIGABLE FOR A DISTANCE OF FROM 25 MILES ON THE KLANARCHARGUT, TO 500 ON THE STEWART." (P182-183) ANOTHER ROUTE TO THE KLONDYKE IS FROM JUNEAU UP THE STICKEEN RIVER CROSSING INTO CANADA. THIS ROUTE HAS BEEN LITTLE TRAVELED. (P182) ANDREAFSKI AND INNOKO RIVERS AND SHAGLUK SLOUGH "ARE NAVIGABLE FOR 50 MILES", BEAVER CREEK AND THE PORCUPINE RIVER "NAVIGABLE FOR 100 MILES", TANANA AND KOYUKUK RIVERS 300 MILES AND BIRCH CREEK 150 AND THE MCMILLAN RIVER 200 MILES." (P183) THE CARIBOO, PEACE AND STICKEEN RIVERS WERE PROSPECTED AND PROVED VALUABLE ALONG WITH THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON. (P188) GOLD RUSHES OCCURED ON THE OHINCA AND PEACE RIVER AND IN 1875 TO THE STICKEEN RIVER. (P189) A LIST INDICATING THE SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR ONE MAN AND FOR TWO MEN WITH CORRESPONDING PRICES IS PRESENTED. (P198-201) A LIST OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DUTIES THAT MUST BE PAID ON ITEMS TAKEN ACROSS THE BORDER IS PRESENTED. (P202-204)

**** REFN 04189 898

LUPR 31 32 34 36

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST JAMES STEELE AUTHOR OF "THE KLONDIKE" STATES THAT THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY HAS VIRTUALLY A MONOPOLY ON RUNNING PEOPLE FROM SEATTLE TO ST MICHAEL AND THEN UP THE YUKON TO THE GOLD FIELDS. COST WAS \$165.00 FROM SEATTLE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON WITH 150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE, A TOTAL DISTANCE OF OVER 6,000 MILES. (P12) THE COMPANY FEEDS THE PASSENGER ON ROUTE, HOWEVER ALL MINING SUPPLIES MUST BE BOUGHT FROM THE COMPANY. BY THE HEAVY RUSHES OF 1898, THIS COMPANY'S MONOPOLY WAS BROKEN UP BY OTHER COMPANIES. (P13) THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO. ALSO OWNED MOST OF THE STORES ALONG THE YUKON. (P12) THERE IS A MAP OF THE ROUTES INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD.

**** REFN 04190 897

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, COMMUNITY

ABST J LINCOLN STEFFENS RECORDED SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF "LIFE IN THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS" BY RECORDING JOE LADUE'S STORY OF HIS TRIP UP TO THE FIELDS. JOE'S STORY IS THE TYPICAL CHILKAT PASS ROUTE. HE MENTIONS THE DIFFERENT CAMPS, SHEEP CAMP AT LAST TIMBER BEING THE MOST IMPORTANT BECAUSE THIS WAS THE LAST PLACE TO REST

BEFORE GOING OVER THE PASS, 4,100 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P261) THE REST OF THE TRAVEL TAKES PLACE IN CANADA, HOWEVER THERE ARE A COUPLE PHOTOS WORTH NOTING: PAGE 960 SHOWS A TYPICAL RAFT AND OUTFIT I'M SURE USED IN ALASKA AS WELL AS CANADA, PAGE 959 SHOWS THE TRAIL OF MEN OVER THE CHILKAT PASS.

- **** REFN 04123
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04125 900
KEYW NONE
ABST THE BOOK "I WAS THERE" BY EDITH TYRRELL CONTAINED MATERIAL ONLY RELATED TO CANADA (THE KLONDIKE) AND ENGLAND. THE ONLY TIME SHE WAS IN ALASKA WAS BRIEFLY AS SHE RODE THE WHITE PASS RAILROAD FROM SKAGWAY TO THE FERRY ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON RIVER.
- **** REFN 04198 897898
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL
ABST DOCUMENT BRIEFLY DISCUSSES THE CONTRACTING OF THE HOWARD SHIPYARDS AT JEFFERSONVILLE INDIANA BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. TO BUILD FOUR STEAMERS, 1897-1898, DESTINED TO BE USED FOR TRAVEL ALONG THE YUKON RIVER TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS. THE "HOWARD PROPOSED SPECIFICATIONS FOR PASSENGER STERN-WHEELERS 225 FEET LONG WITH A 40 FOOT BEAM AND A 6 FOOT HOLD, AND FOR A TON BOARD 165 FEET LONG WITH A 36 FOOT BEAM AND A 5 FOOT HOLD." THESE SPECIFICATIONS WERE ACCEPTED. (P4) DURING FEB AND MAR 1898 CARPENTERS AND ENGINEERS WERE SENT TO UNALASKA TO BUILD THE BOATS. (P5-10)
- **** REFN 04206 904
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFFIC GENERAL
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A SERIES OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY FRED DEWEY TO MAINLY HIS FAMILY. HE IS ON HIS WAY TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS AND GETS THERE VIA THE DYEA (TATYA) TRAIL. THERE WAS NO MENTION OF ANY RIVERS IN THE U.S. HE DOES MENTION THAT MANY SNOW SLIDES HAVE KILLED BETWEEN 40 AND 100 PEOPLE ON THE PASS. (P15)
- **** REFN 04207 898
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, ROUTE
ABST DOCUMENT IS A 1898 USGS MAP OF ALASKA SHOWING THE GOLD AND COAL FIELDS OF ALASKA WITH DRAWN LINES TO SHOW PRINCIPAL STEAMER ROUTES AND TRAILS. THE ROUTE OF THE MONTHLY MAIL STEAMER IS IDENTIFIED. A ZEROX COPY OF THIS MAP IS ATTACHED.
- **** REFN 04208 897
KEYW NONE
ABST WILLIAM BRONSON'S "RUSH TO THE YUKON" APPEARED IN "THE AMERICAN WEST" IN SPRING 1965, VOLUME II. THE DOCUMENT IS A PICTORIAL GLIMPSE OF THE GOLD RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE (CANADA) FROM SKAGWAY AND DYEA BEGINNING IN 1897. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 04209 898902
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, ROUTE
ABST DOCUMENT IS A PICTORIAL VIEW OF ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE REGION BETWEEN 1898-1902. PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN BY GEORGE G. CANTWELL. PHOTOGRAPHS ON SIXTH PAGE OF DOCUMENT SHOWS PROSPECTORS PACKING THEIR WAY UP THE CHILKOOT PASS. CAPTION IDENTIFIES THE TIME AS THE SPRING OF 1898. THE REMAINING PHOTOGRAPHS ARE PRIMARILY OF DAWSON SCENES.
- **** REFN 04214 897898

LUPR 60

KEYM GENERAL, PHOTO

ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "ASAHEL CURTIS PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE GOLD RUSH" BY WILLIAM J. BETTS DESCRIBES CURTIS'S TRIP TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS. THERE ARE PHOTOS OF SKAGWAY CITY, SKAGWAY TRAIL AND WHITE PASS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT. (P20-21) ONE OTHER PHOTO TAKEN IN CANADA BUT DEPICTS VERY WELL THE TECHNIQUE OF LINING A BOAT UP A RIVER. (P21)

**** REFN 04219

KEYM NONE

ABST FRED FALCONER'S ARTICLE "KLUCKWAN" INCLUDES NO REFERENCE TO ALASKAN WATERS. HE MERELY SUMMARIZES THE PROGRESS OF THE MISSION AT "KLUCKMAN" FROM 1882 TO 1904.

**** REFN 04222 911

STOR 1607

LUPR 52

KEYM GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, A SMALL PAMPHLET ADVERTISES THE GROWING COMMUNITY OF KNIK TO ENCOURAGE SETTLEMENT AND TO ATTRACT MORE BUSINESS. IT WAS WRITTEN BY THE KNIK COMMERCIAL CLUB WHOSE MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES, DR LEOPOLD DAVID, F B CANNON, AND DR K A KYVIG. KNIK CLAIMS TO BE THE DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR WILLOW CREEK QUARTZ AND PLACER MINES AND TRAILS LEAD TO THE SUSITNA RIVER, YENTNA RIVER, CACHE CREEK, AND THE KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD PLACER DIGGINS. HORSES CARRY FREIGHT TO THE MINES SUMMER AND WINTER. GOLD PRODUCTION FOR 1911 IS GIVEN: THE GOLD BULLION MINING COMPANY WITH 2 STAMPS MINED 500 TONS, \$37,500; ALASKA GOLD QUARTZ COMPANY WITH 3 STAMPS MINES 300 TONS ORE, \$16,000; AND THE FREE GOLD MINING COMPANY MINED 30 TONS OF ORE. THE 35 MILES WAGON ROAD TO THESE MINES WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT FOR LOCAL BUSINESS WERE INCLUDED. AMONG THEM WERE ADS FOR ROADHOUSES, MRS JOHNSON'S ROADHOUSE IN SUSITNA AND THE SUSITNA ROADHOUSE, SUSITNA, ALASKA RUN BY G D HITCHCOCK AND R WEISMAN.

**** REFN 04222 911

STOR 1607

LUPR 52

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STOR 1607

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TO THESE MINES WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT FOR LOCAL BUSINESS WERE INCLUDED. AMONG THEM WEPE ADS FOR ROADHOUSES. MRS JOHNSON'S ROADHOUSE IN SUSITNA AND THE SUSITNA ROADHOUSE, SUSITNA, ALASKA RUN BY G. D. HITCHCOCK AND R. WEISHAN.

- **** REFN 04224 966
 LUPR 52 51
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, MINING
 ABST GERRIT HEINIE SNIDER TELLS 100 STORIES OF ALASKAN LIFE, INCLUDING HIS OWN EXPERIENCES IN ALASKA FROM AROUND 1916 TO 1966 AS WELL AS STORIES HE HAD HEARD. HISTORICAL INFORMATION IS PRESENTED CONCERNING APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF GOLD PLACER MINES, MAINLY IN MATANUSKA AND SUSITNA VALLEY AND TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS AREAS. HE MENTIONS THAT HAPPY YUKON CHARLIE HAULED MAIL AND SUPPLIES FROM ST MICHAEL TO NOATAK RIVER AND UNLOADED CARGO AT MANY ROADHOUSES ALONG THE TRAIL. HE USED CARIBOU TO HAUL SLED. (P143) MENTION IS MADE OF TRAVEL ALONG OR ON CREEKS. SNIDER TELLS OF THE STAMPEDE OF PROSPECTORS ASCENDING CHILKOOT TRAIL IN 1898 AND THAT PACKERS USED HORSES, DOGS, GOATS, WHEEL BARROWS AND THEIR OWN BACKS TO CARRY PROSPECTORS' SUPPLIES FOR \$135 PER TON. (P98&99) SNIDER HAS BEEN IN ALASKAN MORE THAN 50 YEARS AND SERVED AS TERRITORIAL SENATOR FOR A WHILE. HE IS KNOWN AS ONE OF BEST STORY TELLERS IN ALASKA. (P7)
- **** REFN 04228 965
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MINING, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RECREATION
 ABST "MATANUSKA VALLEY ALASKA" BY AL BROOKS WAS PUBLISHED IN 1965. THE MATANUSKA VALLEY ENCOMPASSES AN AREA OF ABOUT 650 SQUARE MILES AND INCLUDES OVER 200 LAKES FOR FISHING, BOATING AND SWIMMING; TWO LARGE RIVERS; 4 SMALL RIVERS; AND HUNDREDS OF STREAMS AND CREEKS FOR CAMPING. (P1) STRIP MINING OPERATIONS NEAR SUTTON ARE DESCRIBED. A PHOTO ON PAGE 7 SHOWS THE INDEPENDENT MINE AREA WHICH WAS ONCE ONE OF THE RICHEST GOLD MINING AREAS OF ALASKA. A STREAM IS SHOWN AND THE COUNTRY IS VERY MOUNTAINOUS. TRAILS FROM KNIK LEAD AS FAR NORTH AS NOME WHERE DOG TEAMS WOULD CARRY THE GOLD FROM NOME CLAIMS TO KNIK FOR SHIPMENT TO SMELTERS. (P27) THE BOOKLET CONTAINS INFORMATION AND PHOTOS OF THE FOLLOWING TOWNS: MATANUSKA, CHICKALOON, SUTTON, PALMER, WASILLA, AND KNIK.
- **** REFN 04230
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04234 966968
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY
 ABST "A STONE AGE CAMPSITE AT THE GATEWAY TO AMERICA" WAS WRITTEN BY DOUGLAS D ANDERSON AND PUBLISHED IN 1968. THE DOCUMENT DISCUSSES THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CALLED ONION PORTAGE, WHERE IT IS BELIEVED MAN WAS PRESENT AS LONG AGO AS 13,000 B C. THE AUTHOR'S OWN FIELD WORK IN THIS AREA TOOK PLACE IN 1966 AND 1967. (P24)
- **** REFN 04237 867962
 LUPR 51
 KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RECREATION
 ABST "ALASKA'S KODIAK ISLAND, A CAMERA REPORT OF LIFE AT KODIAK, ALASKA" WAS WRITTEN BY GEORGE C AMEIGH, JR AND YULE H CHAFFIN AND PUBLISHED IN 1962. MILITARY TROOPS WERE STATIONED IN KODIAK AFTER THE TRANSFER OF ALASKA TO THE US IN 1867. THE TROOPS BUILT BRIDGES ACROSS THE STREAMS THAT FLOWED DOWN THROUGH THE TOWN AND PUT IN CULVERTS TO DRAIN THE MARSHES. (P54) AFTER THE MT KATHAI ERUPTION IN 1912 LAKES THAT HAD BEEN 5 FEET DEEP WERE COMPLETELY FILLED WITH ASH AND EXISTED AS LAKES NO MORE. (P65) A PHOTO ON P 46 SHOWS A LAKE AT THE BASE OF PILLAR MOUNTAIN WHICH NO LONGER EXISTS. A PHOTO ON P66 SHOWS "TYPICAL TERRAIN OF THE ISLAND IS INDICATED HERE WITH GRASSY VALLEYS BEING FLANKED BY THE HIGH, RUGGED MOUNTAINS AND INNUMERABLE WATERSHED AREAS PRODUCING STREAMS AND RIVERS THAT LEAD TO THE SEA." MOST OF THE PONDS AND SMALL LAKES AROUND THE CITY FREEZE

OVER FOR THE WINTER, AND PROVIDE EXCELLENT ICE SKATING. (P87) A PHOTO ON P90 SHOWS 2 MEN FISHING FROM A BOAT ON ONE OF KODIAK'S TROUT LAKES. THERE ARE PHOTOS ON PAGES 92 AND 100 OF UNIDENTIFIABLE STREAMS. PAGE 100'S PHOTO SHOWS WHAT APPEAR TO BE 2 MEANDERING STREAMS THROUGH THE TUNDRA. A PHOTO ON P109 SHOWS 2 HUNTERS FORDING AN UNIDENTIFIABLE STREAM.

- **** REFN 04238 964
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "KODIAK, ALASKA," WRITTEN BY THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN 1964, DISCUSSES FLOOD PROBLEMS ARISING IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA AS A RESULT OF UNCONTROLLED FLOOD FLOWS OF ERSKINE CREEK AND INADEQUATE DRAINAGE OF THE TRIBUTARY AREA.
- **** REFN 04240 958969
STOR 1609
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP
ABST "THE KODIAK ISLAND REFUGIUM: ITS GEOLOGY, FLORA, FAUNA AND HISTORY", EDITED BY THOR KARLSTROM AND GEORGE BALL AND PUBLISHED IN 1969, DESCRIBES AN ISOLATED ICE-FREE AREA ON KODIAK ISLAND WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR THE SURVIVAL OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS THROUGHOUT THE LAST 2 PLEISTOCENE GLACIATIONS. THE PROJECT MEMBERS FLEW TO KODIAK ISLAND ON JUNE 15, 1962. BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY FLOATPLANE TRIPS TO THE LARGER LAKES AND BY HELICOPTER IN LESS ACCESSIBLE AREA. GEOLOGIC FIELD CHECKING OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND AGE OF MORAINES SURROUNDING THE REFUGIUM WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY FLATBOAT TRAVERSES DOWN BARE LAKE CREEK, AYAKULIK RIVER, AND KARLUK RIVER. (P 3 AND 4) BY JULY 2, 1962 ALL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY AND DEPARTED KODIAK. THE NW- TRENDING MAJOR VALLEYS IN THE SW PART OF THE ISLAND HAVE MORaine-DAMMED LAKES AT THEIR HEADS. (P21) WITHIN THE REFUGIUM, VEGETATION IS PREDOMINANTLY OF TUNDRA, ALDER AND WILLOW, SCRUB, AND MARSH. (P22) THE MAIN CHANGES IN DRAINAGE THAT ACCOMPANIED AKALURA DEGLACIATION ARE ILLUSTRATED IN FIG. 2-9 ON P. 46 WHICH IS ATTACHED. "THE MORaine OF AYAKULIK AGE DEPOSITED IN THE VALLEY BOTTOM PASS AT THE HEAD OF STURGEON RIVER FORMED A DIVIDE BETWEEN KARLUK LAKE VALLEY AND STURGEON RIVER VALLEY DRAINAGES THAT PERSISTS TO THE PRESENT. DRAINAGE INTERCONNECTIONS BETWEEN KARLUK LAKE, FRASER LAKE, AND AYAKULIK RIVER VALLEYS, HOWEVER, WERE MAINTAINED BY MELT-WATER STREAMS THAT FLOWED DOWN THE E BRANCH OF AYAKULIK RIVER." (P47) BY DLGA BAY TIME THE LAST CONNECTION BETWEEN KARLUK LAKE VALLEY AND AYAKULIK RIVER VALLEY DRAINAGES HAD BEEN SEVERED. (P48) THE CREEKS AND POOLS ARE FREE OF FLOATING VEGETATION. (P80) THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF COLLECTING STATIONS FOR INVERTEBRATES BETWEEN JUNE 16 TO 30: BARE LAKE; PINGUICULA LAKE, CREEK NW OF PINGUICULA LAKE, (ELEVATION ABOUT 550 FT) TRIBUTARY OF SHASTA CREEK (ELEVATION ABOUT 800 FT) SHASTA CREEK (ELEVATION ABOUT 600 FT) AMARA LAKE AND STURGEON RIVER. (P124-128) COLLECTIONS OF FISHES WERE MADE IN KARLUK AND FRASER LAKES BY AN INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES (UBC) FIELD PARTY IN THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P211) THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM REGION IS PRIMARILY TREELESS WITH WATERCOURSES AND LAKES NUMEROUS. (P229) A MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF COLLECTION SITES AND LAKES WHICH WERE NAMED BY THE PARTY IS ATTACHED. (P57)
- **** REFN 04240 958969
STOR 1609
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP
ABST "THE KODIAK ISLAND REFUGIUM: ITS GEOLOGY, FLORA, FAUNA AND HISTORY", EDITED BY THOR KARLSTROM AND GEORGE BALL AND PUBLISHED IN 1969, DESCRIBES AN ISOLATED ICE-FREE AREA ON KODIAK ISLAND WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR THE SURVIVAL OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS THROUGHOUT THE LAST 2 PLEISTOCENE GLACIATIONS. THE PROJECT MEMBERS FLEW TO KODIAK ISLAND ON JUNE 15, 1962. BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY FLOATPLANE TRIPS TO THE LARGER LAKES AND BY HELICOPTER IN LESS ACCESSIBLE AREA. GEOLOGIC FIELD CHECKING OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND AGE OF MORAINES SURROUNDING THE REFUGIUM WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY FLATBOAT TRAVERSES DOWN BARE LAKE CREEK, AYAKULIK RIVER, AND KARLUK RIVER. (P 3 AND 4) BY JULY 2, 1962 ALL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY AND DEPARTED KODIAK. THE NW- TRENDING MAJOR VALLEYS IN THE SW PART OF THE ISLAND HAVE MORaine-DAMMED LAKES AT THEIR HEADS. (P21) WITHIN THE REFUGIUM,

VEGETATION IS PREDOMINANTLY OF TUNDRA, ALDER AND WILLOW, SCRUB, AND MARSH. (P22) THE MAIN CHANGES IN DRAINAGE THAT ACCOMPANIED AKALURA DEGLACIATION ARE ILLUSTRATED IN FIG 2.9 ON P 46 WHICH IS ATTACHED. "THE MORaine OF AYAKULIK AGE DEPOSITED IN THE VALLEY BOTTOM PASS AT THE HEAD OF STURGEON RIVER FORMED A DIVIDE BETWEEN KARLUK LAKE VALLEY AND STURGEON RIVER VALLEY DRAINAGES THAT PERSISTS TO THE PRESENT. DRAINAGE INTERCONNECTIONS BETWEEN KARLUK LAKE, FRASER LAKE, AND AYAKULIK RIVER VALLEYS, HOWEVER, WERE MAINTAINED BY MELT-WATER STREAMS THAT FLOWED DOWN THE E BRANCH OF AYAKULIK RIVER." (P47) BY OLGA BAY TIME THE LAST CONNECTION BETWEEN KARLUK LAKE VALLEY AND AYAKULIK RIVER VALLEY DRAINAGES HAD BEEN SEVERED. (P48) THE CREEKS AND POOLS ARE FREE OF FLOATING VEGETATION. (P80) THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF COLLECTING STATIONS FOR INVERTEBRATES BETWEEN JUNE 16 TO 30: BARE LAKE, PINGUICULA LAKE, CREEK NW OF PINGUICULA LAKE, (ELEVATION ABOUT 550 FT) TRIBUTARY OF SHASTA CREEK (ELEVATION ABOUT 800 FT) SHASTA CREEK (ELEVATION ABOUT 600 FT) AMARA LAKE AND STURGEON RIVER. (P124-128) COLLECTIONS OF FISHES WERE MADE IN KARLUK AND FRASER LAKES BY AN INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES (UBC) FIELD PARTY IN THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P211) THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM REGION IS PRIMARILY TREELESS WITH WATERCOURSES AND LAKES NUMEROUS. (P229) A MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF COLLECTION SITES AND LAKES WHICH WERE NAMED BY THE PARTY IS ATTACHED. (P57)

- **** REFN 04242
 KEYH NONE
 ABST THIS 1970 DOCUMENT GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ESKIMO POPULATION OF KOTZEBUE HOWEVER NO PERTINENT INFORMATION IS INCLUDED.
- **** REFN 04251 898900
 KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST EUGENE MCELWAIN, AUTHOR OF "THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA," TRAVELED TO KOTZEBUE IN 1898 FROM PENNSYLVANIA, ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEMENT WHICH TOLD OF A NEW GOLD STRIKE THERE. HE RETURNED ONE YEAR LATER AND WROTE THIS BOOK, APPARENTLY TO TELL OTHERS WHAT HE SAW AS THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA. MCELWAIN NOTED THE FISH RIVER WHICH EMPTIES INTO GOLOVIN BAY AND MENTIONED THAT ITS TRIBUTARIES WERE RICH IN PLACER GOLD. (P148) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT MORAVIAN MISSIONS WERE BEGUN IN 1884 ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND NUSHAGAK RIVERS. (P176) MCELWAIN STATED SOME OF THE SALARY LEVELS IN ALASKA IN 1900 WITH FEDERAL JUDGES DRAWING \$5,000, COMMISSIONERS \$3,000, SURVEYOR-GENERAL \$4,000, DISTRICT ATTORNEY \$3,000, MARSHAL \$4,000, COURT CLERKS \$3,500. (PP164-165) HE NOTED ALSO THAT THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY PAID WAGES OF \$3 PER DAY FOR SURFACE MEN, \$3.50 PER DAY FOR MINERS, AND \$3-\$4 PER DAY FOR MILL MEN. (P203) THERE IS A MAP OF TOWNS AND MINING CAMPS IN ALASKA BETWEEN PAGES 206 AND 207, A COPY OF WHICH WILL BE ATTACHED TO THIS FORM. IN THE FORTY MILE MINING DISTRICT THE AUTHOR NOTED A YIELD OF \$200,000 FOR 1900, FROM JACK WADE CREEK, STONEHOUSE CREEK, CANYON CREEK, O'BRIEN CREEK, NORTH FORK CREEK, AND CHICKEN CREEK. IN THE RAMPART DISTRICT, THE AUTHOR NOTED A 1900 YIELD OF \$150,000 WITH LITTLE HINOOK AND LITTLE HINOOK, JR THE TWO RICHEST CREEKS. (P207) THE EAGLE CITY DISTRICT PRODUCED ABOUT \$30,000 IN 1900, AND EAGLE CITY HAD A POPULATION OF 200. CIRCLE CITY HAD A RESTRICTED OUT PUT OF \$200,000 WITH 100 MEN AT WORK IN 1900. (P207) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT IN THE KOUGROCK DISTRICT THE KOUGROCK RIVER AND QUARTZ, GARFIELD, DAHL AND HARRIS CREEKS ARE SAID TO BE RICH IN GOLD, WITH 1900 OUTPUT OF \$40,000. (PP209-210) THE PRINCIPAL CREEKS IN THE INLAND DISTRICT INCLUDE BANNER, RUBY, CAHILL, PIARMIGAN, RIDGEWAY, SLATE, SQUIRREL, GREEN AND CRIPPLE CREEKS, "SOME OF WHICH ARE REPORTED TO HAVE PROSPECTED DURING THE SEASON OF 1900, PRODUCING FROM 10 CENTS TO \$2 PER PAN. (P211) THE AUTHOR NOTED THE MOST PRACTICAL WINTER ROUTE TO NONE AS ONE CALLED THE YUKON ROUTE, WHICH LEFT THE COAST AT SKAGWAY OR THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL, CROSSED CHILKOOT OR WHITE PASS TO THE MOUTH OF THE AUTOKATAT RIVER, THEN WESTWARD TO THE UNALAKLIK RIVER AND THE HEAD OF NORTON SOUND, THEN ACROSS OR AROUND NORTON BAY TO NONE. (PP215-216)
- **** REFN 04263 959
 LUPR 51
 KEYH GENERAL, MAP
 ABST THE DOCUMENT, "EFFECTS OF FERTILIZING BARE LAKE, ALASKA, ON GROWTH AND PRODUCTION OF RED SALMON", WAS WRITTEN BY PHILIP R NELSON IN 1959. THE PAPER DEALS PRIMARILY WITH THE EFFECTS OF FERTILIZATION ON THE RED SALMON POPULATION, AND BRIEFLY WITH THE EFFECT ON OTHER FISH POPULATIONS IN BARE LAKE. (P59)
- **** REFN 04264 906913

LUPR 42 30 50
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "ALASKA FISHERIES AND FUR-SEAL INDUSTRIES," BY THE US BUREAU OF FISHERIES ENTAILS ANNUAL REPORTS FROM 1906-1956. INCLUDED HERE ARE YEARS, 1906, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, EACH YEAR HAVING BEEN GIVEN A SEPARATE SUFFIX NUMBER, INDICATING THE YEAR.

**** REFN 04264 945948
LUPR 80
KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, CANNERY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE
ABST "ALASKA FISHERY AND FUR-SEAL INDUSTRIES, 1946-47" BY WARD T BOWER. PUBLISHED 1948. "PRODUCTS OF THE ALASKA FISHERIES AS PREPARED FOR MARKET IN 1946 TOTALLED 322,404,838 POUNDS, WITH A WHOLESAL VALUE OF 74,629,100 DOLLARS; AN INCREASE OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT IN QUANTITY AND 26 PERCENT IN VALUE OVER THE 1945 FIGURES. THERE WAS LIKEWISE AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY, THE NUMBER FOR 1946 BEING 28,190 AS COMPARED WITH 23,836 FOR 1945" (P1) ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN CANNERIES WERE OPERATED, REPRESENTING AN INCREASE OF TWENTY PLANTS OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. (P1) "ONE OPERATOR ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE YUKON RIVER FLEW FRESH SALMON BY PLANE TO FAIRBANKS..." (P36) IN 1947 THERE WERE 224 FISHERY WHOLESAL AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN OPERATION IN ALASKA, PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT FOR 30,297 PERSONS. THE PRODUCTS OF THE INDUSTRY TOTALED 319,167,896 POUND AND HAD A WHOLESAL VALUE OF 107,288,596 DOLLARS (ALASKA FISHERY AND FUR SEAL INDUSTRIES: 1947, P1). OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN 1947 WAS THE FOREST FIRE WHICH RAGED OVER MUCH OF THE KENAI PENINSULA THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER, DESTROYING GREAT STANDS OF TIMBER, BUT FORTUNATELY NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECTING THE SPAWNING LAKES AND STREAMS OF THE AREA WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING THE BULK OF THE RED SALMON RUNS TO COOK INLET. "ALASKA FISHERIES IN 1947 ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF 30,297 PERSONS. FISHERY PRODUCTS AS PREPARED FOR MARKET WERE VALUED AT 107,290,021 DOLLARS." (1947, P20) THERE WERE 118 CANNERIES OPERATED IN ALASKA IN 1947. (P31)

**** REFN 04264 00909
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04264 00925 925928
STOR 1605
KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A PUBLICATION OF THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES REPORTING ON "ALASKA FISHERY AND FUR-SEAL INDUSTRIES FROM 1925-28". DURING THIS PERIOD FISHERY PATROL WAS EXPANDED. MIGRATION ROUTES OF SALMON WERE STUDIED. WEIRS WERE OPERATED FOR COUNTING. THE 1925 SEASON INVOLVED MUCH WORK MARKING THE MOUTHS OF SALMON STREAMS. A LEGAL DECISION HAD BEEN MADE TO MAKE FISHING AT A SALMON STREAM MOUTH ILLEGAL ONLY IF IT WERE MARKED. ALL STREAMS IN THE YUKON, KUSKOKWIM, BRISTOL BAY, AK PENINSULA, CHIGNIK AND KODIAK DISTRICTS WERE MARKED. (P85) THE FUTURE PROSPECTS LOOK GRIM AS ESCAPENENT IS WORST FOR OVER 30 YRS. NATIVES KILLED OVER HALF OF SLED DOGS. (P98) THE TOTAL VALUE OF CANNED SALMON IN ALASKA IN 1925 WAS \$31,989,531. (P121)

**** REFN 04266
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04268 00002
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS IS PART TWO OF THE 1949 HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES HEARINGS ON THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF FISH TRAPS IN ALASKA. TESTIMONY BUT NOT RELEVANT TO THIS PROJECT. PART I IS NOT IN THE FAIRBANKS LIBRARY.

**** REFN 04273
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4517

**** REFN 04276
KEYW NONE
ABST CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04279
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW NONE, GENERAL
ABST CONRAD SIEK'S REPORT "THE FUTURE OF PORT CLARENCE AS A FISHING AND WHALING PORT" INCLUDES HIS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY IN PORT CLARENCE. HIS ONLY STATEMENT REGARDING INLAND WATERS IS: "THERE ARE COUNTLESS RIVERS AND INLETS, ALL WITHIN EASY REACH OF PORT CLARENCE, BOTH IN NORTON AND KOTZEBUE SOUND, WHICH ABOUND EVERY SUMMER WITH SALMON." (P6)

**** REFN 04282 00001 914
LUPR 31 41 42 51 52 53
KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, CANNERY, ECONOMY, LAKE, RIVER
ABST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES 1914 AND SPECIAL PAPERS IS SUFFIX I. APPENDIX IX TITLED "ALASKA FISHERIES AND FUR INDUSTRIES IN 1914 WAS WRITTEN BY WARD T BOWER, AGENT AND HENRY P ALLUER, ASSITANT. SEVERAL TABLES SUMMARIZING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF FISHERIES ECONOMICS ARE INCLUDED. A TALK SUMMARIZING THE INVESTMENTS IN ALASKAN FISHERIES BY FISHERY TYPE AND REGION IS ON PAGE 27 TOTAL FOR ALL FISHERIES OF ALL REGIONS IS REPORTED AT \$37,038,632, INVOLVING 21,200 PERSONS. (P27) TOTAL VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS IS REPORTED AT \$21,242,975, BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT IS PRESENTED IN A TALK ON PAGE 28. SIMILAR TABLES ARE GIVEN FOR THE SALMON CANNING INDUSTRY. (P35-37) TOTAL INVESTMENT WAS \$30,830,435 WITH 16,307 PERSONS ENGAGED IN THIS FISHERY. TOTAL INVESTMENT IN THE SALMON MILD-CURE INDUSTRY WAS \$777,564 OCCUPYING 2,161 PERSONS. (TABLES P 43) TOTAL INVESTMENT OF SALMON PICKLING INDUSTRY WAS \$286,356 WITH 248 PERSONS ENGAGING IN THIS FISHERY. (TABLES P 45) SEVEN SALMON HATCHERIES WERE IN OPERATION DURING 1914. THERE WERE TWO FEDERALLY OPERATED HATCHERIES AT YES BAY ON AFOGNAK ISLAND. A SMALL FIELD STATION AT UGANIK LAKE FOR COLLECTION OF EGGS WAS OPERATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S HATCHERIES. (P18) ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION OPERATED TWO HATCHERIES ONE AT KARLUK RIVER AND THE OTHER AT HECKMAN LAKE. NORTHWESTERN FISHERIES COMPANY HAS A HATCHERY AT QUADRA WITH A CAPACITY OF 18,000,000 EGGS AND ONE AT HETTA LAKE. (P25) NORTH PACIFIC TRADING AND PACKING COMPANY AND THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY JOINTLY OPERATE A HATCHERY AT KLANAK WITH A CAPACITY OF 10,000,000 EGGS. (P26) A TABLE SUMMARIZING THE VALUE AND NUMBERS OF PELTS SHIPPED FROM ALASKA IN 1912, 1913, AND 1914 IS GIVEN ON PAGE 89. TOTAL VALUE FOR MINOR FURS FOR THESE THREE YEARS WAS \$649,692.90.

**** REFN 04282 00002 915
LUPR 80
KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, CANNERY
ABST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES 1915 AND SPECIAL PAPERS IS SUFFIX NUMBER 2. APPENDIX III ENTITLED "ALASKA FISHERIES AND FUR INDUSTRIES IN 1915 WAS PREPARED BY WARD T BOWER, AGENT AND HENRY D ALLER, ASSISTANT. SEVEN HATCHERIES WERE IN OPERATION (THE SAME FROM 1914) VARIOUS TABLES ARE PRESENTED ON THE ECONOMICS OF ALASKAN FISHERIES. INVESTMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED ON PAGE 29. TOTAL INVESTMENT OF ALL FISHERIES IN ALL REGIONS, \$37,316,560 INVOLVING 22,462 PERSONS. (P29) TOTAL VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS WAS \$20,999,343, BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT PRESENTED ON PAGE 29. SIMILAR TABLES ARE GIVEN FOR THE SALMON CANNING INDUSTRY. (P32-38) TOTAL INVESTMENT WAS \$31,282,325 INVOLVING 17,741 PERSONS. (P37) SIX NEW CANNERIES WERE ESTABLISHED. A LIST OF COMPANIES CANNING SALMON AND LOCATION OF CANNERIES IS PRESENTED ON PAGE 32. FOX FARMING IN ALASKA IS DISCUSSED. A FOX FARM WAS ESTABLISHED ON LONG ISLAND NEAR KODIAK AS IT HAD NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES AND STREAMS. NUMEROUS OTHER FOX FARMING OPERATION ARE MENTIONED. (P135-137) COPPER RIVER VALLEY FROM CHITNA NORTHWARD HAS A POPULATION OF 300 NATIVES. (P19)

**** REFN 04283
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4518

- **** REFN 04300 964966
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MAP
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "COPPER RIVER AND GULF COAST, VALDEZ", WAS COMPILED BY THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN 1966. A REVIEW, COMPLETED IN MARCH 1964, INDICATED THAT FLOOD PROTECTIVE WORKS IN THE VALDEZ AREA WERE ECONOMICALLY JUSTIFIED. HOWEVER, IT WAS WHILE THIS REVIEW WAS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING SUBMITTED TO HIGHER AUTHORITY THAT THE MARCH 27, 1964 EARTHQUAKE STRUCK ALASKA. THE EARTHQUAKE COMPLETELY CHANGED MOST OF THE FACTORS RELATING TO FLOOD PROBLEMS. THE CITY OF VALDEZ WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED AND THE REMAINING PORTION WAS DETERMINED TO BE ON HIGHLY UNSTABLE LAND. A DECISION WAS MADE TO RELOCATE THE ENTIRE CITY; THEREFORE, IT WAS NECESSARY TO RE-STUDY THIS REVIEW.
- **** REFN 04307
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04310 955968
LUPR 32
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "NENANA FLOOD CONTROL, NENANA, ALASKA," WAS COMPILED BY THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN 1968. THIS STUDY IS A REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ON THE TANANA RIVER BASIN, ALASKA, PUBLISHED IN 1955 AS HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 137, 84TH CONGRESS, WHICH CONSIDERED SEVERAL PLANS FOR FLOOD PROTECTION TO NENANA. THE PLANS CONSIDERED WERE FOUND TO LACK ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION AND NO REMEDIAL MEASURES FOR FLOOD CONTROL WERE RECOMMENDED FOR NENANA AT THAT TIME. THE ENGINEERING STUDIES CONDUCTED AT THE SITE INCLUDED SUB-SURFACE INVESTIGATIONS TO DEFINE THE TYPE AND EXTENT OF MATERIALS; FIELD SURVEYS EXTENDING OVER A 5-MILE REACH OF TANANA AND NENANA RIVERS TO OBTAIN CHANNEL CROSS-SECTIONS FOR HYDRAULIC STUDIES; TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING AND ON-SITE INVESTIGATIONS TO ASSIST IN DEVELOPING THE GENERAL PLANS AND COST ESTIMATES. ECONOMIC STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED BOTH IN THE FIELD AND OFFICE TO DEVELOP DATA RELATIVE TO BENEFITS FROM THE PROPOSED PLAN OF IMPROVEMENTS. DURING THE AUGUST 1967 FLOOD, THE DISTRICT ENGINEER MADE A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE NENANA AREA. (P2)
- **** REFN 04314 967
LUPR 32 35
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "REVIEW OF REPORTS ON TANANA RIVER BASIN. FAIRBANKS FLOOD CONTROL," WAS PREPARED BY THE US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN 1967. THIS REPORT IS OF SURVEY SCOPE, ENCOMPASSING THE TANANA RIVER, CHENA RIVER, LITTLE CHENA RIVER AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES IN THE VICINITY OF FAIRBANKS. IT DESCRIBES THE FLOOD PROBLEMS AND OTHER CONDITIONS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE BASIN. (P2)
- **** REFN 04318 959
LUPR 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST HAROLD J LUTZ, IN "ABORIGINAL MAN AND WHITE MAN AS HISTORICAL CAUSES OF FIRES IN THE BOREAL FOREST, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ALASKA," EXAMINED THE REPORTS OF EXPLORERS, MISSIONARIES AND OTHER TRAVELLERS IN ALASKA TO LEARN THE CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES. HIS STUDY PROVIDES SOME INFORMATION ON STREAM TRAVEL, THOUGH DECIDEDLY LITTLE. UNLESS OTHER WISE NOTED, DATES REFER TO THE DATE OF PUBLICATION.
- **** REFN 04320 868949
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER
ABST DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF A 4 PAGE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH WRITTEN BY W A LANGILL IN 1949. IT BRIEFLY COVERED HIS MAJOR ACTIVITIES FROM BIRTH, 1868, UP TO HIS MOVE TO BRAZIL IN 1911 SOME OF HIS LIFE WAS SPENT TRAVELING IN ALASKA AND DOING FOREST SURVEYS. THE SECOND PORTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS A 6 PAGE LETTER WRITTEN BY W S

LANGILL TO A MISS STRAUSE. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN FROM CEMENT CREEK, KOYUK RIVER, ALASKA AND WAS DATED AUGUST 7TH, 1904. THIS ACCOUNT COVERS THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCES AND TRAVELS FROM AUGUST 7TH AT CEMENT CREEK THROUGH AUGUST 31ST AT NOME.

**** REFN 04324 955

LUPR 34

KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, ECONOMY

ABST "FORT YUKON TRADER", WRITTEN BY C MASTEN BEAVER AND PUBLISHED IN 1955 BY EXPOSITION PRESS, IS THE STORY OF THE THREE YEARS THAT THE AUTHOR AND HIS WIFE WORKED FOR NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY AT THE FORT YUKON TRADING POST. IT IS STATED THAT THE YUKON FLATS AREA IS VEGETATED BY BLACK SPRUCE, WHITE BIRCH, WILLOW, AND COTTONWOOD. (PP25, 104) THE TRADER PUT TOGETHER A TRAPPER'S OUTFIT THAT TOTALED \$2,700 INCLUDING A DOUBLE-BITTED AXE FOR \$5. (P98) C MASTEN BEAVER WAS PAID \$185 PER MONTH PLUS LIVING QUARTERS AND FOOD AND CLOTHING AT 10 PERCENT ABOVE LANDED COST. (P17) IT COST ONE PARTICULAR TRAPPER OVER \$200 A YEAR TO RUN HIS TRAPLINE. (P103) CORNMEAL COST \$10 PER 100 LBS AND DRIED SALMON SOLD FOR 25 CENTS PER LB. (P103)

**** REFN 04328 A 921923

LUPR 35 52 33 34

KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, PHOTOGRAPH, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST O J MURIE WORKED AS A NATURALIST FOR THE U S BIOLOGICAL SURVEY. HE LEFT FAIRBANKS MARCH 22, 1921, TO STUDY CARIBOU AND BEARS. MURIE TRAVELED BY FOOT PLUS PACK DOGS WITH TOM YEIGH THROUGH THE KETCHUMSTUK COUNTRY, EAST OF TANANA CROSSING, FOR TWO WEEKS IN JULY, 1921. THEY COULD NOT RELY ON THE RIVERS TO TRAVEL. "ALASKA IS NOT CANOE OR HORSE COUNTRY. WHEN I WANTED TO GO ANYWHERE IN THE HILLS IN SUMMER, I WENT ON FOOT. THE INDIANS SHOWED ME HOW TO PACK DOGS." (P116) AROUND FEB. 22, 1922, MURIE LEFT ON DOGSLED FROM SOUTH OF BROAD PASS IN THE ALASKA RANGE HEADED FOR RAINY PASS, WHICH WAS A WELL TRAVELED ROUTE AND USED BY MAILMAN ALSO. (P118-119) HE STAYED AT MOUNTAIN CLIMBER ROADHOUSE ONE NIGHT (P120), THEN WENT THROUGH RAINY PASS AND ACROSS THE RHONE RIVER, WHICH WAS GLARE ICE. (P123) HE THEN WENT WEST TO VISIT DOMESTIC REINDEER HERDS. (P124) IN MID MARCH HE WAS BACK ON MAIL TRAIL HEADED FOR LAKE MINCHUMINA AND KANTISHNA COUNTRY. (P125) HE REACHED ROOSEVELT ON MAR. 22, 1922 (P126) AND THE RAILROAD AT NENANA ON MAR. 30 AFTER CROSSING FLATS FOR 40 MI. (P127) ON NOV. 24, 1922, ADOLPH AND O J MURIE LEFT FAIRBANKS BY TRAIN FOR NENANA WITH DOGS AND SLEDS ABOARD. FROM THERE THEY DOG SLEDED OVER ROUGH TRAIL TO TANANA, STILL WITH BARELY ENOUGH SNOW FOR SLEDDING. (P128) THEY TRAVELED BY DOGSLED DOWN YUKON FROM TANANA TO KOKRINES AND BACK IN LATE NOV. AND DEC. 1922 TO STUDY REINDEER HERD. (P128-130) THEY TRAVELED THE OVERLAND TRAIL BY DOG TEAM FROM TANANA TO ALLAKAKET, DEC. 1922. THEY DID NOT FOLLOW THE RIVERS IN THE KOYUKUK COUNTRY. (P130) THEY REACHED ALLAKAKET ON DEC. 25, 1922, WHICH WAS THE EPISCOPAL MISSION OF ST JOHN'S IN THE WILDERNESS. ACROSS THE KOYUKUK RIVER FROM ALLAKAKET WAS KOBUK ESKIMO VILLAGE WITH SAM DUBIN'S TRADING POST. AN INDIAN VILLAGE WAS ON THE EAST SIDE OF RIVER WITH THE MISSION. THERE WAS ALSO A STORE. (P133) THEY TRAVELED BY DOGSLED UP ALATNA AND THEN OVER TO HEAD OF KOBUK RIVER. (P136-137) AFTER RETURNING TO ALATNA, WHERE THEY STAYED WITH ESKIMO FAMILY OF POTOO, THEY WENT UP INTO BROOKS RANGE, ALONG HELPEJACK CREEK A HAYS AND KUTUK RIVER. ACCOMPANIED BY POTOO AND HIS FAMILY TO HUNT SHEEP AND GET SPECIMENS. (P139-144) MARCH 10 THEY RETURNED FROM BROOKS RANGE TO POTOO'S CABIN; SEEMS IT TOOK ONE DAY. (P144) MARCH 24, 1923 ADOLPH AND O J MURIE SET OFF FROM ALLAKAKET FOR WISEMAN OVER A GOOD TRAIL USED BY MAILMAN. TOOK FEW DAYS. (P144) END OF MARCH THEY STARTED FOR YUKON RIVER ALONG FORKS OF CHANDALAR RIVER. THEY REACHED FORT YUKON. MIDDLE OF APRIL THEY TRAVELED FROM FORT YUKON TO CIRCLE BY DOGTEAM ALONG RIVER AND THEN OVERLAND TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS WHERE THERE WAS A ROADHOUSE AND SPA.

**** REFN 04328 B 923956

LUPR 35 32 31 34

KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, PHOTOGRAPH, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING

ABST ARRIVED FAIRBANKS APRIL 26, 1923. (P144-145) MARCH 24, 1924, MURIE LED A LARGE PARTY FROM FAIRBANKS TO SHORES OF BERING SEA BY DOGSLED TO STUDY BIRDS. LASTED UNTIL AUG. AND COVERED 800 MI.. THEY LEFT THE YUKON HEADED ACROSS DELTA FOR KUSILVAK MOUNTAIN, WHICH IS ALONG S E SHORE OF NUNAVAKANUK LAKE, ALONG FROZEN

SLOUGHS, TUNDRA AND LAKES. STAYED ONE NIGHT AT HONOHK VILLAGE AND REACHED HOOPER BAY ON THE 4TH DAY. (P146-148) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 165 SHOWS "ESKIMO VILLAGE AT HOOPER BAY, WHERE ALASKAN COASTAL TUNDRA MEETS THE SEA." KAYAKS ARE VISIBLE. IN JUNE, 1956, O. J. MURIE, JOINED BY BRINA KESSEL, BOB KREAR AND GEORGE SCHALLER, INVESTIGATED THE BROOKS RANGE FOR THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY. (P166) THEY WERE FLOWN INTO LAST AND LOBO LAKES. (P166)

**** REFN 04330

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04335 910914

KEYW GENERAL,NONE

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "THE STORY OF A FOX," BY ALASKA SILVER FOX AND FUR FARMS COMPANY, DISCUSSES THE PROFITS MADE FROM FOX FARMING IN ALASKA. NO WATER BODIES ARE MENTIONED IN THIS DOCUMENT. THE DATES MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT RANGE FROM 1910 TO 1914.

**** REFN 04341 955968

LUPR 31 32 33

KEYW GENERAL,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY

ABST NILMA KNOX WRITES OF THE YUTANA BARGE LINE IN THE AUG 1968 MAGAZINE ARTICLE "YUTANA-LAST OF THE BIG RIVERBOAT OPERATORS". THE TWO MAIN BOATS OF THE LINE ARE THE MV YUKON AND THE MV TANANA. SINCE 1955 THE LINE HAS HAULED 30,000 TONS OF FREIGHT FROM NENANA TO POINTS ALONG THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. BOTH BOATS CARRY ABOUT 16 CREW MEMBERS. (P16-17)

**** REFN 04357 929932

LUPR 22 31

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST "NORTH TO AK'S SHINING RIVER", BY HAZEL BERTO IS THE STORY OF THE 3 YEARS (CA 1929-1932) THAT SHE AND HER HUSBAND SPENT AS TEACHERS, FIRST AT BLUE RIDGE AND LATER AT PILOT STATION. THERE ARE NO DATES GIVEN IN THE BOOK, BUT THE JACKET BLURB STATES THAT IT WAS 30 YEARS AGO AND THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1959.

**** REFN 04360 874876

STOR 1612

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "AN ARMY DOCTOR'S WIFE ON THE FRONTIER", EDITED BY ABE LAUFE, IS A COLLECTION OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY EMILY MCCORKLE FITZGERALD DESCRIBING HER EXPERIENCES AT VARIOUS ARMY OUTPOSTS WHERE HER HUSBAND, AN ARMY SURGEON WAS STATIONED. ONE OF THESE TOURS OF DUTY WAS AT SITKA, ALASKA VERY SOON AFTER ALASKA HAD BECOME A TERRITORY OF THE U S.THE FITZGERALDS WERE IN SITKA FROM AUG, 1874 UNTIL APRIL, 1876.

**** REFN 04360 874876

STOR 1612

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "AN ARMY DOCTOR'S WIFE ON THE FRONTIER", EDITED BY ABE LAUFE, IS A COLLECTION OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY EMILY MCCORKLE FITZGERALD DESCRIBING HER EXPERIENCES AT VARIOUS ARMY OUTPOSTS WHERE HER HUSBAND, AN ARMY SURGEON WAS STATIONED. ONE OF THESE TOURS OF DUTY WAS AT SITKA, ALASKA VERY SOON AFTER ALASKA HAD BECOME A TERRITORY OF THE U S.THE FITZGERALDS WERE IN SITKA FROM AUG, 1874 UNTIL APRIL, 1876.

**** REFN 04364 918921

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL

ABST MARGARET E MURIE MENTIONS THE STREETS OF FAIRBANKS, NOTING THAT CUSHMAN RAN FROM THE RIVER AND EXACTLY BISECTED THE TOWN, UNTIL IT CHANGED INTO A ROAD OUTSIDE OF TOWN. SHE CALLED IT THE LIFELINE, THIS VALDEZ TRAIL. (P.46) IN DESCRIBING THE TOWNS REACTION TO THE NEWS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD ACT, MRS. MURIE NOTES THAT BY THE SPRING OF 1918 THE ERA OF THE DEPENDENCE ON THE HORSE-DRAWN SLEIGH ACROSS THE VALDEZ TRAIL IN WINTER WOULD BE NEARING AN END. (P.68) SHE ALSO REFERS TO A TRAIN TRIP FROM NENANA TO FAIRBANKS IN WHICH SHE REFERS TO A FERRYING OF TRAIN AND PASSENGERS ACROSS THE TANANA. (P.96) AGAIN, REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE IMPACT OF RAILROAD AND AIRPLANES OVER PAST MODES OF TRANSPORTATION ON PAG 133 OF THE DOCUMENT. ANOLD PROSPECTOR IS DESCRIBING HOW THE FIRST KLONDIKERS IN '99 HAD PULLED THEIR SLEDS 800 MILES BY RIVER AND YET "PROSPECTORS ARE GOING IN IN AIRPLANES, THESE DAYS..." (P.133) IN DESCRIBING A SLEIGH TRIP THROUGH THE KOYUKUK VALLEY IN 1921 MRS. MURIE NOTES, THAT THEY STARTED "ACROSS THE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILES OF WINTER TRAIL 'BRUSHED OUT' THROUGH THE WILLOWS AND SPRUCE, WHICH CUTS OFF THE TWISTING AND MEANDERING OF THE KOYUKUK AND MAKES A LINE FOR THE YUKON AT TANANA, FAR UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK." (P.250)

**** REFN 04364 918921

STOR 1603

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL

ABST MARGARET E MURIE MENTIONS THE STREETS OF FAIRBANKS, NOTING THAT CUSHMAN RAN FROM THE RIVER AND EXACTLY BISECTED THE TOWN, UNTIL IT CHANGED INTO A ROAD OUTSIDE OF TOWN. SHE CALLED IT THE LIFELINE, THIS VALDEZ TRAIL. (P.46) IN DESCRIBING THE TOWNS REACTION TO THE NEWS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD ACT, MRS. MURIE NOTES THAT BY THE SPRING OF 1918 THE ERA OF THE DEPENDENCE ON THE HORSE-DRAWN SLEIGH ACROSS THE VALDEZ TRAIL IN WINTER WOULD BE NEARING AN END. (P.68) SHE ALSO REFERS TO A TRAIN TRIP FROM NENANA TO FAIRBANKS IN WHICH SHE REFERS TO A FERRYING OF TRAIN AND PASSENGERS ACROSS THE TANANA. (P.96) AGAIN, REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE IMPACT OF RAILROAD AND AIRPLANES OVER PAST MODES OF TRANSPORTATION ON PAG 133 OF THE DOCUMENT. ANOLD PROSPECTOR IS DESCRIBING HOW THE FIRST KLONDIKERS IN '99 HAD PULLED THEIR SLEDS 800 MILES BY RIVER AND YET "PROSPECTORS ARE GOING IN IN AIRPLANES, THESE DAYS..." (P.133) IN DESCRIBING A SLEIGH TRIP THROUGH THE KOYUKUK VALLEY IN 1921 MRS. MURIE NOTES, THAT THEY STARTED "ACROSS THE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILES OF WINTER TRAIL 'BRUSHED OUT' THROUGH THE WILLOWS AND SPRUCE, WHICH CUTS OFF THE TWISTING AND MEANDERING OF THE KOYUKUK AND MAKES A LINE FOR THE YUKON AT TANANA, FAR UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK." (P.250)

**** REFN 04369 914916

LUPR 20 33 32 35

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, MINING, GENERAL

ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1914, THE AUTHOR TRAVELED BY FOOT ALONG A WAGON TRAIL FROM NOME TO THE HEAD OF NORTON SOUND AND THEN HEADED NORTHEAST OVERLAND FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P36) ALONG THE WAY HE STOPPED AT VARIOUS CREEKS TESTING THEM FOR GOLD. BY THE END OF THE SUMMER HE SOUGHT WINTER SHELTER IN A WOODED CANYON BUILDING A CABIN THERE. (P42) EARLY IN THE SUMMER OF 1915 HE LEFT THE VALLEY AND TRAVELED OVERLAND BY FOOT, HEADING FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER. ALONG THE WAY HE CROSSED MANY CREEKS, STOPPING TO FISH AND TEST FOR GOLD IN SOME OF THEM. (P64) ON JULY 5, 1915 HE DISCOVERED GOLD IN ONE OF THESE CREEKS AND SPENT THE REST OF THE SUMMER WORKING IT. (P67) AT THE END OF THE SUMMER HE TRAVELED OVERLAND BY FOOT BACK TO NOME. ALONG THE WAY HE MET MINERS WORKING A PLACER CLAIM ALONG A CREEK. (P74) THE AUTHOR RETURNED TO HIS CLAIM IN THE SPRING OF 1916. HE TRAVELED BY RIVERBOAT FROM FAIRBANKS AND STARTED OVERLAND FROM THE YUKON. AGAIN HE TRAVELED UP AND CROSSED OVER VARIOUS CREEK. (P105) AT THE END OF THE SUMMER, 1916, THE AUTHOR AND PARTNER RETURNED OVERLAND FROM HIS CLAIM TO THE YUKON RIVER, CROSSING MANY SMALL CREEKS ALONG THE WAY. (P114) THIS REFERENCE IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE YEARS, 1914 TO 1916, THAT THE AUTHOR SPENT PROSPECTING IN ALASKA.

**** REFN 04377 A 881904

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, GENERAL, MINING, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY

ABST IRVING MCKENNY REED WRITES OF HIS BOYHOOD ALASKA EXPERIENCE IN "BOYHOOD IN THE NOME GOLD CAMPS", MINERAL INDUSTRY RESEARCH LABORATORY, C 1969." I EVEN KNEW A MAN WHO RODE A BICYCLE FROM DAWSON TO NOME OVER THE HARD PACKED TRAIL IN THE SPRING OF 1899." (P15) ANOTHER ROUTE IN THE SPRING OF 1899 WAS DOWN THE YUKON RIVER FROM DAWSON CITY, NOME WAS... THEN KNOWN AS ANVIL CITY... POPULATION 3,000 FALL OF 1899 (PRESUMABLY THEN THROUGH

THE BERING SEA TO NOME). IN 1899 CHARLES S. JOHNSON, WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED DISTRICT JUDGE FOR ALASKA AT SITKA, HEARING ABOUT THE NEW GOLD STRIKE AT NOME, WALKED OVER THE CHILKOOT PASS FROM DYEA (TAIYA) AND VOYAGED DOWN THE YUKON ACROSS NORTON SOUND TO THE NEW SETTLEMENT (ANVIL CITY WHICH IS NOW CALLED NOME). (P117) "CONGRESS AUTHORIZED THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA AND SET A LICENSE FEE FOR ANY ONE SUCH SALE AT \$1,000 A YEAR." (P18) PLACER CREEKS BEHIND NOME. (P22) COAL SOLD AT \$150 A TON NEAR SPRING 1901. THE "NOME DAILY CHRONICLE" SOLD FOR \$.25. (P20) BEACH MINERS WERE CHARGED \$.50 A DAY TO MINE, LATER FOUND TO BE AN ILLEGAL CHARGE. ANVIL CREEK MENTIONED. (P40) A BELGIAN COMPANY EXTENDED A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD FROM ANVIL CREEK. (P45) PIONEER MINING COMPANY PAID \$5 AN HOUR. (P45) ON NEHULU GULCH LEADING INTO ANVIL CREEK GOLD WAS MINED BY CARIBOU BILL AT \$100 A PAN AND \$100 A SHOVEL SUMMER OF 1902. "OLD MRS. NOYES FOUND A NUGGET WORTH \$5." (P48) "AS I REMEMBER, BITUMINOUS COAL SOLD AFTER THAT FIRST WINTER FOR \$50 A TON, MOST OF THE COST DUE TO LIGHTERAGE AND HAULING CHARGES." THE COAL WAS FROM NANAIMO ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C. (P49) PAYING QUANTITIES OF GOLD WERE FOUND ON HUNDREDS OF CREEKS FROM DICK CREEK IN SERPENTINE RIVER COUNTRY, SOUTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, TO THE BLUE AND TOPKOK AREAS IN THE SOUTH ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, AND FROM PORT CLARENCE COUNTRY ON THE WEST TO CANDLE, BUCKLAND RIVER, DINE CREEK AND THE UNGALIK RIVER OF THE BASE OF THE PENINSULA TO THE EAST. (P58)

**** REFN 04377 B 881904

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY

ABST RICH GOLD PLACER CREEKS WERE GOLDEN RUN CREEK, BLUESTONE RIVER ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA KIGLUAIK MOUNTAINS. (P61-62) FLAMDEAU AND BONANZA RIVERS FLOWS INTO SAFETY LAGOON. THE SAFETY ROADHOUSE CHARGED \$1.50 FOR A MEAL. SAFETY, A COMMUNITY OF SEVERAL WHITE PAINTED U S GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BECAME THE TERMINUS OF THE LONGEST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH. "THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM STARTED AT THE TERMINUS OF AN OCEAN CABLE AT VALDEZ, LED OVER MENTASTA PASS IN THE ALASKA RANGE, THROUGH THE FORTY-MILE COUNTRY TO EAGLE THEN DOWN THE YUKON TO ST MICHAEL." "THE ROADHOUSE KEEPER ROWED US ACROSS THE ENTRANCE TO SAFETY LAGOON AND WE TRAPPED THE 12 MI TO THE TOWN OF SOLOMON ON THE SANDSPIT AT THE ENTRANCE TO SOLOMON LAGOON AND THE MOUTH OF SOLOMON RIVER." (P63) "AFTER BEING FERRIED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE OF THE SOLOMON LAGOON WE WALKED AROUND ITS END TO WHERE THE COUNCIL CITY AND SOLOMON RIVER RAILROAD WAS CONSTRUCTING ITS OWN TOWN OF DIXON." REED TALKS OF WALKING WITH WYNKOOP ON AN UNSPECTION TRIP OF THE SOLOMON RIVER COUNTRY AT CAPE WOOLEY. THEY WALKED A ROUTE 22 MI FROM NOME TO SAFETY LAGOON. AFTER THE NOME RIVER THE ROAD WENT TO FORT DAVIS WHICH WAS ON THE HARD PACKED BEACH... "AS NEAR THE SURF AS WE COULD GET AND NOT BE DELUGED WITH WATER." (P62) A "MAN" WOULD EARN \$20-100 DAY ON THE BEACH MINING. IN THE SUMMER OF 1899 IN TWO MONTHS \$1 MILLION WAS PRODUCED IN GOLD ON THE BEACH FROM NOME RIVER TO PENNY RIVER. (P16) TOILET USE COST WAS \$.25. (P11) A SHAFT WAS SUNK ON THE TUNDRA IN THE NOME AREA IN SPRING 1904. THERE WAS DRIFT MINING ON CANDLE CREEK IN THE FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT NORTHERN SEWARD PENINSULA, DONE BY MCINTYRE. (P26)

**** REFN 04377 C 881904

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY

ABST COMMUNITY OF CHENIK MENTIONED. (P39) A PHOTO ON (P49) SHOWS "\$1,800 WORTH OF NUGGETS FROM LEFT FORK CREEK, 1901." (P49) REED REPORTS IN 1900 A PARTY OF THREE, THAT HAD RESORTED TO CANNIABALISM, CROSSED SALT LAKE. AFTER IT FROZE THE PARTY HAD BECOME LOST IN THE GREAT "SWAMP" OF INTRICATELY LACED LAKES AND SLOUGHS NORTH OF SALT LAKE, AND EAST OF THE DELTA OF THE AGIAPUK RIVER. (P26)

**** REFN 04382 964

LUPR 34 33

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFFIC

ABST DOCUMENT TITLE IS "ILLUSTRATED SUMMARY OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE YUKON FLATS REGION" IT IS CREEL TECHNICAL REPORT NO 154, AUTHORED BY FRANK P HEINSON, PHILLIP L JOHNSON AND AMBROSE O POULIN. PUBLISHED IN 1964. THE YUKON FLATS REGION CONSIST OF SIX SUB-REGIONS, THOSE BEING THE YUKON FLATS, YUKON-TANANA HIGHLAND, PORCUPINE PLATEAU, SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS OF THE BROOKS RANGE, HODZANA HIGHLAND AND RAY MOUNTAINS. THE GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY OF EACH AREA IS SUMMARIZED UNDER THE HEADING OF PHYSIOGRAPHY. (P3) A SERIES OF 28 PHOTOS, (PP11-24) SHOWS THE VARIED GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE REGION, AND ILLUSTRATES IN PARTICULAR, THE TYPICAL FORM OF

RIVERS AND LAKES WITHIN THE REGION. THE TYPICAL RIVER IS A BRAIDED MEANDERING STREAM, THE WIDTH OF WHICH IS GENERALLY MUCH LESS THAN THAT OF THE ACTIVE FLOODPLAIN. THE TYPICAL LAKE HAS A ROUNDED SMOOTH MAP-OUTLINE WITH NO INLET OR OUTLET AND IS EITHER AN ABANDONED MEANDER OR A CAVE-IN LAKE. MOST OF THE GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS TO DATE (1964) IN THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS OF THE BROOKS RANGE HAVE BEEN RECONNAISSANCE EXPEDITIONS ALONG THE MAJOR STREAMS WHICH INCLUDE THE COLEEN, SHEENJEK, CHRISTIAN, AND CHANDALAR RIVERS. (P5) PHOTOS OF THE FOLLOWING RIVERS ARE PRESENTED IN THE DOCUMENT: YUKON RIVER, PP11, 12, 13 AND 24; CHRISTIAN RIVER, P15; HODZANA, PP15 AND 23; HODWEEZIC RIVER, PP17 AND 22; BIRCH CREEK, PP18 AND 20; BEAVER CREEK, PP18 AND 19; PREACHER CREEK, 19; PORCUPINE RIVER, P21; COLEEN RIVER, P22; DALL RIVER, P23.

**** REFN 04391 912

LUPR 52

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, RECREATION, GENERAL, ECONOMY

ABST GEORGE SHIRAS THE 3RD DESCRIBES HIS PHOTOGRAPHIC "HUNTING" TRIP ON KENAI PENINSULA IN UNCERTAIN YEAR, PERHAPS 1911 SINCE HIS ARTICLE WAS PRINTED IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE IN MAY 1912. HIS ARTICLE IS CALLED, "THE WHITE SHEEP, GIANT MOOSE, AND SMALLER GAME OF THE KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA". HE ARRIVED AT SEWARD BY STEAMER ON JULY 14 AND RODE GASOLINE CAR OF ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD ON JULY 17 TO UPPER KENAI LAKE, 23 MILES NORTH. CANOE AND BULK OF PROVISIONS WERE FORWARDED BY FREIGHT SEVERAL DAYS LATER. (P430) FARE FOR TRAIN WAS 20 CENTS PER MILE. (P431)

**** REFN 04396 948

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER

ABST SHERMAN R ABRAHAMSON WROTE HIS PHD DISSERTATION ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE NAKNEK REGION, ALASKA IN 1948 AFTER A SUMMER (JULY, AUG. AND SEPT) OF FIELD WORK IN A 140 SQ. MILE REGION IN 1948. HE MAPPED 140 SQ. MILES WITH USE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, TRIANGULATION STATIONS AND GROUND SURVEYS. (P1) HE MAPPED PHYSIOGRAPHY, PLANT COMMUNITIES, PERMAFROST DISTRIBUTION AND SURFACE CONDITIONS. THERE IS NO MENTION OF WATER TRANSPORT. HE DESCRIBES "THE TUNDRA LAKES AND PONDS" AS HAVING A RIDGE AROUND THEM OF FAIRLY WELL COMPACTED SAND, AS HIGH AS 10 FT, USED BY ICE-PRESSURE. "PUSHED UP WITH THE BEACH SANDS AND GRAVELS THERE IS USUALLY MUCH TUNDRA PEAT AND LAKE SHORE VEGETATION." (P32) "BETWEEN NAKNEK MORAINES AND NAKNEK LAKE IS A REGION OF SLIGHT RELIEF THAT SLOPES GENTLY (ABOUT 2%) EASTWARD." (P32) "VALLEYS A HUNDRED FEET AND MORE ACROSS, WHICH WERE MADE BY FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS, MAY HAVE ONLY A TRICKLE OF WATER RUNNING THROUGH THEM TODAY. OTHERS HAVE NONE. SLOPES OF THESE QUIESCENT VALLEYS HAVE RETAINED MUCH OF THEIR ORIGINAL STEEPNESS, BUT THE UBIQUITOUS SPHAGNUM AND SIMILARLY ACTING VARIETIES OF MOSS, WHICH CAN RETAIN MUCH WATER AND RETARD STREAM FLOW, CLOTHE THE FLOORS AND SIDES, THEREBY SO REDUCING THE LATERAL MOVEMENT OF WATER THAT SOME STREAMS ACTUALLY DISAPPEAR." (P40) VEGETATION IS ALSO REDUCING THE PONDS AND LAKES. (P40) AROUND THE NUMEROUS LAKES AND PONDS, ON THE ICE PRESSURE RIDGES, GROW THICKETS OF MIXED SHRUBS. (P84)

**** REFN 04397 947

STOR 1601

LUPR 10

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, NO TRAFF

ABST E.C. CABOT PRESENTS AN ARTICLE ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NORTHERN ALASKA COASTAL PLAIN FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, IN "THE GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW", OCT. 1947. "THE NORTHERN ALASKAN COASTAL REGION, ALMOST UNTRAVERSABLE, HAS SELDOM BEEN VISITED, AND ITS EXPLORATION HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY CONFINED TO THE RIVER VALLEYS." THE AREA IS DIVIDED INTO A STREAM-DISSECTED UPLAND, BUILT BY DETRITUS DEPOSITS FROM MOUNTAIN STREAMS, WHICH ARE HEAVILY OVERLOADED AND FLOW IN WIDE BRAIDED CHANNELS, UNITING INTO NUMEROUS LARGE RIVERS AS THEY APPROACH THE COAST; AND AN ALLUVIAL PLAIN, COMPOSED OF SAND, PEBBLES, AND MUCK, PARTLY COVERED BY MUSKEG, AND CHARACTERIZED BY MANY STEEP-SIDED CIRCULAR AND OBLONG LAKES AND MEANDERING RIVERS. THE PLAIN HAS A GRADE OF ABOUT 1000 FT FOR 60 MI, AND EROSION IS CONSIDERABLE. THE 30 MILE WIDE BELT NEXT TO THE SEA HAS NO SLOPE AND IS AN AREA OF DEPOSITION, WHERE LAKES AND FORKING STREAMS FORM COMPLEX INTERLACING PATTERNS. (P639) FIGURES 1 AND 2 ARE MAPS OF A PORTION OF THE BROOKS RANGE, EACH A DIFFERENT DATE, SHOWING THE ADDITION OF DETAILED MAPPING THROUGH TIME OF A PREVIOUSLY UNSURVEYED AREA. (P641) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AREA SHOW LAKE AND RIVER PATTERNS OF THE AREA. (PP642, 643) (646, 647) A DISCUSSION IS GIVEN ABOUT POLYGENBODENS, THE

FORMATION OF LAKES AND PINGOS, AND THE LAKE CYCLE. (PP.640 TO 648) ALL OF THE LAKES AND RIVERS MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT WERE UNIDENTIFIED.

- **** REFN 04412 965966
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL
ABST GORDON HERREID REPORTS HIS 1965-66 FINDING OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SINUK DISTRICT, INVOLVING THE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF AURORA CREEK. A GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY WAS DISCOVERED IN 1966 ON AURORA CREEK. (P1)
- **** REFN 04417 966967
STOR 1608
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION
ABST "GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE METAL CREEK AREA, CHUGACH MOUNTAINS, ALASKA" BY D H RICHTER WAS PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN MAY, 1967. IT REPORTS ON A GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE METAL CREEK AREA IN JUNE AND JULY OF 1966. (P4)
- **** REFN 04419
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 04428 912966
STOR 1604
LUPR 41
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
ABST GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE NIXON FORK AREA, MEDFRA QUADRANGLE, ALASKA 1966 G HERREID AK DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS REPORT 22 34 PP. THE MINES OF THE NIXON FORK DISTRICT PRODUCED ABOUT \$1.3 MILLION FROM THE TIME OF THEIR DISCOVERY IN 1912 TO 1942 WHEN THEY WERE CLOSED DURING THE WAR PROVISION OF NON-ESSENTIAL MINING. (P11) IN 1920 THE TREADWELL YUKON COMPANY TOOK OVER THE LODE PROPERTIES ON MYSTERY, SUBMARINE, AND RUBY CREEKS, BUILT A 10 STAMP MILL AND BEGAN DEVELOPMENT WORK. BY 1924 THE LEASES WERE RELINQUISHED AFTER A GOLD PRODUCTION OF \$235,000. FROM 1926 UNTIL 1942 THE NESPELT BROTHERS MINED IN THE HIGH GRADE-GARNET SHAFT AREA WITH A REPORTED PRODUCTION OF \$1,000,000.
- **** REFN 04428 966
LUPR 41
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE NIXON FORK AREA, MEDFRA QUADRANGLE, ALASKA," IS GEOLOGIC REPORT NO 22, BY GORDON HERREID, 1966. IT BEGINS WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE ROCK TYPES OF THE AREA, AND CONTINUES WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, AND THE GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE AREA. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN THROUGHOUT THE AREA AND SOIL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN BELOW KNOWN ORE DEPOSITS. (P1)
- **** REFN 04431 898967
STOR 1612
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP, EXPEDITION
ABST THIS IS A U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT TITLED "GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE DOLOMI AREA, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA" BY GORDON HERREID. DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS-GEOLOGICAL REPORT NO 27 DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES STATE OF ALASKA. JUNE, 1967. THE HAPPED AREA, OF NINE SQUARE MILES, IS 22 MI SOUTHWEST OF KETCHIKAN ON THE EAST COAST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. (P1) SEVENTY-SEVEN STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE WERE TAKEN. (P2, 20-25) PAST MINING ACTIVITY OCCURRED BETWEEN 1898 AND 1948. (P2, 11) TRAVEL TO THE AREA IS BY SMALL BOAT AND FLOAT PLANE (INFERRED) (P2) AND BY FOOT (INFERRED) OVER MANY OF THE STREAMS. (P2) VEGETATION IS. "LUXURIANT GROWTH OF LARGE SPRUCE AND MOSS." INFERENCE COULD BE MADE THAT MANY

NAMED AND UNNAMED LAKES AND STREAMS HAD MINING ACTIVITY AND TRAVEL ASSOCIATED WITH THEM. (P2, 11) AND THE ENTIRE TEXT, ALSO SOLUTION PITS. (P3) SUGGESTED READINGS FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE ATTACHED. THERE ARE NUMEROUS GEOLOGICAL TABLES AND FIGURES IN THE DOCUMENT. THE STOREY MINER BASINS NO 12 HAS DUPLICATE TERMINAL STREAM NUMBERS.

**** REFN 04431 898967

STOR 1612

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST THIS IS A U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT TITLED "GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS OF THE DOLOHI AREA, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA" BY GORDON HERRID. DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS-GEOLOGICAL REPORT NO 27 DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES STATE OF ALASKA. JUNE, 1967. THE MAPPED AREA, OF NINE SQUARE MILES, IS 22 MI SOUTHWEST OF KETCHIKAN ON THE EAST COAST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. (P1) SEVENTY-SEVEN STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE WERE TAKEN. (P2, 20-25) PAST MINING ACTIVITY OCCURRED BETWEEN 1898 AND 1940. (P2, 11) TRAVEL TO THE AREA IS BY SMALL BOAT AND FLOAT PLANE (INFERRED) (P2) AND BY FOOT (INFERRED) OVER MANY OF THE STREAMS. (P2) VEGETATION IS "LUXURANT GROWTH OF LARGE SPRUCE AND MOSS." INFERENCE COULD BE MADE THAT MANY NAMED AND UNNAMED LAKES AND STREAMS HAD MINING ACTIVITY AND TRAVEL ASSOCIATED WITH THEM. (P2, 11) AND THE ENTIRE TEXT, ALSO SOLUTION PITS. (P3) SUGGESTED READINGS FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE ATTACHED. THERE ARE NUMEROUS GEOLOGICAL TABLES AND FIGURES IN THE DOCUMENT. THE STOREY MINER BASINS NO 12 HAS DUPLICATE TERMINAL STREAM NUMBERS.

**** REFN 04436 940969

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN

ABST DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE CHANDALAR AREA IN THE BROOK RANGE. THE AUTHOR, E R CHIPP, STATES THAT GOLD MINERALIZATION IS FOUND IN UPPER BIG CREEK, TOBIN CREEK, LITTLE SQUAW CREEK AND BIG SQUAW CREEK. DURING JULY AND AUG 1969 63 SQ MI OF THE CHANDALAR AREA WAS MAPPED AND 147 STREAM SEDIMENTS AND 20 BEDROCK SAMPLES WERE TAKEN. (P1) THE AREA HAS THE HIGHEST GRADE GOLD LODES IN THE INTERIOR. (P3) PLACER MINING OF THE AREA DID NOT UTILIZE MECHANICAL METHODS PRIOR TO THE LATE 1940'S. (P5) SCHIST, PHYLLITE AND SLATE ARE PRESENT IN THE DOME AND TOBIN CREEK AREA. SCHIST PRESENT ALSO IN BIG CREEK AREA. THE SCHIST AND SLATE NEAR DOME AND TOBIN CREEK FORMS A RIDGE AND TERRACE TOPOGRAPHY AND IN SOME PLACES THE SCHISTS FORM FLAT SLABS THAT ARE EXCELLENT FOR WALKING AND BUILDING ROADS. (P7) REFERENCE MADE TO THICK DEPOSITS OF SILT, SAND, GRAVEL AND STONES IN THE LARGER STREAMS IN CHANDALAR AREA, WITH COLLUVIUM COVERED SLOPES AND RIDGES. (P11) RECENTLY THE CHANDALAR GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY COMPLETED ITS 100 TON PER DAY MILL AND IS MINING ONE OF THE BETTER LODES. (P3)

**** REFN 04444 974

STOR 1601

LUPR 12

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST ALASKA SEA GRANT REPORT NUMBER 73-12, "THE COASTAL BOUNDARIES OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO 4;" BY GEORGE SKLADEL, WAS PUBLISHED IN MAY, 1974. THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE NAVY'S CHANGES TO THE COASTAL BOUNDARY OF THE RESERVE WHICH BORDERS THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND EXTENDS FROM A POINT E OF THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER WEST TO ICY CAP. (P2) THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ESTIMATES THE RESERVE COULD CONTAIN AS MUCH AS 10 TO 33 BILLION BARRELS OF OIL, THE VALUE OF WHICH COULD BE \$200 BILLION TO \$66 BILLION CALCULATED AT \$2 PER BARREL. (P2) THE RESERVE EXTENDS IN A TRUE S COURSE TO THE CREST OF THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS FORMING THE WATERSHED BETWEEN THE NOATAK RIVER AND ITS NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES AND STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN; EASTWARD ALONG THE CREST OF THIS RANGE OF MOUNTAINS TO A PEAK AT THE HEAD OF THE NORTHERNMOST OF THE 2 EASTERN FORKS OF MIDAS CREEK; IN A TRUE N COURSE TO A POINT AT THE HIGHEST HIGH WATER ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE COLVILLE RIVER AND FOLLOWING DOWNSTREAM TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE MOST WESTERN SLOUGH, NECHELIK CHANNEL, AT ITS MOUTH TO THE HIGHEST HIGHWATER MARK ON THE ARCTIC COAST. (P17) THE SINCLAIR RIVER AND ITS ESTUARY IS WITHIN THE RESERVE. (P18)

**** REFN 04444 974
 STOR 1601
 LUPR 12
 KEYH GENERAL, ECONOMY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST ALASKA SEA GRANT REPORT NUMBER 73-12, "THE COASTAL BOUNDARIES OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 4," BY GEORGE SKLADAL, WAS PUBLISHED IN MAY, 1974. THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE NAVY'S CHANGES TO THE COASTAL BOUNDARY OF THE RESERVE WHICH BORDERS THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND EXTENDS FROM A POINT E OF THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER WEST TO ICY CAP. (P2) THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ESTIMATES THE RESERVE COULD CONTAIN AS MUCH AS 10 TO 33 BILLION BARRELS OF OIL, THE VALUE OF WHICH COULD BE \$200 MILLION TO \$66 BILLION CALCULATED AT \$2 PER BARREL. (P2) THE RESERVE EXTENDS IN A TRUE S COURSE TO THE CREST OF THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS FORMING THE WATERSHED BETWEEN THE NOATAK RIVER AND ITS NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES AND STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. EASTWARD ALONG THE CREST OF THIS RANGE OF MOUNTAINS TO A PEAK AT THE HEAD OF THE NORTHERNHOT OF THE 2 EASTERN FORKS OF MIDAS CREEK, IN A TRUE N COURSE TO A POINT AT THE HIGHEST HIGH WATER ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE COLVILLE RIVER AND FOLLOWING DOWNSTREAM TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE MOST WESTERN SLOUGH, NECHELIK CHANNEL, AT ITS MOUTH TO THE HIGHEST HIGHWATER MARK ON THE ARCTIC COAST. (P17) THE SINCLAIR RIVER AND ITS ESTUARY IS WITHIN THE RESERVE. (P18)

**** REFN 04452 646893
 LUPR 30 50 60
 KEYH GENERAL
 ABST HUNTING FOR GOLD BY MAJOR WILLIAM DOWNIE, PUBLISHED IN 1893, CONTAINS TWO CHAPTERS ON ALASKA. HE MADE A BRIEF TRIP, APPARENTLY TO SOUTHEASTERN, IN AN UNDETERMINED YEAR. HIS BOOK BRIEFLY REVIEWS SOME HISTORY OF ALASKA, MENTIONING RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH AS WELL AS UNITED STATES EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS FROM 1646 TO THE DATE OF PUBLICATION. MOST OF THE INFORMATION APPEARS TO BE SECOND-HAND, WITHOUT INDICATION OF HIS SOURCES.

**** REFN 04453
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04458
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04462 A 966975
 LUPR 20 11
 KEYH GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, MINING, DISCHARGE, MAP, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LARGE ILLUSTRATIVE MAPS CONCERNING THE PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE ALASKAN COASTAL ZONE AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT. IT WAS GATHERED TOGETHER BY AEIDC UNDER JOSEPH C LABELLE IN 1975. THE STUDY WAS DONE TO AID IN LAND PLANNING BY THE KUPIAT PEOPLE. THERE ARE FOUR TYPES OF COASTAL CLASSIFICATION. ONE OF THESE, SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE RIVER MOUTHS ON THE CHUKCHI SEA, IS THE RIVER DEPOSITION COAST. THE COAST FORMATION IS LARGELY DUE TO RIVERS ACTING TO EXTEND THE SHORELINE. FLUVIAL DELTAIC DEPOSITS AS BRAIDED STREAMS AND BRANCHING CHANNELS SEPARATED BY SEDIMENTARY LOBES. DUNE FIELDS ARE PRESENT ON SOME DELTAS THAT AREN'T VEGETATED. CHANNEL BANKS ARE VERY STEEP. THE CHUKCHI SEA COAST IS DIVIDED IN 6 ZONES. ZONE 2 INCLUDES NUMEROUS SMALL CREEKS THAT DRAIN THE MOUNTAINS AND DEBOUCH INTO THE SEA VIA NARROW VALLEYS THAT ARE CHOKED WITH SEDIMENT. PROMINENT BEACHES EXIST AT EACH POINT WHERE A SMALL STREAM INTERSECTS THE COAST. THIS ZONE 2 IS IN THE CAPE LISBURNE AREA. ZONE 3 HAS SEVERAL SMALL CREEKS THAT EMPTY INTO THE OCEAN FEEDING SEDIMENT WHICH WAVES HAVE TURNED TO BARRIER ISLANDS. ZONE 4 HAS SEVERAL SMALL CREEKS THAT ENTER THE BEACH THROUGH 15 IN BLUFFS. BROAD GRAVEL BEACHES FORMING RECURVED SPITS ARE AT THE MOUTH OF EACH CREEK. NEAR CAPE BEAUFORT, SMALL CREEKS FORM COALESCING ALLUVIAL FANS WITH BLUFFS UP TO 15 M. (MAP 4) THE WATER SUPPLY OF WAINWRIGHT IS FROM SURFACE WATER, LAKES AND STREAM. (MAP 6) THE WATER SUPPLY OF POINT HOPE IS FROM LAKE, RIVER AND RAINWATER. THE WATER SUPPLY FOR SHISHMAREF IS FROM A STREAM ACROSS THE BAY. THE WATER SUPPLY FOR BREVIG MISSION IS FROM A 2,000 GAL TANK FILLED FROM A SMALL CREEK AND A WELL. (MAP 6) THE TOTAL PLACER PRODUCTION OF THE FAIRHAVEN MINING DISTRICT WAS ABOUT 527,000 OZ GOLD. A SMALL AMOUNT OF SILVER-LEAD

WAS PRODUCED BY INDEPENDENCE MINE IN THE SAME DISTRICT. (MAP 7) THE KOUGAROK DISTRICT HAS PRODUCED ABOUT 222,000 OZ GOLD. IN THE COUNCIL MINING DISTRICT, THERE ARE 3 EXTENSIVE PLACER MINING OPERATIONS--COUNCIL, CASADAPAGA AND BLUFF--OF UNKNOWN PRODUCTION. (MAP 7) MAP 6 INCLUDES A CHART OF SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE RECORDS ON 13 RIVERS WHICH IS NOT INCLUDED BECAUSE IT IS ALREADY ACCESSIBLE TO THE COMPUTER VIA U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORDS. MAP 8, TITLED "NONMETALLIC MINERAL RESOURCES" INCLUDES A LIST OF 52 LOCALITIES OF BITUMINOUS COAL. THESE ARE DIVIDED INTO INDICATED, INFERRED AND TOTAL RESOURCES AS MEASURED BY BED THICKNESS IN INCHES.

- **** REFN 04462 B. 966975
 LUPR 20 11
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, MINING, DISCHARGE, MAP, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST 5 SITES ARE ALSO LISTED AS GEOLOGIC BASINS WITH ESTIMATES OF RECOVERABLE RESOURCES OF OIL AND GAS IN WESTERN ALASKA. A MAP ILLUSTRATES THE "NONMETALLIC MINERAL" POTENTIAL OF THE CHUKCHI SEA AREA. (MAP 8) MAP 7 ILLUSTRATES THE DISTRIBUTION OF "METALLIC MINERAL" RESOURCES IN THE CHUKCHI AREA. MAP 1 IS THE TOPOGRAPHY, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND COASTAL RELIEF OF THE AREA. MAP 2 ILLUSTRATES THE TERRESTRIAL GEOLOGY AND COASTAL ENGINEERING GEOLOGY. THE REMAINING MAPS OF THIS 31 PAGE SET ARE NOT RELEVANT AS THEY ARE ORIENTED TO MARINE ISSUES, CLIMATE AND ZOOLOGY.
- **** REFN 04464 907
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A SKETCHBOOK OF SOME OF THE SIGHTS OF ALASKA; FROM SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA TO THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON. THE AUTHOR, FRANCES YOAKUM DUDLEY MADE ROUGH SKETCHES OF HIS TRIP THROUGH ALASKA, VIA THE "INSIDE PASSAGE" OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, THE RAILROAD OVER WHITE PASS AND VIA THE YUKON AND THE TANANA RIVERS. SOME SKETCHES ARE DATED 1907, BUT THE DOCUMENT WAS NOT PLACED IN A LIBRARY UNTIL 1955.
- **** REFN 04470 910
 LUPR 50 30 60
 KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL," 1910, W P RICHARDSON REPORTED THAT BRANCH ROADS FROM THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY WERE PLANNED TO VALDEZ CREEK AND FROM PAXSON TO SLATE CREEK; THE HAINES-CHILKAT, EAGLE-FORTYMILE, CIRCLE-BIRCH CREEK AND RAMPART-MINOOK ROADS WERE COMPLETED. (P14) THE BOOK IS A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL WITH A DESCRIPTION OF VALDEZ, FAIRBANKS, THE IDITAROD AND FAIRBANKS MINING REGIONS, OTHER TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND AGRICULTURE. IT HAS HEAVY ADVERTISING.
- **** REFN 04482 785963
 LUPR 31 34 36 60
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "THE YUKON STORY, "BY W R HAMILTON IS A HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE GOLD RUSH PERIOD FROM 1897 TO 1901. AS THE YUKON TERRITORY IS IN CANADA, THERE IS LITTLE PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA. THE HISTORY BEGINS WITH THE EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN 1785 AND CONTINUES UNTIL THE TIME THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN 1963.
- **** REFN 04488 884936
 LUPR 21 10
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST CHARLES BRAWER, A CREW MEMBER OF THE SHIP ORCA LANDED AT A SMALL STREAM EMPTYING INTO THE SEA ONE HALF MI SOUTH OF CORMIN BLUFF IN JULY 1884. (P13) REFERENCE IS "FIFTY YEARS BELOW ZERO" BY CHARLES BRAWER. THE BOOK IS AN ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH WHALING OPERATIONS FROM 1884 UNTIL WHALING DIED OFF AND FUR TRAPPING BEGAN IN THE 1920'S. STORY ENDS ABOUT 1936. MOST OF THE BOOK IS ABOUT HAPPENINGS ON THE NORTHWEST AND NORTH ALASKA COAST FROM KOTZEBUE TO HERSCHEL ISLAND.
- **** REFN 04489 906908
 LUPR 12 32 35 33

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND, CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, PHOTO, MAP, RIVER, SPRING, PAST USAGE
 ABST EJNAR HIKKELSEN, AUTHOR OF "CONQUERING THE ARCTIC ICE" WROTE THE NARRATIVE OF A POLAR EXPEDITION JOINTLY LED BY HIMSELF AND ERNEST LEFFINGWELL WHICH BEGAN IN 1906. HE RETURNED IN 1908. THE EXPEDITION WINTERED AT FLAXMAN ISLAND WHERE THE AUTHOR NOTED THE PRESENCE OF NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES ON THE ISLAND, WITH GROUND COVER OF A TALL, STRONG GRASS. (P98) HE ALSO MENTIONED THE NUMEROUS RIVERS WHICH INTERSECT THE MAINLAND, JUST TWO MILES AWAY. (P98) TRAVELING BY DOG SLED ON A PORTAGE BETWEEN POINTS ON THE YUKON RIVER, THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT "WHEN EVER WE CAME TO A LAKE I THEREFORE WENT AHEAD, BREAKING THE TRAIL FOR THE DOGS. (P400) THE AUTHOR WROTE OF A STAY AT HANLEY HOT SPRINGS WHERE THE HOTEL, STORES, STABLES AND A CHICKEN HOUSE WERE HEATED BY THE SPRINGS. (PP411-412) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT THERE WAS A SHIPYARD IN FAIRBANKS; THE MINERS WERE ON STRIKE, FREIGHT WAS BROUGHT IN ON HORSE SLEDGES AT 30 CENTS A POUND, A PLANIST WAS PAID \$15 PER NIGHT, ADMISSION TO HEAR THE PLANIST WAS 75 CENTS AND SEATS TO A WRESTLING MATCH SOLD FOR \$5. (PP417-418) A PHOTOGRAPH ON P420 SHOWS A HORSE SLEDGE TEAM BEING WATERED ON THE TRAIL. PAGE 429 BEARS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE AT CARDOVA, THOUGH THE WATER BODY IS NOT NAMED. THERE IS A MAP OF ALASKA IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE TEXT, A COPY OF WHICH WILL BE ATTACHED TO THIS FORM.

**** REFN 04494 955960

LUPR 41 21

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY

ABST J M VANSTONE AND W H OSWALT'S "THREE ESKIMO COMMUNITIES", 1960, IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMMUNITIES OF POINT HOPE, NAPASKIAK, AND ESKIMO POINT IN TERMS OF THEIR SOCIETY AND CULTURE TODAY. DATA IS FROM OSWALT'S STUDY AT NAPASKIAK 1955-1956; FROM VANSTONE'S STUDY AT POINT HOPE 1955-1956; AND FROM A JOINT STUDY BY THE AUTHORS AT ESKIMO POINT IN 1959. (P17) NO INFORMATION IS ABSTRACTED ABOUT ESKIMO POINT SINCE IT IS LOCATED IN CANADA.

**** REFN 04509 967

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MAP

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "VILLAGES IN ALASKA AND OTHER PLACES HAVING A NATIVE POPULATION OF 25 OR MORE, ESTIMATES, 1967" PRESENTS A COMPILATION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AND VILLAGE POPULATIONS, ITEMIZED FOR EACH VILLAGE. MAPS SHOW CENSUS DISTRICT, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS DISTRICT, AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE UNIT BOUNDARIES. (PP26-28)

**** REFN 04511

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04522

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04526

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04530

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04537 900

LUPR 60

KEYW NONE

ABST IN JUNE, 1900, CHARLES L THOMPSON'S "A TRIP TO ALASKA" APPEARED IN "THE ASSEMBLY HERALD." ALL TRAVEL WAS DONE ON THE INLAND PASSAGE IN S E ALASKA. PROGRESS OF THE MISSION WORK OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WAS REPORTED.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4529

**** REFN 04540 789881
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "SKETCHES OF AN EXCURSION TO SOUTHERN ALASKA," BY REV A L LINDSLEY, IS A SERIES OF REPORTS PREPARED BY THE AUTHOR OF AN EXCURSION TO SE AK TO SET UP A MISSIONARY. THE TRIP WAS MADE IN 1789. REPORTS EXTEND TO YEAR 1881.

**** REFN 04541 917919
 LUPR 10
 KEYW GENERAL, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST JOHN A MARQUIS MADE SEVERAL EXCURSIONS ON THE REVENUE CUTTER "BEAR" FOR THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1917, 1918, AND 1919. FOR SEVERAL YEARS THEY HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET TO BARROW BECAUSE OF THE ICE PACK. AT POINT HOPE THEY UNLOADED THE SUPPLIES INTENDED FOR BARROW. 1000 POUNDS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE TO BE TRANSPORTED TO THE MISSION AT BARROW BY THE FIRST DOGSLED MAIL SCHEDULED TO LEAVE POINT HOPE NOVEMBER 1 AND ARRIVE IN BARROW IN MID DECEMBER. (P20) THERE ARE 3 MAIL DELIVERIES YEARLY BY DOGSLED. (P18) INCLUDED IS A MAP OF ALASKA INTENDED TO SHOW THE AREAS WHERE VARIOUS DENOMINATION OF FAITH WERE WORKING. MANY VILLAGES AND ROUTES OF TRAVEL ARE ALSO SHOWN.

**** REFN 04542 920
 KEYW NONE
 ABST H N MORSE'S "WORK IN MEXICO, PORTO RICO AND ALASKA," WRITTEN IN 1920, CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION TO INLAND WATERS. IT IS MERELY A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NEW ERA MOVEMENT. A MISSION LOCATED AT PT BARROW IS DISCUSSED.

**** REFN 04543 898906
 LUPR 20
 KEYW GENERAL, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST JOURNAL OF WILLIAM F DOTY, TEACHER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT GAMBELL, ST LAWRENCE ISLAND, AND ALSO SERVING AS MISSIONARY AND DOCTOR, FROM AUG 14, 1898 TO JULY 12, 1899. JOURNAL OF P H J LERRIGO MD, AND TEACHER AND MISSIONARY AT GAMBELL, FROM SEPT. 1, 1899 TO JUNE 18, 1901. JOURNAL OF WILLIAM A EAGAN, ASSISTANT TO DR LERRIGO AT GAMBELL, FROM JUNE 23, 1901 TO MAY 11, 1902, HAD NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. JOURNAL OF EDGAR OMAR CAMPBELL, MD, WHO SERVED AS TEACHER, DOCTOR AND MISSIONARY AT GAMBELL, FROM JULY 1, 1902 TO JUNE 25, 1903. JOURNAL OF EDGAR OMAR CAMPBELL AND FRANCIS LOUISA KELLOGG CAMPBELL, AT GAMBELL, FROM JULY 1, 1903 TO JUNE 30, 1904 AND FROM JULY 1, 1905 TO JUNE 3, 1906. MANY WHALING SHIPS AND SUPPLY SHIPS STOP OFF COAST OF GAMBELL TO TRADE FOOD, GUNS AND COAL FOR IVORY AND WHALE BONE. THE VILLAGERS FERRY GOODS BACK TO VILLAGE FROM SHIPS IN THEIR SMALL BOATS. SEA TRAVEL ONLY. JULY 27, 1900, THE U S R C BEAR ARRIVED WITH DR JACKSON AND 29 REINDEER FOR THE ISLAND TO ESTABLISH A HERD. (P233, VOL 1) ACCORDING TO DR LERRIGO, THE CAMPBELLS STATE THAT ON AUG. 21, 1903, MR THOS RICHARDS ARRIVED BY STEAMER "THEIS" TO BE IN CHARGE OF REINDEER HERD. (P22, VOL 3) CAMPBELLS COUNTED 250 RESIDENTS OF GAMBELL IN JAN. 1904 (P69, VOL 3) OMAR CAMPBELL TRAVELED BY FOOT FROM GAMBELL TO REINDEER CAMP AT PORPIRTTI ON JULY 24, 1905 WITH 2 ESKIMOS. (P11812, VOL 4) ACCORDING TO CAMPBELL, GENERALLY BOATS WERE TAKEN ALONG COAST FROM GAMBELL TO THE REINDEER CAMP UNLESS SEAS WERE TOO ROUGH, IN WHICH CASE, PEOPLE WALKED THE 17 MILES BETWEEN GAMBELL AND CAMP. SUCH A WALK WAS UNDERTAKEN BY GAMBELL AND OTHERS ON SEPT 17, 1903. (P36 VOL 3) A COAL SEAM WAS WORKED ON WEST SHORE OF NANOOK LAGOON ON SEPT. 9, 1903 SAID CAMPBELL. (P33, VOL 3) SEVERAL DOG SLED TRIPS MADE BY ESKIMOS AND TEACHER (DOCTOR) MISSIONARY TYPES BETWEEN SOUTHWEST CAPE VILLAGE AND GAMBELL. ONE SUCH TRIP ON NOV 20, 1903 WHEN NEARLY ENTIRE POPULATION OF S W CAPE CAME TO GAMBELL FOR TRADING DANCE. ACCORDING TO CAMPBELL. (P52, VOL 3) MARCH 3, 1904, CAMPBELL WENT BY DOGSLED FROM GAMBELL TO REINDEER CAMP. (P79, VOL 3) CAMPBELL WRITES THAT A TRADING STORE WAS OPENED IN GAMBELL ON JULY 17, 1905 WITH GOODS SENT UP BY S FOSTER AND CO. (P718, VOL 4) CAMPBELL SAYS THAT KOOKOOLIK USED TO BE A VILLAGE OF SOME 100 PEOPLE IN 8 OR 9 HOUSES BUT ALL DIED IN 1889 OR 1890 OF FAMINE AND PESTILENCE. (P20, VOL 4) CAMPBELL WENT BY DOGSLED FROM GAMBELL TO KESTIGIEVAR, A REINDEER CAMP ON MAY 22, 1906. (P106&105, VOL 4)

**** REFN 04552 949950
 LUPR 52 42 60 30 22

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN ALASKA," WAS PREPARED BY ALASKA DISTRICT IN JULY 1950. THE ALASKA DISTRICT ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES JULY 1949. THIS PAMPHLET GIVES A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED AND THE SURVEYS NOW UNDER WAY.

**** REFN 04553 916

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, ICE, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST K MCFARLIN PRESENTS A REPORT ON "THE DIFFICULTIES OF RAILROAD MAINTENANCE IN ALASKA", IN SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, MAY 20, 1916. PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW: (A) THE TRACK BUCKLED BY THE FLOW OF ICE UNDERNEATH (WHEN ARE ON ICE), (B) A WASHOUT AT A SMALL STREAM CROSSING, (C) RAILS OVERTURNED BY A WHIRLPOOL AT BAIRD CANYON, AND (D) AN OBSTRUCTION, SEEMS TO BE DRIFTWOOD, OF LOGS ON THE TRACK. (P523) OVER \$1,000,000 OF COPPER ORE IS SHIPPED PER MONTH; THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALMON SHIPPED PER SUMMER. PASSENGER FARES AVERAGE 12 CENTS PER MILE. A SHORT EXTENSION IS DUE TO OPEN UP BERING RIVER COAL FIELDS. (P537)

**** REFN 04577 951964

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, RECREATION, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A REPORT BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, TO THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED RAMPART CANYON DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT ON FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. IT IS PREFACED BY A 13 PAGE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS. THE BASIC RECOMMENDATION WAS NOT TO AUTHORIZE THE DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT. HOWEVER, IF THE CONSTRUCTION WERE AUTHORIZED, A DETAILED PLAN TO MITIGATE THE FISH AND WILDLIFE LOSSES WAS SUBMITTED. THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN APRIL, 1964, ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY OF THE WORK WAS DONE FROM 1961 THROUGH 1963. A 1956 SURVEY INDICATED A COMMERCIAL VALUE OF MORE THAN \$100 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE ANNUAL HARVEST OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY REPRESENTS MORE THAN 90%. THIS SURVEY MADE BY J L BUCKLEY AND PUBLISHED IN 1957 IN THE BIOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE U OF ALASKA. (P8) SPORT FISHING IN THE PROPOSED DAM AREA IS SEVERELY LIMITED BECAUSE OF DIFFICULT ACCESS. ALASKAN RESIDENTS FISH WATERS NEAR THE STEESE HIGHWAY AND USE FLOATPLANES TO REACH SOME OF THE LARGER LAKES. (P39)

**** REFN 04579 974

LUPR 32 33 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, MINING, RIVER, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST "TRADER IKE AND THE LOST GOLD MINE", PUBLISHED IN 1974 BY DORRANCE AND COMPANY, WAS WRITTEN BY IRA WEISNER AS TOLD BY SAM JOHN, ONE OF TRADER IKE'S FRIENDS. TRADER IKE AND SEVERAL OF HIS FRIENDS WERE INVOLVED IN A SEARCH FOR A LOST GOLD MINE IN THE RAY MOUNTAINS, WHICH LIE BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND YUKON VALLEYS. (P1) THIS AREA WAS REFERED TO AS OLD MAN RIVER COUNTRY. (P4) THIS APPARENTLY REFERS TO THE KANUTI RIVER WHICH FLOWS GENERALLY E TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND N OF THE RAY MOUNTAINS. THE KANUTI RIVER HAS BEEN KNOWN AS OLD MAN RIVER, ACCORDING TO ORIH. "THIS IS A HIGH PLATEAU KIND OF TERRAIN." (P4) THEY MENTIONED THAT WHILE THEY WERE HIKING THROUGH THE AREA THEY SAW NUMEROUS CREEKS, VALLEYS, AND MOUNTAINS. (P16, 30, 31, 34) THE GROUP CHARGED A \$5 LANDING FEE FOR ANYONE USING THE AIR STRIP THEY HAD SET UP NEAR THE DISCOVERY CREEK CLAIM. (P39) TRADER IKE'S TWO MAIN EMPLOYEES GOT \$10 A DAY PLUS 10 PERCENT OF ANYTHING THEY FOUND. (P7) SOON "THERE WERE PROSPECTORS ON EVERY CREEK". (P53) JUST BEFORE FREEZEUP, A PARTY OF THREE LEFT THE OLD MAN RIVER MINING AREA TO WALK TO THE YUKON. (P78) THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO PLAN A ROUTE FOR A "CAT ROAD". (P78) THERE WAS MENTION OF TRAPPING IN THE AREA. (P97) JUST BEFORE BREAKUP THEY PUT IN THE ROAD TO THE OLD MAN RIVER COUNTRY USING BULLDOZERS. THEY CROSSED THE YUKON IN BULLDOZERS; (P102) AND WENT OVER THE FIRST DIVIDE INTO THE TOZI DRAINAGE. (P104) IT TOOK THEM EIGHT DAYS TO BUILD THE ROAD AND ONLY THREE DAYS TO RETURN ON IT. (P105) THE GROUP WENT INTO RAMPART WHERE THEY WERE PAID \$1,500 EACH FOR PARTIAL PAYMENT OF SUMMER WAGES. NP176) PAGE 18 SHOWS "A WORKED-OUT AND ABANDONED CLAIM IN THE RAMPART AREA." ON P111 THERE IS A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING CORDWOOD BEING STACKED BY SEVEN MEN ALONG A RIVER. THE CAPTION READS, "IN EARLIER DAYS A MAN COULD ALWAYS MAKE A FEW BUCKS CUTTING CORDWOOD FOR THE STEAMBOATS." PHOTOGRAPHS ON PP116-117 SHOW LARGE BOATS WITH BARGES ON A RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4531

- **** REFN 04585 957
LUPR 20 30 50
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST "GLACIER PILOT" BY BETH DAY, IS THE STORY OF BOB REEVE, BUSH PILOT AND FOUNDER OF REEVE ALEUTION AIRLINES. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1957. DUE TO THE ANECDOTAL STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK, WATER BODIES WERE FREQUENTLY MENTIONED WITHOUT SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO LOCATE.
- **** REFN 04587
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 04596 892894
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
ABST DOCUMENT IS THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON THE "INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTICATED REINDEER INTO ALASKA" WRITTEN BY SHELDON JACKSON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, IN 1894. THE REPORT DETAILS THE TRANSPORTING OF THE REINDEER FROM SIBERIA TO ALASKA ABOARD THE U S REVENUE CUTTER "BEAR" AND THE SUBSEQUENT ESTABLISHMENT OF REINDEER STATIONS IN ALASKA. THE TELLER REINDEER STATION WAS ESTABLISHED JUNE 29, 1892. (P53)
- **** REFN 04602 969
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL,FISHING,NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
ABST DEAN F OLSON, AUTHOR OF "ALASKA REINDEER HERDSMEN", A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF REINDEER HERDING UPON THE TRADITIONAL ESKIMO COMMUNITY LIFE, IN NOTING THAT TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUED ON A REGIONAL BASIS, MENTIONED THAT BUCKLAND RIVER INHABITANTS STILL TRAVEL TO THE RIVER'S MOUTH EACH SPRING TO HUNT DELUGA WHALE. ALSO, THAT FISHING CAMPSITES ALONG THE RIVERS ARE STILL RETAINED BY FAMILY MEMBERS. (P115)
- **** REFN 04618 852968
LUPR 20 43 10
KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,ECONOMY,VEGETATION
ABST THIS DOCUMENT BY CHARLES M SCAMMON WAS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN 1874; HOWEVER THIS EDITION WAS PUBLISHED IN 1968. CHARLES SCAMMON WAS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE HARVEST OF MARINE MAMMALS ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, INCLUDING WHALES, SEALS, SEATOTTER, WALRUS, SEA ELEPHANTS AND OTHER MARINE MAMMALS. IN THIS BOOK, "THE MARINE MAMMALS OF THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF NORTH AMERICA," SCAMMON RECOUNTS VARIOUS WHALING EXPERIENCES AND DISCUSSES METHODS AND AREAS OF MARINE MAMMAL HARVESTING. MOST OF THE DOCUMENT DEALS WITH AREAS SOUTH OF ALASKA, AND WHEN IN ALASKA VERY LITTLE IS SAID IN REGARDS TO INLAND WATERS. THE SEAL ISLANDS OF ALASKA HAVE NUMEROUS SEA LION AND FUR SEAL, "WHICH CONSTITUTE THE CHIEF HEALTH OF ALASKA." THE ONLY TIMBER ON THESE ISLANDS IS DRIFTED FROM THE GREAT RIVERS DRAINING THE WOODED MAINLAND. (P136) FUR SEALS HAVE BEEN FOUND AT VARIOUS TIMES ON THE ISLANDS OF ST GEORGE, ST PAUL, COPPER ISLAND, BEHRING ISLAND AS WELL AS SEVERAL OF THE MOST ISOLATED POINTS IN THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN." THE FUR SEALS RESORT TO THE PRIBYLOFF ISLANDS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF REPRODUCTION. (PP155-156). IN 1868 PARTIES FROM SEALING SHIPS BROUGH SEAL SKINS FROM THE NATIVES FOR 27 CENTS APIECE; THIS INCLUDED LABOR OF KILLING, CURING THE SKINS AND DELIVERING THEM ALONG SIDE THE VESSEL. THE MARKET VALUE OF THE SKINS AT THAT TIME WAS 5 DOLLARS APIECE. IN THE SUMMER FOLLOWING THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA 200,000 SEALS WERE TAKEN FROM THE WATERS AROUND ALASKA WHICH SO OVERSTOCKED THE MARKET THE VALUE OF TEN SKINS DROPPED TO 3 OR 4 DOLLARS APIECE. (P162,163) THE RUSSIANS WERE SEALING IN NORTON SOUND IN 1852. (P140) SEA OTTER HUNTING IN THE ALEUTIANS AND KURILE ISLANDS IS ALSO DISCUSSED. THE AUTHOR ESTIMATED 5000 SKINS HAD BEEN HARVESTED IN A THREE YEAR PERIOD, VALUED AT 50 DOLLARS EACH OR 250,000 DOLLARS TOTAL (P174). THE WALRUS WAS ALSO HUNTED IN THE BERING SEA AND ARCTIC OCEAN. AS THE WHALES BECAME SCARCER, WHALERS BEGAN TO HUNT WALRUS AND HARVEST THE OIL FROM THEM. (P176-181) THE "ESQUIMAUX" USE THEIR WHALING BOATS FOR MANY PURPOSES OTHER THAN WHALING. THIS INCLUDES VOYAGES UP THE LONG RIVERS WHERE THEY "TRAFFIC" WITH THE INTERIOR TRIBES. (P31) WHEN TRAVELLING TO THE ARCTIC IN SEARCH OF WHALES, THE WHALERS OFTEN HAD TO WAIT FOR THE ICE TO BREAK UP. "THE BEHRING STRAIT IS SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR OF ICE FROM THE 1ST TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4532

20TH OF JULY, FOR THE SHIPS TO NAVIGATE WITH COMPARATIVE SAFETY." (P59)

**** REFN 04622 908
LUPR 32 33
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
ABST THIS ARTICLE WRITTEN BY DEACONESS CLARA CARTER AND PUBLISHED IN 1908 DESCRIBES A VISIT MADE TO ST JOHNS--IN-THE-WILDERNESS BY BISHOP ROWE AND TWO COMPANIONS. THEY TRAVELED ON FOOT AND BY DOGSLED FROM TANANA TO ARCTIC CITY TO ST JOHN'S-IN-THE-WILDERNESS TO NOLAN CREEK. THEY RETURNED TO ST JOHN'S-IN-THE-WILDERNESS ON THE RETURN TRIP. (P441-442)

**** REFN 04623 912
LUPR 32 33 53
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
ABST ARTICLE WRITTEN BY CLARA M CARTER, PUBLISHED IN 1912, DESCRIBES ANOTHER VISIT BY BISHOP ROWE TO ALLAKAKET IN MARCH. THE BISHOP TRAVELED WITH COMPANIONS BY DOG SLED ON A JOURNEY FROM VALDEZ TO ALLAKAKET AND BACK TO TANANA. THE BISHOP STOPPED AT SEVERAL MISSIONS ALONG THE WAY. HE WAS TRAVELING WITH TWO DOG TEAMS.

**** REFN 04624 909
LUPR 33
KEYW GENERAL,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
ABST AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR DESCRIBING THE FORMATION AND THE ACTIVITIES FOR APPROXIMATELY THE FIRST YEAR FOR THE MISSION ST JOHN'S-IN-THE-WILDERNESS AT ALLACHAKET, WHERE THE ALATNA RIVER JOINS THE KOYUKUK.

**** REFN 04625 910
LUPR 32 33 34
KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
ABST THIS ARTICLE WRITTEN BY ARCHDEACON STUCK, PUBLISHED IN 1910, DESCRIBES SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES OCCURRING AT THE ST JOHNS-IN-THE-WILDERNESS MISSION. HE ALSO DESCRIBES A ROUTE TO FOLLOW TO REACH THIS MISSION. THE TRIP MUST BE MADE BY STEAMBOAT OVER WATER DOWN THE YUKON FROM DAWSON TO TANANA TO NULATO. FROM THERE A SMALL STEAMER TRAVELS UP THE KOYUKUK TO THE MISSION.

**** REFN 04626 909
LUPR 33
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST ARTICLE WRITTEN BY ARCHDEACON STUCK DESCRIBING WINTER AND SPRING AT ALLAKAKET. LITTLE NEW INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED. THE ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN 1909.

**** REFN 04631 961
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04636
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04640
KEYW NONE
ABST "ESKIMOS AND ALEUTS: THEIR ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION", WRITTEN BY WILLIAM S. LAUGHLIN HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04646 914930
LUPR 60 53

KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY

ABST JOHN BUFUERS REMINISCES ABOUT HIS ADVENTURES IN ALASKA FROM 1914 TO THE 1930'S. HE INCLUDES RUMORS, WINE REPORTS AND GOSSIP. MOSTLY HE DISCUSSES PROSPECTING IN SOUTHEAST ON PRINCE OF WALES ASLAND BUT ALSO TALKES ABOUT MINING AND PROSPECTING IN THE VALDEZ AREA AND KETCHIKAN AREA. MCHILLANS OLD ROAD HOUSE WAS LOCATED AT MILE 31 1/2 ON LITTLE SUSITNA ROAD. (P50) THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED FROM THE TAZLINA ROADHOUSE ON THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY TO COPPER CENTER BY HORSE AND WAGON. HE THEN WALKED TO THE UPPER TONSINA 26 MI PULLING A SLED. FROM HERE HE HIKEED 29 MI TO TIEKEL AND THEN 15 MI TO PTARMIGAN DROP. (P52-53) PAT RONEY AND THE AUTHOR PULLED A SLED LOADED WITH 800 POUNDS OF PROVISIONS THROUGH THOMPSON PASS ALL THE WAY DOWN THE ROAD TO BEAVER DAM ROADHOUSE. (P58) THE DISTANCE FROM VALDEZ TO BEAVER DAM THROUGH COPPER CENTER WAS ABOUT 175 MI AND TOOK THEM A MONTH TO TRAVEL. (P57) THE FIRST ROADHOUSE FROM VALDEZ WAS AT MI 10. AT WAS CALLED CAMP COMFORT AND OWNED BY A WOMAN KNOWN AS "BLUESKIN". AT MI 18 THERE WAS A ROAD HOUSE OWNED BY PETE COSTHUN AND THE U.S SIGNAL CORPS TELEGRAM STATION. (P57) AT MILE 33 1/2 THE PTARMIGAN DROP ROAD HOUSE OPERATED BY CHARLES NEVELIUS, WAS LOCATED. (P58) MEALS AT PTARMIGAN DROP COST \$1.00. (P57) THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTED OUT MAIL CARRYING FROM VALDEZ TO THE GULKANA ROAD HOUSE AT MILE 128. JOE STANTON WAS AWARDED THE CONTRACT AND TWICE A MONTH HE HAULED MAIL, GROCERIES AND OTHER FREIGHT WITH A TEAM OF HORSES. (P66) IN 1914 THE AUTHOR WORKED FOR THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION ON THE ROAD BETWEEN THOMPSON PASS AND BEAVER DAM. HE WAS PAID \$3.00 PER DAY. (P66) IN 1914 THE FIRST CAR CROSSED THOMPSON PASS. (P66) WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD TO FAIRBANKS TRAVELING ON THE TRAIL FROM VALDEZ ALMOST DIED OUT AND THE ROADHOUSES CLOSED. (P66)

**** REFN 04647
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04650 938941
LUPR 22 30 41
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "ECONOMIC SURVEYS" IS A US BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS DOCUMENT WHICH DISCUSSES ELEVEN ALASKAN VILLAGES FROM THE YEARS 1938-1941. EACH VILLAGE IS DISCUSSED SEPARATELY WITH INFORMATION ABOUT POPULATION, OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, RECREATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

**** REFN 04654 927933
LUPR 30 20 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS NARRATIVE OF AN "ALASKAN ODYSSEY" BY THE "GLACIER PRIEST", B R HUBBARD, S.J. DESCRIBES HIS SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS FROM THE U OF SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA TO STUDY VOLCANOS AND GLACIERS IN ALASKA, NAMELY, ANIAKCHAK, KATHAI, SHISHALDIN, BOGOSLOFF (VOLANCOES), TAKU, MENDENHALL AND OTHER GLACIERS. IN SEVERAL CASES HE WAS APPARENTLY THE "FIRST", USING BOATS, AIRCRAFT, DOG SLEDS BUT ACCOMPLISHING MOST OF HIS WORK ON FOOT, WITH PACK-CARRYING DOGS. SOME OF THIS TRAVEL WAS ITSELF TRUE "PIONEERING", INCLUDING AN EXTENDED DOGSLED TRIP TO THE NORTHWEST. THE BOOK IS OF LIMITED VALUE FOR THIS PROJECT BUT DOES INCLUDE SOME RELEVANT OBSERVATIONS REGARDING INLAND WATERS. PERIOD WAS 1927-1931 (EST.)

**** REFN 04656 973
STOR 1606
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST THIS REPORT WAS WRITTEN TO ASSIST THE WILD SCENIC RIVER TASK FORCE OF THE U S BUREAU OF RECREATION IN CONSIDERING THE SUITABILITY OF THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM. THE POSSIBLE ECONOMIC MINERAL AREAS WILL BE EXPLORED BY GEOLOGIC FILE RESEARCH, FIELD CHECK AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING. THE REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM H LYLE OF THE RESOURCE EVALUATION SECTION, AND PUBLISHED IN MARCH, 1973.

**** REFN 04656 973
STOR 1606
LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

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**** REFN 04666 974975

LUPR 10 20

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER, MAP

ABST E.S. HALL, JR., PRESENTS A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE INTERIOR NW ALASKA, IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, DECEMBER 1975. THE AUTHOR CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY IN SUMMER, 1974 FOR FORTY DAYS VIA AN AERIAL SURVEY OF THE AREA BOUNDED BY THE ITKILLIK RIVER ON THE EAST, THE EDGE OF THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN ON THE NORTH, THE KUKPOWRUK RIVER ON THE WEST, AND THE NOATAK RIVER ON THE SOUTH. THE SURVEY INCLUDED FOLLOWING THE COURSES OF ALL THE RIVERS WITHIN THE LARGE AREA, LANDING WHEN POSSIBLE TO WALK OVER PROMISING GROUND. THE SHORES OF ALL THE LAKES LARGE ENOUGH TO LAND ON (AND TAKE OFF FROM) WITH A PIPER SUPERCUB ALSO WERE CAREFULLY CHECKED FOR SITES. A MAP (FIGURE 1) SHOWS PLACE NAMES USED IN THE TEXT. (PP13-14)

**** REFN 04667 906918

LUPR 10

KEYW GENERAL, BREAKUP

ABST BETWEEN THE YEARS 1906 AND 1918, STEFANSSON SPENT 11 YEARS IN THE ARCTIC ON THREE SEPARATE EXPEDITIONS, EXPLORING THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CANADIAN MAINLAND AND THE ISLANDS AND SEAS TO THE NORTH. THESE EXPEDITIONS RESULTED IN THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF NEW LANDS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELDS OF BIOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, OCEANOGRAPHY, AND DIETETICS. MOST OF THE TIME WAS SPENT IN CANADA; HOWEVER, HE ROAMED UP AND DOWN THE ALASKAN COAST IN THE SPRING OF 1907, AND IN 1909 AND 1912 DID ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT CAPE SHYTHE. THE ONLY INFORMATION IN THE DOCUMENT PERTINENT TO THIS STUDY IS THE STATEMENT, (REFERRING TO THE ARCTIC COAST IN 1907), "...BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF MAY THE RIVERS HAD BURST THEIR WINTER BONDS OF ICE." (P54)

**** REFN 04673 A 968

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND

GEOLOGY, FLOOD, VEGETATION, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, ECONOMY, DIMENSION

ABST THIS 121 PAGE DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY T. A. CHENY DESCRIBES THE WORLD AREAS OF THE ARCTIC. THE AUTHOR DIVIDES THE ARCTIC INTO THREE AREAS; 1) THE TAIGA, 2) THE TUNDRA, AND 3) THE ICE CAP AND POLAR PACK. THIS BOOK, WRITTEN FOR MIDDLE AND UPPER GRADE CLASSES, GIVES GENERAL INFORMATION DESCRIBING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF EACH OF THESE THREE AREAS. THREE SAMPLE LOCATIONS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE THREE ARCTIC AREAS, WERE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL IN THE DOCUMENT. THE TAIGA REGION, WHICH INCLUDES A PORTION OF ALASKA, WAS DISCUSSED IN GENERAL TERMS WITH SPECIFIC INFORMATION GIVEN FOR AN AREA IN EASTERN SIBERIA, LYING ALMOST ENTIRELY WITHIN THE YANA RIVER WATERSHED. THIS REGION IS CONSIDERED ANALOGOUS TO OTHER TAIGA REGIONS; (P4) THE TUNDRA REGION, WHICH INCLUDES "GREAT EXPANSES OF CANADA AND ALASKA" WAS ALSO DISCUSSED IN GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC TERMS. THE AREA CHOSEN TO BE ANALOGOUS TO OTHER TUNDRA REGIONS WAS LOCATED IN NORTHWESTERN ALASKA ON THE COAST OF THE CHUKCHI SEA. IT IS A CIRCULAR AREA SET "DIRECTLY ON THE ARCTIC CIRCLE WITH THE 164 30 W LONGITUDE LINE RUNNING THRU ITS CENTER." (P59) THE PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE OF KIVALINA LIVE ON RESOURCES PRIMARILY FROM THE SEA. (P60) THE CLIMATE OF THIS AREA IS DISCUSSED ON PAGES 60 TO 62. THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS IN THIS AREA ARE NOT KNOWN TO CONTAIN VALUABLE RESOURCES. (P63) PLACER DEPOSITES OF HEAVY MINERALS HAVE, HOWEVER, BEEN LOCATED AROUND NOME. HEAVY MINERALS ARE DEPOSITED BY FLOODING STREAMS THAT COME OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE INTERIOR IN THE SPRING. THEY ARE DROPPED IN THE STREAM BEDS WHERE THE STREAMS SLOW DOWN. IN THE 1800'S MEN CAME FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD "TO WORK THE GOLD PLACERS OF NOME." (P64) THE VEGETATION IN THE AREA OF THE VILLAGE OF KIVALINA GROWS ONLY TO THE HEIGHT OF A FEW INCHES. PLANTS GROWING ON THE EDGE OF PONDS TEND, THOUGH, TO GROW SEVERAL FEET HIGH. (P67) RIVERS, ALONG THE TUNDRA IN ALASKA, OFTEN ENTER LAGOONS JUST BEFORE THE SEA. THESE "SHALLOW LAKES ARE FORMED BY LONG SAND BARS ON THEIR SEAWARD SIDES." (P69) FRESH WATER

BODIES OF WATER ARE IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE OF KIVALINA FOR THE ICE THAT FORMS IN THE WINTER IS USED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER. (P70,P84) THE KIVALINA TUNDRA AREA HAS VERY FEW PONDS.

**** REFN 04673 A 968

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND

GEOLOGY, FLOOD, VEGETATION, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, ECONOMY, DIMENSION

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**** REFN 04673 B 968

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND

GEOLOGY, FLOOD, VEGETATION, MINING, RIVER, LAKE, ECONOMY, DIMENSION

ABST THIS IS BECAUSE THE AREA IS TOO HILLY AND "SOLID ROCK IS BUT A FEW INCHES DOWN". (P70) THE ARCTIC SLOPE OF ALASKA THOUGH, HAS MANY PONDS AND LAKES. AUTHOR IMPLIES THAT TRAVEL ACROSS THE TUNDRA IS DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE IN THE SUMMER WHEN "THE TUNDRA IS MILLION BODIES OF WATER SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER BY SOGGY GROUND." THE LAKES ARE USUALLY SHALLOW, FROM A FEW INCHES TO ABOUT 6 OR 8 FEET DEEP AT THE MOST. (P70) LAKES ON THE ARCTIC SLOPE ARE OFTEN RECTANGULAR. THEIR LONG DIRECTION A "BUT NEST OF NORTH." "ALL THE LAKES ARE LINED UP THIS WAY." (P71) ESKIMOS AROUND THE KIVALINA AREA BUY SOME ITEMS FROM THE STORE BUT THEIR IMPORTANT COMMODITIES FOR SURVIVAL COME FROM THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. (P80,99) THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL IN KIVALINA SPENDS ABOUT \$250.00 A YEAR BETWEEN STORE AND MAIL-ORDER PURCHASES. (P99) RIVERS, OTHER THAN THE KIVALINA RIVER, THE HULIK RIVER, AND THE NOATAK RIVER, SUPPLY DRINKING WATER IN THE SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL TO SMALLER VILLAGES IN THE KIVALINA AREA. (P84) HOUSES ARE MADE OF WOOD OR SOD WITH DRIFTWOOD OR WHALE BONE FRAMES. (P87-88) THERE ARE VERY FEW COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AVAILABLE IN THE KIVALINA AREA. (P93) MOST VILLAGES ALONG THE COAST TRAVEL BY ROWBOAT IN THE SUMMER AND ON LAND TRAVEL BY FOOT. (P95) THERE IS NO INDUSTRY IN THE KIVALINA AREA. (P99) JEWELRY AND SMALL CRAFTS ARE MADE IN THE AREA AND SOLD THROUGH THE ALASKA NATIVE INDUSTRIES COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. (P99) THE "AVERAGE CITIZEN OF NOATAK, KIVALINA OR POINT HOPE MAY RECEIVE AS MUCH AS ONE-HALF OF HIS ANNUAL DOLLAR INCOME FROM THESE VARIOUS WELFARE AGENCIES." (P101) FRESH WATER IS CARRIED BY ROWBOAT ACROSS THE LAGOON FROM HULIK RIVER TO A POINT NEAR VILLAGE TRAILS. (P85) THE FINAL REGION OF THE ARCTIC, THE ICE CAP AND POLAR CAP, WAS DISCUSSED IN THE REMAINDER OF THE DOCUMENT. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION WAS GIVEN WITH SPECIFIC DETAILS REGARDING THE GREENLAND ICE CAP

AND THE NORTH POLAR PACK. SINCE THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN FOR MIDDLE AND UPPER GRADES, MUCH OF THE MATERIAL IS VERY GENERAL IN ITS NATURE.

**** REFN 04673 B 968

SIOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND

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**** REFN 04676 957

KEYH GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "WILDLIFE IN ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC ALASKA" BY JOHN L BUCKLEY, DISCUSSES THE HUMAN INHABITANTS, THE LARGER WILDLIFE SPECIES THAT ARE OF IMPORTANCE TO THE HUMAN POPULATION, THE INTERRELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE, AND SOME OF THE PROBLEMS OF WILDLIFE ADMINISTRATION THAT ARISE FROM THESE INTERRELATIONSHIPS. THE LATEST DATE MENTIONED THROUGHOUT THE DOCUMENT IS 1957.

**** REFN 04677

KEYH NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04681 921924

LUPR 10 20

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, AGRICULTURE, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A NARRATIVE OF THE FIFTH THULE EXPEDITION BY KNUD RASHUSSEN, PUBLISHED IN 1927. THE PURPOSE OF THE EXPEDITION, BEGUN JUNE 17, 1921, IN COPENHAGEN, WAS BASICALLY ETHNOGRAPHIC. THE ESKIMO CULTURE WAS STUDIED FROM GREENLAND TO SIBERIA WITH A DOG SLED TRIP ACROSS CANADA ALONG THE ALASKAN COAST TO NONE. THE QUESTION OF THE "ORIGIN OF THE ESKIMO" WAS A PRIMARY CONCERN. ON THE 5TH OF MAY (PRESUMABLY 1922) THE PARTY ENTERED ALASKA. ON MAY 23, THEY ARRIVED AT PT BARRON. (P304) POPULATION WAS 250 NATIVES AND A FEW WHITE MEN. THE TOWN INCLUDED LARGE SHOPS, A SCHOOL, A HOSPITAL AND A CHURCH. (P305) FACING PAGE 306 IS A PHOTO OF PT BARRON WITH TAME REINDEER IN THE FOREGROUND, BEING DRIVEN IN TO BE BRANDED. THE "GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ARE IN THE BACKGROUND. PT BARRON WAS ONE OF THE MAIN CENTERS FOR WHALING. SKIN BOATS AND CREWS WERE STATIONED AT CREEK MOUTHS, WHERE THE ICE WAS INDENTED, AND THE WHALES MOVED UP THE CREEK WHERE THEY WERE EASILY HARPOONED. (P310-311) FACING P310 IS A MAP OF THE ROUTE FROM WACKENZIE BAY TO EAST CAPE. A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4537

COPY IS INCLUDED. THE TRADING STATION AT MAINWRIGHT WAS REACHED ON JUNE 10 AND WAS STILL SO BURIED IN SNOW THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO GET INTO THE HOUSES. (P315) THE COMMUNITY OF NOME IS MENTIONED AS A "SORT OF CAPITAL" OF N W ALASKA. IT SERVED AS A CENTER FOR EQUIPPING TRADING EXPEDITIONS. (P341)

**** REFN 04682 969

KEYW NONE

ABST ARCTIC AND MIDDLE NORTH TRANSPORTATION EDITED BY BEVERLY F SAU, IS A COLLECTION OF REPORTS FROM A SYMPOSIUM FIELD IN MONTREAL IN 1969. THE PROBLEM CONSIDERED WAS DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE NORTH. CANADIAN EXPERIENCE IN SEVERAL AREAS WAS MENTIONED, BUT ALASKA WAS DISCUSSED ONLY IN VERY GENERAL TERMS. NO INFORMATION ON ALASKA WTER BODIES WAS FOUND.

**** REFN 04686 924

KEYW NONE

ABST "THE NORTHWARD COURSE OF EMPIRE" WAS WRITTEN BY VILHJALHUR STEFANSSON AND PUBLISHED IN 1924. THIS BOOK CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION FOR THIS STUDY.

**** REFN 04688 927

LUPR 80

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ATTEMPT TO SOLVE 5 ARCTIC MYSTERIES AND IS BASED ON PERSONEL KNOWLEDGE AND A LITERATURE SURVEY. IT WAS WRITTEN BY VILHJALHUR STEFANSSON AND PUBLISHED IN 1938. IT WAS A BY-PRODUCT OF RESEARCH DONE FOR THE U S GOVERNMENT AND FOR PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS. THE 5 MYSTERIES WERE: 1) THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE GREENLAND COLONY; 2) THE LOST FRANKLIN EXPEDITION; 3) THE FATE OF THOMAS SIMPSON; 4) THE DEATH OF ANDREE; 5) THE MISSING SOVIET FLYERS. THE FIFTH CHAPTER WAS THE ONLY ONE RELEVANT TO THIS STUDY. IN 1933, LEVANENSKY, A SOVIET PILOT, FLEW SINHING MATTERN FROM ANADIR TO ALASKA (AFTER MATTERN HAD CRACKED UP IN SIBERIA) IN 1936, LEVANENSKY AND LEVCHENKY FLEW FROM L A TO MOSCOW BY WAY OF JUNEAU, FAIRBANKS, AND NOME. (P272) THESE 2 MEN AND A CREW LEFT MOSCOW ON AUG. 12, 1937 FOR FAIRBANKS, BUT NEVER MADE IT. AS PART OF THE SEARCH EFFORT, THE U S WEATHER BUREAU ASSIGNED 2 OF THEIR BEST FORECASTERS TO FAIRBANKS. A SOVIET RADIO TECHNICIAN WAS STATIONED AT FT BARRON TO INTERPRET RUSSIAN SIGNALS AT THE U S ARMY RADIO STATION. A RADIO SATION WAS ALSO MAINTAINED AT AKLAVIK. (P290-295) ON AUGUST 13, ONE OF THE SEARCHERS WAS TOLD (AT BARTER ISLANDS) OF PLANE NOISES THAT HAD BEGUN SEAWARD AND FADED INLAND ENTERING ALASKA A LITTLE FARTHER EAST THAN THE MERIDIAN OF FAIRBANKS. ONE SEARCH FLIGHT IN AN ELECTRA WAS FROM AKLAVIK, W FOR 3000 MI FLYING THE LENGTH OF THE ENDICOTT AND BROOKS RANGES. (P299)

**** REFN 04690

KEYW NONE

ABST CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04692

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04695

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04700 929930

LUPR 32 53 36 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST ROBERT A MCKENNAN TRAVELED FROM MCCARTHY, ON THE HIZINA RIVER, TO FAIRBANKS BETWEEN SEPT. 17, 1929 TO JUNE 17, 1930. HE TRAVELED FIRST ON FOOT, THEN DOG TEAM AND FINALLY BY BOAT. HE TRAVERSED HEADWATERS OF WHITE, CHISANA AND NABESNA RIVERS TO LIVE WITH AND STUDY THE UPPER TANANA NATIVES. HE ALSO VISITED INDIANS AT BATZULNETAS AND MENTASTA ON UPPER COPPER RIVER AND AT TANANA CROSSING ON TANANA. (P3)

**** REEN 04701 A 829937

LUPR 31 41 33 32 42

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC. TRANSPORT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING

ABST CORNELIUS OSGOOD'S "INGALIK MATERIAL CULTURE" IS BASED ON DATA RECORDED AT ANVIK ON THE YUKON RIVER DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1934 AND 1937. THE TERM INGALIK REFERS TO ATHAPASKAN INDIAN WHO OCCUPY THE AREA BETWEEN ANVIK AND HOLY CROSS ON THE LOWER YUKON, INCLUDING THE DRAINAGE OF THE ANVIK RIVER; THOSE LIVING IN THE LOWER INNOKO RIVER DRAINAGE 5 FROM A FEW MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF SHAGELUK SLOUGH; AND ALSO THE REGION SE TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, INCLUDING THE DRAINAGE OF THE LATER ABOVE GEORGETOWN. (P31) RIVERS SERVE AS A NETWORK OF LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE VILLAGES, WHICH ALMOST INVARIABLY ARE BUILT ALONG THE BANKS. (P33) A HEAVY SPRUCE-BIRCH FOREST IS TYPICAL OF THE REGION DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO THE MAIN RIVER WILLOWS OFTEN CROWD THE SHORES OF STREAMS. (P33 AND 34) IN 1829 AN EXPEDITION LED BY ENSIGN VASILIEV EXAMINED THE COUNTRY BETWEEN NUSHAGAK BAY AND NORTON SOUND. THE FIRST SUMMER WAS SPENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER BUT CONTINUED THE 2ND SUMMER TO THE KHULITNA (HOLITNA, OR PERHAPS THE HOHOLITNA, A BRANCH OF THE FORMER), RETURNING TO ALEXANDROV ALONG THE SHORE FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. OSGOOD CITES TWO SOURCES WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. NAMELY, ZAGOSKIN "ACCOUNT OF PEDESTRIAN JOURNEYS IN THE RUSSIAN POSSESSION OF AMERICA IN 1842, AND 1844;" AND TERNAUX-COMPANS, "EXTRAIT DU JOURNAL D'ANDRE GLASUNOV, CONTREMAITRE DE LA MARINE IMPERIALE RUSSE, PENDANT SON VOYAGE DANS LE NORD-OUEST DE L' AMERIQUE." ACCORDING TO TERNAUX-COMPANS THIS EXPEDITION TOOK PLACE IN THE WINTERS OF 1832-1833 AND THAT THE TRAVELERS WERE ON FOOT BUT ACCOMPANIED BY 2 TEAMS OF DOGS." (P36) ACCORDING TO OSGOOD, ON DEC 30, 1833 GLAZUNOV, A RUSSIAN CREOLE BORN IN ALASKA, AND THE PARTY HE WAS IN CHARGE OF SET OUT FROM ST MICHAEL WALKING ON THE ICE IN A NE DIRECTION IN ORDER TO EXPLORE THE YUKON RIVER DISTRICT FOR THE OPENING UP OF TRADE; THIS "OVERLAND WINTER JOURNEY OF ABOUT 1400 MILES IN 104 DAYS" IS THE FIRST EXTENDED EXPEDITION INTO THE INTERIOR OF WHICH WE HAVE A JOURNAL. (P38) THEY TRAVELED FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE UPPER ANVIK RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF ANVIK; FOLLOWED THE YUKON DOWN TO MAGIHUT (BONASILA) AND ANILUKHTAKPAK (HOLY CROSS); REACHED THE KUSKOKWIM AND PROCEEDED UP RIVER TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE STONY RIVER WHICH THEY WERE UNABLE TO ASCEND; RETURNED TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND DESCENDED IT FINALLY RETURNING TO ST MICHAEL ON APRIL 15, 1834 (P37 AND 38)

**** REEN 04701 B 829937

LUPR 31 41 33 32 42

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, COMMUNITY, RIVER, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC. TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING

ABST WHILE AT BONASILA GLAZUNOV QUESTIONED 2 VISITORS FROM SHAGELUK ABOUT THE PORTAGE BETWEEN THE YUKON AND THE KUSKOKWIM. (P37) IN 1837 GLAZUNOV TRAVELED FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE UNALAKLEET RIVER ACROSS THE TRAIL TO THE YUKON AND THEN TO TITAGO, "LEFT LIMIT OF THE YUKON SOME DISTANCE BELOW KALTAG." (P38) ON FEB 20, 1838, HALAKHOV LEFT UNALAKLEET FOR THE YUKON WITH 4 MEN. (P38) ON JAN 15, 1843, LIEUTENANT ZAGOSKIN REACHED NULATO OVERLAND FROM ST MICHAEL, HAVING LEFT UNALAKLEET BY DOG TEAM ON THE MORNING OF DEC 30. ZAGOSKIN, AN OFFICER IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NAVY, WAS ASSIGNED TO EXPLORE THE DRAINAGE OF THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS AND ALSO THE BUCKLAND RIVER. (P39) HIS JORNEY LASTED A YEAR AND A HALF. (P39) A MAP IS ATTACHED WHICH SHOWS "DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES IN THE PERIOD OF RUSSIAN CONTACT (AFTER ZAGOSKIN) ON THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. (P40) IN 1865 AN EXPEDITION LED BY MAJOR ROBERT KENNICOTT CROSSED THE PORTAGE FROM NORTON SOUND TO NULATO. (P42) ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT MADE BY GLAZUNOV AROUND 1834, THE INHABITANTS OF ANVIK SCATTER IN THE SUMMER ON THE RIVERS AND NEIGHBORING LAKES WHERE THEY TRAVEL BY CANOE. (P44) "SINCE 1931 BILLY (THE AUTHOR'S INFORMANT) HAS BEEN CARRYING THE WINTER MAIL BY DOG TEAM BETWEEN ANVIK AND SHAGELUK, A DISTANCE OF 23 MILES." (P55) IN THE WINTER, A WATER HOLE IS MADE THROUGH THE ICE OF RIVER (OR LAKE) (P139) AN EXTENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF FISHING METHODS USED IN LAKES, RIVERS, AND SLOUGHS IS INCLUDED AND FOUND ON PAGES 215 THROUGH 237. TRAPPING AND HUNTING DEVICES AND METHODS ARE DESCRIBED ON PAGES 237 THROUGH 252. SOMETIMES A DRIFT LOG IS PUT ACROSS A CREEK TO SERVE AS A BRIDGE. THESE BRIDGES ARE USED ESPECIALLY IN THE SPRING IN ORDER TO REACH FISH NETS IN THE LAKES. (P341)

**** REEN 04701 C 829937

LUPR 31 32 33 41 42

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC. TRANSPORT, MAP, RIVER BASIN, WATER

CRAFT, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, TRAPPING, HUNTING, FISHING
 ABST DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, MEN USE CANOES TO GO FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE AND ON RIVER, LAKES, AND SLOUGHS. (P370) LAKES AND RIVER ARE FREE OF ICE JUNE THROUGH SEPT. AND ALSO DURING PARTS OF NEIGHBORING MONTHS DEPENDING ON THE YEAR. (P371) A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INGALIK WATER CRAFT AND ITS USES IS INCLUDED ON PAGES 359-382. ACCORDING TO ZAGOSKIN IN APPROXIMATELY 1843 THERE WERE 1433 ATHAPASKANS LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS. (P478 AND 479) THE FOLLOWING "TRADING POSTS AND VILLAGES" ARE LISTED AND INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE: "TLYALILKAKAT, TASHOSHON, TOKKHAKAT, NOKKHAKAT, KAKHLYAKHLYAKAKAT, TSONAGDGLYAKHTEN, TSOGLYAKHTEN, KHOTYLKAKAT, UNYLEGACHTKHOKH, NULATO, KUIKKHKOGLYUK, ULUKAK, TTUTAGO, KAKOGGOKHAKAT, KHUTULEKAKAT, KKHKHALETAG, KHOGOLILINDE, KHULIKAKAT, TTALIT, INSELNOSTLENDE, KHUINGITATEKHTEN, ILETENLEIDEN, TLEGOSHITNO, KHULIGITCAGAT, KYGYMPAINAGHYUT, VASHITCAGAT." ANVIK, BONASILO, AND HOLY CROSS. THREE PHOTOS ON DATE L SHOW "SUMMER FISHING."

**** REFN 04706
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04708 * 956961
 LUPR 20 31 41 33
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, PHOTO, TIDE
 ABST "THE ALASKA DIETARY SURVEY-1956-1961" BY CHRISTINE HELLER, PH. D. AND EDWARD M SCOTT, PH. D. ATTEMPTS TO ANALYZE AND RECORD THE FOOD HABITS OF ALASKA ESKIMOS AND INDIANS. ELEVEN VILLAGES WERE INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY, NAMELY: ALLAKAKET, HUSLIA, PT HOPE, NOATAK, SHISHMAREF, SHUNGNAK, AKIAK, NAPASKIAK, KASIGLUK, HOOPER BAY, AND NEWTOK. IN 1958 THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VILLAGE INCOME FOR POINT HOPE WAS \$60,633.50 OR \$1318 PER FAMILY. (P19) IN 1958 THE AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY UNIT AT SHISHMAREF WAS APPROXIMATELY \$2181. (P22) HOOPER BAY IS LOCATED ON THE BERING SEA BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER. THE IMMEDIATE SURROUNDING TERRAIN, EXTENDING MANY MILES INLAND, IS A LOW-LYING AREA INTERLACED WITH TIDAL SLOUGHS AND RIVERS AND DOTTED WITH LAKES, PONDS, BOGS, AND SWAMPS. "THIS WHOLE COASTAL DELTA AREA IS SOMETIMES FLOODED BY INCOMING TIDES." (P27) ACCORDING TO BIA THE AVERAGE YEARLY FAMILY INCOME AT HOOPER BAY IN 1958 WAS \$948. (P29) THE BIA ESTIMATED INCOME IN 1959 AT NEWTOK TO BE APPROXIMATELY \$1294 PER FAMILY. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE YEARLY INCOME AVERAGE FIGURES GIVEN IN THIS REPORT INCLUDE WELFARE PAYMENTS. ACCORDING TO A 1960 CENSUS REPORT, THE AVERAGE YEARLY FAMILY INCOME IN THE WADE HAMPION ELECTION DISTRICT WAS ABOUT \$900 WHILE IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT IT WAS ABOUT \$2,400. (P46) ON P. 144 IS A DRAWING OF A FISH TRAP WHICH IS USED UNDER RIVER ICE. IN 1958 THE USUAL COST FOR SEAL WAS \$5 TO \$10 PER CARCASS AND \$20 TO \$30 PER SEAL POKE OF OIL. (P263) FROM NOV. TO MAY HOOPER BAY NATIVES TRAP FISH IN SLOUGHS SURROUNDING THE AREA. (P271) A KAYAK IS NEEDED TO GET AROUND SUCCESSFULLY IN THE SPRING IN THE SURROUNDING AREA OF HOOPER BAY, I.E. SLOUGHS, PONDS.

**** REFN 04710 960961
 LUPR 41 32 35
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "THE MCGRATH INGALIK" WRITTEN BY EDWARD H HOSLEY IN 1961, DISCUSSES THE SUMMER OF 1960, WHEN THE WRITER SPENT 3 MONTHS STUDYING THE MCGRATH INGALIK, A NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN GROUP SITUATED ON THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER IN CENTRAL ALASKA. (P93) THE BULK OF THIS TIME WAS SPENT IN THE SETTLEMENTS OF MEDFRA AND NIKOLAI, ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P93) WITHIN THE LAST 40 TO 50 YEARS, HABITATION SITES HAVE BEEN ABANDONED AT BIG RIVER, VINASALE, SLOW FORK, THE TONZONA, THE TAKOTNA, SALMON RIVER, AND THE NIXON FORK OF THE TAKOTNA, AS WELL AS EARLIER LOCATIONS OF THE VILLAGES OF TELIDA AND NIKOLAI THEMSELVES. SOME OF THE RESIDENTS OF FORMER VILLAGES AT VINASALE AND ON THE TAKOTNA RIVER MOVED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, BUT THE MAJORITY MOVED TO NIKOLAI VILLAGE. (P97)

**** REFN 04713 880966
 STOR 1607
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, ECONOMY
 ABST R. G. KNOX PRESENTS A SHORT ACCOUNT OF TYONEK'S ECONOMIC "WINDFALL" FROM THE SALE OF OIL LEASES DURING 1950 TO

1966. IT IS NOTED THAT I PETROFF'S CENSUS REPORT OF 1880, LISTED TYONEK WITH A POPULATION OF 117. THE VILLAGE IS ON THE NW SHORE OF COOK INLET ON A BLUFF. THE AREA IS MARSHY WITH MUSKEG, BLACK SPRUCE AND BIRCH TREES, DOTTED WITH LITTLE LAKES AND LACED WITH CREEKS FLOWING OUT INTO THE INLET.

- **** REFN 04716
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04719 886
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY
ABST LT. HENRY ALLEN WITH THE U S ARMY CAME TO THE COPPER RIVER IN 1886 ON AN EXPEDITION. THIS ARTICLE IN A SMITHSONIAN PUBLICATION WAS ABOUT THE ATNATANAS (AHINA) INDIANS OF THE COPPER RIVER. IT APPEARS HE DID SOME TRAVELING ON THE COPPER RIVER BUT THE MODE OF TRANSPORTATION WAS NOT SPECIFIED.
- **** REFN 04725 916917
KEYW NONE
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A RECORD OF THE MISSIONARY WORK OF THE WOMEN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY FOR 1916-1917. TWO MISSIONARIES FROM WOOD ISLAND, ALASKA, REPORT ON THE SPIRITUAL PROGRESS OF THEIR ALASKAN ORPHANAGES AND NOTHING PERTINENT TO THIS PROJECT IS RELAYED.
- **** REFN 04726 903922
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, ICE, FREEZEUP, FLOOD
ABST THE ORPHANGE NEWS LETTER FROM WOOD ISLAND, KODIAK WAS PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH FROM 1903 TO 1916 AND THEN ONLY SPORADICALLY UNTIL 1922. AT WAS WRITTEN TO KEEP POTENTIAL CONTRACTORS INFORMED OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENT AND NEEDS OF THE ORPHANAGE. VOL IX NO 4 DATED JULY 1908 REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS BUILT A WHARF IN THE SAME PLACE WHERE PART OF THE PRESENT WHARF STANDS. THE UPPER LAKE WAS RAISED BY A DAM. THE WATER FLUME WAS LAID AND THE SAWMILL WITH A CIRCULAR SAW WAS BUILT TO SAW LUMBER FOR THE WHARF AND TWO ICE HOUSES OF 5,0 00 TON CAPACITY. A BRIDGE WAS BUILT FROM THE LOWER LAKE TO THE UPPER LAKE. TRACKS WERE LAID ON THIS BRIDGE TO SLIDE THE ICE DOWN TO THE HOUSES. VOL IX NO 11 DATED FEBRUARY 1909 REPORTS THAT ALL LAKES AND STREAMS WERE FROZEN OVER, THE ICE HAD BEEN HARVESTED AND PACKED AWAY SOME WEEKS AGO. 75 BLOCKS 20 X 20 X 18 INCHES WERE CUT AND EXAMINED. VOL X NO 1 DATED APRIL 1909 REPORTS THAT THE LAKES FROZE IN OCTOBER AND WERE NOT YET THAWED IN THE MIDDLE OF APRIL. ISSUE NO 2, MAY 1909 REPORTED THAT THE ICE WAS NOT YET OUT OF THE LAKES. VOL XVII NO 3 AND 4 DATED JUNE AND JULY 1916 STATED THAT THE WOOD ISLAND ICE COMPANY WAS IN BUSINESS UNTIL 1880 WHEN ARTIFICIAL ICE CAME IN. ONCE A RUSSIAN SHIP CAME TO WOOD ISLAND IN EARLY OCTOBER HOPING TO GET LOADED WITH ICE BY MID NOVEMBER BUT HAD TO WAIT UNTIL MARCH WHEN THE ICE WAS ONLY 12 INCHES THICK.
- **** REFN 04726 903922
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, ICE, FREEZEUP, FLOOD
ABST THE ORPHANGE NEWS LETTER FROM WOOD ISLAND, KODIAK WAS PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH FROM 1903 TO 1916 AND THEN ONLY SPORADICALLY UNTIL 1922. AT WAS WRITTEN TO KEEP POTENTIAL CONTRACTORS INFORMED OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENT AND NEEDS OF THE ORPHANAGE. VOL IX NO 4 DATED JULY 1908 REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS BUILT A WHARF IN THE SAME PLACE WHERE PART OF THE PRESENT WHARF STANDS. THE UPPER LAKE WAS RAISED BY A DAM. THE WATER FLUME WAS LAID AND THE SAWMILL WITH A CIRCULAR SAW WAS BUILT TO SAW LUMBER FOR THE WHARF AND TWO ICE HOUSES OF 5,0 00 TON CAPACITY. A BRIDGE WAS BUILT FROM THE LOWER LAKE TO THE UPPER LAKE. TRACKS WERE LAID ON THIS BRIDGE TO SLIDE THE ICE DOWN TO THE HOUSES. VOL IX NO 11 DATED FEBRUARY 1909 REPORTS THAT ALL LAKES AND STREAMS WERE FROZEN OVER, THE ICE HAD BEEN HARVESTED AND PACKED AWAY SOME WEEKS AGO. 75 BLOCKS 20 X 20 X 18 INCHES WERE CUT AND EXAMINED. VOL X NO 1 DATED APRIL 1909 REPORTS THAT THE LAKES FROZE IN OCTOBER AND WERE NOT YET THAWED IN THE MIDDLE OF APRIL. ISSUE NO 2, MAY 1909 REPORTED THAT THE ICE WAS NOT YET OUT OF THE LAKES. VOL XVII NO 3 AND 4 DATED JUNE AND JULY 1916 STATED THAT THE WOOD ISLAND ICE COMPANY WAS IN BUSINESS UNTIL 1880 WHEN ARTIFICIAL ICE CAME IN. ONCE A RUSSIAN SHIP CAME TO WOOD ISLAND IN EARLY OCTOBER HOPING TO GET LOADED WITH ICE BY MID

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4541

NOVEMBER BUT HAD TO WAIT UNTIL MARCH WHEN THE ICE WAS ONLY 12 INCHES THICK.

**** REFN 04731 873944

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST WILLIAM BIXBY RECOUNTS THE TRAVELS OF THE "BEAR", A WOODEN VESSEL BUILT IN 1873 AND USED FIRST AS A SEALING BOAT IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, AND SECONDLY AS REVENUE MARINE VESSEL, PREDECESSOR OF THE U.S COAST GUARD, IN THE COASTAL WATERS OF TERRITORIAL ALASKA UNTIL 1926. THE "BEAR" CONTINUED HER GOVT SERVICE IN THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN AND AGAIN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, AND WAS DECOMMISSIONED IN 1944. (P284)

**** REFN 04734

KEYW NONE

ABST "MUSINGS BY CAMP-FIRE AND WAYSIDE", BY W.C. GRAY CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04743 950957

LUPR 51 41 12

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, HUNTING, ECONOMY, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAKE

ABST THIS WORK ON "THE KODIAK BEAR" IS A NARRATIVE OF SEVEN YEARS OF HUNTING, STUDYING, PHOTOGRAPHING AND GUIDING BY JIM WOODWORTH AND OTHERS, OPERATING OUT OF ESTABLISHED CAMPS ON DEADMAN BAY AND KAINGNAK BAY IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF KODIAK ISLAND. THE APPROXIMATE TIME PERIOD IS 1950-1957. OTHER TRIPS TO THE KARLUK AREA OF KODIAK AND ONE TO THE KUSKOKWIM AREA ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. THE HUNTING FOR BEAR WAS CONDUCTED BY CRUISING THE SALTWATER BAYS, THEN MOVING INLAND ON FOOT. DETAILED OBSERVATIONS ON THE KODIAK BEAR ARE OFFERED AS WELL AS DETAILS OF HUNTING TECHNIQUES, GUIDING AND OUTFITTING, GUIDE-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND TROPHY PREPARATION. "THE COST OF A TEN-TO-TWELVE DAY BEAR HUNT RANGES BETWEEN \$800 AND \$1500, DEPENDING ON THE OUTFITTER AND HIS EQUIPMENT. HOWEVER, AN AVERAGE HUNT WITH AN ESTABLISH OUTFITTER WILL COST ABOUT \$100 SHORTER HUNTS. USUALLY PRO-RATE TO ABOUT \$100 A DAY." (P187) NUMEROUS SMALL STREAMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE HUNTING EXCURSIONS ARE INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED FOR IDENTIFICATION. THE TOWN OF KODIAK WAS THE SUPPLY POINT AND TRAVEL CONNECTION FOR THE HUNTING ACTIVITY. A CHAPTER ON BEAR HUNTING IN "KIALUDA BAY" PROBABLY REFERS TO KILLUDA BAY. (P137-151) THERE IS ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF HUNTING OUT OF "OUR BASE CAMP ON KIALUDA BAY (P173-179)". IN BOTH CASES THE STREAMS AND LAKES ENCOUNTERED WERE INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED FOR IDENTIFICATION. THIS IS ALSO TRUE OF THE CHAPTER ON HUNTING OUT OF A CAMP ON PORTAGE BAY. (P152-167) REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO UNNAMED LAKE IN ANAKTUVAK PASS. (P33-38)

**** REFN 04744 930

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, HUNTING, FISHING, GLACIER, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST "FLIGHT TO AK-1930," WRITTEN BY L. M. LOMBARD, IS THE ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TAKEN BY HIM AND A FRIEND TO AK FROM NASS IN AUG-SEPT, 1930. THEY TRAVELLED BY AIRPLANE, IN A NORTH-A 2-SEAT, OPEN COCKPIT BIPLANE, EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS FOR WATER LANDINGS. ON ROUTE TO ADMIRALTY ISLAND, WHERE LOMBARD AND FRIEND STAYED IN AK, LOMBARD NOTES THE PRESENCE OF NARROW INLETS AND FREQUENT ISLAND LAKES BETWEEN KETCHIKAN AND WRANGELL, AS POSSIBLE LANDING FIELDS; HOWEVER, HE ADDS THAT IF FORCED TO LAND THERE, THEY WOULD BE MILES FROM STEAMSHIP LINES OR ANY HABITATION, AND THEY HAD TO LAND ON AN ISLAND LAKE THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN WEEKS GETTING OUT. (P63) LOMBARD NOTES THAT THE WATERS AROUND WRANGELL, SEEMED STIRRED TO A THICK GREEN BELOW THE SURFACE BY GLACIER STREAMS AND THAT TO THE EAST OF WRANGELL WERE GLACIERS. (P63) LOMBARD AND FRIEND STAYED AT THE CABIN OF "OLD HASSELBOURG," THE ONLY INHABITANT OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND. (DURING THE SUMMER ON THE WEST COAST, 3 FISH CANNERIES OPERATED). (P67) "OLD HASSELBOURG" WAS A HUNTING GUIDE. (P69) LOMBARD AND FRIEND HUNTED AND FISHED IN MOLE HARBOR CREEK, BEAR CREEK, PLEASANT BAY CREEK, AND SEVERAL OTHER STREAMS-UNIDENTIFIED. (P79, 84, 72, 75, 71, 87-88, 91) THEY LANDED THEIR PLANE AT MOLE HARBOR AND BROUGHT IT UP ALONG MOLE HARBOR CREEK. (64) THEY WADED UP THE STREAMS WHILE HUNTING (P71) AND TOOK "OLD HASSELBOURG'S" OUTBOARD TO GET UP TO OTHER CREEKS. (P86)

**** REFN 04749 948949

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4542

KEY# GENERAL

ABST EDWARD F CHATELAIN STUDIED BEAR PREDATION ON MOOSE POPULATIONS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA IN JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER OF 1948 AND MAY AND JUNE OF 1949. THIS REPORT IS ENTITLED "BEAR MOOSE RELATIONSHIPS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA".

**** REF# 04750 927929

LUPR 60 52

KEY# GENERAL, EXPEDITION, PHOTO

ABST "THE WILD GRIZZLIES OF ALASKA" BY JOHN H HOLZWORTH IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE GRIZZLY AND BROWN BEARS OF ALASKA, WITH NOTES ON MOUNTAIN SHEEP AND CARIBOU, COLLECTED BY THE AUTHOR FOR THE U S BIOLOGICAL SURVEY. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SEVERAL WEEKS SPENT IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA FOR SHEEP, CARIBOU, AND INLAND GRIZZLY BEARS IN THE LATE FALL OF 1928, MOST OF THE AUTHOR'S TIME DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1927, 1928, 1929 WAS SPENT ON THE SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA ISLANDS OF ADMIRALTY, CHICHAGOF, AND BARANOF. THE AUTHOR WAS A VERY KEEN OBSERVER OF THE OUTDOORS BUT, AS IN ALL SUCH ACCOUNTS, REFERENCES TO MANY SMALLER WATER BODIES ENCOUNTERED AND THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THEIR SURROUNDINGS ARE INADEQUATE FOR LOCATING AND IDENTIFYING THE INDIVIDUAL STREAM OR LAKE. GENERALIZED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE AREAS OBSERVED APPEAR TO BE ACCURATE AND UNCHANGED TODAY AND SO ARE OMITTED FROM THESE ABSTRACTS, EXCEPT AS PERTAINS TO SPECIFIC, IDENTIFIED WATER BODIES. HOLZWORTH SPENT MUCH OF HIS TIME IN THE COMPANY OF ALLEN H HASSLEBORG, FAMOUS HUNTER, PROSPECTOR, NATURALIST PHILOSOPHER AND "HERMIT OF MOLE BAY" ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND. HASSLEBORG'S CABIN WAS THE BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR MUCH OF THIS WORK. THE "HASSLEBORG HOMESTEAD," BY THE MOLE RIVER, IS IDENTIFIED ON THE MAPS OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND, AS IS HASSLEBORG LAKE AND HASSLEBORG RIVER" (CREEK) MANY EXCELLENT PHOTOS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK BUT THE WATER BODIES PICTURED ARE TOO OFTEN UNIDENTIFIED. PHOTO OF "ADMIRALTY ISLAND", P 12, SHOWS TWO LAKES, CREEKS, SPRUCE-COVERED HILLS AND MOUNTAINS. PART II OF THIS BOOK, "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE GRIZZLY AND BIG BROWN BEARS," P217-360 AND PART III, "MOTION PICTURES OF BEARS AND OTHER LARGE GAME" AND "NOTES ON MOUNTAIN SHEEP AND CARIBOU", WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX, P361-417, DO NOT CONTAIN INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THIS RESEARCH PROJECT.

**** REF# 04751 925

KEY# GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT "A WILD ANIMAL ROUND-UP," WRITTEN BY WILLIAM T HORNADAY IN 1925 DISCUSSES HIS WORLD-WIDE ADVENTURES WITH WILD ANIMALS. IN DISCUSSING ALASKA, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THE FACT THAT THE ALASKAN BROWN BEARS ARE MOST NUMEROUS IN THE COASTAL REGION OF ALASKA FROM ADMIRALTY ISLAND, SWINGING AROUND TO BRISTOL BAY, SKIPPING THE BARREN LOWER VALLEYS OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS, AND REAPPEARING NORTHEAST OF NOME, ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (P221) MOOSE SPREAD EASTWARD AS FAR AS THE MACKENZIE RIVER, SOUTHWARD TO THE HEAD OF BRISTOL BAY, TO THE ALASKAN MOUNTAINS, THE SUSITNA RIVER AND THE KENAI PENINSULA. (P250)

**** REF# 04756 885909

KEY# NONE

ABST ALL ABOUT "THE GRIZZLY BEAR" BY WILLIAM H WRIGHT. CONCERNS THE CONTINENTAL U S AND CANADA. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REF# 04757 947

LUPR 51

KEY# GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "BEAR DEPRADATIONS ON RED SALMON SPANNING POPULATIONS IN THE KARLUK RIVER SYSTEM, 1947," WAS WRITTEN BY RICHARD F SHUMAN OF THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. THE RUNS OF RED SALMON IN THE KARLUK SYSTEM WERE IN A DEPLETED CONDITION, AND PREDATION THEREFORE HAD BECOME MORE IMPORTANT TO THE PERPETUATION OF THESE RUNS. IN ORDER TO MEASURE THE LOSS OF POTENTIAL SPANNERS THROUGH BEAR DEPRADATIONS, STUDIES OF THE PROBLEM WERE BEGUN DURING THE 1947 SEASON. (P9)

**** REF# 04765 961

STOR 1602

LUPR 20

KEYW GENERAL,MAP,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST J L GIDDINGS PRESENTS A REPORT ON "ONION PORTAGE AND OTHER FLINT SITES OF THE KOBUK RIVER". ONION PORTAGE IS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN INTERIOR ALASKA WITH CULTURAL STREAKS SEPARATED BY WHITE SAND. (P6) FIGURE 1 IS A MAP OF THE KOBUK RIVER REGION SHOWING RIVER SITES: "LITTLE NOATAK", "KIANA BEACH REMNANTS", AND "ONION PORTAGE". (INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD) (P7)

**** REFN 04766 892903

KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER-LAND CRAFT,BREAKUP

ABST THE ALASKAN DIARY OF A PIONEER QUAKER MISSIONARY BY MARTHA E. HADLEY IS HER DAILY JOURNAL KEPT FROM 1899 TO 1903 WHILE SHE SERVED AT THE QUAKER MISSION IN KOTZEBUE. SHE DESCRIBES DAILY LIFE, CHURCH SERVICES, TENDING THE SICK, THE COMINGS AND GOINGS OF OCEANSTEAMERS, SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING. SHE REPORTS MINERS GOING TO AND FROM THE COLVILLE RIVER (P190) THE KOGROK RIVER (P84) AND BY SLEDS TO THE KODGROK RIVER. (P49) THESE LAST TWO ARE POSSIBLY VARIATIONS OF THE KUGROK RIVER. ON OCTOBER 2, 1899, SHE REPORTS ICE COMING DOWN FROM THE RIVERS. (P27) THE MISSION OWNED A REINDEER HERD, WHICH WAS DRIVEN BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND THE NOATAK AT VARIOUS SEASONS OF THE YEAR (P39, 157) REINDEER WERE USED FOR FOOD AND FOR PULLING SLEDS. (P127, 158) SHE RECORDS TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE IPNACHUK RIVER (P112) AND THE INACHUK RIVER (P108), WHICH ARE POSSIBLY VARIATIONS OF THE INMACHUK RIVER, WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE SOUND AT DEERING, WHERE ANOTHER MISSION WAS LOCATED. PEOPLE COME TO THE MISSION FROM THE KEWALIK RIVER (P122) POSSIBLY THE KIWALIK RIVER) THE SELAWIK RIVER (P118, 184, 185, 190) THE LITTLE NOATAK RIVER (P175-LITTLE NOATAK SLOUGH), CANDLE CREEK (P134, 141, 167), AND THE KODYUKUK RIVER (THE KODYUKUK?) (P147). IN JUNE 26, 1903, SHE REPORTS "3 STEAMBOATS UP THE TWO RIVERS" (THE KOBUK AND THE NOATAK) ONE MAN REPORTED THEY "FOLLOWED THE ICE OUT." ARRIVING AT THE MISSION ON JUNE 26, 1903. (P182)

**** REFN 04767

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04776 908913

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "ON CHRISTIANIZING THE ESKIMOS" WAS WRITTEN BY V STEFANSSON, AND PUBLISHED IN 1913. IT IS A RESULT OF THE AUTHOR'S TRAVELS TO ALASKA AROUND 1908. (P676) THE DOCUMENT IS IN THE FORM OF SHORT ANECDOTES ABOUT MISSIONARIES IN ALASKA.

**** REFN 04778 961

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,NO TRAFF

ABST D E DUNOND PRESENTS "TWO EARLY PHASES OF THE NOATAK DRAINAGE" CONCERNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES YEILDING CULTURAL REMAINS DATING BACK TO 2000 BC, RESULTING FROM INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NAKNEK DRAINAGE DURING 1960-1961.

**** REFN 04780 903907

KEYW NONE

ABST A COLLECTION OF 50 PHOTOGRAPHS BY B B DOBBS TAKEN BETWEEN 1903 AND 1907 INCLUDES ESKIMO PORTRAITS FROM NOME AND ALL-ALASKA SHEEPSTAKES AT NOME. PORTRAITS AND PICTORIALS FROM KING ISLAND. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04785

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04795 924925

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS DOCUMENT TITLED "REPORT UPON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE IN ALASKA FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1924" IS A REPORT PRINTED BY THE TERRITORIAL MINE INSPECTOR.

EX-OFFICIO LABOR COMMISSIONER, AND WAS SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1925. IT DEALS PRIMARILY WITH A DISCUSSION IN GENERAL TERMS OF THE MINING AND FISHING INDUSTRIES OF ALASKA. NO SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES OR LOCATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE DOCUMENT IS 30 PAGES LONG AND ALSO CONTAINS 11 TABLES OF INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE DOCUMENT. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES IN ALASKA ARE NOT SO ACCURATELY DEALT WITH IN THIS REPORT. INFORMATION FOR THESE OTHER TRADES AND INDUSTRIES IS OFTEN LUMPED TOGETHER UNDER THE COLLECTIVE TITLE OF "ALL OTHERS."

- **** REFN 04796 947956
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. THIS DOCUMENT DEALS WITH THE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS FOR CARRIERS BY INLAND AND COASTAL WATERWAYS. IT WAS PRESCRIBED BY BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART II OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT. IT IS EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1947 AND AMENDED TO JANUARY 1, 1956. PUBLISHED IN 1956. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS INSTRUCTIONS ON CORRECT PROCEDURES FOR KEEPING THEIR ACCOUNTS. CARRIER OF INLAND AND COASTAL WATERWAYS ARE ALL TO FOLLOW THE SAME FORMAT DESCRIBED IN DETAIL IN THIS BOOKLET. THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT NAME SPECIFIC WATERWAYS OR COMMENT ON SPECIFIC WATERWAYS IN ANY WAY. THIS DOCUMENT IS 58 PAGES LONG.
- **** REFN 04799 943944
 STOR 1606
 LUPR 43
 KEYW GENERAL, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST K A HENDERSON ACCOUNTS MOUNTAIN CLIMBING EXPERIENCES ON ADAK ISLAND BETWEEN 1943 AND 1944. THE TERRAIN IS DESCRIBED AS HILLY AND VEGETATION AS GRASSES AND MOSS.
- **** REFN 04801
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04802 949
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST MR DON V BAXTER PUBLISHED THIS ARTICLE ABOUT HIS TRIP TO ADMIRALTY ISLAND IN 1949. BAXTER WAS A PROFESSOR OF FOREST PATHOLOGY AND BOTANY AND CAME TO ALASKA TO STUDY PARASITIC FUNGI. HE FOLLOWED THE HAINES CUTOFF ROAD TO THE COAST. (P259) NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THE TRIP BUT IT MUST HAVE BEEN FAIRLY CLOSE TO PUBLICATION DATE.
- **** REFN 04804 00001 907954
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, HUNTING, NO TRAFF
 ABST BOX 1 OF THE HASSELBORG COLLECTION CONSISTED OF LETTERS AND PAPERS RANGING FROM 1907-1954. MOST OF THE LETTERS PERTAINED TO HIS BEAR HUNTING EXPEDITIONS AND OTHERS WERE FROM PEOPLE SPEAKING OF HIM AS THEIR GUIDE ON A HUNTING TRIP. THIS COLLECTION IS FROM THE STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES IN JUNEAU. MOST OF HASSELBORG'S TRIPS WERE TO COLLECT SPECIMENS FOR HIS OWN RESEARCH OR THAT OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. MOST OF HIS TRIPS WERE IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.
- **** REFN 04804 00002 907932
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST THIS BOX FROM JUNEAU HISTORICAL LIBRARY WAS ONE OF TWO BOXES IN THE HASSELBORG COLLECTION, DATED FROM 1907-1932. HASSELBORG WAS A BEAR HUNTING GUIDE BUT WAS ALSO HIRED BY UNIVERSITIES TO COLLECT NATURAL WILDLIFE SAMPLES, PARTICULARLY BEAR SKULL. IN 1908 HE KEPT A BEAR HUNTING LOG OF THE YAKUTAI AREA. IN 1910-1911 HE WAS WORKING FOR GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY ON AN EXPEDITION COLLECTING BEAR SPECIMENS. MANY OF THE LAKES AND CREEKS CANNOT BE LOCATED OR IDENTIFIED. HIS MODE OF TRANSPORTATION WAS NOT SPECIFIED, I ASSUME CANOE, OR SKIFF. HIS TRIP TOOK HIM ALL OVER SOUTHEAST NEAR JUNEAU, AND AROUND BARANOF ISLAND, ADMIRALTY ISLAND AND TO PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

**** REFN 04806 A 924969

LUPR 10 20 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, TRAPPING, LAKE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER

ABST HARMON HELMERICKS WROTE "THE LAST OF THE BUSH PILOTS" IN 1969 AND IN IT DESCRIBES MANY OF HIS OWN FEATS OF FLYING AS WELL AS THE NEAR OR REAL MISHAPS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF OTHER EARLY BUSH PILOTS OF ALASKA. IN MOST CASES HE DOES NOT GIVE A DATE WITH HIS FACTS OF FLIGHTS. HE LANDED ON BARROW LAGOON WITH FISH FOR TOM BROWERS' STORE, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN BARROW IN 1886 BY CHARLES BROHER. (P11) THE GOLD-RUSH SETTLERS ESTABLISHED PERMANENT TOWNS AT FAIRBANKS, RUBY, WISEMAN, BETTLES AND HUGHES. HELMERICKS SAYS "I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS A CREEK IN ALASKA THAT SOME PROSPECTORS DIDN'T VENTURE UP. I HAVE BEEN UP OR DOWN ABOUT EVERY CREEK IN ALASKA NORTH OF THE YUKON BY CANOE, DOGTEAM, AND OF COURSE, BY AIRPLANE." (P14) HELMERICKS SAYS, "IN THE EARLY DAYS THERE WAS A REGULAR NETWORK OF DOGSLED TRAILS THAT TIED ALL THE VILLAGES TOGETHER AND EVERY SO OFTEN A ROADHOUSE ALONG THE TRAILS. MAIL MOVED ALL WINTER BY DOGTEAM. THE FREIGHTING WAS BY RIVER IN SUMMER, AND OF COURSE ALL WERE ON RIVERS EXCEPT FOR AN OCCASIONAL NINE OPERATION BACK ON THE HILLS." (P15) "RIVER BARS BECAME THE FIRST SERIES OF LANDING FIELDS ACROSS THE INTERIOR, OR IN ALL OF ALASKA FOR THAT MATTER... NEARLY ALL PEOPLE LIVED ON RIVERS TOO, AND ALL INLAND TOWNS WERE LOCATED ON THEM." (P29) BARROW HAD ONE OF WORST LANDING SPOTS IN ALASKA AND HELMERICKS USED TO USE BEACH BETWEEN BARROW AND BROWERVILLE. (P38) JULY 6, 1924, NOEL WIEN FLEW HIS HIS STANDARD J I FROM ANCHORAGE TO FAIRBANKS----THE FIRST FLIGHT BETWEEN THEM. (P46) NOEL WIEN MADE THE FIRST COMMERCIAL FLIGHT FROM FAIRBANKS TO NOME AND MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF DOGTEAM TRANSPORTATION. (P49) NOEL WIEN MADE THE FIRST FLIGHT FROM FAIRBANKS TO DEERING. (P51) SIG WIEN MANAGED THE WIEN OPERATION OUT OF NOME. (P56) WITH THE PRESSURE OF WORLD WAR II, FEDERAL PROGRAM DEVELOPED AIRFIELDS AT EVERY COMMUNITY. (P58) WHEN THE NEW AIR ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO WHITE HORSE TO JUNEAU WAS ADDED, WIEN BECAME INTERNATIONAL CARRIER. (P60) FLOATPLANES OPENED UP UNLIMITED NUMBER OF LANDING PLACES AND WERE A NATURAL TO FOLLOW THE TRAILS OF THE RIVER VOYAGERS. IN THE 1940'S AND 1950'S NEARLY ALL INTERIOR AND ARCTIC FREIGHT WAS MOVED BY FLOATPLANES IN SUMMER. WITH ADVENT OF AIRPORT AT EVERY VILLAGE THEY WERE REPLACED BY LARGER, CHEAPER-TO-TRANSPORT-FREIGHT, WHEEL CRAFT. (P62) THE FERGUSON CLAN SETTLED AT KOTZEBUE AND BUILT A SAWMILL AND TRADING POST, TRIED MINK AND TURKEY FARMING, OPENED GOLD MINES, ETC. (P77)

**** REFN 04806 B 924969

LUPR 10 20 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND

ABST ARCHIE FERGUSON LANDED AT GALENA. (P81) SAM WHITE FLEW TO WISEMAN. (P91) NOEL WIEN TRIED TAKING OFF FROM CHENA HOT SPRINGS BUT RAN INTO TREES. (P97) SIG WIEN FLEW TO PT HOPE. (P98) BY 1951, WIEN HAD A WEEKLY DC-3 TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO BARROW, WHERE THEY LANDED ON THE SAND STRIP ALONG BEACH. 14 YEARS LATER THE MILITARY BASE WAS USED FOR LANDSTRIP. (P232) IN LATE 1930'S AND EARLY 1940'S, JOHN HILTON CROSS RAN HIS AIRLINE OUTFIT, "NORTHERN CROSS, INC" OUT OF DEERING. MOST OF HIS FLYING WAS SERVICING THE KOBUK--KOTZEBUE AREA. (P253) GEORGE HUBERT WILKINS LED THE 1926 DETROIT ARCTIC EXPEDITION. A GROUND PARTY OF SNOW TRACTORS SET OUT FROM NENANA TO REACH BARROW BUT ONLY GOT TO TOLONANA, ABOUT 60 TO 70 MILES AWAY BECAUSE THEY COULD HAUL NO LOAD IN LOOSE CRYSTALIZED SNOW. (P265) WILKINS FLEW WITH CARL BEN EIELSON FROM FAIRBANKS TO BARROW AND THEN BACK, AFTER LANDING AND STAYING IN BARROW, IN 1926. (P268, 269) THEY FLEW BACK TO BARROW WITH CARGO OF 200 GALLONS OF GASOLINE, IN 1926. (P270) WILKINS AND EIELSON FLEW TO BARROW AGAIN FROM FAIRBANKS IN THE FOKKER MONOPLANE CARRYING 4750 LBS. THE FIRST FLIGHT THEY HAD CARRIED 2,500 LBS AND 4000 ON THE 2ND FLIGHT. (P270) SPRING BREAKUP STARTED IN BARROW ON JUNE 4, IN 1926. (P273) AFTER CRUSHING THEIR PLANE ON ARCTIC PACK ICE AND WALKING TO SHORE AT BEACHY POINT, WILKINS AND EIELSON WERE TAKEN BY DOGSLED BY ANTON EDWARDSON AND ALFRED HOPSON TO BARROW. (P279&280) ON MAR 19, 1928, WILKINS AND EIELSON FLEW A NEW LOCKHEED VEGA PLANE FROM FAIRBANKS TO BARROW. (P282) HELMERICKS DESCRIBES THE TYPICAL BEHAVIOR PATTERN OF NATIVES ON THE NORTH SLOPE "PRAIRIE" "IN SUMMER THEY WOULD MOVE BACK UP THE RIVERS ALMOST TO THE MOUNTAINS, WHERE THEY LIVED ON FISH, PARKA SQUIRRELS, PTARMIGAN, AND CARIBOU. THE DIET OF THE EARLY PEOPLE WAS 99% MEAT. IN THE EARLY WINTER THEY MOVED TO THE ARCTIC COAST TO TRAP WHITE FOXES AND TRADE WITH THE FEW TRADERS FOR CLOTH, TOBACCO, NEEDLES, AMMUNITION, COOKING POTS, AND OTHER ESSENTIALS OF LIFE. FOX SKINS WERE THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE." (P297-298)

**** REFN 04806 C 924969

LUPR 10 20 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND

TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, LAKE, RIVER

ABST GEORGE HOOD'S FAMILY LIVED AT FOGGY ISLAND IN ARCTIC IN 1931. (P298) THEY LATER MOVED WEST ALONG THE COAST TO OLIKTOOK POINT. (P299) JACK SMITH THE LAST OF THE FREE-LANCE TRADERS, WAS BURIED BEHIND THE OLD DESERTED TRADING POST AT BEACHEY POINT. BARROW WAS TURNING FROM A SMALL TRADING VILLAGE TO A BIG CITY WITH GOVERNMENT DOLE, MOVIE HOUSE, AND COFFEE SHOP. (P299) PEOPLE HAD MOVED IN TO BARROW FROM THEIR OLD HOMES ALONG THE COAST. (P299) THERE WAS TOO LITTLE TO EAT IN BARROW SO HELMERICKS BEGAN FLYING FISH FROM COLVILLE RIVER TO BARROW. (P300) GEORGE HOOD HAULED LUMBER BY DOGSLED FROM THE OLD ABANDONED COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY CAMP AT ATIAGARU POINT 30 MILES EAST TO COLVILLE RIVER AREA TO BUILD A HOME. HELMERICKS AND HIS FAMILY LIVED NEAR COLVILLE RIVER WITH GEORGE HOOD ONE WINTER (I THINK IN THE 1930'S) AND FLEW FISH TO BARROW EVERYDAY. (P301) THE DISTANT EARLY WARNING SITES WERE PUT IN EVERY 75 MI ALONG THE ARCTIC COAST. (P302) GEORGE AND NANNY WOOD WENT TO BARROW FROM THEIR COLVILLE RIVER HOME ON SNOW MACHINE. (P305) WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL WANTED HELMERICKS TO HELP THEM SET UP A COMPLETE OIL EXPLORATION CAMP TO TRAVEL ACROSS THE ARCTIC PRAIRIE MAKING SEISMOGRAPHIC MAPS. A HUNDRED CARGO AIRLINER FLIGHTS OF GEAR AND SUPPLIES WOULD BE NEEDED TO CREATE THE CAMPS. JIM FREDRICKS AND HELMERICKS FLEW FROM FAIRBANKS TO COLVILLE DELTA IN A CESSNA 180 TO LOCATE AND CHECK THE FEASIBILITY OF LANDING ON LITTLE FROZEN LAKES AT STRATEGIC POINTS ACROSS THE EXPLORATION ROUTE. A FEW DAYS LATER HELMERICK, JIM FREERICKS AND BILL LAVERY FLEW A C-46 PLANE WITH LOAD OF DIESEL FUEL AND EXPLOSIVES TO SEVERAL OF THOSE SMALL LAKES. (P314-316) THE CAMP WAS ASSEMBLED IN 3 WEEKS AND WAS MOUNTED UPON TRACK-EQUIPPED TRAILERS AND PULLED BY MCDWELL TRACTORS. A HELICOPTER JOINED THE CREW. (P319) THE CAMP CROSSED COLVILLE RIVER AND MOVED OUT ACROSS LAND. (P320) HELMERICKS SAYS THAT IT IS EASY TO OPERATE HEAVY EQUIPMENT IN THE ARCTIC IN WINTER; AFTER A PATROL GRADER HAS SMOOTHED THE DRIFTS ON PRAIRIE OR FROZEN RIVER DIESEL TRUCKS CAN EASILY HAUL HEAVY LOADS. (P330) BOB REEVES CAME TO ALASKA AND STARTED SERVICING THE CHISNA MINES OUT OF VALDEZ IN THE EARLY 1930'S IN A FAIRCHILD 51 PLANE. (P347)

**** REFN 04806 D 924969

LUPR 10 20 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND

TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, LAKE, RIVER

ABST BOB REEVES HAD HAULED OVER A MILLON LBS OF SUPPLIES AND MADE OVER 2000 LANDINGS ON REMOTE GLACIERS AROUND VALDEZ BY 1938, STARTING IN EARLY 1930'S. (P347) WITH THE ATTACH UPON DUTCH HARBOR IN WORLD WAR II, BOB REEVES BEGAN FLYING THE ALEUTIANS AND STARTED REEVES ALEUTIAN AIRWAYS. (P348)

**** REFN 04812 930

LUPR 30 40 50

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE BERING SEA EAGLE BY CHARLES R STARK IS THE STORY OF HARRY BLUNT A BUSH PILOT IN ALASKA DURING THE EARLY 1930'S WHO FIRST MAPPED MANY AIR ROUTES IN THE STATE. HIS FIRST MAIL CONTRACT WAS A ROUTE ALONG THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS FROM NENANA TO BETHEL, APPROXIMATELY 500 MILES WITH 16 STOPS. (P35) BESIDES MAIL, THE PLANES CARRIED SUPPLIES, FREIGHT, AND PASSENGERS. THE PLANES WERE FLOATS EQUIPPED IN SUMMER, SKI EQUIPPED IN WINTER, AND WHEEL EQUIPPED IN THE SPRING DURING BREAKUP. (P48) PLANES COULD CARRY 850 LBS PER TRIP. (P38) OFTEN AFTER LANDING FREIGHT WOULD BE TRANSFERRED BY DOGSLED, OR SMALL BOATS, OR CARRIED ON MEN'S BACKS TO ITS FINAL DESTINATION. (P48,36) THE EARLY MAIL ROUTES FOLLOWED THE RIVERS. HE FLEW MANY RESCUE MISSIONS, BRINGING SICK PEOPLE TO HOSPITALS, AND SEARCHING FOR DOWNED PLANES, INCLUDING FLIGHTS FROM MC GRATH ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO ANCHORAGE. (P37) FROM NENANA ON THE TANANA RIVER TO NAPIANUT ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P65) FROM AKHVIK ON KODIAK ISLAND TO ANCHORAGE, LANDING AT ILIADNA ON THE ILIADNA RIVER. (P71) AN AIR SEARCH DURING WHICH HE CRASHED AT TELEGRAPH CREEK. (P77) HE TOOK CARL GARBER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE BIA, ON A TOUR THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM DELTA, VISITING COMMUNITIES AT AKIAK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, QUIGILLINGOK ON QUIGILLINGOK LAKE AT KUSKOKWIM BAY, KIPNUK ON THE KUGUKLIK RIVER, SFANAGAMUTE, (ALSO SFANAK) ON AN UNNAMED SLOUGH, AND TANUNAK ON THE TANUNAK RIVER. (P59-62) HE FLEW A SEARCH MISSION LOOKING FOR THO MISSIONARIES LOST BETWEEN MC GRATH AND HOLY CROSS. HE FLEW FROM MC GRATH TO GANES CREEK, ALONG THE LEFT FORK OF GANES CREEK, LANDED AT TAKOTNA ON THE TAKOTNA RIVER, DOGSTEAMS BROUGHT THE RESCUED MEN OUT TO TAKOTNA, FROM WHEN THEY WERE FLOWN BACK TO HOLY CROSS. (P81-87) BLUNT FLEW FATHER HUBBARD'S 1931 EXPEDITION TO ANIAKCHAK CRATER, LANDING

ON OR REPORTING MANY LAKES AND RIVERS. (P106-133) HE OFTEN FLEW SPORTSMEN IN FOR HUNTING OR FISHING, LANDING ON LAKES WHEN GAME WAS PLENTIFUL. (P133-135) DURING THE ANIAKCHAK EXPEDITION, THEY OBSERVED THAT THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION DEVASTATED THE AREA FOR MILES AROUND THE CRATER, KILLING ANIMALS, DESTROYING VEGETATION, FOULING LAKES AND STREAMS. THEY LANDED ON VARIOUS LAKES DURING THE TRIP. (P114-128) THE DATE 1930 WAS SELECTED BECAUSE THE BOOK DEALS GENERALLY WITH FLIGHTS MADE IN THE EARLY 1930'S, WITH ONE OR TWO EXCEPTIONS, NO DATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE INCIDENTS REPORTED, AND NO DATE IS MENTIONED FOR LATEST INCIDENT. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING PEOPLE AND FLOAT PLANES, BUT THE WATER BODIES ARE NOT IDENTIFIED.

**** REFN 04816 929

LUPR 60

KEYH GENERAL, MINING, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THIS WAS A REPORT BY AMOS SLATER WRITTEN JUNE 1929 ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND COAL CO. PROPERTY. THE REPORT DEALS WITH THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COAL DEPOSIT AND AREA. "BETWEEN KANAALKU AND FAVORITE BAYS ARE A SERIES OF FRESH WATER LAKES, THESE LAKES ARE UNDERLAIN WITH AND SURROUNDED BY LIMESTONE AND ARE APPARENTLY THE REMAINS OF FORMER BASINS OF MUCH LARGEST DIMENSIONS. THE SMALL DRAINAGE STREAMS FROM THESE LAKES WOULD INDICATE SEEPAGE THROUGH POROUS STRAIN." (NO PAGE NO) AUTHOR NOTES COAL DEPOSIT BETWEEN THE CREEK BACK OF THE CAMP AND KANAALKU BAY. (THE CAMP IS LOCATED ON SOUTH SIDE OF KANAALKU BAY) "ON THIS SLOPE TO A DEPTH OF 300 FT, AND FOR A DISTANCE OF 900 FT W OF THE SLOPE, WITH A THICKNESS OF 5 FT, THIS GIVES 2,250,000 CU FT OF COAL OR... APPROXIMATELY 90,000 TONS" (NO PAGE #) "IN THE COAL LYING S OF THE CREEK, THE DIP IS 30 DEGREES TO THE S, A SLOPE PUT DOWN ON THIS BLOCK WOULD BE ABOUT 800 FT TO THE LIMIT OF THE BASIN. TO THE EASTERN LIMIT OF THE COAL CLAIM WOULD BE A DISTANCES OF 800 FT, WITH AN ASSUMED THICKNESS OF THE NO 3 COAL BED THIS WOULD GIVE 6,400,000 CU FT OF COAL OR... 128,000 TONS." (NO PAGE #) THIS CREEK IS NOT IDENTIFIABLE.

**** REFN 04831 938974

LUPR 52 53

KEYH GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREIGHT, PHOTO, EXPEDITION

ABST THIS DOCUMENT BY JAMES GREINER DEALS WITH THE LIFE OF DON SHELDON, AN ALASKAN BUSH PILOT. MANY OF THE AIR ROUTES AS WELL AS EXACT LOCATIONS FOR LANDINGS AND TAKE-OFFS WERE NOTED AND DESCRIBED. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS SHELDON SEATED ON A ROCKY SHORE OF AN UNIDENTIFIED BODY OF WATER WITH A FLOATPLANE ON THE WATER. (P43) SHELDON FLEW FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS TO VARIOUS LAKES AND RIVERS OF ALASKA. HE ALSO WORKED FOR MANY EXPEDITION GROUPS CARRYING MEN AND SUPPLIES IN AND OUT OF MANY GLACIERS IN THE MT MCKINLEY REGION AS WELL AS OTHER GLACIERS. HE MADE MANY "RISKY BUT WELL CO-ORDINATED GLACIER LANDINGS AND TAKE-OFFS." (P121) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS A PAIR OF EXPENSIVE RETRACTABLE SKIS ON A CESSNA 180 WHICH WERE USEFUL IN GLACIER LANDINGS. (P87) THE INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT COVERS SHELDON'S LIFE IN ALASKA FROM 1938 TO 1974.

**** REFN 04844

KEYH NONE

ABST "NO PERTINENT INFORMATION" "SEARCH IN THE NORTH" WRITTEN BY GUY BLANCHET IS AN ACCOUNT OF A 1928 MINERALOGICAL EXPEDITION VOYAGE THAT LASTED FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS IN THE HUDSON BAY AREA. AT NO TIME DID THE EXPEDITION ENTER OR EXPLORE ANY PORTIONS OF ALASKA. A MAP ON (P14&15) OF THE DOCUMENT INDICATES THE NORTHWESTERN HUDSON BAY AREA THAT THE EXPEDITION WORKED IN.

**** REFN 04845 961

LUPR 53 31 32

KEYH GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "PROGRESS REPORT NO 2, DUE NOVEMBER 20, 1961. REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES" WAS COMPILED BY ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME. IT ENTAILS A SERIES OF REPORTS ABOUT SALMON, IN 9 PARTS. THE STREAMS LISTED IN TABLE 2 ARE THOSE ON WHICH SALMON TAGGING EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT. (PART 5-SALMON TAGGING ON THE EAST SIDES OF KODIAK AND AFOGNAK ISLANDS.)

**** REFN 04850 914

LUPR 52 53 30

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4548

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS STUDY BY A SOIL SURVEY CREW OF THE U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE IS PROBABLY AS VALUABLE FOR ITS GENERAL TREATMENT OF THE PHYSIOGRAPHY, DRAINAGE CONDITIONS, VEGETATION, SOIL, SETTLEMENTS, POPULATIONS, AGRICULTURE, MINING, OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AS IT IS FOR ITS SPECIFIC INFORMATION. IT WOULD BE USEFUL, IN REFERENCE TO ANY SPECIFIC POINT, TO FOLLOW THE GENERAL ACCOUNT AS WELL. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN 1914 AND SURVEYS THE COOK INLET-SUSITNA REGION, YUKON-TANANA RIVER REGION, COPPER RIVER REGIONS, AND CONCLUDES WITH A COMPARISONS OF ALASKA WITH FINLAND AND PARTS OF SIBERIA.

**** REFN 04855

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04856 962

KEYW GENERAL, BREAKUP, RIVER, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "FUN ON THE FARM IN ALASKA", WRITTEN BY BERT STIMPLE IN 1962 RELATES THE ADVENTURES OF WILLIAM HIGGERS AND BERT STIMPLE ON THEIR TRIP FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TO ALASKA IN SEARCH OF WORK. THEY TRAVELLED FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS OVER THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. IT WAS DIFFICULT TRAVELLING BECAUSE OF THE MANY STREAMS THAT HAD TO BE FORDED AFTER THE SMALL WOODEN BRIDGES HAD BEEN WASHED OUT BY THE SPRING BREAKUP. (P10)

**** REFN 04860 919

LUPR 31 32 34 35 41 52

KEYW GENERAL, AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF, MAP, RIVER BASIN

ABST 4 PAGE ARTICLE WRITTEN BY LENA H WHITE DISCUSSES FARMING IN ALASKA. SHE DISCUSSES TYPES OF CROPS GROWN AND VARIOUS LOCATIONS WHERE FARMING IS OR COULD BE A PROFITABLE VENTURE. (P18-21) SHE MENTIONS AREAS IN THE SOUTHEAST AS WELL AS VALLEYS OF THE COPPER, YUKON, TANANA, SUSITNA AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS AS GOOD AREAS FOR FARMING. (P19) SHE ALSO DISCUSSES THE FUTURE OF FARMING IN ALASKA. (P20-21) A MAP SHOWS THE LAND AREAS OF ALASKA SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION OR GRAZING. THE MAP ALSO INDICATES THE LOCATIONS OF SCHOOLS FOR WHITE POPULATIONS. (P21) THIS DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN 1919.

**** REFN 04866 897

LUPR 60 53

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, RIVER, VEGETATION, LAKE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST "THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE COAST REGION OF ALASKA", WAS WRITTEN BY WALTER H EVANS. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1897 THE WRITER VISITED THAT PART OF THE COAST REGION OF ALASKA WHICH EXTENDS FROM DIXON ENTRANCE TO UNALASKA, TO INVESTIGATE THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF THAT COUNTRY. INCLUDING NUMEROUS SIDE AND RETURN TRIPS, A DISTANCE CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDING 4,000 MILES WAS TRAVELLED BY BOAT, THERE BEING NO OTHER MEANS OF TRAVEL. THE TIME COVERED WAS FROM JUNE 8 TO SEPTEMBER 11, AND THERE IS SCARCELY A VILLAGE ALONG THE ENTIRE ROUTE THAT WAS NOT VISITED. (P86) THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT 2 LARGE RIVERS, THE STIKINE AND THE COPPER, ARE FOUND IN THIS REGION. THEY CUT THROUGH THE COAST RANGES AND EXTEND SOME DISTANCE INTO THE INTERIOR. AT THE HEAD OF THE COOK INLET ARE 2 OTHER RIVERS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE, THE SUSITNA AND THE KNIK. THE OTHER STREAMS OF THE COAST REGION ARE MOSTLY SMALL IN SIZE AND COMPARATIVELY SHORT. FRESH-WATER LAKES OF GREATER OR LESS EXTENT ARE NUMEROUS THROUGHOUT THE REGION, THEIR MARGINS BEING MORE OR LESS MARSHY, DEPENDING ON THE CONTOUR OF THEIR SURROUNDINGS. ON THE TIDE FLATS DENSE GROWTHS OF SEDGES ARE COMMON, AND IN SOME PLACES A VERY COMMON VETCH OCCURS, AND IF UTILIZED IT WOULD ADD CONSIDERABLE TO THE FEEDING VALUE OF THE MARSH HAY. (P94)

**** REFN 04868

KEYW NONE

ABST ARTICLE WRITTEN BY GEORGE SON ON AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 04873 900951

LUPR 35 52 34

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT
 ABST "NORTH OF THE CIRCLE" BY FRANK ILLINGWORTH WAS PUBLISHED IN 1951 AND RECOUNTS THE AUTHOR'S TRAVELS AND THOUGHTS OF THE POLAR REGIONS. IN LATE 1949 MEN SCRAMBLED TO "FISHWHEEL," 9 MILES S. OF THE POLAR CIRCLE IN ALASKA TO STAKE GOLD CLAIMS. (P35) THERE ARE 2 AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS IN OPERATION. ONE IS LOCATED IN THE TANANA VALLEY AND THE OTHER IN HATANUSKA VALLEY. (P73) IN 1900 IT COST ONE CENT PER POUND-MILE TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES 125 MILES FROM CIRCLE TO THE DIGGINGS, THAT IS \$2800 PER TON FOR THE JOURNEY. (P156) FAIRBANKS IS THE BASE FROM WHICH PROSPECTORS TRAVEL UP THE CREEKS AND RIVERS AND FROM WHICH THE REMOTE SETTLEMENTS OF THE INTERIOR ARE SUPPLIED. (P158)

**** REFN 04875
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04880 898955
 LUPR 52, 53
 KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, VEGETATION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAKE, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST "HATANUSKA VALLEY MEMOIR", WRITTEN BY HUGH A. JOHNSON AND KEITH L. STANTON IN 1955, DISCUSSES THE EARLY HISTORY, THE EARLY AGRICULTURE AND THE SITUATION AT THE TIME OF WRITING OF THE HATANUSKA VALLEY. RIVERS, CREEKS AND A FEW INDIAN TRAILS CONSTITUTED THE FIRST TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN THE HATANUSKA VALLEY. MOST OF THESE WERE UNSATISFACTORY TO WHITE MEN. THEY HAD GREAT DIFFICULTY MOVING OVER THE WET COUNTRY WITH ITS ALDER THICKETS, DEVILS CLUB, WINDFALLS AND THE MUSKEG SWAMPS. (P10) A TRAIL MARKED OUT BY LT. CASTNER AND CAPTAIN GLENN IN 1898 FOLLOWED THE SHORE OF KNIK ARM FROM PALMER'S TRADING POST NEAR THE PRESENT SITE OF KNIK VILLAGE TO COTTONWOOD CREEK. FROM HERE IT WENT NORTH A SHORT DISTANCE, CROSSING COTTONWOOD CREEK AND BEARING NORTHEASTERLY TO FINGER LAKE. THE TRAIL PASSED BETWEEN COTTONWOOD AND FINGER LAKES, TURNING EAST TO THE HATANUSKA RIVER AND THENCE TO ITS HEADWATERS. (P10) A SLED TRAIL WAS BUILT IN 1900 BY THE KLONDIKE AND BOSTON COMPANY FOR HAULING SUPPLIES FROM KNIK TO ITS OPERATIONS ON GRUBSTAKE GULCH. THIS TRAIL CROSSED THREE MILE LAKE, PASSED NEAR BIG LAKE, CROSSED 2 MORE LAKES NEAR THE LITTLE SUSITNA, SKIRTED THE WEST END OF BALD MOUNTAIN RIDGE, THEN BORE ALMOST DUE EAST UNTIL IT REACHED WILLOW CREEK. BY 1906 A TRAIL HAS BEEN OPENED TO SUSITNA STATION. THIS LEFT THE KB TRAIL AT THREE MILE LAKE, CROSSED BIG LAKE AND WENT WEST TO SUSITNA. FROM COTTONWOOD, ANOTHER TRAIL RAN EAST CROSSING THE ISLANDS AT THE MOUTH OF KNIK RIVER AND THEN TO THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA. FROM HERE, THE TRAIL FOLLOWED CLOSELY THE PATH NOW TAKEN BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD. AT THE HEAD OF WINK CREEK, IT SWUNG SOUTH TO THE HEADWATERS OF EAGLE RIVER, CROSSED A DIVIDE AND FOLLOWED CROW CREEK TO GLACIER CREEK, THENCE TO TURNAGAIN ARM. THE TRAIL THEN PASSED AROUND THE HEAD OF TURNAGAIN ARM AND EVENTUALLY MET THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD TRACKS TO SEWARD. (P10) AFTER DISCOVERY OF THE QUARTZ LODES ON FISHHOOK CREEK, THE CARLE WAGON ROAD WAS BUILT TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES BY WAGON IN SUMMER. THIS ROAD ORIGINALLY LEFT THE SLED TRAIL AT THREE MILE LAKE AND BORE IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION NORTH OF LUCILLE LAKE. AFTER CROSSING THE SUMNER TRAIL, IT GRADUALLY SWUNG NORTH CROSSING THE LITTLE SUSITNA ABOUT 3 OR 4 MILES DOWNRIVER FROM THE PRESENT CROSSING. IT FOLLOWED THE WEST BANK OF THE LITTLE SUSITNA, THEN UP FISHHOOK CREEK, ENDING BELOW INDEPENDENCE MINE. (P11)

**** REFN 04880 898955
 KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, VEGETATION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAKE, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1910 THE IDITAROD TRAIL WAS MARKED OUT AND IMPROVED BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION TO ALLOW THE USE OF PACK HORSES. IT EXTENDED FROM KNIK TO FLAT AND IDITAROD WITH A BRANCH THROUGH OPHIR TO NOME. THE TRAIL ALREADY IN USE FROM SEWARD TO KNIK COMPLETED THE WINTER ROUTE AND KNIK BECAME AN IMPORTANT MAY STATION. OVER THIS ROUTE TRAVELED MEN, FREIGHT AND MAIL. THE TOTAL DISTANCE FROM SEWARD TO IDITAROD CITY WAS 508.24 MILES. THE DALTON TRAIL CAME INTO USE SHORTLY AFTER 1910. IT LEFT THE CARLE WAGON ROAD NEAR MILE 24 AND FOLLOWED A RIDGE TO MOOSE CREEK EVENTUALLY MERGING WITH THE CHICKALOON (WATSON'S) TRAIL. FREIGHTERS USING THE CARLE WAGON ROAD BEGAN TURNING SOUTH ON THE SUMNER TRAIL WHERE THE TWO CROSSED. SOMETIME AFTER 1913, THE WAGON ROAD WAS CHANGED TO PASS BETWEEN LAKE LUCILLE AND WASTILLA LAKE. THIS WAS THE 1ST ROAD DEVELOPED, AND IT IS STILL USED AS PART OF THE VALLEY HIGHWAY SYSTEM. (P11) A ROAD FROM MILE 25 ON THE FISHHOOK-KNIK ROAD TO THE HATANUSKA RIVER WAS BUILT IN 1916 AND A TOTE ROAD CONNECTING WASTILLA AND HATANUSKA WAS CONSTRUCTED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD. THE TERRITORIAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION APPROPRIATED MONEY IN 1918 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE HATANUSKA

TRUNK ROAD, EIGHT MILES IN LENGTH, TO INTERSECT THE PALMER-FISHHOOK ROAD (THREE CORNERS) AND THE MATANUSKA-PALMER ROAD. (P11)

- **** REFN 04885
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04890 954
LUPR 34 31
KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, SPRING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING
ABST DOCUMENT IS BERNARD F. EDERER'S ACCOUNT OF A MOTORIZED CANOE TRIP ALONG THE MACKENZIE RIVER, PORCUPINE AND EVENTUALLY YUKON RIVER. THE YEAR OF THE TRIP IS NOT GIVEN, THEREFORE THE 1954 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED. AFTER REACHING FORT YUKON THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES A TRUCK DRIVE ALONG THE ROAD FROM CIRCLE CITY, THROUGH "HOT SPRINGS" VALLEY NEAR CENTRAL WHERE HE AND HIS COMPANION ENJOYED ONE OF THE HOT SPRINGS POOLS, AND THEN TRAVEL ON TO FAIRBANKS. HE NOTES CROSSING OVER A BRIDGE THAT SPANNED THE TANANA RIVER BEFORE ENTERING FAIRBANKS. MENTION IS MADE OF THE PLACER MINING OPERATIONS THAT STILL EXIST WITHIN THE AREA. (P120)
- **** REFN 04893 906
LUPR 60
KEYH NO TRAFF, PHOTO, GENERAL, EXPEDITION, GLACIER
ABST OSCAR VON ENGELN WAS PART OF A GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF YAKUTAT BAY IN 1906. HE EXTOLLS THE WONDER OF GLACIERS IN THIS ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN OUTLOOK MAY 25, 1907. HE INCLUDES SEVERAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF GLACIERS IN THE AREA.
- **** REFN 04895 728940
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYH GENERAL
ABST DOCUMENT GIVES A SIMPLE, BASIC THOUGH BRIEF HISTORY OF ALASKA. IT COVERS THE YEARS 1728 THROUGH THE LATE 1940'S, HIGHLIGHTING THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF ALASKA, ITS EVENTUAL SALE TO THE UNITED STATES, THE EARLY 1900S GOLD STRIKES, AND THE GROWTH OF ALASKA'S CITIES. IT IS THE BELIEF OF THE RESEARCHER THAT ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION FOUND IN THIS DOCUMENT IS TAKEN FROM MORE SUBSTANTIAL, COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIES AND THE DATA SHOULD THUS BE ABSTRACTED FROM THOSE DOCUMENTS.
- **** REFN 04898 887
LUPR 60
KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST H.T. FINK PRESENTS AN ARTICLE ABOUT A TRIP TO SE ALASKA ABOARD THE STEAMER "OLYMPIAN", THROUGH THE INLAND PASSAGE WAY. THE ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN "THE NATION" 1887.
- **** REFN 04899 924
KEYH NO TRAFF, GENERAL, GLACIER, LAKE
ABST THIS BOOK "ALASKA AND THE NATIONAL PARKS" IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR THE FRANK REECHY AMERICAN TOURS COMPANY. WRITTEN IN 1924 IT CONTAINS MANY GRAND AND WONDERFUL STATEMENTS ABOUT THE NEW BEAUTY ALASKA HAS TO OFFER. OUTSIDE OF THE YUKON, ALL MENTION OF WATER BODIES IS IN THE GRAND, GENERAL SENSE; I QUOTE "SO MIGHTY ARE ALASKA'S GLACIERS, SO MIGHTY ARE ITS MOUNTAINS, SO COMPELLING THE VALLEY AND CANYONS, AND SO MARVELOUSLY TRANSPARENT, BEAUFUL AND PROUD ITS MANY LAKES THAT ALASKA WILL DRAW ITS QUOTA FOR AGES TO COME." (P4)
- **** REFN 04902 892
STOR 1612
LUPR 60
KEYH GENERAL
ABST "THE YELLOWSTONE PARK AND ALASKA" BY CHARLES J. GILLIS IS THE AUTHOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP FROM NEW YORK, INCLUDING A FERRY TRIP THROUGH SOUTH EAST ALASKA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1892.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4551

- **** REFN 04902 892
 STOR 1612
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "THE YELLOWSTONE PARK AND ALASKA" BY CHARLES J. GILLIS IS THE AUTHOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP FROM NEW YORK, INCLUDING A FERRY TRIP THROUGH SOUTH EAST ALASKA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1892.
- **** REFN 04906 905
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, GLACIER, ECONOMY, FISHING, TRAPPING
 ABST DOCUMENT IS IN THE FORM OF LETTERS WRITTEN IN JULY 1905 BY J. R. GORRELL. THE FIRST 13 PAGES DEAL WITH TRAVELS IN THE U. S. HE THEN DESCRIBES A STEAMER TRIP HE TOOK FROM SEATTLE TO KEETCHIKAN, FORT WRANGELLS, JUNEAU, DOUGLAS, SKAGWAY, FUNTER BAY, SITKA, TAKU GLACIER AND SEVERAL INDIAN VILLAGES. (P13) MUCH OF THE INFORMATION IS GENERAL IN NATURE AND ITS INCLUSION WOULD NOT ADD TO THE QUALITY OF THIS ABSTRACT. (P13-36) THE BOAT TRAVELED WITHIN ONE MILE OF TAKU GLACIER. IT COULD ACT NO NEARER THAN 8 MILES TO HUIR GLACIER. (P19) THE SKIN AND FUR INDUSTRY IS WORTH OVER \$100,000 TO ALASKA ANNUALLY ON AN ISLAND NEAR QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND. (P26) AT FUNTER BAY DOGSIEH SALMON WERE BEING SHIPPED TO JAPAN AND SOLD THERE FOR 6¢ A POUND. A CANNERY IS LOCATED HERE WHICH PROCESSES 50 TONS A DAY. IN PASSING THE DOCK ON THE WAY TO SITKA, THE AUTHOR NOTED "OVER 120 TONS OF FRESH SALMON AT THE DOCK THAT HAD ALL BEEN CAUGHT IN THE LAST 24 HOURS. THE CANNERY EMPLOYED 73 MEN THE MAJORITY OF WHOM WERE INDIANS. AN EIGHT YEAR OLD BOY WORKED 9 HOURS EVERY DAY AND RECEIVED 10¢ AN HOUR. THE MEN RECEIVED 20¢ AN HOUR. (P35)
- **** REFN 04920 741914
 LUPR 32 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT, "THE WANDERING GENTILE" BY JOSEPH HUTCHINSON IN 1914 IS A BIBLICAL PRAISE TO THE COUNTRY OF ALASKA; ITS MEN, ITS CLIMATE, ITS WEALTH OF MINERAL RESOURCES, ITS RUSSIAN HISTORY AND ITS NEWLY FOUND GOVERNMENT. THE DOCUMENT ENDED ON A PROPHETIC NOTE ABOUT "ALASKA, NEXT STAR ON OLD GLORY." THE DOCUMENT CONTAINED A SMALL REFERENCE TO THE TANANA AND SUSITNA RIVER VALLEYS.
- **** REFN 04932
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04935
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION: CONTAINS INFORMATION ON TRAVEL ON THE YUKON RIVER
- **** REFN 04936
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION ON TRAVEL ALONG THE YUKON RIVER.
- **** REFN 04941 941
 LUPR 52 53
 KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, DIMENSION, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST CALL "ABDARD FOR ALASKA," BY DR. VON MCMURRAY, IS A BOY'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP TO ALASKA. HE TALKS ABOUT PROSPECTORS PANNING GOLD FROM THE SAND AND GRAVEL IN STREAMS. (P81) BUT DOES NOT GO HIMSELF. IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, HE MENTIONS THE PRESENCE OF GLACIAL SILT IN THE WATER AND SAW COLUMBIA GLACIER, AND ICEBERGS FORMED FROM CHUNKS OF ICE FALLING FROM THE GLACIER. COLUMBIA GLACIER IS NEARLY 300 FT HIGH AND ABOUT 3 MI ACROSS. IT IS 75 MI LONG AND MOVES BUT A FEW FT A YEAR. (P191-103) AROUND NOON, THE SHIP ON WHICH HE WAS TRAVELLING REACHED VALDEZ, WHICH IS BUILT ON THE GRAVEL LEFT BY A BIG GLACIER WHICH IS BACK OF TOWN. IT IS CALLED A "DEAD GLACIER" BECAUSE IT IS MELTING FASTER THAN IT IS MOVING DOWN THE MOUNTAIN AND IS THEREFORE

LOSING GROUND. THE GLACIER IS DARK, FULL OF DIRT, GRAVEL, AND BIG ROCKS. IT MAKES A SMALL LAKE WHICH COMES INTO THE SEA THROUGH THE TOWN. (P104-109) MINERS USED TO GO OVER THE GLACIER TO HUNT FOR GOLD. SOME MINERS WERE BURIED IN A SNOWSLIDE MANY YEARS AGO AND ARE STILL FROZEN DEEP IN THE GLACIER. (P105) ON THE TRAIN, HE PASSED THE SNOW RIVER. HE NOTES THAT SNOW RIVER IS THE RIGHT NAME FOR THE WATER COMES DOWN FROM A GLACIER AND LOOKS LIKE MILK. (P112) NEAR MOOSE PASS, HE PASSED A LAKE WHERE THE WATER WAS SO CLEAR THAT THE MOUNTAINS WERE UPSIDE IN THE WATER. (P113) AT HUNTER, HE SAW A STREAM WITH BEAVER DAMS AND NESTS. AT GRANDVIEW BY THE RAILROAD TRACKS, WERE 2 GLACIERS, BOTH "DEAD" DEADMAN'S AND BARTLETT'S THEY WERE FULL OF GRAVEL AND VERY LARGE. (P114) IN A SHORT TIME, THE TRAIN PASSED SPENCERS GLACIER, SO NEAR THAT THE AUTHOR COULD SEE THE ICE CAVES WHICH WERE VERY BLUE. (P116) THEN THEY PASSED THROUGH FARMS IN THE NATANUSKA VALLEY. (P122) DATE IS COPYRIGHT DATE.

**** REFN 04942 899914
LUPR 22 31 35 53 60
KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, MINING, RIVER, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST THIS 200 PAGE DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY MRS. FLORENCE L. MALLINSON AND PUBLISHED IN 1914 DESCRIBES HER TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES FOR THE 9 YEARS SHE RESIDED IN ALASKA. SHE LEFT ALASKA IN THE FALL OF 1913. (P6) SHE DESCRIBES 3 ROUTES AVAILABLE TO THE INTERIOR. TWO FROM THE SOUTH COAST, FROM SKAGWAY BY WAY OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY AND BY THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM CORDOVA. THE THIRD ROUTE IS BY WAY OF THE BERING SEA AND THE YUKON. (P38-39) DESCRIBES TAKING THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHERN RAILROAD FROM CORDOVA TO CHITINA FROM THERE SHE TRAVELS BY STAGE TO FAIRBANKS. THE DISTANCE OF 395 MILES. (P51-55) MRS MALLINSON AND HER HUSBAND MOVED TO NOME IN APPROXIMATELY 1903. THEIR TICKETS FROM SEATTLE TO NOME WERE \$100.00 EACH. (P58-61) SHE NOTES PROSPECTING AND MINING GOING ON ON THE CREEKS NEAR NOME. (P70-73) AFTER A YEAR IN NOME THEY DECIDED TO MOVE TO FAIRBANKS BECAUSE THEY HEARD REPORTS OF NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES. (P77) GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE BEDS OF CREEKS NEAR NOME IN 1899 AND IN 1900 ABOUT 25,000 PROSPECTORS CAME TO THIS REGION. "FOR SOME TIME (THE AREA) PRODUCED ABOUT \$7,000,000 ANNUALLY IN GOLD." FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS DREDGING HAS BEEN UTILIZED. (P77-78) MRS MALLINSON HAS SUGGESTED AND PREDICTED THAT ALASKA WILL BE DIVIDED INTO 5 STATES USING RIVERS AND NATURAL BOUNDARIES TO FORM THE DIVISIONS. (P78, 92)

**** REFN 04951 897
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, GLACIER, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, LAKE, PHOTO, FISHING
ABST THIS ARTICLE, WRITTEN BY JOHN MUIR, DESCRIBES IN GENERAL PICTURESQUE TERMS SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA SEEN BY TRAVELING BY FOOT (P513-516) THE CLIMATE OF THE AREA IS DISCUSSED. (P516-517) JOHN MUIR DESCRIBES FORT WRANGEL AND EXCURSIONS INTO THE SURROUNDING AREA. (P515-516, 517) THE VEGETATION IN THE FORESTS OF THAT AREA IS DISCUSSED. (P517-519) RIVERS, GLACIERS AND ICEBERGS ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. (P519-526) 20 OR 30 OF ALASKA'S STREAMS MAY BE CALLED RIVERS. (P519) THE YUKON IS 2000 MILES LONG. (P519) FISHERIES IS IMPORTANT. "THERE ARE PROBABLY NOT FEWER THAN A THOUSAND SALMON STREAMS IN ALASKA" "THE FISH ARE NUMEROUS IN THE STREAMS AND IN ONE HOUR THESE INDIANS MAY CAPTURE ENOUGH TO LAST (THEM) A YEAR." (P522) THE CHILCAT, CHILCOOT, TAHKOU, STICKEEN RIVERS HEAD, BEYOND THE COASTAL RANGE, IN THE AREA WITH THE YUKON AND MACKENZIE. (P519) IN TRAVELING THRU SOUCHOI CHANNEL AND PRINCE FREDERICK SOUND GROUPS OF GLACIERS ARE VISIBLE. (P520) FOUR LARGE GLACIERS WHICH DISCHARGE BERGS ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE TWO MAIN ARMS ABOUT 5 MILES FROM HOLKAN BAY. 100 OR MORE SMALLER GLACIER MAY BE SEEN BY TRAVELING BY CANOE DOWN THESE LONG AREAS. MANY GLACIERS DRAIN INTO TAHKOU INLET. SAILING UP THE MIDDLE, 45 GLACIERS CAN BE COUNTED. 3 OF THESE REACH THE SEA FROM A GROUP HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS. ONE OF THESE IS THE TAHKOU GLACIER WHICH DISCHARGES ICE BERGS INTO THE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE INLET. (P520) THROUGH SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA THE CHAIN OF COAST MOUNTAINS IS "GENERALLY GLACIER BEARING." (P523) IN A REGION BETWEEN GLACIER BAY AND MOUNT ST ELIAS A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER (OF GLACIERS), DISCHARGE INTO THE SEA. MANY ARE DISPLAYED AROUND PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND AND COOK'S INLET. FARTHER WEST ALONG THE ALASKA PENINSULA AND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS A NUMBER OF GLACIERS APPEAR ON THE HIGHER PEAKS BUT MOST ARE SMALL AND MELT FAR ABOVE SEA-LEVEL. (P523) AS YOU ENTER LYNN CANAL, AYK AND EAGLE GLACIERS ARE ON THE RIGHT. (P521) A PHOTOGRAPH OF A SKETCH DEPICTS DIASE LAKE, ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE MACKENZIE AND STICKEEN RIVERS. THE LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH TREES. (P522) THIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN 1897.

**** REFN 04952 879891

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, VEGETATION

ABST "ALASKA - VIA NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY" WRITTEN BY JOHN MUIR IS ESSENTIALLY A TRAVEL BROCHURE WRITTEN IN THE FLOWERY PROSE OF A NATURALIST. JOHN MUIR TRAVELLED EXTENSIVELY IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AND LIKENISE THIS 18 PAGE BROCHURE CONCERNS MOSTLY SOUTHEAST ALASKA. IN DESCRIBING GENERAL VEGETATION PATTERNS JOHN MUIR STATES THAT HE SAW "WHITE SPRUCE GROWING BRAVELY ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS THAT FLOW RIGHT INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND, FORMING THE EXTREME EDGE OF ARCTIC FOREST." (P7)

**** REFN 04966 888

LUPR 34 32 31 41 42 43

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST EXPLORER HARBURTON PIKE AND PARTY, RETURNING FROM AN 1887-1888 EXPEDITION TO CANADA, TRAVELLED BY CANOE DOWN THE YUKON, ACROSS TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM AND EVENTUALLY TO NUSHAGAK ON BRISTOL BAY, A REMARKABLE JOURNEY. AT NUSHAGAK THEY CAUGHT A SCHOONER TO "ODNALASKA" (UNALASKA) AND THEN A STEAMER TO KODIAK AND HOME TO CANADA. ENROUTE, MAKING FREQUENT STOPS AT NATIVE VILLAGES AND THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY TRADING POSTS. THEY ALSO MADE TWO LONG FRESH-WATER PORTAGES: (1) FROM GOODNEWS BAY ACROSS CAPE NEMENHAM TO HAGENHEISTER STRAIT; AND (2) FROM KULUKAK BAY ACROSS NUSHAGAK PENINSULA TO NUSHAGAK. (P253-286)

**** REFN 04969 A 898910

LUPR 53 52 35 32

KEYW GENERAL, CANNERY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, GLACIER, COMMUNITY, MINING, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST "TRAILING AND CAMPING IN ALASKA", 1910, IS A DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY ADDISON M POWELL CONCERNING THE 10 YR HE SPENT EXPLORING, HUNTING, AND PROSPECTING IN ALASKA. POWELL REFERS FREQUENTLY TO INFORMATION GIVEN TO HIM BY I. N. WEST WHO HAD BEEN IN ALASKA PREVIOUS TO POWELL FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING PLACER GROUND. (PP3-6) IT SHOULD BE NOTED AT THIS TIME THAT AN EXACT DATE FOR WEST'S TRAVELS IN ALASKA IS NOT GIVEN. THE TIME WAS PRIOR TO THE AUTHOR MEETING HIM IN 1898. POWELL PLANS TO GO TO ALASKA AS "DEPUTY SURVEYOR FOR ALASKA" TO SURVEY WEST'S CLAIMS. (P7) POWELL LEAVES SEATTLE ON MAY 12, 1898; HE NOTES A STOP OF SEVERAL DAYS AT HUNTER BAY, ALASKA, TO UNLOAD SUPPLIES AT A FISH CANNERY. (P13) AFTER ARRIVING IN VALDEZ, POWELL AND SEVERAL OTHER PROSPECTORS JOIN CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE'S EXPEDITION AND LEAVE VALDEZ AUG 5, 1898, ACROSS THE VALDEZ GLACIER HEADING FOR COPPER CENTER. (P37) FROM COPPER CENTER POWELL CONTINUES WITH CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE AND SAN LYNCH TO EXPLORE THE ALASKA RANGE. (P54) POWELL RETURNS TO VALDEZ IN THE FALL OF 1898. IN THE FALL 1899 POWELL AND A MAN NAMED DATE GATHER INFORMATION FOR THE "COPPER RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION". (P163) IN 1900 POWELL EXPLORES A PASS FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY TO THE TANANA RIVER. (P193) POWELL'S PARTY TRAVELS IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE DELTA AND GULKANA RIVERS ON THE WEST, AND THE NABESNA RIVER ON THE EAST. (PP186-222) IN 1901 POWELL WITHDRAWS HIS NAME FROM THE LIST OF DEPUTY US SURVEYORS FOR ALASKA WITH THE INTENT OF DEVOTING HIS TIME TO PROSPECTING. (P223) IN SUMMER 1901, POWELL, JAMES MCCARTHY, AND "COLONEL" LAUNTZ EXPLORE THE HEADWATERS OF THE SHUSITNA RIVER. (PP224-225) IN 1902 POWELL TRAVELS INTO THE INTERIOR "WITH SEVERAL MEN, AMONG WHOM WERE THE HILES BROTHERS". (PP259-260)

**** REFN 04969 B 898910

LUPR 53 52 35 32

KEYW GENERAL, CANNERY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, GLACIER, COMMUNITY, MINING, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE AUTHOR TRAVELS TO THE KUSKALINA RIVER AND THERE HE BREAKS FROM THE GROUP. (P261) POWELL TRAVELS FROM THE KUSKALINA RIVER TO THE NIZINA RIVER COUNTRY. (P261) IN 1904 POWELL SPENDS HIS SUMMER AT THE HEAD WATERS OF THE TANANA RIVER IN THE COMPANY OF MR HOWARD. (PP296-297) THE YEAR OF 1905 IS SPENT EXPLORING PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. (P310) POWELL WRITES THAT HIS REMAINING SUMMERS IN ALASKA WERE DEVOTED TO WORKING HIS COPPER PROPERTIES NEAR THE COAST. (P333) BETWEEN PAGES 326 AND 327 IS A PHOTO OF CAMP COMFORT ROAD HOUSE, A PLACE TO WHICH THE AUTHOR REFERS FREQUENTLY. (PP306, 307, 327) POWELL NOTES THAT CAMP COMFORT WAS LOCATED 4 MI FROM HIS COPPER LOCATION. (P327) NOTE: AN EXACT LOCATION FOR CAMP COMFORT IS NOT GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT, BUT FROM THE TEXT IT WAS PROBABLY LOCATED 9 MI SE OF VALDEZ ON THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY AT THE PRESENT TOWN OF COMFORT. ORTH STATES THAT COMFORT WAS A FORMER ROADHOUSE ON THE VALDEZ TRAIL.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4554

**** REFN 04973 911
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE BY W.E. PRIESTLY CALLED "THE LONG TRAIL" PUBLISHED IN WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE IN NOV, 1911. IT IS A TYPICAL ADVENTURE STORY OF A 900 MILE, 3 MONTH SOLITARY TREK.

**** REFN 04977
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 04980 908
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, MINING
 ABST IN 1908, ON THE FINAL LEG OF A SURVEY OF THE MINING REGIONS OF NORTHWEST CANADA AND ALASKA, MINING PUBLICATIONS EDITOR T.A. RICKARD, VISITED NOME AND OTHER NEARBY AREAS, HIS ACCOUNT OFFERING HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AS WELL AS COLORFUL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE LOCAL ACTIVITIES. HE ALSO NOTES THAT IT COST "FROM \$125 TO \$300 TO COME TO NOME" BY SEA AND "\$100 TO \$125 TO RETURN TO THE 'STATES'". STEERAGE PASSENGERS PAID \$60 TO \$75. THE STEAMERS WERE TERRIBLY CROWDED, 1100 TO 1200 MEN WERE PUT ON BOATS OF 2000 TO 2500 TONS." (P310) MINING ACTIVITIES ARE DESCRIBED, AS THROUGHOUT THIS BOOK, WITH THE EXPERTS' EYE. OTHER RELEVANT ECONOMIC DATA INCLUDED: MERCURY COST \$5 PER POUND; LUMBER \$400 PER THOUSAND. (P338) THE GOLD MINING ON THE NOME BEACHES AND ON THE SNAKE RIVER AND ANVIL CREEK DESCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR HAVE BEEN ABSTRACTED ADEQUATELY FROM OTHER DOCUMENTS. OTHER STREAMS NOTED BY THE AUTHOR ARE ABSTRACTED ON THE FOLLOWING SHEETS.

**** REFN 04980 908
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, MINING
 ABST IN 1908, ON THE FINAL LEG OF A SURVEY OF THE MINING REGIONS OF NORTHWEST CANADA AND ALASKA, MINING PUBLICATIONS EDITOR T.A. RICKARD, VISITED NOME AND OTHER NEARBY AREAS, HIS ACCOUNT OFFERING HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AS WELL AS COLORFUL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE LOCAL ACTIVITIES. HE ALSO NOTES THAT IT COST "FROM \$125 TO \$300 TO COME TO NOME" BY SEA AND "\$100 TO \$125 TO RETURN TO THE 'STATES'". STEERAGE PASSENGERS PAID \$60 TO \$75. THE STEAMERS WERE TERRIBLY CROWDED, 1100 TO 1200 MEN WERE PUT ON BOATS OF 2000 TO 2500 TONS." (P310) MINING ACTIVITIES ARE DESCRIBED, AS THROUGHOUT THIS BOOK, WITH THE EXPERTS' EYE. OTHER RELEVANT ECONOMIC DATA INCLUDED: MERCURY COST \$5 PER POUND; LUMBER \$400 PER THOUSAND. (P338) THE GOLD MINING ON THE NOME BEACHES AND ON THE SNAKE RIVER AND ANVIL CREEK DESCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR HAVE BEEN ABSTRACTED ADEQUATELY FROM OTHER DOCUMENTS. OTHER STREAMS NOTED BY THE AUTHOR ARE ABSTRACTED ON THE FOLLOWING SHEETS.

**** REFN 04980 908
 LUPR 60 30
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFFIC, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, PHOTO
 ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1908, T.A. RICKARD, EDITOR OF THE MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS AND THE MINING MAGAZINE, JOURNIED UP THE "INLAND SEA," THEN INTO CANADA, AND DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO OBSERVE AND REPORT ON ALL THE MINING OPERATIONS ENROUTE. THE ACCOUNT IS REplete WITH HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND SECOND OR THIRD SOURCE DATA ON THE COMMUNITIES VISITED AS WELL AS DETAILED TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON EACH MINING OPERATION OBSERVED IN ALASKA AND CANADA. STOPS ARE MADE AT KETCHIKAN, JUNEAU, DOUGLAS ISLAND (TREADWELL MINE), SITKA AND SKAGWAY BEFORE PROCEEDING BY RAILROAD TO THE MINING AREA OF THE YUKON. INFORMATION MOST RELEVANT TO THIS PROJECT BEGINS WHEN THE AUTHOR CROSSES INTO ALASKA FROM CANADA ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P1-248) IN HIS REVIEW OF THE MINING OPERATIONS AT DOUGLAS ISLAND, THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE MINES WERE "PRODUCING \$3,250,000 PER ANNUM AND EMPLOYING 1200 MEN." (P15) THAT THE ALASKA TREADWELL "PRODUCED \$22,500,000 AND PAID \$10,500,000 IN DIVIDENDS." (P23) "A WORKER AT TREADWELL PAYS \$1 FOR THE CLUB, \$1.50 FOR MEDICAL SERVICE, \$2 FOR HIS BUNK, AND \$25 FOR THIS BOARD...A TOTAL DEDUCTION OF \$29.50 OUT OF AN AVERAGE WAGE OF \$100 PER MONTH." (P40) TREADWELL HOUSES "COST \$1750 AND ARE RENTED FOR \$12.50 PER MONTH. THE SMALLER HOUSES COSTING \$1000 TO \$1500...RENT FOR \$10 PER MONTH... LAST YEAR THE COMPANY SPENT \$105,000 ON COTTAGES." (P42) PHOTO:

"TREADWELL, ALASKA" (P49)

- **** REFN 04983 967
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 04984 790964
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, MINING, PHOTO
ABST THIS ALASKA MAGAZINE IS A PROMOTIONAL, TOURIST MAGAZINE FROM 1964. THE FIRST PART OF THE MAGAZINE PROVIDES A BRIEF GLIMPSE OF ALASKA'S RUSSIAN, NATIVE, GOLD AND GOVERNMENTAL HISTORY. THE LATTER PART PROVIDES A BRIEF GLIMPSE OF 22 ALASKAN CITIES AND TOWNS. FINALLY THE MAGAZINE PROVIDES A RUN-DOWN ON THE SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF ALASKANS IN 1964. IN 1880 JOSEPH JUNEAU FOUND GOLD IN THE SILVER BOX AREA, CREEKS OF S.E. ALASKA. (P14) MINERS ALSO PANNED FORTUNE FROM THE CREEKS AROUND FAIRBANKS. (P28) THE RIVERS AND LAKES NEARBY SOLDOTNA OFFER WONDERFUL FISHING. (P32) A PHOTO ON PG 61 SHOWS A DREDGE DEVOURING A RIVER BED IN SEARCH OF GOLD. (P61)
- **** REFN 04987 944
KEYW GENERAL, NONE
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "A LARGE BIT ON NORWAY IN THE ENORMOUS ALASKA," WRITTEN BY ELSA MARGRETE ROD TELLS OF THE AUTHOR'S BRIEF VISIT FROM LOS ANGELES TO SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. BEING FROM NORWAY, SHE WAS ASKED TO GIVE LECTURES ABOUT HER HOME COUNTRY TO THE DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES OF THE SOUTHEAST. NO ALASKAN WATERBODIES ARE MENTIONED. THE PUBLISHING DATE IS 1944.
- **** REFN 04994 951
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING
ABST "THE HAGGIE MURPHY," BY JOHN JOSEPH RYAN, IS THE STORY OF A SUMMER WHERE THE AUTHOR AND A FRIEND SPENT SALMON FISHING OFF THE COAST OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. AS MOST OF THEIR TIME WAS SPENT ON SALT WATER, THERE IS LITTLE PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT FRESH WATER BODIES. DATE IS COPYRIGHT DATE -1951. NEAR GULL COVE, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT THERE ARE A LOT OF FISH IN THE STREAMS IN THE AREA. THE AUTHOR WENT THERE WITH ANOTHER FISHERMAN AND DISCOVERED THAT THE OTHER FISHERMAN WAS THERE TO ROB THE FISH TRAPS AND GILL NET IN THE CREEK. (P172-173)
- **** REFN 04995 889909
LUPR 22 42 13 51
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST "ON PACIFIC FRONTIERS", BY CAPTAIN CARL RYDELL, IS THE STORY OF HIS YEARS SPENT (1889-1909) TRAVELLING ON THE PACIFIC. TIME WAS SPENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, CALIFORNIA, AND ALASKA. MUCH OF THE BOOK DEALS WITH OCEAN TRAVEL.
- **** REFN 05002
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 05004 890
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST FRANCIS C SESSIONS TOOK A TRIP FROM YELLOWSTONE PARK TO ALASKA, COMING UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE ON STEAMER AROUND 1890. (PUBLICATION DATE) HE DOES NOT SAY WHEN THE TRIP WAS TAKEN OR WITH WHOM, ALTHOUGH HE REFERS TO "HE". THE INFORMATION IS GENERAL IN NATURE. HE VISITED JUNEAU, SITKA, METLAKAHTLA AND GLACIER BAY.
- **** REFN 05007 A 842965
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "EXPLORATION OF ALASKA, 1865-1900", WAS WRITTEN BY MORGAN O. SHERWOOD AND PUBLISHED IN 1965. THE STUDY BEGINS WITH 1865, WHEN THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC EXPLORATION WAS MADE BY AMERICANS, AND CONCLUDES WITH 1900. IT IS CONFINED FOR THE MOST PART TO THE INLAND SUB-ARCTIC REGIONS, THAT IS, THE TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE. THE AUTHOR SAYS THAT A PECULIAR FEATURE OF ALASKA IS THE WAY IN WHICH THE AFFLUENTS OF LARGE RIVERS INTERLOCK, OR ARE CONNECTED BY LAKES, THOUGH THE RIVERS INTO WHICH THEY EMPTY MAY FLOW IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS. (P12) ACCORDING TO HIS OFFICIAL ACCOUNT, IVAN PETROFF'S ROUTE WAS AS FOLLOWS: FROM ST MICHAEL HE ASCENDED THE YUKON IN A KAYAK, PROBABLY WITH A TRADING PARTY, TO THE NOHITNA RIVER. FROM THERE HE DRIFTED DOWNSTREAM, PERHAPS TO KALTAG, PORTAGED TO THE KUSKOKWIM, AND ASCENDED THAT STREAM TO LUKEEN'S OLD POST. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM HE COASTED TO NAKNEK, THEN CUT ACROSS THE ALASKA PENINSULA TO KATHAI ON SHELIKOF STRAIT, WHICH HE CROSSED TO KODIAK. THIS JOURNEY WAS APPARENTLY MADE IN 1880. (P62) A HUDSON BAY TRADER, JOHN BELL, EXPLORED NORTH AND WEST FROM THE PEEL RIVER TO THE RAT AND, IN 1842, OVER TO THE BELL AND PORCUPINE. (P90) C H HAYES, WHO WORKED FOR THE USGS, TOOK A PARTY ON AN EXPEDITION WHICH ENTERED CANADA BY THE TAKU RIVER, TRAVELED THROUGH CANADA TO THE WHITE RIVER WHICH THEY ASCENDED TO THE HEADWATERS IN SKOLAI PASS, A SHORT PORTAGE TO THE UPPER CHITINA RIVER. AT TARAL THE EXPEDITION WAS JOINED BY ALLEN'S OLD INDIAN ACQUAINTANCE, NIKOLAI, WHO TRAVELED WITH THE PARTY DOWN THE COPPER RIVER TO THE COAST. (P143) IN 1884 EMIL MAHLO AND GEOLOGIST F C SCHRADER TRAVELED FROM VALDEZ TO KLUTINA LAKE AND RIVER AND THE COPPER, TASNUNA AND LOWE RIVERS. COMING DOWN THE COPPER VALLEY ON THE WEST SIDE, THE MAHLO PARTY FASHIONED A RAFT TO CROSS THE TONSINA RIVER. THEY PUSHED OUT INTO THE SWIFT CURRENT AND WERE CARRIED DOWNSTREAM. (P158) ANOTHER PARTY, LED BY LIEUTENANT P G LOWE, TRAVERSED THE TRAIL FROM VALDEZ TO MENTASTA PASS AND THE TANANA. FROM THE TANANA LOWE CONTINUED IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION TO THE HEAD OF SIXTYMILE RIVER, THEN OVER TO FORTYHILE AND DOWN IT TO THE YUKON. (P158) IN 1898, LUTHER KELLY PASSED UP CABIN CREEK FROM PORTAGE BAY TO GLENN LAKE, THEN WENT OVER TO CROW CREEK AND DOWN IT FROM THE NORTH TO TURNAGAIN ARM.

**** REFN 05007 B 842965
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST LATER, WITH HENDENHALL, KELLY PICKED UP HIS TRAIL AND CONTINUED TOWARD THE KNIK ARM OF COOK INLET, WHICH HE REACHED BY DESCENDING EAGLE RIVER VALLEY. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE SUSITNA, GLENN DISPATCHED LIEUTENANT H G LEARNARD UP RIVER TO THE TALKEETNA, WHERE HE TRIED BUT FAILED TO CONNECT WITH A PARTY LED BY SERGEANT FREDERICK MATHYS UP THE CHICKALDON RIVER. (P160) AT THE TALKEETNA, LEARNARD DETAILED SERGEANT WILLIAM YANERT TO EXPLORE NORTHWARD. YANERT JUST MISSED DISCOVERING THE TANANA ROUTE LATER USED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD. HE WENT FROM THE TALKEETNA UP A NORTHERN TRIBUTARY, THEN OVERLAND TO THE SUSITNA, WHICH HE CROSSED NEAR INDIAN CREEK, PROCEEDING DUE NORTH ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE CHULITNA RIVER AND THROUGH BROAD PASS AS FAR AS THE CANTWELL RIVER. THIS ROUTE ABOVE THE TALKEETNA-CHULITNA FORKS WAS ROUGHLY THE SAME ONE FOLLOWED EARLIER IN THE SEASON BY A U S G S PARTY. THE ONLY SECTION OF THE GLENN EXPEDITION TO REACH THE YUKON WAS COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT J C CASTNER. CASTNER WAS ORDERED TO CUT A TRAIL FROM KNIK UP THE NATANUSKA RIVER. HE CONTINUED BEYOND THE RIVER'S HEADWATERS, PASSED LAKE LOUISE TO THE DELTA RIVER THEN WENT DOWN IT TO THE TANANA. (P160) FROM THE TANANA CASTNER ATTEMPTED TO ASCEND THE VOLKMAR RIVER, BUT BECAME BOXED IN WITHOUT ADEQUATE PROVISIONS TO CROSS THE MOUNTAINS AND ELECTED TO RETRACE HIS STEPS TO THE TANANA, PARTLY BY RAFT. (P160) HE RETURNED VIA THE YUKON WITH A LITTLE TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND A NEGATIVE REPORT ON THE VOLKMAR ROUTE. (P161) IN 1899 OSCAR ROHN, A TOPOGRAPHER, WAS CHARGED TO INVESTIGATE THE CHITINA, AND IF POSSIBLE CROSS TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE COPPER THEN DESCEND IT TO COPPER CENTER. ABERCROMBIE WAS ORDERED TO OPEN A MILITARY ROAD FROM VALDEZ. DURING ITS CONSTRUCTION, 26 BRIDGES WITH A TOTAL LENGTH OF 856 FEET WERE THROWN OVER THE AREA'S TURBULENT RIVERS AND CREEKS. (P163) GLENN'S TOUR IN 1899 WAS A CONTINUATION OF HIS PREVIOUS EXPLORATIONS. HIS PRIMARY DUTY WAS TO FIND A DIRECT ROUTE TO THE TANANA AND FROM IT TO THE MILITARY POSTS ON THE YUKON. TO EXPEDITE THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF HIS COMMAND, GLENN USED A STEAMER ON THE SUSITNA AND YENTNA. ONE PARTY UNDER LIEUTENANT JOSEPH HERRON WAS LANDED WHERE THE KICHATNA FLOWS INTO THE YENTNA. A SECOND PARTY LED BY PRIVATE GEORGE VANSCHOONOVEN AND A THIRD COMPRISED OF YANERT AND MATHYS WERE LANDED ON THE SUSITNA RIVER NEAR THE FORKS.

**** REFN 05007 C 842965
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A FOURTH SECTION, DIRECTED BY THE CIVILIAN TOPOGRAPHER C. E. GRIFFITH, PROCEEDED FROM KNIK TO THE CHICKALOON. GRIFFITH, ACCORDING TO HIS OWN ACCOUNT, TRAVELED UP THE CHICKALOON (EXPLORED BY MATHYS IN 1898) AND OVER TO THE TALKEETNA (EXAMINED BY LEARNARD THE PREVIOUS YR). FROM THE TALKEETNA'S HEAD HE CROSSED TO THE SUSITNA AND FOLLOWED IT TO GLENN'S OLD TRAIL OF 1898. GRIFFITH THEN INVESTIGATED THE NANANUSKA-COPPER REGIONS, THE DELTA RIVER, AND FINALLY PASSED NORTH OVER WELL IDENTIFIED TRAILS. (P164) IN 1899, SERGEANT WILLIAM YANERT AND MATHYS WERE GIVEN THE TASK OF FINDING A TRAIL DOWN THE EAST BANK OF THE SUSITNA TO COOK INLET. THE 2 MEN, IGNORING THESE ORDERS, CROSSED FROM THE HEAD OF THE TALKEETNA TO THE CHICKALOON AND DESCENDED IT TO THE NANANUSKA. (P165) AN EXPEDITION UNDER JOSEPH HERRON, INCLUDING AN ASSISTANT SURGEON, 2 ENLISTED MEN, 2 PACKERS, 2 NATIVE GUIDES AND A PACK TRAIN, BEGAN AN ASCENT OF THE KICHATNA RIVER ON JULY 1ST. FROM THE STREAM'S HEAD HE CROSSED THE ALASKA RANGE THROUGH STIMPSON PASS AND DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM'S SOUTH FORK. TURNING NORTHEASTWARD, HE PROCEEDED UP THE VALLEY FORMED BY THE EAST AND NORTH FORKS AND SOON BECAME LOST IN THE TIMBERED LOWLANDS. HE DECIDED TO RAFT DOWNSTREAM IN SEARCH OF NATIVE ASSISTANCE. AFTER A 2-MONTH LAYOVER IN TELIDA VILLAGE, HERRON CONTINUED NORTH PAST LAKE MINCHUMINA AND THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM TO THE COSNA RIVER, WHICH HE FOLLOWED TO THE TANANA. HE ARRIVED AT THE YUKON ON DEC 11. (P166) IN 1898 A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY UNDER GEORGE ELDRIDGE AND ROBERT HULDROM WENT UP THE SUSITNA, UP THE VALLEY OF INDIAN CREEK, AND THROUGH BROAD PASS TO THE NENANA RIVER, WHERE IT TURNED BACK FOR LACK OF PROVISIONS. ANOTHER EXPLORATION, THE LONGEST (ABOUT 1,300 MILES) MADE IN 1898 BY A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY WAS LED BY J. E. SPURR, GEOLOGIST, AND W. S. POST, TOPOGRAPHER. THE PARTY TRACED THE SUSITNA TO THE YENTNA AND THE YENTNA TO THE SKWENTNA, THEN TRAVERSED A PORTAGE TO THE STYX RIVER, AN UPPER TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKOKWIM'S SOUTH FORK. THE KUSKOKWIM WAS THEN FOLLOWED TO BETHEL AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH, THEN TO WHERE THE KANKTOK RIVER EMPTIES INTO KUSKOKWIM BAY. THE KANKTOK WAS ASCENDED AND A PORTAGE WAS MADE TO TOGIAK LAKE AND OVER THE MOUNTAINS TO NUSHAGAK. THE PARTY TOOK THE NAKNEK LAKE PORTAGE TO KATMAI ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA. THE PARTY USED LIGHT CEDAR PETERBORD CANOES. (P175-176)

**** REFN 05007 D 842965

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK IN 1898 WAS DIRECTED TOWARD SATISFYING A PUBLIC DEMAND FOR MAPS OF THE MAIN UNEXPLORED ROUTES LEADING TO OR BY MINERAL REGIONS. THE SURVEYS WERE CONFINED TO THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS AND VALLEYS. (P179) PETERS AND BROOKS ASCENDED THE WHITE RIVER ALMOST TO ITS GLACIAL SOURCE; THEN, CONTINUING WEST ALONG THE FOOTHILLS, THE PARTY CROSSED 2 DIVIDES TO THE NABESNA RIVER, WHICH THEY DESCENDED A FEW MILES BEFORE CUTTING NORTHWEST TO THE TANANA. FROM THE TANANA RIVER, THE U S G S EXPLORERS STRUCK DUE NORTH TO THE FORTYMILE AND DOWN IT TO EAGLE ON THE YUKON. (P179) A SECOND U S G S EXPLORATION OF 1899, UNDER SCHRADER AND TOPOGRAPHER T. G. GERDINE, PROCEEDED DOWNSTREAM A SHORT DISTANCE FROM FORT YUKON TO THE CHANDALAR RIVER, WHICH THEY ASCENDED 200 MILES BEFORE PASSING TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P180) IN 1900 SCHRADER AND A. C. SPENCER MAPPED THE CHITINA COPPER DISTRICT GEOLOGICALLY. NEARLY 100 CREEKS IN 9 GOLD DISTRICTS WERE INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY OF MINERAL RESOURCES THAT EMBRACED OVER 6,000 SQUARE MILES. (P180) IN 1901 SCHRADER AND PETERS TRAVELED FROM THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF ALASKA TO POINT BARRON VIA THE KOYUKUK AND COLVILLE RIVERS. THE SAME YEAR, MENDENHALL AND D. L. RAEBURN LED AN EXPEDITION UP THE DALL RIVER AND OVER TO THE UPPER REACHES OF THE KOBUK, WHICH THEY DESCENDED TO ITS MOUTH. BY 1901 A NETWORK OF SURVEYS CONNECTED THE YUKON, KOYUKUK, AND KOBUK RIVERS, THE ARCTIC OCEAN, AND KOTZEBUE SOUND. THE NEXT YEAR'S PLAN CALLED FOR A TRAVERSE TO THE YUKON THAT WOULD CONNECT EARLIER SURVEYS OF THE SUSITNA, KUSKOKWIM, AND TANANA RIVERS. TO ACCOMPLISH THAT GOAL, BROOKS DIRECTED A MEMORABLE EXPEDITION FROM COOK INLET NORTHWEST ACROSS THE ALASKA RANGE, THEN NORTHEAST ALONG THE NORTHERN FOOTHILLS OF THE RANGE TO THE NENANA RIVER. (P181)

**** REFN 05011 894

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "ON AND OFF THE SADDLE," BY LISPENARD RUTGERS DISCUSSES VARIOUS TRIPS TAKEN THROUGHOUT AMERICA, MEXICO, AND CUBA. THE AUTHOR TELLS OF LEAVING VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, FOR ALASKA AND TRAVELLING UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE. (P21) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1894.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4558

- **** REFN 05013
 KEYW GLACIER, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, GENERAL
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE BY KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH TITLED "SITKA, THE GEM OF THE NORTH-LAND". IT INCLUDES AN ENGRAVING OF DAVIDSON GLACIER AND GREAT TERMINAL MORaine. THERE IS AN ENGRAVING OF 3 MEN IN A CANOE SHOOTING THE WHITE HORSE RAPIDS AND A PHOTO OF THE TAKU GLACIER WITH THE "SPOKANE" IN FRONT. THE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN AS A TOURIST INVITATION. NO DATE AVAILABLE.
- **** REFN 05016 900
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 34 36
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THE DOCUMENT, "THROUGH THE YUKON GOLD DIGGINGS: A NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL TRAVEL", WAS WRITTEN BY JOSIAH E. SPURR AND PUBLISHED IN 1900. THIS IS SPURR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY INTO THE KLONDIKE, AND ACROSS THE BORDER TO ALASKA'S GOLD FIELDS.
- **** REFN 05017 910
 LUPR 41 31 32 33 34 36
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, LAKE
 ABST REV. STECKER LEFT HIS MISSION AUG. 25, 1910 TO RETURN TO THE U.S. HE TRAVELED UP THE KUSKOKWIM FROM BETHEL TO AKIATSAGUK, AKINK, TULUKSAK, OGAVIK AND MUD CREEK, HE PORTAGED OVER LAKES TO CROOKED CREEK AND THEN ANOTHER PORTAGE THROUGH TWO SMALL LAKES TO THE YUKON RIVER. HE PASSED RUSSIAN MISSION, ANVIK, DOG STATION, KALTAG, FORT GIBBON, RAMPART, FT YUKON, CIRCLE, EAGLE AND ON INTO CANADA. HE WENT FROM DAWSON TO WHITE HORSE AND THE RAILROAD TO SKAGWAY. HE TOOK A STEAMER TO JUNEAU, PETERSBURG, METLAKATLA AND ON TO SEATTLE. HE WAS A SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.
- **** REFN 05021 954
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST A "TRAVELLER'S BOOK", G R STEWART'S "LOOKING NORTH: N.A.1; THE NORTH-SOUTH CONTINENTAL HIGHWAY", 1957, IS THE STORY OF THE HIGHWAY ROUTE TO CIRCLE, ALASKA. THE ROUTE WAS DRIVEN IN 1954 (NORTH FROM U.S.). MOST OF THE BOOK DESCRIBES THE HIGHWAY AND SURROUNDINGS IN CANADA. (PP3-153)
- **** REFN 05028 898900
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST "TOURING ALASKA AND THE YELLOWSTONE" BY TAYLOR TELLS OF THE AUTHOR'S ADVENTURES IN 1900 UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE AND OVER THE WHITE PASS TO LAKE BENNETTE VIA THE RAILROAD. FREIGHT ON THE RAILROAD WAS 60 DOLLARS A TON. (P202) CONSTRUCTION WAS STARTED IN FEB. 1898 AND FINISHED ON FEB. 22, 1899 AT A COST OF 2,000,000 DOLLARS. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1901.
- **** REFN 05029 960967
 LUPR 31 52
 KEYW GENERAL, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN TAY THOMAS' BUCK "ONLY IN ALASKA" THE AUTHOR RELATES FAMILY ACTIVITIES AND ADVENTURES THROUGHOUT ALASKA. MS THOMAS NOTED SWIMMING IN A SMALL LAKE NAMED ONE MILE LAKE. (P173) ALSO THAT MANY LAKES IN THE KENAI AREA HAVE BOAT RAMPS AND DOCKS AND A NUMBER OF WELL-MARKED TRAILS RUN BETWEEN THEM. (P79) THE POPULATION OF KENAI ROSE FROM 778 IN 1960 TO 2500 IN 1967. (P82) JUST SOUTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE, THE AUTHOR NOTED "MANY LARGE, MEANDERING RIVERS, THEIR BANKS LINED WITH TREES, AND COUNTLESS LAKES OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES. (P133)
- **** REFN 05030 A 959
 LUPR 80
 KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, ICE, HUNTING, FISHING, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC
 TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, MINING, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST "FOLLOW THE NORTH STAR" IS TOY THOMAS'S ACCOUNT OF A TRIP SHE, HER HUSBAND, AND HER DAUGHTER TOOK TO ALASKA

FROM NEW JERSEY IN 1959. THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO PRODUCE AND WRITE A TELEVISION STORY ON THE STATE. THEY TRAVELLED IN THEIR OWN PLANE WHICH LONELL FLEW. TRAVELLING THROUGH THE WHITE PASS, THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT TREMENDOUS MOUNTAINS OF ROCK, SNOW, AND GLACIERS ROSE ABOVE THEM, THE STEEP CANYON WALLS DESCENDING TO A JUMBLED MASS OF ROCK, ICE, AND WATER BELOW--DEAD HORSE GULCH. SHE ALSO MENTIONS "ALL THE LITTLE SEMI-FROZEN LAKES." (P40) IN JUNEAU, THEY VISITED THE JUNEAU ICECAP AND STOPPED AT A CAMP BUILT BY SCIENTISTS STUDYING GLACIERS. 15 GLACIERS, IN ADDITION TO HENDENHALL, COME DOWN FROM THE ICE CAP. (P63-65) FLYING TO ANCHORAGE, THE AUTHOR NOTES THE GLACIERS WINDING DOWN TO THE VALLEYS. THE LOWER AREAS ARE COVERED WITH BLACK DIRT AND GRAVEL, THE DEBRIS WHICH THE ICE HAS PUSHED DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE AND THEN LEFT AS THE GLACIER RECEDES. (P78-9) NEAR MCNEIL RIVER, THEY VISITED A STREAM, TEEMING WITH SALMON AND SURROUNDED BY ALASKA BROWN BEARS. (P95) ON ROUTE TO MCKINLEY PARK, THE AUTHOR NOTED THE MANY SMALL PONDS AND LAKES WHICH ARE "FAVORITE HUNTING AND FISHING HIDEOUTS FOR OUT-DOOR MINDED ANCHORAGE RESIDENTS." (P97) SHE ALSO NOTED THAT ALONG THE BIGGER RIVERS THEY HAD SEEN SPRUCE FORESTS, COTTONWOODS, ASPEN, WILLOW, AND DWARF BIRCH. (P105) IN CAMP DENALI, THERE WAS A LITTLE ROUND POND "NESTLING IN THE TUNDRA" WHERE THE MEN WENT SWIMMING. (P114) A CABIN ON THE HILL BEHIND THE CAMP USED WATER CARRIED FROM A NEARBY (1/2 MI) STREAM FOR DRINKING. (P117-118) A UNIVERSITY STUDENT, TRAVELLING PART OF THE WAY WITH THE LOWELLS, TOOK A KAYAK OUT ON THE POND NEAR THE CAMP. (P120) GOING ON TO FAIRBANKS, THEY FOLLOWED A GLACIER ON DOWN TO CHILATNA LAKE, AT THE GLACIER'S FOOT. (P122) GOLD IS STILL TAKEN FROM CREEKS IN ALASKA BY LARGE DREDGES AND DRAGLINES, BUT THE COST OF GETTING IT OUT IS NOT REALLY WORTH IT. (P130) A STORY, RELATED BY NOEL WIEN TELLS OF LANDING A PLANE ON "ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF LAKES" IN THE ARCTIC REGION WHEN HE WAS UNABLE TO REACH BARROW DUE TO BAD WEATHER.

**** REFN 05030 8 959

LUPR 60

KEYW

GENERAL, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, ICE, HUNTING, FISHING, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MINING

ABST

ONCE HE SPENT 5 DAYS ON A LAKE WAITING OUT A SNOWSTORM. (P136) THE AUTHOR TOOK OFF FROM BETTLES ON A NEARBY RIVER (P155) ON THE WAY TO ANAKTUVUK PASS, AND THEN LANDED ON A LAKE NEAR ANAKTUVUK PASS. ALONG THE LAKE WERE TUNDRA BUSHES. THERE WERE LITTLE STREAMS WHICH, IN SUMMER STILL HAD CHUNKS OF ICE (P156-7) WHEN LEAVING ANAKTUVUK PASS, THEY TOOK OFF FROM THE LAKE. ELJAH, ONE OF THE RESIDENTS OF ANAKTUVUK WAS FISHING WITH A NET FOR GRAYLING IN THE LAKE. (P162) DATE IS DATE OF TRIP.

**** REFN 05031 910

LUPR 53 51

KEYW

GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, PHOTO

ABST

IN THIS BOOK OF RECOLLECTIONS OF HUNTING EXPERIENCES AND OUTDOOR OBSERVATIONS, WRITTEN IN 1913, W.S. THOMAS DESCRIBES IN A VERY GENERAL WAY HIS TRIP UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE, STOPPING AT EVERY MAJOR COMMUNITY AND CONTINUING, BY STEAMSHIP TO VALDEZ. FROM VALDEZ HIS PARTY WENT BY ANOTHER BOAT TO "GRAVENNA BAY" WHERE THEY CAMPED AND HUNTED. WATER BODIES ARE REFERRED TO BUT ARE NOT IDENTIFIED, NOR ARE THEY DESCRIBED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO BE IDENTIFIABLE. FOLLOWING THIS TRIP, THEY TOOK PASSAGE TO KODIAK, THEN BY SMALLER BOAT TO A FIORD "WEST OF KODIAK" WHERE AGAIN THEY CAMPED AND HUNTED BUT THE ACCOUNT AS BEFORE, DOES NOT IDENTIFY ANY WATER BODIES ENCOUNTERED. (P1-122) TIME PERIOD IS ABOUT 1910. REFERENCE IS MADE TO FORDING VARIOUS CREEK AND TO OBSERVATIONS OF SPAWNING SALMON GOING UPSTREAM FROM GRAVENNA BAY. PHOTO OF "SALMON RUNNING UP STREAM TO SPAWN" (P49); PHOTO OF "KILLING FISH WITH A CLUB" (P50); PHOTO OF "DOGS FISHING FOR SALMON" (IN VALDEZ AREA (P53) THE CURRENT OF ONE STREAM WAS SO SWIFT, SEVERAL ATTEMPTS HAD TO BE MADE BEFORE IT COULD BE SAFELY FORDED. (P62-63) DURING THE KODIAK EXPERIENCE, THEY ENCOUNTERED "A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE LAKE ARTISTICALLY LOCATED IN A BASIN OF HALF SNOW-CLAD HILLS" AND BEYOND IT A STREAM THAT PROVED UNFORDABLE BECAUSE OF THE SWIFT CURRENT. TO CROSS IT A LARGE TREE WAS CUT DOWN IN SUCH A WAY AS TO BRIDGE THE STREAM. (P104-106) IN SCOUTING FOR BEAR, THEY MADE THEIR WAY "UP ALONG THE RIVER FLAT" AND "FOLLOWED THE RIVER VALLEY FOR TEN MILES" WITHOUT IDENTIFYING THE RIVER. (P115) THE CHAPTERS OF THE BOOK FROM P181-323 CONCERN EXPERIENCES IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE CONTINENTAL U.S.

**** REFN 05036 925

KEYW

GENERAL, GLACIER, RIVER, DIMENSION

ABST

THE DOCUMENT, "THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND ALASKA," BY THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM, DESCRIBES THE AREA FOR THE

PURPOSE OF THE TOURIST. IT IS INDICATED THAT, "THE GREAT TAKU GLACIER, NEAR SKAGWAY, CONTAINS MORE ICE THAN ALL OF THE GLACIERS OF EUROPE COMBINED. HUIR, BERING, AND DAVIDSON ARE CELEBRATED ICE RIVERS. MALASPINA, WEST OF THE PORT OF YAKUTAY, IS THE LARGEST GLACIER ON EARTH." ONE OF MOUNTAIN MCKINLEY'S GLACIERS IS 39 MILES LONG. (P33) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1925.

- **** REFN 05049
KEYW NONE
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "AS FAR AS YOU'LL TAKE ME," BY LORNA WHISHAM, PUBLISHED IN 1956 CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05032 960
KEYW GENERAL, NONE
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "FROM ALASKA TO CAPE THORN," BY ERNST WIESE TELLS OF A JOURNEY TAKEN BY ERNST WIESE AND HIS PHOTOGRAPHER COMPANION, MARIANNE THAT FROM NEW YORK TO FAIRBANKS, AND FROM THERE SOUTH TO CAPE HORN. THEY SPEND ONLY A FEW DAYS IN ALASKA, DRIVING THE ALASKA HIGHWAY AND THEN STOPPING IN FAIRBANKS. NO INFORMATION IS GIVEN ABOUT ALASKAN WATER BODIES OR WATERSHED AREAS. THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1960.
- **** REFN 05060 881908
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST AUTHOR DESCRIBES IN FIRST PERSON A TRIP MADE BY HR AND MRS. HERRING FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SEATTLE, FROM SEATTLE, TRAVELING ON THE STEAMER "SPOKANE", THROUGH SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THE RECORDED DESCRIPTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS IN GENERAL TERMS OF METLAKATLA, KETCHIKAN, KOOTZANADOO, KILLISNOA, SITKA, FUNTER'S BAY, SKAGWAY, DOUGLAS ISLAND, TREADWELL, JUNEAU, WRANGELL, AND OLD KASANO. HE ALSO INCLUDED HISTORIC NOTES AND GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE ECONOMY OF EACH CITY. THIS TRIP WAS MADE IN JANUARY OF 1908. SALMON CANNERIES WERE LOCATED IN SEVERAL OF THESE TOWNS. IN KETCHIKAN A POWER PLANT PRODUCED ELECTRICITY PRODUCED BY A WATERFALL. (P14) FUNTER'S BAY IS REPUTED TO HAVE THE "LARGEST SALMON CANNERY IN THIS COUNTRY." IT PROCESSES 25,000 SALMON IN ONE DAY. (P24) THEY TOOK A TRAIN FROM SKAGWAY TO WHITE PASS WHERE THEY SAW THE "HEADWATER OF THE YUKON RIVER." (P31-32) THE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF THE TREADWELL MINE, DISCOVERED IN 1881, IS ABOUT \$2,000,000. (P37) JUNEAU AND HARRIS PROSPECTED ON SALMON CREEK AND LOCATED GOLD AT GOLD CREEK. (P39)
- **** REFN 05065 741966
LUPR 22 35 36 52
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST THIS BOOK, "ALASKA: THE GREAT LAND" GIVES A SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF ALASKA'S HISTORY FROM THE RUSSIAN DISCOVERY TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 1964. THE POLITICAL ARENA, AND THE VASTNESS OF ALASKA'S RESOURCES PERMEATE DOMES PLAYSTED WOOD'S SKETCH OF ALASKA'S HISTORY. THE GRANDEUR OF ALASKA'S GLACIERS, THE RICHNESS OF THE RIVERS, AND THE MOSQUITO PRODUCING ABILITY OF THE MUSKES ARE POINTS IN EVIDENCE OF THE GREATNESS OF ALASKA'S RESOURCES. (P159-166) WOOD MENTIONS THAT THE ALEAN HIGHWAY CUT THROUGH MUSKEGS AND GLACIAL DEBIES IN CROSSING MORE THAN 100 RIVERS AND STREAMS. (P142) WOOD NOTES THAT JOHN HUIR, MOVING BY BOAT, CANOE, DOG TEAM, AND A FOOT WENT TO UNALASKA AND ALL THE WAY NORTH TO POINT BARRON. (P83) THIS DOCUMENT IS ESSENTIALLY A THIRD OR FOURTH SOURCE DOCUMENTATION OF ALASKA'S HISTORY.
- **** REFN 05067 889
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05071 879912
LUPR 22 30 52 53
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER
ABST THIS BOOK, "THE WHITE MAN'S ALASKA" BY REV. S HALL YOUNG IS A SELF GLORIFICATION IN PROSE AND POETRY ABOUT REV. YOUNG AND HIS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEAGUE'S ADVENTURES IN BRINGING THE WORD OF GOD TO THE WHITE MEN OF ALASKA, I E THE MINERS. HISTORICAL FACTS ARE ALSO PRESENTED. THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN TO ACCOMPANY A PRESENTATION

OF SLIDES, MAKING THE PRESENTATION AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE. AT THE HEAD OF SKAGWAY THERE ARE "HUNDREDS OF WATERFALLS LEAPING SHEER FROM MOUNTAIN BREASTS" (P5,6) "CABINS ARE FOUND ALL OVER ALASKA'S LONELY CREEKS" (P19)

**** REEN 05073 879880

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL,MAP

ABST REVEREND S HALL YOUNG TELLS OF HIS EXPLORATORY TRAVELS WITH THE FAMOUS NATURALIST JOHN NUIR. THEY TRAVELLED ON TWO VOYAGES. THE FIRST FROM WRANGELL TO GLACIER BAY AND HAINES IN 1879. REVEREND HALL'S MISSION WAS TO "LOCATE AND VISIT TRIBES AND VILLAGES OF THLINGETS TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF WRAGNELL, TO TAKE THEIR CENSUS, REPORT UPON THEIR CONDITION WITH A VIEW TO ESTABLISHING CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS AMONG THEM." (P68) NUIR WAS TO STUDY THE FORESTS, MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS. THEY LEFT FT WRANGELL THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER AND RETURNED SIX WEEKS LATER. IN 1880 NUIR RETURNED TO ALASKA AND HE AND YOUNG TRAVELLED TO HOLKHAM BAY, GLACIER BAY AND THEN TO SITKA. BOTH TRIPS WERE MADE IN A KLAUSHU ETLAN (SIX FATHOM) RED CEDAR CANOE. INCLUDED IS A MAP SHOWING THE ROUTES OF THEIR VOYAGES.

**** REEN 05074 920939

KEYW GENERAL,PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,MINING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FISHING, COMMUNITY

ABST AS STATED BY FRANK DUFRESNE IN HIS BOOK NY WAY WAS NORTH THE MINERS IN FAIRBANKS USED HYDROLIC NOZZLES TO SHRED AWAY THE EARTH. ALSO A NOTE OF DOGSLEDING ON A FROZEN PORTION OF A SLOUGH IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA. A STREAMHEAD IN HOLE HARBOR ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND WAS FILLING WITH SALMON AND THE AUTHOR ALSO WAS ABLE TO DRIVE A SKIFF UP IT.

**** REFN 05077 790917

KEYW GENERAL,PHOTO,ROUTE,DREDGING,LAKE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,MAP,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THIS IS A DUAL VOLUME DOCUMENT OF A PHOTOGRAPHS ENTITLED, "A HISTORICAL SURVEY IN PICTURES"; PREPARED BY THE ALASKA DIVISIONS OF STATE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS. IT IS AN OVER-VIEW OF ALASKA HISTORY DONE TOTALLY BY PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTO OF A "FLOATING FISH TRAP", NEGATIVE NUMBER C-161; TAKEN IN 1917. PHOTO, NEG # C-157, OF A SALMON SEINER IN OPERATION. IT CAN'T BE TOLD FROM THE PHOTO WHETHER OR NOT ITS FRESH OR SALT WATER. THERE ARE MANY PHOTOS OF EVENTS ON THE DYEA TRAIL BUT NONE SHOW ANY WATER BODIES. THE PHOTOS ARE NUMBERED AS FOLLOWS C-47, C-48, C-49, C-45, C-40, C-39, C-43, C-44 AND C-42. PHOTO NUMBERED NEGATIVE 92 SHOWS A HUGE MINING DREDGE ON AN UNIDENTIFIABLE WATER BODY. PHOTO NUMBER C-131 IS OF A LAKE WITH A BOAT PULLED UP ON THE SHORE WITH A TENT SET UP. ALSO MT WRANGELL IS IN THE BACKGROUND. THE PRECEEDING INFORMATION WAS IN VOLUME ONE, THE FOLLOWING IS FROM VOLUME TWO, WHICH IS SUFFIX NUMBER 2. PHOTO C-56 IS AN ENGRAVING OF 4 ALEUTS IN 2 BIDARKAS FROM SARICHEV, CIRCA 1790. 2 OF THE MEN ARE FLINGING SPEARS. ONE OF THE BOATS IS A 3-HOLE AND THE OTHER IS A 1-HOLE. PHOTO C-51 SHOWS 2 BIRCH BARK CANOES WITH ISAAC JOHNSON AND 2 BOYS ON A RIVER "SOMEWHERE IN THE YUKON DRAINAGE". THEY ARE PADDLING ON THE RIVER WITH A BRUSHY SLOPE IN THE BACKGROUND. PHOTO C-99 SHOWS THE FIRST OUTFIT LEAVING OVER THE CHITINA CUTOFF ROAD. TAKEN FROM ALASKAN-YUKON MAGAZINE. THE PARTY CONSISTS OF WALKERS AND A ONE-HORSE SLEIGH WITH SEVERAL RIDERS. PHOTOS OF MAPS ARE THE LAST SECTION OF VOLUME 2. THESE ARE TAKEN FROM DOCUMENTS AND WOULD BE RESEARCHED DIRECTLY. ABSTRACTING FROM THE PHOTOS IS NOT FEASIBLE BECAUSE OF THE SIZE REDUCTION. MOST ARE EARLY EXPLORERS' FINDINGS. (C-185, C-188, C-186, C-184, C-223, C-192, C-189, C-190, C-191, C-197, C-198, C-193, C-194, C-195, C-196, C-199, C-200, C-201, C-202, C-203, C-204, C-205, C-206, C-207, C-208, C-209, C-210, C-211, C-212, C-213, C-214, C-215, C-216, C-217, C-218) MAP C-187 IS INCLUDED.

**** REFN 05083 971

LUPR 80

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,PHOTO

ABST DOCUMENT ENTITLED "ALASKA" AUTHORED BY R REYNOLDS AND PUBLISHED IN 1971. THE BOOK IS PRIMARILY COMPOSED OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF VARIOUS LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT ALASKA. A SHORT EXPLANATORY CAPTION ACCOMPANIES EACH PHOTOGRAPH. THE TEXT FOUND ON PAGES 14-27 WAS WRITTEN BY FR MORRIS S J IN WHICH HE DISCUSSES VARIOUS ASPECTS OF ALASKA INCLUDING THE HISTORY, THE NATIVES, COMMUNITIES, GOLD AND OIL DEVELOPMENTS AND SEVERAL OTHER TOPICS. MUCH OF THE TEXT DESCRIBES IN PICTURESQUE TERMS GENERAL WELL-KNOWN INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4562

**** REFN 05084 896
 KEYW NONE
 ABST AS IT PRESENTLY STANDS, WINTER AND POND'S "CATALOGUE OF ALASKA VIEWS" IS OF NO USE, AS ALL IT DOES IS PROVIDE A SEQUENCE FOR ORDERING CERTAIN COPIED PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALASKA. THE STATE LIBRARY IS IN THE PROCESS OF ACQUIRING A COLLECTION OF SUCH PHOTOGRAPHS. AS SUCH WITHOUT THE PHOTOS THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES NO PERTINENT INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT.

**** REFN 05087 891
 LUPR 60 53 34 13
 KEYW GENERAL, MAP, EXPEDITION
 ABST ON THIS ARTICLE JOHN BONNER RECOUNTS HIGHLIGHTS OF EXPLORATION OF ALASKA DONE IN 1891 AND THE YEARS JUST PRECEDING. LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA STARTED HIS "WALK" IN JUNEAU STRIKING A CONFLUENT OF THE YUKON TO FORT SELKIRK IN CANADA THEN ACROSS TO THE COPPER RIVER. MAGRATH PARTY AND TURNER'S U. S. COAST AND GRODEKI PARTY ARE MENTIONED. MR. GLAVE STARTED AT CHILKOOT WITH FOUR HORSES AND EXPLORED THE LAND BEHIND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. A MAP SHOWS MR. GLAVES ROUTE BUT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO DECIPHER. IT APPEARS VERY LITTLE WAS WITHIN ALASKA. SCHWATKA'S ROUTE IS PARTIALLY SHOWN ON ATTACHED MAP.

**** REFN 05092 919921
 LUPR 80
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, FISHING
 ABST THE ALASKA BUREAU OF PUBLICITY'S "MONTHLY BULLETIN" SERVED AS A GENERAL NEWSLETTER FOR ALASKA FOR 1919-1921. THE MONTHLY BULLETIN ALSO SERVED AS A BRIEF PROGRESS REPORT ON ALASKA'S INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS GOLD MINING, AGRICULTURE, AND FISHING. REPORTS ON THE INFUX OF NEW ALASKANS ARE ALSO GIVEN IN EACH BULLETIN. IN THE VOL. 1, NO 5 ISSUE THE MONTHLY BULLETIN LIST THE MAPPED MINERAL RESOURCE AREAS OF ALASKA, AS FOLLOWS. (ONLY THOSE REFERENCED BY A WATER BODY ARE INCLUDED) CHILKAT RIVER--GOLD PLACER, COPPER RIVER--COPPER, NIZINA RIVER--COPPER, MATANUSKA RIVER--PLACER GOLD, COAL, YENTNA RIVER--PLACER GOLD, SUSITNA RIVER--COAL, CHITINA RIVER--LODE AND PLACER GOLD, COPPER, UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER--LODE AND PLACER GOLD, AND THE KOBUK RIVER--PLACER GOLD, COPPER. VOL. 2, NUMBER 7 OF THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" LISTED THE AREAS THAT COMMERCIAL FISHING WAS PROHIBITED WITHIN A DESIGNATED AREA OF THE MOUTH, AS A RESULT OF A FISHERIES HEARINGS IN 1920. THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS: CHILKAT, CHILKOOT, COPPER, KARLUK, UGASHIK, KUSKOKWIM, AND THE YUKON RIVERS, AND ANON, HETTA, SOCKEYE, AND NAHA CREEKS (VOL 2 #7). DREDGING OPERATIONS WERE ACTIVE OR PLANNED FOR THE PLACER MINING OPERATIONS AT: THE UPPER TRIBUTARIES OF THE INNOKO AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, FAIRBANKS CREEK, OTTER CREEK, CANDLE CREEK, YANKEE CREEK AND GANES CREEK (VOL 2, NO 7). THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES HAD NO PERTINENT INFORMATION: VOLUME 1 NO 1, 6, 7 AND NO 8, AND VOLUME 2 NO 4, 5, 8 AND NO 9, AND VOLUME 3, NO 2.

**** REFN 05093 867917
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT "PROGRESS OF ALASKA SINCE PURCHASE: HOW ITS INDUSTRIES BEGAN", OUTLINES IN 11 PAGES THE MONETARY PROGRESS OF GOLD MINING, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, MARITIME FISHERIES, FURS, COMMERCE AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS. REFERENCE TO WATER BODIES OCCURRED UNDER GOLD MINING AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. THE YUKON RIVER WAS BROUGHT TO LIFE AS A GREAT ARTERY BY THE GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES. (P3) BEFORE THE KLONDIKE AND NONE DISCOVERIES MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING THE FORTYHILE, CIRCLE AND OTHER YUKON DISTRICTS. (P3) GOLD WERE MADE ON THE FOLLOWING WATERBODIES (WITH DATE IN PARENTHESIS): STIKINE RIVER (1863), TAKU RIVER (1867), YUKON (1890), BIG SALMON RIVER (1881), FORTYHILE (1886 AND 1887), STEWART RIVER (1886), DAVIES CREEK (1888), POKER CREEK (1889), WALKER FORK (1889), MILLER CREEK (1892), BIRCH CREEK (1894 APPROX), HASTODDN RIVER (1894 APPROX), HARRISON RIVER (1894 APX), EAGLE RIVER (1894 APX), PORCUPINE RIVER (1894 APX) AND TANANA RIVER (1903). (P3, 4, 5) IN 1917 THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEADS IN THE SUSITNA-MATANUSKA DISTRICT WAS OVER 700, THE FARMERS OF WHICH SOLD 900 TONS OF POTATOES TO THE GOVERNMENT IN 1916. (P6)

**** REFN 05101
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

- **** REFN 05106 914
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, DREDGING
 ABST AUTHOR A J STONE, WROTE THIS PAMPHLET IN 1914 TO PROMOTE USING SAW TOOTH MOUNTAIN STREAMS FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, PRIMARILY FOR DRIVING MINING MACHINERY. HE EXTOLLS THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA AND THE IMPORTANCE OF POWER. "AND IN THE VALLEYS OF SUCH STREAMS AS SOLOWON, CASADEPAGA, NIUKLUK, KOUGAROCK, DAHL CREEK, AMERICAN RIVER, BLUE STONE, TISHOU RIVER, FEATHER RIVER, SINROCK AND STEWART AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES ARE FULLY 50,000 ACRES OF GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL, OR APPROXIMATELY 1,200,000,000 YDS. (P62) SINGLE CLAIMS HAVE PRODUCED \$2,000,000 EACH ON THESE STREAMS. DREDGES IN THE YUKON (ALASKA AND CANADA) IN 1912, HANDED IN 172 DAYS 5,157,280 CU YDS AND RECOVERED GOLD \$3,346,027 OR \$418,253 PER DREDGE. FOUR DREDGES ON THE YUKON, THREE WHICH OPERATE 16 CU FT BUCKETS, REQUIRE 1170 HP EACH TO OPERATE. (P60)
- **** REFN 05113 920945
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, MINING
 ABST THIS U S DOCUMENT REPORTS THE FINDINGS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES WHILE ON AN OFFICIAL TRIP IN 1945 TO ALASKA, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS TO INVESTIGATE QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS, HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS AND MEETINGS ON VARIOUS ISSUES, AND TO UNDERSTAND FIRST-HAND THE UNIQUENESS OF ALASKA. IMPORTANT GOLD MINING DISTRICTS IN ALASKA WERE IDENTIFIED: JUNEAU AREA, WILLOW CREEK DISTRICT, IDITAROD REGION AND THE KOYUKUK, KUSKOKWIM, AND FORTYHILE DISTRICTS. (P13) FOUR AREAS CONTAINING SUBSTANTIAL ACREAGES OF DESIRABLE FARM LANDS WERE IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS: 1) SOUTHWEST SECTION OF THE KENAI PENINSULA, NEAR HOME AND KENAI; 2) THE KATANUSKA-SUSITNA VALLEYS; 3) THE TANANA VALLEY NEAR FAIRBANKS, AND 4) AN AREA IN THE FORTYHILE DISTRICT 200 MILES EAST OF FAIRBANKS. (P10)
- **** REFN 05114 890967
 KEYW TRAFFIC, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, MAP, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT,
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT, "TRANSPORTATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA" IS THE RESULT OF A STUDY MADE BY THE TRANSPORTATION TASK FORCE WHICH IS COMPRISED FEDERAL AND STATE BUREAUCRATS. THIS STUDY, PUBLISHED IN 1967 WAS INITIATED TO PROVIDE POLICY FORMULATION FOR ALASKA IN THE TRANSPORT AREA POINTED TOWARD ACCELERATING AND RATIONALIZING ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. INLAND WATERWAYS RECEIVED ONLY A CURSORY LOOK WHILE MARITIME, AVIATION, RAILROAD, PIPELINE AND ESPECIALLY ROAD MODES OF TRAVEL WERE ANALYZED AND SUPPORTED IN MORE DETAIL. THIS BENT IN ANALYSIS IS SUMMED UP BY QUOTING: "USE OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION WILL NOT EXPAND GREATLY UNTIL IT IS TIED TO ROAD OR RAIL TRANSPORTATION." (P59) HOWEVER THE DOCUMENT DID PROVIDE NAVIGABILITY STATUS REPORTS ON 15 MAJOR RIVERS. (P101) THE ATTACHED MAP PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF NAVIGABILITY ON THESE RIVERS. THERE ARE MORE THAN 7 MILLION ACRES OF LAKES IN ALASKA. (P100) NATIVES, PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE STAMPEDERS IN THE 1890'S, TRAVELLED BY FOOT OR USED THE WATERWAYS, INCLUDING COUNTLESS LAKES, THE INTERIOR RIVERS, AND THEIR COMPLEX ESTUARINE SYSTEMS, AND THE COASTAL WATERS. (P83) HOWEVER TRAVEL BY WATERWAY WAS UNRELIABLE DUE TO 1) SHOALED RIVER MOUTHS AND BEACHES AND 2) FREEZEUP OF MOST RIVERS FOR 4-6 MONTHS PER YEAR. ICE CONDITIONS AND COASTLINES DEVOID OF NATURALLY PROTECTED, ADEQUATELY DEEP HARBOR CONFIGURATIONS REDUCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE WATERWAYS. (P109, 134) NATIVE ALASKANS IN BUSH COMMUNITIES ARE ADDITIONALLY HAMPERED IN THEIR FLOAT PLANE TRAVEL AS RIVERS AND LAKES CAN NOT BE USED DURING SPRING BREAKUP AND FALL FREEZEUP. (P86) THE STUDY CALLS FOR THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND THE COAST GUARD TO EXAMINE THE ECONOMY OF ICEBREAKING ON THE MAJOR RIVER SYSTEMS. (P10)
- **** REFN 05124 A 942945
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 35
 KEYW GENERAL, BREAKUP, ICE, ROUTE, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, SPRING, FREEZEUP
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT DEALS WITH ICE FORMATION ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, WHICH EXTENDS FROM DAWSON CITY, B C TO FAIRBANKS, ALASKA. 300 MI OF THE TOTAL 1,520 MI ARE IN ALASKA. THIS DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE JANUARY-FEBRUARY-MARCH 1945 ISSUE OF "PUBLIC ROADS", PAGES 55-82. MUCH OF THE INFORMATION REFERS GENERALLY TO STREAMS, RIVERS, DRAINAGE DITCHES AND CULVERTS ALONG THE ALASKA HIGHWAY BUT DOES NOT INDICATE IF IT IS ALONG THE ALASKA OR CANADA PORTION OF THE ROAD. THE HIGHWAY WAS BUILT FROM MARCH 1942 TO NOVEMBER 1943. STREAMS WERE BRIDGED WITH TEMPORARY TIMBER TRESTLES THAT WERE NOT EXPECTED TO WITHSTAND SPRING BREAKUP. MOST

PERMANENT BRIDGES WERE CONSTRUCTED IN 1943. (P55) IN 1942-43 ICE FILLED THE DITCHES AND CULVERTS AND FORMED ON THE ROAD SURFACE. CROSSING LARGE RIVERS WERE PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE. IN CONSTRUCTING THE FINAL HIGHWAY IN 1943 THE HIGHWAY WAS RELOCATED AROUND A NUMBER OF PLACES WHERE ICING HAD OCCURRED AND IN OTHER AREAS WATER FLOW LIKELY TO CAUSE ICING WAS DIVERTED FROM THE ROADWAY. (P56) IN STREAMS WITH BROAD SURFACES THICK ICE FORMS BY DOWNWARD FREEZING AND DOES NOT BUILD UP GREATLY ON THE SURFACE FIRST FROZEN. THIS ICE GOES OUT ON A WILD CHARGE DURING SPRING BREAKUP. "NATURAL ICING", THAT DEVELOPES REGARDLESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION, OCCURS IN GLACIAL RIVERS, IN CREEKS AND STREAMS ON ALLUVIAL FANS, WHERE THE NATURE OF THE CHANNEL AFFORDS LITTLE PROTECTION FROM FREEZING. ICING IS ALWAYS WORSE IN A WIDE, SHALLOW, GRAVELLY CHANNEL WITH A STEEP GRADIENT THAN IN A DEEP, NARROW, LOW-VELOCITY STREAM HAVING A HEAVY OVERHANGING GROWTH OF VEGETATION ALONG THE BANKS. (P60) ONE OF THE POSSIBLE SOURCES OF WATER WHICH CAUSES ICING IS SURFACE WATERS IN RIVERS, CREEKS AND SMALL STREAMS. ICING ON LARGER STREAMS WAS COPEL WITH BY PLACING THE SUPERSTRUCTURES ABOVE THE LEVEL OF ALL POSSIBLE ICE FORMATION. (P59-60) "ARTIFICIAL ICING", CAUSED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD, OCCURS AT SEEPS AND SPRINGS INTERCEPTED BY HIGHWAY EXCAVATION AND AT CROSSINGS OF SMALL STREAMS WHERE ADDITIONAL EXPOSURE WAS CAUSED BY CONSTRUCTION. (P60) IN A STUDY OF ICING CONDITIONS ALONG THE ALASKA HIGHWAY DURING THE WINTER OF 1943-44 THE FLOW OF WATER TO POINTS OF ICING SOMETIMES COME FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE 6% COME FROM CREEKS, 54% COME FROM SMALL STREAMS OR BRANCHES, 14% COME FROM SPRINGS AND 44% COME FROM SEEPAGE. (P61-62)

**** REFN 05124 A 942945

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, BREAKUP, ICE, ROUTE, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, SPRING, FREEZEUP

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STOR 1603

LUPR 35

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ABST STREAMS 1 TO 4 FT WIDE AND 3 TO 12 IN DEEP AND SEEPS ARE THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF WATER CAUSING MAJOR ICING. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT WOODEN CULVERTS MIGHT HAVE LESS TENDENCY THAN METAL TO CAUSE FREEZING IN THE WINTER. (P62) ON A 3-MILE SECTION OF THE HIGHWAY WEST OF TANACROSS THE ROAD CROSSES SEVERAL HILES OF FLAT SWAMPY GROUND. THE SWAMP IS CROSSED ON A GRAVEL FILL ABOUT 3 FT DEEP WITH NUMEROUS CROSS CULVERTS. DURING THE WINTER OF 1943-44 THE CULVERTS FROZE AND FLOODING DEVELOPED AND THEN FROZE, ICE FORMING AROUND VEGETATION. CONTINUED

FLOW OF WATER UNDER THE ICE DEVELOPED HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE WHICH LIFTED MASSES OF VEGETATION AS MUCH AS SEVERAL FEET, PRODUCING A SERIES OF SMALL HUMMOCKS. OPENING THE CULVERTS STOPPED THE ICE FROM INVADING THE ROAD SURFACE. (P63-66) PHOTOGRAPH "B" DEPICTS THE AREA WEST OF TANACROSS WHERE A "FROST DAM" FORMED AT THE ROADWAY. WATER IS VISIBLE ON THE SURFACE. (P67) VARIOUS METHODS USED TO PREVENT OR ALLEVIATE ICING WERE DISCUSSED. DRAINAGE DITCHES SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED DEEP AND NARROW AS POSSIBLE. (P69) CULVERTS FOR CROSS DRAINAGE SHOULD BE PLACED AT FREQUENT INTERVALS. PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS AN OUTLET OF A CULVERT THAT IS COMPLETELY FILLED WITH ICE. (P70) IN A WIDE STREAM BED WITH SHALLOW FLOW THE FORMATION OF ICE IS APT TO DIVERT THE WATER FLOW IN NEW DIRECTIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT DIKES BE USED TO DIRECT THE FLOW WITHIN CERTAIN CHANNELS. (P70) 3 GENERAL MAINTENANCE TECHNIQUES WERE USED ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY DURING THE WINTER OF 1943-44. (1) HEATING THE FLOWING WATER BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS TO PREVENT FREEZING. (2) PERIODIC REMOVAL OF ICE FORMED AND (3) CARRYING THE FLOW IN CHANNELS IN THE ICE. (P71-72) BECAUSE THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT BRIDGES WERE BUILT AS PART OF THE HIGHWAY IT IS ASSUMED THAT LAND TRANSPORT WAS UTILIZED.

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 STDR 1603
 LUPR 35
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**** REFN 05151 898923
 KEYN GENERAL, RIVER
 ABST "HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ALASKA WITH BRIEF OUTLINE OF RESOURCES AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT", ISSUED BY THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN 1923 DISCUSSES THE DISCOVERY, EARLY SETTLEMENTS, PURCHASE OF ALASKA AND THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS WAS THE WORK OF U S G S WHICH WAS BEGAN IN A SYSTEMATIC MANNER IN 1898. DR ALFRED BROOKS WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF THIS WORK. THE 1ST YEARS EXPLORATIONS WERE CONDUCTED ON THE KUSKOKWIM, SUSITNA, TANANA, MATANUSKA, AND COPPER RIVERS. (P11 THE KANTISHNA, HYDER AND WILLOW CREEK DISTRICTS NOW LOOM LARGE ON THE GOLD MINING HORIZON. (P18)

**** REFN 05157 870
 KEYN GENERAL
 ABST WILLIAM H DALL'S BOOK, ALASKA AND ITS RESOURCES, PART I DESCRIBES HIS EXPERIENCES AS DIRECTOR OF THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION 1865-1868. IN THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1866-1867 A GROUP OF U S AND RUSSIANS WINTERED AT NULATO AND UPON SPRING BREAKUP THEY PROCEEDED UP THE YUKON TO FORT YUKON. UPON THEIR RETURN TO THE COAST IN THE FALL THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA FROM THE RUSSIANS WAS LEARNED AND THE RUSSIANS MADE PREPARATIONS TO REMOVE ALL THEIR EQUIPMENT OVER THE NEXT YEAR. WILLIAM H DALL SPENT THE WINTER OF 1867-68 IN EXPLORING, GATHERING BIRD SPECIMENS, SKINS AND TRADE IN AND NEAR NULATO. PART II OF THE BOOK HAS CHAPTERS ON THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, RESOURCES CLIMATE, AND PEOPLE OF ALASKA. THE KNICK OF FIRE

RIVER FALLS INTO TURNAGAIN ARM FROM THE NORTHEAST. IT WAS EXAMINED BY COOK AND VANCOUVER. IT IS ONLY NAVIGABLE FOR 12 MILES WHEN IT BECOMES WIDE AND SHALLOW. THE RUSSIANS ARE SAID TO HAVE ASCENDED IT IN SKIN BOATS TO A LAKE CALLED PLAVEJNO. WHENCE BY PORTAGE AND RIVER TRAVEL THE COPPER RIVER MAY BE REACHED. KNOWLEDGE OF IT IS SLIGHT, AND IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE LESS THAN 100 MI LONG. (P272) THIS IS THE KNIK ARM OF COOK INLET AND NOT THE KNIK RIVER.

- **** REFN 05166 962
LUPR 31
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST THIS DOCUMENT WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1962. IT WAS WRITTEN BY MICHAEL MACGOWEN ABOUT HIS WANDERINGS AND ADVENTURES ON HIS WAY TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD-RUSH FROM IRELAND. MACGOWEN'S SON-IN-LAW RECORDED HIS TALES WHICH WERE EVENTUALLY PUBLISHED IN IRISH AND THEN TRANSLATED TO ENGLISH.
- **** REFN 05172 919
LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST W.B. STEPHENSON WRITES OF ALASKA, CALLING IT "THE LAND OF TOMORROW". IN THIS 1919 DOCUMENT, HE VERY PICTURESQUELY DESCRIBES THE BEAUTIES AND UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKA, NOTING SUCH WONDERS AS ALASKA'S MOUNTAINS AND VOLCANOES; ITS SALMON CANNERIES; ITS FLORA AND FAUNA; AND OF COURSE ITS PEOPLE.
- **** REFN 05176 900908
LUPR 30 60 53 41 22
KEYW GENERAL
ABST JUDGE JAMES WICKERSHAM WAS U S DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL DIVISION OF ALASKA FROM 1900 TO 1908. FROM 1901 TO 1902 HE ALSO AIDED IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE JUDGE NOYES SCANDAL AT NOME. ORIGINALLY, HE MADE HIS HOME AT EAGLE AND HELD COURT DAYS AT CIRCLE AND RAMPART. LATER, HE MOVED THE COURT AND HIS HOME TO FAIRBANKS. HE WAS A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS FROM ALASKA FOR 14 YRS AS WELL AS THE EDITOR OF "ALASKA LAW REPORTS." (7 VOLS) AND AUTHOR OF "A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ALASKAN LITERATURE." HE WROTE "OLD YUKON: TALES-TRAILS-AND TRIALS" IN 1938. THE BOOK IS PRINCIPALLY AUTOBIOGRAPHICALLY, RECOUNTING HIS EXPERIENCES ON HIS TRAVELS AND IN COURT. HE DREW FROM VARIOUS SOURCES: HIS PERSONAL JOURNAL, TALES CIRCULATED AROUND THE CAMPFIRE AND NEWSPAPERS. HE PRINTED IN FULL VARIOUS FIRST EDITIONS OF NEWSPAPERS SUCH AS "THE FAIRBANKS MINER, VOL 1, NO 1, MAY 1903." IN "OLD YUKON," WICKERSHAM FOCUSES ON THE YUKON WINTER TRAIL AND HIS COURT DAYS ON THE RIVER; THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS SUCH TELEGRAPH AND NEWSPAPER, STAMPEDED INTO FAIRBANKS, JUDGE NOYES AND THE NOME SCANDALS, HIS MT MCKINLEY EXPEDITION OF 1903 AND THE VALDEZ TRAIL WHEN WICKERSHAM ARRIVED AT EAGLE IN 1900 "THERE WAS NOT A MILE OF PUBLIC WAGON ROAD OR TRAIL" IN THE ENTIRE 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
- **** REFN 05179 898906
LUPR 53 35 60 34
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST HERBERT HELLER GATHERED FIRST-HAND, HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED ACCOUNTS BY PIONEERS OF ALASKA IN LATE 1800'S. THEY ARE PRESENTED ACCORDING TO SEVERAL DIFFERENT PEOPLE, INCLUDING HERBERT HELLER, LYNN SMITH, D A MURPHY, HENRY DAVIS, JIM BENDER, FRANK BUTEAU, GORDON C BETTLES, AND JOHN A CLARK. IN 1898, CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE'S EXTRA KLONDIKE EDITION PUBLISHED "APPROXIMATE DISTANCES TO DAWSON VIA ST. MICHAEL'S AND THE YUKON RIVER BY THE WATER ROUTE, VIA DYEA AND CHILKOOT PASS, VIA STIKEN RIVER, PLUS DISTANCES OF THE YUKON." (P26) IN WINTER OF 1901, LYNN SMITH AND THE MAIL MAN BENNETT TRAVELED BY DOGSLED FROM FAIRBANKS TO VALDEZ ALONG TANANA RIVER TO DELTA RIVER, ALONG THAT TO SUMMIT LAKE, THEN CROSS COUNTRY TO GOKONA (GULKANA OR GAKONA) THEN DOWN COPPER RIVER TO COPPER CENTER, THEN OVER TO VALDEZ. THIS WAS THE OLD EAGLE-VALDEZ TRAIL. (P158-159) IN 1904-1905 A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD WAS BUILT FROM FAIRBANKS TO GOLDSTREAM FOR MINING PURPOSES. (P189) SAM CLARK WAS WITH THE FIRST PARTY THAT WENT OVERLAND FROM FORT YUKON TO HEADWATERS OF KUYUKUK IN 1900. (P190) 6 MEN, JOHN CLARK, SAM CLARK, FRANK BLACK, FRED CROUCH, HENRY GROTHE, AND E E CORECCO, TRAVELED BY FOOT AND BICYCLE FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS SPRING 1906 ON THE VALDEZ TRAIL. TRAIL VERY CROWDED, EVERY ROADHOUSE OVERFLOWING. TRAVELERS ALONG THE TRAIL WERE ON FOOT, ON DOGSLED, ON PACK TRAIN, IN COACH, ON BICYCLE AND MULE TRAIN.

(P188-222) THIS VOLUME REFERS TO ANOTHER RIVER: "THE EXPLORER" (STEAMER) "HAD BEEN BUILT FOR LIEUTENANT STONEY TO EXPLORE THE STONEY RIVER IN THE ARCTIC, BUT WHEN THAT EXPEDITION FOUND THEY COULD NOT GO BUT A FEW MILES UP THE ARCTIC RIVER ON ACCOUNT OF THE CANYONS AND FALLS." (P12) THIS BOOK'S DESCRIPTION OF THE STONEY RIVER DOES NOT APPEAR TO REFER TO ORTH'S "STONY RIVER", SO IT IS ASSURED THAT STONEY RIVER REFERS TO SOME OTHER STREAM, PROBABLY FURTHER NORTH, THAN ORTH'S STONEY RIVER IN THE KUSKOKWIM DRAINAGE.

- **** REFN 05189 974
 LUPR 12 20 30 40 50
 KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPRT, AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF.
 ABST THE STATES" RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR LANDS WITHDRAWN UNDER SECTION 17 (D) (2) OF THE ALASKA NATIVE LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT, JULY 22, 1974. IT INCLUDES GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT EACH D2 PROPOSAL AND THEN SPECIFIC COMMENTS RELATING TO INCORRECT, OR INSUFFICIENT BRASED INFORMATION IN THE REPORTS. STATE ASKS IF RESTRICTED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES WILL BE ENFORCED IN PROPOSED CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT ON WINTER TRAIL BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND KIVALLINA. (P40) "COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE AVAILABLE FOR SEWARD IS ALREADY PROFITABLE. (P26). "THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND TRAPPING IN THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK). MOST OPERATIONS ARE BASED IN MINCHUMINA, KANTISHNA AND TELIOA" (P117) WHAT USED TO BE THE LIGNITE-STAMPEDE PIONEER ACCESS ROAD IS NOW A STATE HIGHWAY. (P127) "CURRENT USE THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS OF THE STAMPEDE AND KANTISHNA AREAS FOR MOOSE AND GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTING IS HEAVY" (P130) "BASED ON DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA APPROXIMATELY 944,640 ACRES OF LAND IN THE NORTHERN WRANGELL MUST BE CONSIDERED AS HAVING HIGH MINERAL POTENTIAL." (P151) "IN A REPORT ISSUED IN JUNE OF 1973 THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS BUREAU OF MINES DESCRIBES A MINERALIZED ZONE WHICH LIES ALMOST COMPLETELY WITHIN THE (YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS) PROPOSAL AREA. THIS REPORT STATES THAT THERE IS A POTENTIAL MINERAL VALUE OF \$672,500,000 FOR THIS AREA." (P162) "REINDEER HERDING HAS BEEN AN ACTIVITY ON THE (SEWARD) PENINSULA FOR NEARLY 75 YEARS." (P173). THERE IS A NATIONAL REGISTRY SITE ON FLAXMAN ISLAND AT LEFFINGWELL CAMP (P183) THERE ARE TRACTOR TRAILS ALONG THE COAST OF THE ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE AND AN IMPROVED LANDING FIELD AT BEAUFORT LAGOON. (P186) "BY THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MINERAL POTENTIAL 25 PERCENT OF THE AREA OF THE CURRENT PROPOSED (ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE) IS EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH IN PETROLEUM POTENTIAL AND THE TOTAL AREA IS CONSIDERED FAVORABLE TO HIGH FOR HARD MINERAL POTENTIAL" (P190)
- **** REFN 05190
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 05210 970971
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK ALONG THE PROPOSED TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE ROUTE" WRITTEN IN 1971 BY JOHN P COOK DISCUSSES THE SURVEY WORK AND EXCAVATIONS MADE PREVIOUS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PIPELINE. THE AREA EXAMINED BY DR. J P COOK AND W B WORKMAN IN 1970 ENCOMPASSED ABOUT 400 MILES OF NORTHERN ALASKA. (P4) THE 189 SITES DISCOVERED SO FAR WERE SPREAD FROM LIVENGOOD TO PRUDHOE BAY, THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PIPELINE SURVEYED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA IN 1970. (P5)
- **** REFN 05216 907
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "JOHN ENGSTROM, THE LAST FRONTIERSMAN", WRITTEN BY HIS BROTHER, EMIL ENGSTROM, RECOUNTS THE ADVENTURES EXPERIENCED BY THE TWO MEN DURING THE WINTER OF 1907. THEY, LIKE SO MANY OTHERS, SOUGHT THE RICH GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE AREA.
- **** REFN 05219 942
 KEYW NONE
 ABST L J PALMER WROTE "MAJOR VEGETATIVE TYPES OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA" FOR THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN 1942. THERE IS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION FOR THIS STUDY.
- **** REFN 05222 725960

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4568

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST THIS BOOK "INTERPRETING THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST" IS ESSENTIALLY A GUIDE BOOK PUT OUT BY THE FOREST SERVICE. LANDMARKS, VEGETATION, CULTURAL AND NATURAL HISTORY, WILDLIFE, AND THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE TOWNS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA ARE POINTED OUT AS THE TRAVELER HEAVES THE "INSIDE PASSAGE" NORTHWARD ON THE ALASKA MARINE HIGHWAY.

**** REFN 05227 974

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, TIDE, RECREATION

ABST MARGARET PIGGOTT WROTE DISCOVER SOUTHEAST ALASKA WITH PACK AND PADDLE IN 1974. SHE SAYS TIDES CAN VARY AS MUCH AS 20 FT IN PARTS OF S E ALASKA. (P32) THERE ARE FOREST SERVICE CABINS AT NAHA RIVER, JORDAN LAKE, AND HECKMAN LAKE. (P254) SHE DESCRIBES MANY U S FOREST SERVICE TRAILS AND RECREATIONAL CABINS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHEAST AND INDICATES BOAT AND AIRPLANE USE OF WATERS WHERE RELEVANT.

**** REFN 05232

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05234 915917

LUPR 52 53

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY

ABST "SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA" WAS PUBLISHED BY THE ALASKA BUREAU OF PUBLICITY IN 1917 AND GIVES GENERAL INFORMATION ON THIS AREA. THE KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION HAS 2 MINES IN SW ALASKA WHICH PRODUCED MORE THAN HALF THE ENTIRE MINERAL OUTPUT FOR THE WHOLE TERRITORY IN 1916. THE AVERAGE ORE CONTAINS ABOUT 50 PER CENT COPPER AND 18 OUNCES OF SILVER PER TON. (P7) IN THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA ABOUT 15 MINES ARE IN OPERATION. IN 1916 TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR THIS AREA WAS ABOUT \$3,000,000, AS COMPARED WITH \$1,340,000 IN 1915. (P7) MINES ARE ALSO IN OPERATION IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS: KENAI, KATANUSKA-SUSITNA, AND NIZINA. (P7)

**** REFN 05235

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05245 878899

STOR 1606

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, CANNERY, NO TRAFF

ABST J F MOSER, COMMANDER OF U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER THE ALBATROSS, REPORTS ON "SALMON AND SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA" IN THIS 1899 DOCUMENT. THE REPORT COVERS THE OPERATIONS OF THE STEAMER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898. A DISCUSSION OF THE EARLY CANNERIES WAS GIVEN, NOTING THE FIRST WERE BUILT AT Klawak AND OLD SITKA IN 1878. IN 1892 NEARLY ALL OF THE CANNERIES THAT HAD SPRUNG UP JOINED UNDER THE NAME OF ALASKA PACKING ASSOCIATION. LATER IT BECAME THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (P16-21) AN INCLUSIVE TABLE OF ALASKA'S CANNERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTION FIGURES FROM 1878-1897 IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT. (P51-60) A DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL OF THE CANNERIES IS ALSO INCLUDED. (P148-152) MOSER GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS CRAFTS EMPLOYED BY THE ALASKA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, AND THE KARLUK PACKING COMPANY. (P150-152)

**** REFN 05245 878899

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, CANNERY, NO TRAFF

ABST J F MOSER, COMMANDER OF U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER THE ALBATROSS, REPORTS ON "SALMON AND SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA" IN THIS 1899 DOCUMENT. THE REPORT COVERS THE OPERATIONS OF THE STEAMER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898. A DISCUSSION OF THE EARLY CANNERIES WAS GIVEN, NOTING THE FIRST WERE BUILT AT Klawak AND OLD SITKA IN 1878. IN 1892 NEARLY ALL OF THE CANNERIES THAT HAD SPRUNG UP JOINED UNDER THE NAME OF ALASKA PACKING

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**** REFN 05245 878899
 STOR 1609
 LUPR 51
 KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,NO TRAFF
 ABST J F NOSER, COMMANDER OF U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER THE ALBATROSS, REPORTS ON "SALMON AND SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA" IN THIS 1899 DOCUMENT. THE REPORT COVERS THE OPERATIONS OF THE STEAMER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,1898. A DISCUSSION OF THE EARLY CANNERIES WAS GIVEN,NOTING THE FIRST WERE BUILT AT KLAWAK AND OLD SITKA IN 1878. IN 1892 NEARLY ALL OF THE CANNERIES THAT HAD SPRUNG UP JOINED UNDER THE NAME OF ALASKA PACKING ASSOCIATION. LATER IT BECAME THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (P16-21) AN INCLUSIVE TABLE OF ALASKA'S CANNERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTION FIGURES FROM 1878-1897 IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT. (P51-60) A DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL OF THE CANNERIES IS ALSO INCLUDED. (P148-152) NOSER GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS CRAFTS EMPLOYED BY THE ALASKA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY AND THE KARLUK PACKING COMPANY. (P150-152)

**** REFN 05245 878899
 STOR 1610
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,NO TRAFF
 ABST J F NOSER, COMMANDER OF U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER THE ALBATROSS, REPORTS ON "SALMON AND SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA" IN THIS 1899 DOCUMENT. THE REPORT COVERS THE OPERATIONS OF THE STEAMER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,1898. A DISCUSSION OF THE EARLY CANNERIES WAS GIVEN,NOTING THE FIRST WERE BUILT AT KLAWAK AND OLD SITKA IN 1878. IN 1892 NEARLY ALL OF THE CANNERIES THAT HAD SPRUNG UP JOINED UNDER THE NAME OF ALASKA PACKING ASSOCIATION. LATER IT BECAME THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (P16-21) AN INCLUSIVE TABLE OF ALASKA'S CANNERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTION FIGURES FROM 1878-1897 IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT. (P51-60) A DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL OF THE CANNERIES IS ALSO INCLUDED. (P148-152) NOSER GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS CRAFTS EMPLOYED BY THE ALASKA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, AND THE KARLUK PACKING COMPANY. (P150-152)

**** REFN 05245 878899
 STOR 1611
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,NO TRAFF
 ABST J F NOSER, COMMANDER OF U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER THE ALBATROSS, REPORTS ON "SALMON AND SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA" IN THIS 1899 DOCUMENT. THE REPORT COVERS THE OPERATIONS OF THE STEAMER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,1898. A DISCUSSION OF THE EARLY CANNERIES WAS GIVEN,NOTING THE FIRST WERE BUILT AT KLAWAK AND OLD SITKA IN 1878. IN 1892 NEARLY ALL OF THE CANNERIES THAT HAD SPRUNG UP JOINED UNDER THE NAME OF ALASKA PACKING ASSOCIATION. LATER IT BECAME THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (P16-21) AN INCLUSIVE TABLE OF ALASKA'S CANNERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTION FIGURES FROM 1878-1897 IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT. (P51-60) A DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL OF THE CANNERIES IS ALSO INCLUDED. (P148-152) NOSER GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS CRAFTS EMPLOYED BY THE ALASKA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, AND THE KARLUK PACKING COMPANY. (P150-152)

**** REFN 05245 878899
 STOR 1612
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,NO TRAFF
 ABST J F NOSER, COMMANDER OF U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER THE ALBATROSS, REPORTS ON "SALMON AND SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA" IN THIS 1899 DOCUMENT. THE REPORT COVERS THE OPERATIONS OF THE STEAMER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,1898. A DISCUSSION OF THE EARLY CANNERIES WAS GIVEN,NOTING THE FIRST WERE BUILT AT KLAWAK AND OLD SITKA IN 1878. IN 1892 NEARLY ALL OF THE CANNERIES THAT HAD SPRUNG UP JOINED UNDER THE NAME OF ALASKA PACKING ASSOCIATION. LATER IT BECAME THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (P16-21) AN INCLUSIVE TABLE OF ALASKA'S

CANNERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTION FIGURES FROM 1878-1897 IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT. (P51-60) A DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL OF THE CANNERIES IS ALSO INCLUDED. (P148-152) MOSER GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS CRAFTS EMPLOYED BY THE ALASKA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, AND THE KARLUK PACKING COMPANY. (P150-152)

**** REFN 05250 948

STOR 1606

LUPR 43

KEYN GENERAL, EXPEDITION

ABST TED BANK, YOUNG AUTHOR OF "BIRTH PLACE OF THE WINDS", TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES AS A GRADUATE STUDENT ON A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE ALEUTIAN ISLAND IN 1948 TO COLLECT PLANTS AND SEARCH FOR MUMMY SITES.

**** REFN 05251 948952

LUPR 43

KEYN GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THEODORE P. BANK II AND HELPER TRAVELLED TO THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FROM ANN ARBOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN JUNE 1948, PRIMARILY TO CONDUCT RECONNAISSANCE IN AS MANY ISLANDS AS THEY COULD REACH. APPARENTLY HE WENT ON SEVERAL OTHER EXPEDITIONS TO THE ALEUTIANS BETWEEN 1948 AND 1952. (P79) IN JULY 1949 HE ASCENDED GREAT SITKIN IN ADAK WITH HIS WIFE. THEY TRAVELLED ON A GLACIER FLOWING DOWN FROM THE CRATER. (P85) ON GENERAL THE STREAM BANKS OF THE ALEUTIANS ARE COVERED WITH HIGH, GROWING FERNS AND GRASSES, RHODODENDRONS, STRETOPUS, ORCHIDS AND LOUSEWART. (P79)

**** REFN 05252 945

STOR 1606

LUPR 43 51

KEYN GENERAL, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, NO TRAFF

ABST D BRUCE AND A COURT PRESENT AN ESSAY DEALING WITH THE TREELESS NATURE OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, WITH DISCUSSIONS OF RELAVANT FACTORS AND TREE PLANTING EFFORTS. "MOST ALEUTIAN SOILS ARE WET YEAR-ROUND", WITH LAYERS OF VEGETATIVE MATERIAL, SPONGELIKE IN ITS WATER RETAINING POWER. (P420) THE FOREST ON AFOGNAK ISLAND HAS FURNISHED SEVERAL MILLION FEET OF LUMBER, USED FOR CONSTRUCTION IN THE ALEUTIANS. THE ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN "GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW" JULY 1945.

**** REFN 05254 891

LUPR 22 31 41 43

KEYN GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP, NO TRAFF

ABST G M DAWSON PRESENTS HIS NOTES CONCERNING THE GEOLOGY ON SOME OF THE COASTS AND ISLANDS OF THE BERING SEA AND VICINITY, IN THE BULLETIN OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. THESE NOTES WERE MADE DURING A CRUISE DURING SUMMER 1891. THE AUTHOR PRESENTS GENERAL INFORMATION FROM SEA BOUND OBSERVATIONS AND FROM OBSERVATION AND SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING BRIEF ONSHORE TRIPS. INFORMATION IS PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS: ALEUTIAN ISLANDS (INCLUDING AKUTAN ISLAND, UNALASKA ISLAND, ATKA ISLAND, GREAT SITKIN ISLAND, BULDIR ISLAND, SEMICHI ISLAND, AND ATTU ISLAND): TREELESS AND VOLCANICALLY MOUNTAINOUS, AND HERBAGE LAND COVER. PRIBILOF ISLANDS: VOLCANIC; NUNIYAK ISLAND: GRASS COVERED, TREELESS, A FEW STUNTED SHRUBS IN VALLEYS, PLATEAU-LIKE HILLS. CAPE VANCOUVER: SEA CLIFFS, SANDSTONE SAINT MATTHEW, HALL, AND PINNACLE ISLAND: ROUNDED HILLS, ON SAINT MATTHEW ISLAND, GRAVELLY LOWLANDS INCLUDE SEVERAL LAGOONS, INTO WHICH STREAMS FALL. SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND: PLATEAU-LIKE HILLS, BARREN MOORLAND, WITH GRASS, MOSS, AND OFTEN ROCK, TREELESS. (PP117 TO 143) A MAP SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF PLACES DISCUSSED IN THE TEXT. (P118)

**** REFN 05257 944

KEYN GENERAL, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST "OUR HIDDEN FRONT," BY WILLIAM GILMAN IS A DOCUMENT WRITTEN IN 1944 ABOUT THE AUTHOR'S NEW LIFE IN ALASKA, AND HIS INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD WAR II IN THE ALEUTIANS. THE DOCUMENT MENTIONS THAT A FLIGHT MADE BY A LADD FIELD COLONEL WHO TOOK OFF FOR WHITEHORSE, CRASHED ON RIVER ICE NEAR FORT YUKON. (P59)

**** REFN 05258

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4571

KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05267
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05270 741963
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, VEGETATION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAKE
 ABST THIS 9 PAGE ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE ESKIMOS, INDIANS AND ALEUTS OF ALASKA" WAS WRITTEN BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO HELP OTHERS KNOW AND UNDERSTAND THE CULTURE AND HABITS OF THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS OF ALASKA. FROM A BRIEF STATEMENT ON THE CULTURE THE AUTHOR LEADS TO A CONCLUSION ON THEIR LEVEL OF INTEGRATION WITH MODERN AMERICAN CULTURE. IN DESCRIBING THE HOME AREA OF THE ATHAPASCAN INDIANS OF ALASKA THE AUTHOR TELLS OF BIRCH AND BLACK SPRUCE GROWING ALONG THE YUKON, THE KUSKOKWIM, THE KOYUKUK, THE PORCUPINE AND THE TNANA RIVER. (P4) "THE ATHAPASCANS EXTENDED FROM KOHEMAK BAY ON COOK INLET, UP THE KENAI PENINSULA TO THE COPPER RIVER AND ON TO THE CANADIAN BORDER-ALSO FROM LAKE ILIAMNA, LAKE CLARK, THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM, ON THE YUKON, SOUTH OF THE BROOKS RANGE, TO THE BORDER." (P4)

**** REFN 05271 966
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL, NONE, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE DOCUMENT PROVIDES GENERAL INFO ON ALASKA NATIVES-ESKIMOS, ALEUTS, ATHAPASCAN, AND INDIANS. TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES, CULTURE, AND HISTORY, ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED, ALONG WITH THE EXTEND OF INVOLVEMENT BY THE U S BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. PUB. DATE 1966.

**** REFN 05273 909
 LUPR 43
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, PHOTO, RIVER
 ABST MARY E MITCHELL'S "HOME BY THE BERING SEA", 1951, IS AN ACCOUNT OF HER YEARS AT THE MISSION FOR ORPHANED NATIVE CHILDREN AT UNALASKA VILLAGE, UNALASKA ISLAND, ALEUTIANS. THE TIME PERIOD COVERED IS DIFFICULT TO ESTABLISH BUT INDIRECT REFERENCES, SUCH AS THE MONTHLY TRIPS OF THE STEAMSHIP "DORA" AND EVENTS "JUST AFTER WMI" SUGGEST THE EARLY 1900'S. (THERE ARE ALSO REFERENCES TO WHALING ACTIVITIES) WITH ONE EXCEPTION, STREAMS AND LAKES REFERRED TO ARE UNIDENTIFIED. MOST WATERBODY REFERENCES ARE TO COASTAL WATERS. UNALASKA VILLAGE, SOUTH OF DUTCH HARBOR, IS DESCRIBED AS HAVING A NORMAL POPULATION OF 200 (P76), WITH THE MISSION, ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY STORE, SCHOOL, GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH, HOUSES AND BARABARAS. AGRICULTURE (CATTLE, GOATS, CHICKENS, VEGETABLE GARDENS) AND FISHING WERE THE CHIEF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES. PHOTO, P64, SHOWS "UNALASKA, IN 1915", THE ENTIRE VILLAGE AND GEOGRAPHIC SETTING, INCLUDING STRETCH OF SHORT RIVER BETWEEN WHICH AND THE HARBOR THE VILLAGE IS LOCATED.

**** REFN 05275 963
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "EARLY MAN IN THE WESTERN AMERICAN ARCTIC", IS A COLLECTION OF 10 PAPERS COMPILED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA IN 1963. ONLY 2 OF THE PAPERS CONTAIN ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05275 00001
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05275 00002
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4572

**** REFN 05275 00003
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05275 00005 963
LUPR 30
KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER
ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "LEAF-SHAPED POINTS IN THE WESTERN ARCTIC", BY F H WEST, IT IS INDICATED THAT ARTIFACTS, PROBABLY KNIVES, HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING WATER-BODIES: TANGLE LAKES, GOLD CREEK, (10 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER), LAST CHANCE CREEK (12 MILES NORTH OF FAIRBANKS), FAIRBANKS CREEK, ESTER CREEK, GOLDSTREAM CREEK (NORTHWEST OF FAIRBANKS), AND UPPER SUSITNA RIVER. (P54, 55, 58)

**** REFN 05275 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05275 00007
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05275 00008
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05275 00009
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05275 00010
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05277 897
LUPR 80
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE WRITTEN ON ALASKAN BOATS BY J.C. CANTWELL AND PUBLISHED IN 1894. HE DISCUSSES IN GENERAL TERMS THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE ALASKAN LANDSCAPE AND HOW THE INTERIOR IS OFTEN ONLY ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT. HE THEN DISCUSSES NATIVE BOATS BOTH IN COASTAL AREAS AND FOR TRAVEL ON RIVERS AND STREAMS OF THE INTERIOR. HE DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION OF THESE BOATS AS WELL AS MAINTENANCE AND MANIPULATION OF THESE BOATS IN COASTAL AND INLAND WATER AREAS.

**** REFN 05301 947949
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, NO TRAFFIC
ABST M.H. MILLER PRESENTS A SHORT ESSAY REPORTING HIS AERIAL SURVEY OF ALASKAN GLACIERS IN SE ALASKA IN 1947. THIS WAS PUBLISHED IN AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL, 1949. HE MENTIONS SEVERAL GLACIERS WHICH WERE AERIALY PHOTOGRAPHED AND COMMENTS ON OBSERVABLE ADVANCE-RETREAT CHANGES WITHIN SPECIFIC PERIODS OF TIME.

**** REFN 05308 898
STOR 1610
LUPR 53 36 35
KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
ABST BASIL AUSTIN DESCRIBES HIS ALASKAN ADVENTURES BETWEEN 1898-1900 IN WHICH HE PROSPECTED FOR GOLD FROM THE

TAZLINA RIVER TO THE FORTY MILE. IN MAKING HIS TRIP TO THE TAZLINA, HE NOTES THE BURDENSOME TRIP FROM VALDEZ ACROSS THE 4,800 FT. SUMMIT GLACIER, DURING MAR. 1898 AND ARRIVING AT A CAMP SIX MILES FROM KLUTENA LAKE, APR. 23. (P25-45) THE MODE OF TRAVEL ACROSS THE GLACIER INCLUDED WIND-DRIVEN SLEDS WITH SAILS RIGGED TO THEM, AND WALKING. AUSTIN RECOUNTS HIS PROSPECTING YEARS IN ALASKA, 1898-1900, IN HIS DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER.

**** REFN 05308 898

STOR 1610

LUPR 53 36 35

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, MISC. TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST BASIL AUSTIN DESCRIBES HIS ALASKAN ADVENTURES BETWEEN 1898-1900 IN WHICH HE PROSPECTED FOR GOLD FROM THE TAZLINA RIVER TO THE FORTY MILE. IN MAKING HIS TRIP TO THE TAZLINA, HE NOTES THE BURDENSOME TRIP FROM VALDEZ ACROSS THE 4,800 FT. SUMMIT GLACIER, DURING MAR. 1898 AND ARRIVING AT A CAMP SIX MILES FROM KLUTENA LAKE, APR. 23. (P25-45) THE MODE OF TRAVEL ACROSS THE GLACIER INCLUDED WIND-DRIVEN SLEDS WITH SAILS RIGGED TO THEM, AND WALKING. AUSTIN RECOUNTS HIS PROSPECTING YEARS IN ALASKA, 1898-1900, IN HIS DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER.

**** REFN 05309 900

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO, LAKE

ABST "NOME NUGGETS: SOME OF THE EXPERIENCES OF A PARTY OF GOLD SEEKER IN NORTHWESTERN ALASKA IN 1900" IS A DOCUMENT BY L. H. FRENCH, MD., WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE EXPEDITION OF "THE CAPE NOME HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY." AFTER ARRIVING IN NOME IN JUNE 1900, (P33) AND MINING UNSUCCESSFULLY ON THE BEACH FOR A MONTH, THE COMPANY TURNED THEIR ATTENTION TO THE CREEKS. (P42) IN THE INTEREST OF THE COMPANY'S DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS NUMEROUS CLAIMS WERE ACQUIRED ON CREEKS AND LAKES IN THE NOME DISTRICT. (P50) IN AT LEAST 5 PLACES THE COMPANY "STRUCK IT RICH". (P50) PACK TRAINS OF HORSES WERE USED TO CARRY FREIGHT AND SUPPLIES FROM NOME TO THE GULCH DIGGINGS. (P77) A CLAIM AT NAKILA GULCH WAS SOLD FOR \$150,000 AFTER THE OWNER OF THE CLAIM TOOK OUT \$75,000. (P53) FRENCH ESTIMATED THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD FROM THE ENTIRE AREA IN 1900 WOULD APPROACH 7 MILLION. (P85) THIS FIGURE WOULD PROBABLY REFER TO THE DRAINAGE OF THE NOME REGION BY THE SNAKE, NOME, PENNY, SOLOMON, BONANZA AND CRIPPLE RIVERS. THESE RIVERS "ARE NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS 8 OR 10 MI FROM THEIR MOUTHS, AS FAR UP AS CREEK AND GULCH DIGGINGS." (P85) GOLD IN THIS AREA, AS OF 1900, HAD BEEN OBTAINED FROM PLACER DEPOSITS. CREEK GOLD OCCURS ON OR NEAR BED ROCK, UNDER 5 TO 8 FT OF GRAVEL. (P85) A PHOTO ON P42 HAS THE CAPTION "GETTING A SMALL PUMPING PLANT OVER THE TUNDRA TO A FRESH WATER LAKE, TO PUMP WATER FOR OUR LARGE ENGINES." THE PUMP IS ON WHEELS AND IS BEING ROLLED OVER LARGE BOARDS PLACED ON THE TUNDRA.

**** REFN 05310 A 898904

LUPR 21 22

KEYW GENERAL, MINING, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, PHOTO, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST DOCUMENT IS AN ACCOUNT OF EARLY MINING ACTIVITY IN NOME AREA. THE AUTHOR IS L. H. FRENCH. MR. FRENCH WORKED IN THE NOME AREA DURING THE PERIOD 1900-1904 DIRECTING OPERATIONS OF A MINING COMPANY (UNNAMED) OF WHICH HE WAS APPARENTLY A PARTNER. "THE DRAINAGE OF THE NOME REGION IS ALL SOUTHWARD TO THE COAST. THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS ARE SNAKE, NOME, PENNY, SOLOMON, BONANZA, SINDOK, FEATHER, CRIPPLE AND KUGRUK RIVERS. THESE ARE USUALLY NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS FOR EIGHT TO TEN MILES FROM THE MOUTH. "THE CURRENT IS CHARACTERIZED AS "GENERALLY RATHER SWIFT". (P69) THE LARGER STREAMS HAVE BROAD VALLEYS WITH GENTLE SLOPES WHILE SMALL STREAMS HAVE NARROW TRENCHANT VALLEYS. (P68) NATIVES FISH THE LARGER STREAMS, IN WHICH, FISH ARE EXTREMELY ABUNDANT. (P80-82) THERE ARE NO TREES IN THE NOME REGION. THE TUNDRA IS GENERALLY MOSS COVERED. ALDER AND WILLOW OCCUR "ALONG THE EDGES OF SOME OF THE VALLEYS AND ON THE CREEKS AND GULCHES IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE MOUNTAINS; IT IS SOMETIMES FOUND CROUCHED IN FRINGES CLOSELY HUGGING THE STREAM BEDS IN THE TUNDRA." (P75) IN THE NOME REGION, "WATER BEGINS TO FLOW IN THE CREEKS AND RIVERS TOWARD THE LATTER PART OF MAY". (P79) ON PAGE 18 IS A PHOTO OF GOLD RUN, A TYPICAL STREAM ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. THE FLOOD PLAIN APPEARS TO BE COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF GRAVEL, COBBLES AND BOULDERS AND IS ONLY PARTLY COVERED BY WATER. BRUSH IS PRESENT ON THE BANKS OF THE STREAM. LOW ROUNDED HILLS SURROUND THE STREAM THROUGH WHICH IT HAS CUT DOWN SLIGHTLY FORMING A WELL DEFINED FLOOD PLAIN. CAPTION OF THE PHOTO IS "GOLD RUN, IN THE BLUE STONE DISTRICT. IN GENERAL APPEARANCE THIS IS A

FAIR SAMPLE OF THE AVERAGE MEDIUM SIZE STREAM ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA." THE NOME MINING DISTRICT "COMPRISES AN AREA STRETCHING ABOUT FIFTY MILES ALONG THE COAST AND REACHING ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE MILES INLAND". GOLD MINING ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA WAS CENTERED IN THE NOME DISTRICT UNTIL 1902, PRODUCING BETWEEN 1898 AND 1902 APPROXIMATELY \$30,000,000 IN GOLD, MOST OF WHICH CAME FROM WITHIN 6 OR 7 MILES OF THE CITY OF NOME. (P46) MOST OF THE GOLD WAS PRODUCED FROM PLACER DEPOSITS. (P69) BY 1904, ALMOST ALL STREAMS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA HAD BEEN FOUND TO CONTAIN SOME GOLD. (P47) SMALL BOATS FURNISHED THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE NOME REGION. (P58) CONSTRUCTION OF A NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY WAS BEGUN AT NOME IN 1900 AND EXTENDED TO THE EAST SIDE OF KING MOUNTAIN A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 10 MILES. (PP50-51) HORSES MOVED FREIGHT AND SUPPLIES BY PACK TRAIN AND WAGON DURING THE SUMMER. IN 1904 THERE WERE "FEW DEFINITE OR WELL-MARKED TRAILS." (P58) THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE KOUGAROK DISTRICT BUT DOES NOT IDENTIFY ANY PARTICULAR STREAMS WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

**** REFN 05310 B 898904
LUPR 21 22
KEYW GENERAL, MINING, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, PHOTO, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST THE KOUGAROK RIVER CAN BE ASSUMED TO BE THE PRINCIPAL STREAM. THE DISTRICT WAS LOCATED IN 1900 AND ALTHOUGH INITIAL DEVELOPMENT WAS SLOW, THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT SEVERAL COMPANIES WERE OPERATING IN THE AREA AND EXTENSIVE DITCH SYSTEMS WERE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. GOLD PLACER DEPOSITS "RUNNING AS HIGH AS TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS TO THE PAN" HAD BEEN DISCOVERED. (P54) A DIFFERENCE IN THE MODERN DAY SPELLING OF THE BERING SEA AND THAT USED BY THE AUTHOR SHOULD BE NOTED. IN THE DOCUMENT THE BERING SEA IS CALLED THE "BEHRING SEA". THE TITLE OF DOCUMENT NO. 05310 IS SEWARD'S LAND OF GOLD.

**** REFN 05316 848897
LUPR 20 30 60
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
ABST THIS DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY ERNEST INGERSOLL IN 1897, DESCRIBED THE MODIFICATIONS TO ALASKA DUE TO GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE YUKON AREA, PRIMARILY, INGERSOLL WAS A TRAVEL WRITER WHO ADDRESSED HIMSELF TO THE POTENTIAL MINERS AND ARCHAIC TRAVELERS. A PHOTO IS INCLUDED WHICH ILLUSTRATES 2 ICE-SAIL BOATS. ONE HAS 2 RECTANGULAR SAILS, THE OTHER HAS ONE. BOATS ARE WOOD PLANKS WITH RUNNERS. THE CAPTION READS: "PASSING MINERS OVER CHILKOOT PASS." (A COPY IS TO BE MADE) (P341) THERE ARE TWO ROUTES TO THE PLACES DIGS OF THE UPPER YUKON REGION: ONE OVERLAND FROM DYEA AND THE OTHER BY LIGHT DRAUGHT BOAT, A 4-5 WK TRIP FROM ST MICHAEL'S TO CIRCLE CITY. (P44) ALL TOWNS OF THE YUKON COUNTRY SUFFER BECAUSE OF UNCERTAINTY OF SUPPLIES. BOATS ARE LOADED TO UTMOST CAPACITY, BUT BECAUSE OF SHORTAGES, PRICES VARY WIDELY FROM DAY TO DAY. (P104) MOST HYDRAULIC MINES WORKED IN CHANNELS OF EXTINCT SYSTEMS OF RIVERS, RUNNING IN RIGHT ANGLES TO PRESENT WATER COURSES. (P135) THE OUTPUT FOR 1893 OF ALL ALASKAN CREEKS WAS \$198,000 WITH A MINING POPULATION OF 196. (P140) CROWDED CREEKS ARE STAKED 300 FT PER CLAIM EXCEPT THE DISCOVERER GETS 1000 FT. EACH TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON IS CONSIDERED A SEPARATE DISTRICT WITH A SEPARATE CLAIM RECORDER. (P222) THE ATHABASCAN INDIANS MAKE EXCELLENT BARK CANOES. (P237) THE HAIDAS BUILD DUG OUT CANOES OF RED CEDAR, 70 FT LONG CAPABLE OF CARRYING 100 MEN. (P241) THE YUKON COUNTRY FROM FIVE FINGERS TO KOSEREFSKI MISSION HAS SCRUBBY WILLOW, ALDER AND SPRUCE. (P243) THE ALASKA BROWN BEAR CAN BE USED AS A "ROAD MAKER" BY FOLLOWING FOOTSTEPS FOR EASIEST ROUTES TO THE HILLS AND BEST FORDING PLACES. (P257)

**** REFN 05332 897908
LUPR 34 32 31 22 21 60
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, PAST USAGE
ABST GEORGE HICK EXPLAINS HIS LIFE AS A PROSPECTOR IN 1897 TO 1908. HE WAS IN DAWSON AREA AND NOME AREA DIGGING FOR GOLD. HE, PLUS SOME OTHERS, PROSPECTED AROUND TRIBUTARIES OF IMNACHUK RIVER. TRAVELED BY DOGTEAM FROM NOME TO CANDLE WITH SUPPLIES FOR WINTER'S PROSPECTING; (P15) TOOK 28 DAYS. (P18) TRAVELED BY STEAMER FROM DAWSON TO FAIRBANKS. (P21) GEORGE HICK CROSSED CHILKOOT PASS IN SUMMER OF 1897 WITH PACK HORSES. TRAIL WAS VERY BAD AND NOW THERE IS A RAILROAD. (P3) IN EARLY 1900'S, THERE WAS A WINTER DOG DERBY RACE FROM NOME TO CANDLE, A 450 MI. TRIP; THE AVERAGE TIME WAS 80 HOURS, A LITTLE OVER 5 MI./HR.. (P29) GEORGE HICK WALKED IN SUMMER FROM NOME TO CANDLE SEVERAL TIMES. (P31)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4575

- **** REFN 05338 897974
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, MINING, PHOTO, MAP
 ABST "NO. FOR THE KLONDIKE" WRITTEN BY JAMES B. STANTON AND PUBLISHED IN 1974 IS "A WHIMSICAL LOOK AT THE YEARS 1897-1898" IN THE GOLD FIELDS ALONG THE YUKON, MORE PRECISELY IN THE KLONDIKE AREA. IT IS A LOOK AT THE PEOPLE, PLACES AND EVENTS OF THE TIME. MANY VARIOUS ROUTES TO THE KLONDIKE WERE FOLLOWED. THE CHILKOOT AND WHITE PASS ROUTES WERE THE MOST FAMOUS. THOUSANDS OF MINERS ALSO CAME UP THE YUKON RIVER TO DANSON CITY. STERNWHEELERS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS ROUTE. MANY OF THE MINERS PASSED THRU SKAGWAY ON THEIR WAY TO THE KLONDIKE. THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS MANY PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTING LIFE IN AND AROUND THE KLONDIKE. A SMALL GENERAL MAP OF ALASKA SHOWING VARIOUS ROUTES FOLLOWED TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS IS A PART OF THE RECORD.
- **** REFN 05344 880899
 LUPR 22 32 33 34 36 60
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST THE GREAT NORTH TRAIL BY DAN CUSHMAN CONTAINED THE THESIS THAT A GREAT NORTH TRAIL EXISTED RUNNING FROM ALASKA TO CENTRAL AMERICA. THE AUTHOR STATED THAT GOLD WAS FOUND ON THE BIG SALMON RIVER (NOW TSIRKU) IN THE 1880'S. (P304) THE AUTHOR ALSO STATED THAT GOLD WAS FOUND ON THE FORTY MILE RIVER IN 1886 (P306), AND ON NASTODON CREEK, SOON TO BECOME THE SITE OF CIRCLE CITY IN THE SAME TIME FRAME. (P307) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT IN 1899 SOME 3,000 MINER FROM THE YUKON, THE KOYUKUK, AND ACROSS NORTON SOUND FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES ON ANVIL CREEK NEAR NOME. (P338) THE AUTHOR HAS WRITTEN AS A POPULARIZER OF HISTORY, NEVER ALLOWING HISTORICAL FACT TO DIMINISH THE DRAMA OF A TALL TALE. HIS RELIANCE UPON OUT DATED SECONDARY TEXTS DETRACTED FURTHER FROM A RATHER POORLY WRITTEN BOOK. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE CHILKAT INDIANS CHARGED PROSPECTORS 25 CENT PER HUNDRED WEIGHT TO PACK GOODS OVER THE CHILKAT PASS. (P304) THE POPULATION OF NOME IN THE SUMMER OF 1900 ROSE TO OVER 12,000. (P345)
- **** REFN 05348 900
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, ECONOMY
 ABST AN ARTICLE IN SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 5-19-00, BY AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR, GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD DEPOSITS AND MINING METHODS AT CAPE NOME. THE CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT INCLUDES THE NORTH SHORE OF NORTON SOUND FROM GALLOVIN BAY WEST FOR 70 MI. THE TUNDRA EXTENDS FROM THE SEA TO THE FOOTHILLS, SOMETIMES 7 MI IN WIDTH. BLACK SAND DEPOSITS ARE GENERALLY 5 FT UNDER THE TUNDRA. DURING BREAKUP, ICECAKES IN STREAMS BRING AND DEPOSIT GRAVEL. BEDROCK IN THE REGION IS BARELY OVER 7 FT BELOW THE SURFACE. ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL GOLD OUTPUT OF CAPE NOME REGION IS \$2,400,000 (SOURCE: STATISTICIAN AT U S BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO). A DIAGRAM SHOWS LAYERS OF SAND ON A TYPICAL CAPE NOME CLAIM. (P315)
- **** REFN 05351 902
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST W H HALE REPORTS ON THE INTRODUCTION OF HYDRAULIC MINING METHODS IN NOME IN 1902, AND PRESENTS AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF CURRENT PROJECTS IN THE AREA. THE ARTICLE WAS PRINTED IN SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 9-13-02.
- **** REFN 05354 898969
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST "GOLD RUSH NOME" WAS WRITTEN BY CARRIE M NCLAIN AND GIVES A BRIEF HISTORY OF NOME FROM APPROXIMATELY 1898 TO PUBLICATION IN 1969. THE BOOKLET CONTAINS A GOOD DEAL OF GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE AREA AND SPECIFIC CREEKS WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN ABSTRACTED.
- **** REFN 05364 871952
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4576

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "RECOLLECTIONS OF LEROY N MCQUESTEN OF LIFE IN THE YUKON, 1871-1885", WAS COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF YUKON ORDER OF PIONEERS, JUNE 1952. IT IS A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MCQUESTEN'S EXPERIENCES, MOSTLY IN THE YUKON.

**** REFN 05374 916921

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, WATER CRAFT, FORESTRY, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "STORIES AND FACTS OF ALASKA" IS BY LUCIA FRANKLEN. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT ALASKA HAS THOUSANDS OF MILES OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS. (P2) EGGS IN FAIRBANKS SOLD FOR BETWEEN \$1.50 AND \$2.50 WHEN THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN IN 1921. PORK SOLD FOR 40 TO 75 CENTS PER POUND. IN SOME AREAS 8,000 POUNDS OF POTATOES COULD BE GROWN ON AN ACRE OF LAND. TWO ACRES OF WHEAT PRODUCED 35 BUSHELS PER ACRE. (P9) IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT COWS COST \$300 EACH. IN A FAIR SEASON WHEAT YIELDS 35 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE; OATS 40 TO 60 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE; OATS HAY 2 TONS TO THE ACRE ON NEW LAND; BARLEY HAY, 3 TONS PER ACRE. (P21) 5,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WAS RAISED IN THE TANANA VALLEY IN 1919. (P33) MILK IN FAIRBANKS SOLD AT "THREE PINTS FOR A DOLLAR OR 50 CENTS A QUART". (P91) WHILE TRAVELING ON THE ROAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO CHIINA, VIA AUTO, MANY SMALL CREEKS WERE DRIVEN THROUGH. (P134) THE MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA DURING THE YEAR OF 1916 PRODUCED 53,025,000 DOLLARS. (P165) "THERE ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF FOX FARMS BEING OPERATED ON AN EXTREMELY PROFITABLE BASIS. SILVER, GRAY AND BLUE FOXES ARE RAISED AND THEIR PELTS, BRING FROM 200 TO 500 DOLLARS EACH." (P180) "THE WINTER MAIL IS CARRIED OVER THE FROZEN RIVERS AND OUT TO THE MINING CAMPS ON THE CREEKS". "THE CHIEF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN OUR INTERIOR TOWNS AND CREEKS IS THE DOG TEAMS IN WINTER AND THE TRAVEL BY BOAT IN SUMMER ON THE MANY STREAMS OF WATER. (P257) A LARGE SAWMILL IS LOCATED IN WRANGEL FROM WHICH LUMBER IS SHIPPED ALL OVER ALASKA ON RIVER BOATS. (P296)

**** REFN 05393 916920

LUPR 53 36

KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, ROUTE, MAP

ABST "IN THE ALASKA-YUKON GATELANDS" BY J A McQUIRE IS AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION TO COLLECT MAMMAL GROUPS FOR THE COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AT DENVER. DATE OF PUBLICATION IS 1921. FROM CORDOVA TO MCCARTHY THE PARTY TRAVELLED ON THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, THEN TO HUNT THE NIZINA RIVER-WHITE RIVER AREA IN ALASKA AND INTO THE YUKON TERRITORY. THE PARTY OUTFITTED AT MCCARTHY, A PACK TRAIN OF HORSES CARRYING "ABOUT 200 POUNDS" PER PACK, PACKERS AND CAMP CREW AND GUIDES WERE ASSEMBLED. SIXTEEN PACKS BROUGHT THE TOTAL LOAD TO 3200 POUNDS. (PP9-36) SEVERAL REFERENCES ARE MADE TO THE FREIGHT AND MAIL ROUTE FROM MCCARTHY TO THE "SHUSHANA GOLD CAMP... ABOUT 100 MILES FROM MCCARTHY." THE DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDE REFERENCES TO THE SHUSHANA GLACIER (CHISANA?), TO THE WHITE RIVER AND THE SKOLAI PASS TRAIL, WHICH SUGGESTS EITHER TWO ROUTES (NORTH THROUGH CHISANA PASS OR NORTH AND EAST THROUGH SKOLAI AND WHITE RIVER) OR ONE ROUTE CIRCLING THROUGH ALL THE AFOREMENTIONED. (PP50-58) INFORMATION PRESENTED RELATES TO THE YEARS (ABOUT) 1916-1920. WINTER FREIGHTING WAS BY DOGSLED. REFERENCE IS MADE TO A COOKING RANGE WHICH WOULD COST \$25 OR \$30 IN TOWN (LIKELY MCCARTHY) (P39) NOTE IS TAKEN OF THE BOUNTY ON EAGLES OF \$1.50 (P169) THE EXPEDITION COSTS WERE RECORDED AT: ABOUT \$7200-\$1800 FOR EACH PERSON, OR \$100 A MILE. THIS WAS NOTED AS "REASONABLE" COMPARED TO PRICES CHARGED BY OTHER OUTFITTERS AT \$2500 FOR ONE MAN FOR A 40-DAY HUNT; (PP195-196) MAP, P210; ROUTE OF TRAVEL BY THE HUNTING PARTY, COPY INCLUDED. REFERENCE THE SHUSHANA, ABOVE, NOTE ON P 211 CLARIFIES IT AS "CHISANA."

**** REFN 05408 A 906

LUPR 51 52 40

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, HUNTING, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RECREATION, FISHING, FREIGHT

ABST "TWO DIANES IN ALASKA" RECOUNTS THE ADVENTURES OF TWO ENGLISHWOMEN AND THEIR TWO MALE COMPANIONS ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO ALASKA. AGNES HERBERT, THE AUTHORESS, GAVE NO SPECIFIC DATE FOR THE ACCOUNT OTHER THAN APRIL TO OCTOBER. SINCE THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1909, THE YEAR 1906 IS ARBITRARILY ASSIGNED TO THE EXPEDITION. IN LATE APRIL, THE PARTY DEPARTED THE TOWN OF KODIAK VIA THE "LILY", A SEALING SCHOONER, FOR THE S. SIDE OF KODIAK ISLAND IN PURSUIT OF BEAR. FOUR LOCAL NATIVE HUNTERS ACCOMPANIED THE EXPEDITION AND WERE PAID THE

"EXORBITANT" RATE OF ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DAY. (P44) THEY ENTERED A LANDLOCKED BAY ON THE S. SIDE OF THE ISLAND WHICH WAS 5 MI. LONG AND OVER A MI. WIDE. (P47) FROM INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ACCOUNT, IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE PARTY WAS IN OLGA BAY. VARIOUS RIVERS, PROBABLY LOCATED ON THE N. SIDE OF THIS BAY, WERE DESCRIBED AND ACCOUNTS OF TRAVEL BY FOOT AND KAYAK WERE GIVEN. (P49 AND 54) "HERE ALSO THE RIVER RAN MORE SWIFTLY AS IT WOUND A SERPENTINE COURSE, NOW RUSHING OVER ROCKY SHALLOWS, HERE AND THERE HOLLOWING OUT DEEP POOLS BENEATH THE OVERHANGING BANKS, WHILST IN OTHER SPOTS THE FOAMING WATERS CAME TUMBLING DOWN A SEETHING, BOISTEROUS MASS, WHERE THE RIVER HAD FOR CENTURIES PAST CUT DEEP GORGES." (P50) A PHOTO ON P. 56 SHOWS A WATERFALL WITH THE CAPTION READING: "THOUSANDS OF TINY CASCADES IN THE ROCKS." THE PARTY SPENT APPROXIMATELY 15 DAYS IN THIS BAY AREA HUNTING AND CAMPING ALONG SEVERAL UNIDENTIFIABLE RIVERS. ON THEIR RETURN TO THE "LILY" THE PARTY TRAVELED DOWNSTREAM IN A KAYAK OVER SHIRLING RAPIDS, SHALLOWS, AND CURRENTS. (P63) THE "LILY" STOPS AT DUTCH HARBOR EN ROUTE TO THE KUSKOKWIN RIVER, AND THE AUTHORESS DISCUSSED RIVERS IN THIS VICINITY WHERE ANNUALLY NATIVES SET UP SETTLEMENTS IN THE SUMMER FOR THE PURPOSE OF CATCHING AND DRYING SALMON. (P92) THE EXPEDITION DEPARTED DUTCH HARBOR AND ARRIVED AT "IZENBECK" BAY. THE PARTY WENT ASHORE AND EXPLORED THE AREA BY DORIES, WALKING UP STREAMS, FISHING, AND HUNTING. (P100, 101, 103 AND 106) THE EXPEDITION TRAVELED FURTHER ALONG THE COAST ON THE "LILY" UNTIL LANDING AT AN UNIDENTIFIED STREAM ON THE UNIMAK SIDE OF CAPE "RODGNOF." (P115) A DORY WAS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES AND THE PARTY TRAVELED UP THIS STREAM IN KAYAKS GUIDED BY A NATIVE FROM A NEARBY SETTLEMENT. (P116)

- **** REFN 05408 B 906
LUPR 51 52 40
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC. TRANSPORT, GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, HUNTING, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RECREATION, FISHING, FREIGHT
ABST AFTER THEY TRAVELED 2 DAYS UP STREAM THEY SET UP CAMP AND BEGAN HUNTING FOR SEVERAL DAYS. (P116) AFTER LOADING THEIR TROPHIES ABOARD THE DORY, THEY TRAVELED DOWNSTREAM IN KAYAKS. (P123) "THE WATER RAN STRONG, AND THE EDDIES AND RAPIDS WERE NUMEROUS." (P124) IT IS APPARENT THAT THE GENERAL AREA IS THAT OF NELSON LAGOON AND PORT MOLLER BUT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS INSUFFICIENT TO IDENTIFY THE VARIOUS WATER BODIES. VARIOUS ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF HUNTING AND CAMPING ALONG UNIDENTIFIED RIVERS EN ROUTE TO THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIN RIVER WERE GIVEN. (P131-133, 142, AND 143)
- **** REFN 05409 930
STOR 1608
LUPR 52 53
KEYW GENERAL, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
ABST "SHEEP AND BEAR TRAILS", BY J P HOLMAN, PUBLISHED 1933, IS AN ACCOUNT OF HUNTING TRIPS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE AUTHOR WITH MALCOLM S. MACKAY, GUIDES ANDY SIMONS AND BEN SWEASY, WITH WALTER LODGE AND TOM FINNIGAN, FOLLOWED THE USUAL ROUTE FROM SEWARD TO THE KILLEY RIVER COUNTRY VIA KENAI LAKE AND KENAI RIVER AND SKILAK LAKE AND RETURN TO SEWARD. YEAR ABOUT 1930. SUPPLIES WERE PURCHASED IN SEWARD, AND THE RAILROAD WAS USED AS FAR AS KENAI LAKE. THE RETURN ROUTE WAS BACK TO SEWARD. (PP3-74) THE MAJOR PART OF THE BOOK, (PP77-207) IS ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE DATE IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE BUT A REFERENCE ON P 195 SUGGESTS 1930.
- **** REFN 05414 916917
STOR 1606
LUPR 43
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, FISHING, CANNERY, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, GROUNDWATER, TRAPPING
ABST THIS SECOND OF NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN'S ALASKAN TRIPS WAS TO THE FAR WESTERN ALASKAN PENINSULA TO HUNT BROWN BEAR AND CARIBOU. THE OUTBOUND TRIP ON THE NOTORIOUS TRAMP STEAMER THE "DIRTY DORA" WAS FROM SEWARD TO KING COVE WITH CARGO DELIVERY STOPS AT NUMEROUS NATIVE SETTLEMENTS ENROUTE. DURING THE WINTER OF 1916-1917, MC CRACKEN ACCOMPANIED THE "ARCTIC TRADER," CHARLES HADSEN, ON HIS FUR-TRADING VOYAGES TO THE NATIVE SETTLEMENTS WESTWARD AROUND UNIMAK ISLAND TO THE BERING SEA. INCLUDED WAS THE LARGE ALEUT VILLAGE OF KORZHVOI ON BECHEVIN BAY (FALSE PASS.) REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO THE LARGE SETTLEMENTS AT BELKOFSKI AND SAND POINT TO THE EAST. IN ADDITION TO FUR TRAPPING AND TRADING, MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES REFERRED TO WERE FISHING (CANNERIES) AND HUNTING. MC CRACKEN HUNTED SPECIMENS FOR THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

MUSEUM AND SHOT PERHAPS THE LARGEST BROWN BEAR EVER AT THE BASE OF FROSTY PEAK, COLD BAY NOTING ALSO THE PRESENCE OF STREAMS THERE, KEPT OPEN BY HOT SPRINGS, AND IN WHICH SALMON WERE STILL RUNNING. ON THE RETURN TRIP TO SEWARD, STOPS WERE MADE AT THE UYAK BAY CANNERY ON KODIAK ISLAND AND AT KODIAK CITY. (P103-173)

**** REFN 05414 916917

STOR 1606

LUPR 43

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, FISHING, CANNERY, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, GROUNDWATER, TRAPPING

ABST THIS SECOND OF NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN'S ALASKAN TRIPS WAS TO THE FAR WESTERN ALASKAN PENINSULA TO HUNT BROWN BEAR AND CARIBOU. THE OUTBOUND TRIP ON THE NOTORIOUS TRAMP STEAMER THE "DIRTY DORA" WAS FROM SEWARD TO KING COVE WITH CARGO DELIVERY STOPS AT NUMEROUS NATIVE SETTLEMENTS ENROUTE. DURING THE WINTER OF 1916-1917, MC CRACKEN ACCOMPANIED THE "ARCTIC TRADER," CHARLES MADSEN, ON HIS FUR-TRADING VOYAGES TO THE NATIVE SETTLEMENTS WESTWARD AROUND UNIHAK ISLAND TO THE BERING SEA. INCLUDED WAS THE LARGE ALEUT VILLAGE OF MORZHOVDI ON BECHEVIN BAY (FALSE PASS.) REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO THE LARGE SETTLEMENTS AT BELKOFSKI AND SAND POINT TO THE EAST. IN ADDITION TO FUR TRAPPING AND TRADING, MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES REFERRED TO WERE FISHING (CANNERIES) AND HUNTING. MC CRACKEN HUNTED SPECIMENS FOR THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM AND SHOT PERHAPS THE LARGEST BROWN BEAR EVER AT THE BASE OF FROSTY PEAK, COLD BAY NOTING ALSO THE PRESENCE OF STREAMS THERE, KEPT OPEN BY HOT SPRINGS, AND IN WHICH SALMON WERE STILL RUNNING. ON THE RETURN TRIP TO SEWARD, STOPS WERE MADE AT THE UYAK BAY CANNERY ON KODIAK ISLAND AND AT KODIAK CITY. (P103-173)

**** REFN 05414 917

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING

ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA IN 1917, NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN DESCRIBES THE INTENSIFIED COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN SEWARD MUCH OF WHICH WAS THEN RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKAN RAILROAD. HE TOOK A JOB WITH A TELEPHONE LINE CREW SETTING POLES ALONG TURNAGAIN ARM, REACHING THE AREA BY RAILROAD TO MILE 37, ON FOOT TO MILE 45 ROADHOUSE, THEN ON FOOT TO MILE 71 WHERE THE WORK CAMP WAS LOCATED. NO MENTION IS MADE OF THE MANY STREAMS AND THE LAKES ALONG THE ROUTE. HE STOPPED WORKING IN MAY 1917 AND WENT BEAR HUNTING IN THE VALLEY OF THE TWENTYMILE RIVER. SUBSEQUENTLY HE RETURNED TO SEWARD, TRAVELLED BY PASSENGER BOAT TO ANCHORAGE AND TOOK A JOB WITH THE RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION. ANCHORAGE IS DESCRIBED AS A "BOOMING" PLACE. MC CRACKEN WORKED ON THE MATANUSKA-CHICKALOOD (COAL FIELD) SECTION OF THE RAILROAD; THEN AT THE WORK CAMP AT MILE 180, RETURNING TO ANCHORAGE IN NOVEMBER 1917. FROM THERE HE WENT TO SEATTLE. IN ALL THIS, EXCEPT FOR THE TWENTYMILE RIVER THERE IS NO REFERENCE TO WATER BODIES OTHER THAN COOK INLET. (P185-206)

**** REFN 05414 917

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING

ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA IN 1917, NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN DESCRIBES THE INTENSIFIED COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN SEWARD MUCH OF WHICH WAS THEN RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKAN RAILROAD. HE TOOK A JOB WITH A TELEPHONE LINE CREW SETTING POLES ALONG TURNAGAIN ARM, REACHING THE AREA BY RAILROAD TO MILE 37, ON FOOT TO MILE 45 ROADHOUSE, THEN ON FOOT TO MILE 71 WHERE THE WORK CAMP WAS LOCATED. NO MENTION IS MADE OF THE MANY STREAMS AND THE LAKES ALONG THE ROUTE. HE STOPPED WORKING IN MAY 1917 AND WENT BEAR HUNTING IN THE VALLEY OF THE TWENTYMILE RIVER. SUBSEQUENTLY HE RETURNED TO SEWARD, TRAVELLED BY PASSENGER BOAT TO ANCHORAGE AND TOOK A JOB WITH THE RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION. ANCHORAGE IS DESCRIBED AS A "BOOMING" PLACE. MC CRACKEN WORKED ON THE MATANUSKA-CHICKALOOD (COAL FIELD) SECTION OF THE RAILROAD; THEN AT THE WORK CAMP AT MILE 180, RETURNING TO ANCHORAGE IN NOVEMBER 1917. FROM THERE HE WENT TO SEATTLE. IN ALL THIS, EXCEPT FOR THE TWENTYMILE RIVER THERE IS NO REFERENCE TO WATER BODIES OTHER THAN COOK INLET. (P185-206)

**** REFN 05414 922

STOR 1606

LUPR 43

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION

ABST IN THIS SEGMENT OF HIS MEMOIRS, NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN DESCRIBES "WHAT WAS TO BE THE MOST EXCITING OF ALL MY EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF NATURAL HISTORY"---A BEAR HUNTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY EXPEDITION TO THE COLD BAY-IZENBEK LAGOON REGION OF THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN THE SUMMER OF 1922. (P293) HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FAMOUS GUIDE ANDY SIMONS. IN THE COURSE OF THE THREE MONTHS OF OBSERVING THE MANY BEARS ON THE SLOPES OF THE PAVLOR MOUNTAINS WHICH LED DOWN TOWARD IZENBEK LAGOON, THEY CROSSED AND RECROSSED NUMEROUS STREAMS, SOMETIMES USING A COLLAPSIBLE CANVAS CANOE, BUT NONE OF THE STREAMS ARE IDENTIFIED (NOR ARE THEY LOCATABLE WITH ANY PRECISION.) IN GENERAL, THEY "USED" EVERY STREAM BETWEEN THE HEAD OF COLD BAY AND THE EASTERN EDGE OF IZENBEK LAGOON. THEY ALSO MADE ONE TRIP TO THE SLOPES OF THE PAVLOR VOLCANO WHICH HAD ERUPTED DRAMATICALLY ONE NIGHT DURING THEIR BEAR OBSERVATIONS. RETURNING TO COLD BAY THEY WENT BY SCHOONER TO BELKOFSKI AND THEN BY STEAMER TO SEWARD. AFTER A COUPLE OF WEEKS "MAKING MOVIES IN THE MOOSE COUNTRY ON KENAI PENINSULA," WITH ANDY SIMON, THE AUTHOR RETURNED TO NEW YORK, PLANNING A SUBSEQUENT EXPEDITION TO ALASKA. (P294-309) IN 1928 THE STOLL-MC CRACKEN SIBERIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TRAVELLED BY SCHOONER TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, THEN TO LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND AND WALRUS-HUNTING FARTHER NORTH. ON A SMALL ISLAND IN UNIMAK PASS THEY DISCOVERED MUMMIES OF FOUR ANCIENT ALEUTS, A HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT FIND. (P356-374)

**** REFN 05414 922

STOR 1606

LUPR 43

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION

ABST IN THIS SEGMENT OF HIS MEMOIRS, NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN DESCRIBES "WHAT WAS TO BE THE MOST EXCITING OF ALL MY EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF NATURAL HISTORY"---A BEAR HUNTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY EXPEDITION TO THE COLD BAY-IZENBEK LAGOON REGION OF THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN THE SUMMER OF 1922. (P293) HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FAMOUS GUIDE ANDY SIMONS. IN THE COURSE OF THE THREE MONTHS OF OBSERVING THE MANY BEARS ON THE SLOPES OF THE PAVLOR MOUNTAINS WHICH LED DOWN TOWARD IZENBEK LAGOON, THEY CROSSED AND RECROSSED NUMEROUS STREAMS, SOMETIMES USING A COLLAPSIBLE CANVAS CANOE, BUT NONE OF THE STREAMS ARE IDENTIFIED (NOR ARE THEY LOCATABLE WITH ANY PRECISION.) IN GENERAL, THEY "USED" EVERY STREAM BETWEEN THE HEAD OF COLD BAY AND THE EASTERN EDGE OF IZENBEK LAGOON. THEY ALSO MADE ONE TRIP TO THE SLOPES OF THE PAVLOR VOLCANO WHICH HAD ERUPTED DRAMATICALLY ONE NIGHT DURING THEIR BEAR OBSERVATIONS. RETURNING TO COLD BAY THEY WENT BY SCHOONER TO BELKOFSKI AND THEN BY STEAMER TO SEWARD. AFTER A COUPLE OF WEEKS "MAKING MOVIES IN THE MOOSE COUNTRY ON KENAI PENINSULA," WITH ANDY SIMON, THE AUTHOR RETURNED TO NEW YORK, PLANNING A SUBSEQUENT EXPEDITION TO ALASKA. (P294-309) IN 1928 THE STOLL-MC CRACKEN SIBERIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TRAVELLED BY SCHOONER TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, THEN TO LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND AND WALRUS-HUNTING FARTHER NORTH. ON A SMALL ISLAND IN UNIMAK PASS THEY DISCOVERED MUMMIES OF FOUR ANCIENT ALEUTS, A HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT FIND. (P356-374)

**** REFN 05421 913914

LUPR 52 43 42 21

KEYW EXPEDITION, GENERAL, HUNTING, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RECREATION

ABST "HUNTING IN THE ARCTIC AND ALASKA" BY E MARSHALL SCULL WAS PUBLISHED IN 1914. THE AUTHOR RECOUNTS THE ADVENTURES OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION COMPOSED OF HIMSELF, DR ARTHUR ELING, GILPIN LOVERING, AND ALFRED COLLINS. (P20) ALASKAN DESTINATIONS INCLUDED THE ALASKAN PENINSULA, KENAI PENINSULA, AND THE ARCTIC. THEY RENDEZVOUSED WITH THEIR GUIDE KLEINSCHMIDT IN NOME DURING MID JULY HAVING TRAVELED VIA THE INSIDE PASSAGE, INLAND TO THE YUKON RIVER AND DOWN ITS LENGTH. (P20 AND 21) WHILE HUNTING AT PAVLOV BAY THE PARTY OFTEN LUNCHEDED ON THE SHORE OF VARIOUS LAKES. THEY WOULD COLLECT DEAD ALDER STEMS FOR FIREWOOD AND BOIL LAKE WATER TO MAKE TEA AND BOULLON. (P174) ALSO IN THIS LOCALITY THE PARTY WALKED MORE THAN 30 MILES SEARCHING FOR GAME AND FORDED A "HALF DOZEN RIVERS". (P177 AND 178) THE HUNTING PARTY DEPARTED SEWARD SEPT 29 VIA THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD FOR THE KILLEY RIVER AREA TO HUNT SHEEP. THEY TRAVELLED BY BOAT ON KENAI LAKE, KENAI RIVER, AND SKILAK LAKE TO COTTONWOODS CREEK. A CABIN HERE SERVED AS HEADQUARTERS. THE PARTY HIKEED TO BENJAMIN CREEK

AND KILLEY RIVER, BOTH OF WHICH WERE CROSSED INNUMERABLE TIMES DURING HUNTING. (PAGES 217-234) COLLINS, LOVERING, AND ELTING WENT DOWN LAKE SKILAK TO WITHIN ABOUT 3 MILES OF ITS LOWER END, WHERE THEY CAMPED AND MADE A CACHE FOR THEIR PROVISIONS AT THE TERMINUS OF KING COUNTY TRAIL. THEY THEN PACKED ALONG THIS TRAIL ABOUT 15 MILES TO KILLEY RIVER, WHICH WAS CROSSED BY CANOE. THEY PROCEEDED 4 MILES BEYOND THIS RIVER AND ELTING ESTABLISHED HIS CAMP. COLLINS AND LOVERING WENT 3 OR 4 MILES FURTHER. (P256) THE RIDGES BETWEEN THE KILLEY AND FUNNY RIVERS WERE HUNTED FOR MOOSE. (P258) THE ENTIRE HUNTING EXPEDITION LASTED 5 1/2 MONTHS ENDING NOV 21, 1913. (P285)

- **** REFN 05422 906908
 LUPR 31 32 34 35 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, GENERAL
 ABST CHARLES SHELDON DESCRIBES HIS LIFE OF WILDLIFE OBSERVATION, SPECIMEN COLLECTION, HUNTING AND TRAVELING THROUGHOUT THE WILDERNESS OF DENALI. IN SUMMER 1906, HE TRAVELED FROM DAWSON TO COAST ON STEAMERS, UP THE TANANA AS FAR AS KANTISHNA RIVER BY STEAMER, UP THE KANTISHNA TO BEARPAW RIVER AND THEN UP THAT AS FAR AS ROOSEVELT BY SMALL STEAMER, THEN OVER WINTER TRAIL BY PACK HORSE TO EUREKA AND ON UP ALONG MOOSE CREEK. HE TRAVELS BY HORSE TO TOKLAT RIVER REGION WHERE HE SETS UP CAMP AND REMAINS THROUGH AUGUST. HE THEN TRAVELS BACK TO DAWSON. HE RETURNS TO TOKLAT REGION IN EARLY JULY 1907, BUILDS A CABIN 1 1/2 MI. UPRIVER FROM BEAR DRAW AND REMAINS IN VICINITY UNTIL MIDDLE OF JUNE, 1908. HE EXPLORES A LARGE AREA THROUGHOUT HIS STAY, BY FOOT, SNOWSHOES, HORSE AND DOGSLED. AT TIMES HE HAS ASSISTANTS WITH HIM, INCLUDING JACK HAYDON, HARRY KARSTENS AND MERRIFIELD. SEE ENCLOSED MAP.
- **** REFN 05423 905
 STOR 16
 LUPR 53
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, TRAPPING, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN 1905 HUNTER CHARLES SHELDON UNDERTOOK AN EXPEDITION TO MONTAGUE ISLAND TO OBTAIN BEAR SPECIMENS FOR THE U S BIOLOGICAL SURVEY. THE HUNTING WAS ALL ON FOOT AND NONE OF THE NUMEROUS SMALL STREAMS CROSSED WERE IDENTIFIED. ACCESS TO THE ISLAND WAS BY SMALL SCHOONER FROM THE VILLAGE OF NUCEK ON HINCHINBROOK ISLAND. THE BOAT CAPTAIN WAS CHARLES SWANSON WHO OPERATED THE TRADING POST ON HINCHINBROOK. THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES REFERRED TO WERE TRAPPING AND FISHING. THERE IS ALSO A REFERENCE TO A TIMBERCUTTING OPERATION ON MONTAGUE ISLAND FOR THE "VALDEZ MARKET." (P47-128)
- **** REFN 05428
 KEYW NONE
 ABST CONTAINS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05440 910911
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL, MAP
 ABST HENRY L BECK, AN ASSISTANT, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, COMMANDED THE MCARTHUR IN 1910. HE WAS TO CONTINUE SURVEY WORK IN COOK INLET. INCLUDED WITH HIS PAPERS IS AN ADVANCED CHART OF HYDROGRAPHIC SOUNDINGS OF COOK INLET BY THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY DATED FEB, 1911. THIS CHART SHOWS THE MOUTHS OF MAJOR STREAMS OF THE INLET. IN HIS SEASON REPORT (APRIL 19 - NOV 28, 1910) HE MENTIONS THAT AN EFFORT WAS MADE TO FIND CAMPSITES WHERE THE LAUNCH (THE DELTA) WOULD BE PROTECTED BY GOING UP A CREEK OR RIVER BUT NO SUCH PLACE COULD BE FOUND EXCEPT DURING HIGH TIDE. (P2) A COPY OF HIS ORDERS AND AN ANNUAL REPORT WERE ALSO INCLUDED BUT OBTAINED NO RELEVANT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05442 941
 LUPR 21 22 31 60
 KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, COMMUNITY
 ABST "CONVENANT FRONTIERS" EDITED BY MATSON AND LARSSON, PUBLISHED IN 1941, CONTAINS A CHAPTER ENTITLED "ALASKA, OUR ALASKA MISSION" BY E B LARSON. THIS CHAPTER SUMMARIZES THE CURRENT STATUS OF MISSIONARY WORK AMONG ALASKA NATIVES. IN DESCRIBING YAKUTAT HE STATES: "FORMERLY THEIR LITTLE VILLAGES WERE FOUND ON EVERY LARGER STREAM

AND CHANNEL THAT AFFORDED GOOD FISHING." (P186) TWO PHOTOS ON P. 221 ARE UNDER THE TITLE: "MODERN METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION." THE CAPTIONS READ: "THE SNOWMOBILE, FOR WINTER USE WHEN STREAMS ARE FROZEN," AND "THE AIRPLANE SAVE TIME AND MONEY." MISSIONS AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS WERE DISCUSSED: YAKUTAT, WHITE MOUNTAIN, UNALAKLEET, ELIM, GOLOVIN, CANDLE, AND DINE CREEK.

- **** REFN 05451 893
 KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE BY PETER C YORKE TITLED "CATHOLIC SISTERS IN ALASKA". IT IS PROBABLY PUBLISHED IN "THE CATHOLIC WORLD" AND DATED MAR 1893.
- **** REFN 05454 915
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS TWO PAGE ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN "THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS" JULY, 1915 PAGES 481-482 IS A DESCRIPTION BY REVEREND JOHN W. CHAPMAN OF THE CONDITIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIS MISSION AT ANVIK, ALASKA.
- **** REFN 05455 887,897
 LUPR 22
 KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER
 ABST L ARDEN ALQUIST, AUTHOR OF "COVENANT MISSIONS IN ALASKA" WROTE A HISTORY OF COVENANT MISSIONARY WORK IN ALASKA BEGINNING WITH THE SWEDISH COVENANT MISSIONS WHICH WERE SOON TAKEN OVER BY THE AMERICAN COVENANT CHURCH. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT AXEL KARLSON, FIRST COVENANT MISSIONARY TO ALASKA, OFTEN LOANED THE MISSION'S 4 TON, TWO MASTED SCHOONER, AS WELL AS GRUBSTAKES, TO MINERS. (P23) IN THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF COVENANT MISSIONS, FROM 1887-1897, MISSIONARIES VISITED VILLAGES ALONG THE UNALAKLEET AND YUKON RIVERS AND AT EGAVIK, SHAKTODLIK, KOYUK, GOLOVIN, FISH RIVER, SELANIK AND NOATAK. (P30)
- **** REFN 05479 905
 LUPR 35
 KEYW GENERAL,RIVER,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST "A WEEK ON THE ALASKAN CREEKS," AUTHOR UNKNOWN, APPEARED IN "THE ASSEMBLY HERALD," 1905. IT CONCERNS A MISSIONARY, MR. FRANK, AND HIS WEEKLY TRIPS TO THE CREEKS IN THE AREA TO SPREAD THE GOSPEL. HE TRAVELED APPROXIMATELY 24 MILES UP A FROZEN RIVER IN A SLED. A MONDAY NIGHT SERVICE IS HELD AT GOLDEN CITY. IT IS PROBABLE THAT MR. FRANK LIVED IN CHENA. (P308) HIS WEEKLY VISITS TOOK HIM APPROXIMATELY 90 MILES ROUND TRIP. (P309) "I HAVE OFTEN WALKED IT WITH A PACK; ONCE I PULLED MY OWN SLED BUT NOW I TAKE 2 DOGS AND GET TO RIDE A PART OF THE WAY. (P309)
- **** REFN 05500 954955
 LUPR 35 52
 KEYW GENERAL,WATER-AIR CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RECREATION,GLACIER
 ABST "MT DEBORAH AND MT HUNTER, 1ST ASCENTS" BY FRED BECKY, AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL, 1955, P39, TELLS THE STORY OF 2 CLIMBS IN THE ALASKA RANGE IN JUNE 1954. THE GROUP LANDED ON THE YANERT GLACIER AND HIKED UP IT. (P40) THEY LATER MENTIONED LANDING ON THE KABILTNA GLACIER. (P44)
- **** REFN 05501 964
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL,GLACIER
 ABST DEBORAH: A WILDERNESS NARRATIVE IS THE STORY OF AN ATTEMPT TO ASCEND MT DEBORAH IN THE SUMMER OF 1964, BY DAVID ROBERTS. A MAJOR PART OF THE JOURNEY HAD BEEN HIKING OVER THE WEST FORK AND THE SUSITNA GLACIERS.
- **** REFN 05505
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4582

- **** REFN 05506
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05507 965
LUPR 35 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST DAVID ROBERTS, IN HIS BOOK, "THE MOUNTAIN OF MY FEAR," GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION HE MADE WITH 3 OTHER MEN, TO THE SUMMIT OF MT. HUNTINGDON. THEY BEGAN THEIR CLIMB FROM THE TOKOSITNA GLACIER ON JUNE 29, 1965 AFTER DRIVING FROM COLORADO TO TALKEETNA FROM WHERE THEY WERE FLOWN TO THE GLACIER. THEY FLEW FROM THE GLACIER, BACK TO TALKEETNA ON AUG. 7, 1965.
- **** REFN 05509
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05511
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05521
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.
- **** REFN 05529 947
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, PHOTO, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, NO TRAFF
ABST B WASHBURN DISCUSSES APPROACHES TO MT MCKINLEY FROM THE NORTH AND WEST, VIA RUTH, TOKICHITNA, AND KAHILTNA GLACIERS. THE MAIN ROUTE LEADS FROM WONDER LAKE, ALONG MCKINLEY RIVER, CLEARWATER, AND RUDDY RIVER TO HANNA GLACIER, WHERE AT THIS POINT THERE ARE SEVERAL ROUTES TO MT MCKINLEY: A) HANNA TO JEFFERY GLACIER TO MT MCKINLEY, OR B) HANNA TO KAHILTNA GLACIER TO MT MCKINLEY. FIGURES 1 THRU 8 SHOW ROUTES ON PHOTO-MAPS. PUB DATE: 1947.
- **** REFN 05530 963
STOR 1603
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, RECREATION, NO TRAFF
ABST B WASHBURN PRESENTS AN ARTICLE ON MT MCKINLEY, (1963), WHICH EXPLORES ROUTE POSSIBILITIES TO MT MCKINLEY VIA THE EAST BUTTRESS AND RUTH AND TRALEIKA GLACIERS. TECHNICAL CLIMBING PROBLEMS ARE REVIEWED.
- **** REFN 05537 939
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "MT SANFORD: AN ALASKAN SKI CLIMB", BY TERRIS MOORE, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1939. IT DISCUSSES A TRIP TAKEN BY THE AUTHOR AND HIS COMPANIONS FROM CHISTOCHINA TO THE MOUNTAIN.
- **** REFN 05542 912
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE BY BELMORE BROWNE TITLED "WHERE THE WHITE SHEEP RANGE" PUBLISHED IN MAY, 1912, BY "OUTING MAGAZINE".

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4583

**** REFN 05552 925
KEYW NONE
ABST "ON TO ALASKA WITH BUCHANAN" (SUBTITLED "BUILDING CITIZENSHIP") BY A.M. SMITH, COPYRIGHT 1937, IS AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY UNDERTAKEN IN 1925 BY 72 BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-12, LED BY GEORGE E. BUCHANAN. FROM DETROIT THEY TRAVELED CROSS-COUNTRY BY TRAIN, THEN SAILED UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE TO SKAGWAY, CAUGHT THE TRAIN TO WHITEHORSE, AND RETURNED. THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS (1) TO BUILD CHARACTER AND (2) TO SEE THE SCENERY. NO PERTINENT DATA.

**** REFN 05554 968969
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, RECREATION, NO TRAFF
ABST "IGIKPAK", BY DAVID ROBERTS, IN "AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL", XVI, 1969, PP295-303, TELLS THE STORY OF 6 CLIMBERS SPENDING A MONTH IN THE WESTERN BROOKS RANGE IN AUG 68.

**** REFN 05555 969
STOR 1608
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "THE KENAI PENINSULA", IN THE AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL WRITTEN BY VINCENT J HOEMAN IN 1969, GIVES A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE AUTHOR'S MOUNTAINEERING TRIPS TO THE KENAI PENINSULA.

**** REFN 05556 958959
LUPR 35 53
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
ABST L BLUMER REPORTS ON HIS PARTY'S ASCENT OF MT BLACKBURN IN MAY 1958, IN THE AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL, 1959. THEY STARTED FROM CHITINA. (P237)

**** REFN 05560 937
LUPR 32
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "NABESNA GOLD MINE AND HILL", WAS WRITTEN BY PHILIP ROSS HOLDSWORTH IN 1937. THE DOCUMENTS CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY AND GEOLOGY OF THE AREA, AND GIVES A DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE MINING PROCESS.

**** REFN 05566
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05567
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05577
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION. BOOK ON CANADIAN NORTH.

**** REFN 05580 00001 961
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05580 00002 961
LUPR 52 53 41 35 31

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST IN VOLUME II OF "A REPORT TO THE STATE OF ALASKA" ENTITLED "ALASKA'S FOREST RESOURCES AS A BASE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT," DONE BY THE ARTHUR D LITTLE COMPANY IN 1961, THE USE OF ALASKAN TIMBER RESOURCES IN THE STATE'S FUTURE GROWTH WAS EXPLORED. *IN CONSIDERING DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES, TIMBER LOCATED CLOSE TO THE MAJOR RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES, OR TO THE RAIL BELT, HAS THE GREATEST POTENTIAL. WATER ROUTES INCLUDE THE COPPER, MATANUSKA, SUSITNA, KUSKOKWIM, TANANA, AND YUKON RIVERS, AND SEVERAL LAKES. (P16)

**** REFN 05584

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05588 A 973974

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, RIVER, LAKE, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, MAP, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WESTERN GULF OF ALASKA COMPILED BY AEIOC AND THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND GOVERNMENT RESEARCH IN FAIRBANKS FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN APRIL 1974. THE MAJORITY OF THE RESEARCH WAS FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1973. THE REPORT WAS DESIGNED TO BE USED TO ASSESS POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS DUE TO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING ACTIVITIES; FOR PLANNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF OCS ENERGY RESOURCES; AND, FOR PLANNING THE FEASIBILITY OF COASTAL FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT. THE REPORT BEGINS WITH A SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION. A DISCUSSION OF PRESENT AND POTENTIAL CONFLICTS BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RESOURCE USES IS ALSO INCLUDED. A MAP OF THE STUDY AREA IS INCLUDED. (FIGURE 2A) FAIRLY LARGE GLACIERS STILL REMAIN ON A FEW OF THE HIGHER VOLCANOES (IN THE MT VENIAMINOF, KATMAI, AND DOUGLAS AREAS) AND SMALLER CIRQUE GLACIERS ON MANY OTHER PEAKS. STREAMS DRAINING THE PACIFIC COAST ARE SHORT, STEEP AND SWIFT, OFTEN PLUNGING DIRECTLY INTO THE SEA AS WATERFALLS. (P11) THE KODIAK ISLAND GROUP (AS WELL AS THE ALEUTIAN ISLAND GROUP ABOVE) HAS SHORT, SWIFT STREAMS. LAKES ARE SMALL AND PONDS ARE WIDELY SCATTERED. (P12) 90% OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES OF THE GEOMORPHOLOGY SECTION ARE INCLUDED IN THE NAV-MAT BIBLIOGRAPHY. FIGURE 10 IS A MAP OF GENERALIZED SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA. AREAS OF EXISTING GLACIERS, GLACIAL MORAINES, FLUVIAL DEPOSITS AND COASTAL DEPOSITS. (INCLUDED) LOWLAND AREAS, INCLUDING STREAM VALLEYS FORM A RELATIVELY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE LAND. THESE AREAS ARE COVERED WITH GLACIAL-FLUVIAL DEPOSITS CONSISTING OF GLACIAL MORAINES, OUTWASH AND MODERN FLOODPLAIN AND ADJACENT TERRACE DEPOSITS. (P112) IN 1973 THE US BUREAU OF MINES DID AN EVALUATION OF OIL SEEPS IN ALASKA. WATER, OIL, ASPHALT AND GAS SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT STREAMS DRAINING SEEP AREAS. PRELIMINARY RESULTS SUGGEST THAT SURFACE WATERS CONTAIN HIGH AMOUNTS OF PETROLEUM. (P139) FIGURE 53 IS A MAP OF GEOTHERMAL AREAS AND THERMAL SPRINGS. (INCLUDED) (P149) SEVERAL SMALL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS WERE BUILT TO POWER SAWMILLS AND CANNERIES PRIOR TO THE AGE OF THE DIESEL ENGINE, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN ABANDONED. (P148) 4 PROMISING SITES FOR HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT ARE TERROR LAKE, UGANIK, KARLUK, AND FRAZIER LAKE. ALL ARE CONSIDERED SMALL AND COSTLY. (P150-152) THE STREAMS OF THE STUDY AREA ARE NEVER MORE THAN 30-50 KM LONG.

**** REFN 05588 B 973974

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, RIVER, LAKE, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, MAP, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THEY HAVE NARROW FLOODPLAINS, STEEP GRADIENTS AND SMALL DRAINAGE BASINS. HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION IS SCARCE, USGS IN ANCHORAGE HAS CONDUCTED LIMITED STUDIES FOR 10 YRS TO HELP KODIAK AREA ALLEVIATE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS. THE MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF AVERAGES 4 CUBIC FT PER SECOND PER SQUARE MILE. TOTAL DISCHARGE FOR KODIAK AND AFOGNAK ISLANDS IS REPORTED AS 37,600 CFS. THE PEAK ANNUAL RUNOFF FOR THE KODIAK ISLAND AREA RANGES FROM 50 CFS SQUARE MI TO 100 CFS PER SQUARE MILE WHICH IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST FLOOD DISCHARGE RATES IN THE STATE. TABLE 21 LISTS 11 SURFACE WATER STATIONS. 7 HAVE SEPARATE FANULUS FORMS. THE LAST 4 (LOWER KITOI CREEK, TERROR RIVER (UPSTREAM AND AT MOUTH) AND SPIRADON LAKE (NEAR LARSEN BAY) WERE ALL DISCONTINUED. (P181) MAP CHARTS OF MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF MEAN ANNUAL PEAK RUNOFF, MEAN ANNUAL LOW MONTHLY RUNOFF WERE TAKEN FROM FEULNER ET AL, 1971 AND WILL BE ABSTRACTED DIRECTLY. (P185A-C) WINTER SNOWPACK AND A FEW GLACIERS PROVIDE MOST OF THE

WATER STORAGE. WATER QUALITY OF THE STREAMS IS GOOD. DURING THE SUMMER, STREAMS DRAINING THE LARGER ICE FIELDS MAY HAVE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS AS HIGH AS 2000 MG/L, WHILE STREAMS DRAINING SMALL MOUNTAIN GLACIERS OR HIGH MOUNTAINS CARRY 5-500 MG/L. WINTER CONCENTRATIONS ARE PROBABLY LESS THAN 10 MG/LITER. THE AREA HAS POOR GROUNDWATER POTENTIAL BECAUSE OF SHALLOW BEDROCK. (P186) SPRINGS ARE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE AREA, BUT ARE NOT CATALOGUED. SEVERAL COMMUNITIES AND CANNERIES USE SPRINGS AS A WATER SUPPLY, ALTHOUGH YIELDS ARE SMALL. SHALLOW WELLS DRILLED IN ALLUVIUM NEAR STREAMS GENERALLY HAVE ACCEPTABLE WATER QUALITY, THOUGH SOMETIMES HIGH IN IRON. BEDROCK WELLS NEAR THE COAST MAY HAVE EXCESSIVE SODIUM CHLORIDE. (P188) THE HIGH BRUSH ECOSYSTEM IS FOUND ON THE LOW RIVER VALLEYS. THIS CONSISTS OF ALDER THICKETS WITH FERN AND GRASS UNDERSTORIES AND FLOODPLAIN THICKETS DOMINATED BY WILLOWS AND ALDERS. THIS SYSTEM DEVELOPS QUICKLY ON NEWLY FORMED ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS THAT ARE PERIODICALLY FLOODED. (P390) OUTBURST FLOODS OCCUR OCCASIONALLY. THE ICE AND SNOW HAVE A GREAT EFFECT ON THE STREAMS. ALGAE OCCUR ON GLACIERS. CIRCULATION IS RESTRICTED IN DEEP LAKES AND STRATIFICATION EVIDENT. LAKE BOTTOM MATERIALS VARY FROM BEDROCK TO CLAY INCLUDING STONES, GRAVELS AND SILTS. SMALL SHALLOW LAKES IN DOG AREAS FILL WITH HIGH BRUSH. MANY LAKES ARE USED FOR RECREATION. RIVER CHANNELS ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING. HEAVY USE BY MAN FOR RECREATION. (P391)

**** REFN 05588 C 973974

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, RIVER, LAKE, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MAP, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE WHITE POPULATION OF THIS AREA IS CONCENTRATED IN KODIAK AND IN MILITARY BASES. MOST OTHER COMMUNITIES ARE ALEUT. MILITARY BASES ARE AT KODIAK, ADAK AND SHEMYA. (P410) TABLES 72 AND 73 SHOW RELATIVE FOOD COSTS IN ALASKAN CITIES VERSUS SEATTLE. (P470-71) THE CITY OF KODIAK IS WORKING TO EXPAND THE RESERVOIR SYSTEM BECAUSE OF THE DEMAND BY THE FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY. (P480) FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES, WATER IS SUPPLIED BY PRIVATE WELLS OR LOCAL SPRINGS AND STREAMS. (P481) THE REGION'S LAKES AND RIVERS MAKE THE AREA ACCESSIBLE TO FLOAT PLANES IN SUMMER AND TO SKI-EQUIPPED PLANES IN WINTER. TABLE 67 IS A COLLECTION OF AIRPORT INFORMATION FOR 13 WESTERN GULF COMMUNITIES. (P512) TABLE 69 LISTS HARBOR FACILITIES IN THE WESTERN GULF AREA. (P515-6)

**** REFN 05591

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05594

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05617 894930

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "SEPPALA ALASKAN DOG DRIVER," WRITTEN BY ELIZABETH M. RICHER IN 1930, TELLS THE LIFE STORY OF LEONHARD SEPPALA FROM HIS EARLY DAYS IN NORWAY TO HIS DAYS OF DOG-RACING IN ALASKA. IN MARCH 1894 HE LEFT NORWAY WITH AN ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THE GOLD-FIELDS IN ALASKA. IN 1907 THE ALL-ALASKA SHEEPSTAKES WAS ORGANIZED. "THE ROUTE WAS FROM NOME TO SAFETY; THENCE TO DIXON; THENCE TO TOPKOK HILL; THENCE OVER AND AROUND TOPKOK HILL; THENCE TO TIMBER ROADHOUSE; THENCE TO COUNCIL; THENCE OVER THE HEAD OF HELSING CREEK TO BOSTON CREEK, ACROSS THE FISH RIVER VALLEY TO TELEPHONE CREEK; OVER THE DIVIDE TO DEATH VALLEY; THENCE ACROSS DEATH VALLEY TO CAMP HAVEN; THENCE TO FIRST CHANCE; THENCE OVER THE DIVIDE INTO GOLD RUN; THENCE TO CANDLE; AND FROM CANDLE TO NOME OVER THE SAME ROUTE." (P201)

**** REFN 05619 926

LUPR 22 31 42 43 51

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "ON PACIFIC FRONTIERS" IS THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN CARL RYDELL, A SEAMAN WHO'S TRAVELS INCLUDED PARTS OF THE ATLANTIC, THE SOUTH SEAS, AND ALASKAN WATERS, WHERE HE WORKED AS A SEAL AND SEA OTTER HUNTER, A FISHERMAN

AND A MINER. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1926.

- **** REFN 05621 898969
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "NOME", IN THE AMERICAN WEST MAGAZINE, WAS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM BRONSON IN 1969. THE DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE TOWN AT THE TIME OF THE GOLD RUSH IN 1898. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT THE NAMES OF CANDLE, DAHL, AND TAYLOR CREEKS AND THE INMACHUK, NIUKLUK AND KOUGAROK RIVERS WERE TO BECOME FAMOUS IN NOME AND IN THE MINING EXCHANGES OF THE WORLD. (P29)
- **** REFN 05623 904
 LUPR 22 35
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT, WRITTEN BY JOHN SPRINGER, IS A FICTIONAL HISTORICALLY BASED ACCOUNT OF APPROXIMATELY THE FIRST TWO YEARS MARGARET KNUDSEN BURKE SPENT IN ALASKA. IT ALSO RECOUNTS SOME OF HER LIFE PRIOR TO HER MOVE TO ALASKA. IN JUNE 7, 1904 SHE SAILED FROM SEATTLE TO NOME WHERE SHE WAS EMPLOYED AS A SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. SHE EVENTUALLY MOVED TO FAIRBANKS WHERE SHE AGAIN WAS A SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND LATER OPENED THE KNUDSEN KENNEL COMPANY. SHE EVENTUALLY MARRIED WILL BURKE. THE ACTIVITIES IN THIS FACTUALLY BASED ADVENTUROUS ACCOUNT ARE PRIMARILY CENTERED IN NOME AND FAIRBANKS. REFERENCES ARE MADE IN GENERAL TERMS TO GOLD STRIKES AND MINING OPERATIONS ON SEVERAL CREEKS IN THE VICINITY OF THESE TWO COMMUNITIES.
- **** REFN 05654 896898
 LUPR 30
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST FREDERICK PALMER, AUTHOR OF "IN THE KLONDYKE", WROTE ABOUT A TRIP TO THE KLONDIKE REGION AND TO DAWSON CITY, APPARENTLY IN THE WINTER AND SPRING OF 1897-1898. HE STATED THAT IN 1896 FROM 2500 TO 3000 WHITE MEN LIVED IN THE YUKON VALLEY. (P68)
- **** REFN 05662 875925
 LUPR 51
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THIS COMPRISES 2 BOXES OF PAPERS, 1875-1925, OF SAMUEL APPLGATE. BOX I COMPRISES 1 ENVELOPE OF BUSINESS ACCOUNTS AND 4 JOURNALS. BOX II COMPRISES 1 JOURNAL AND 9 ENVELOPES. HIS JOURNALS MAINLY TELL OF THE VOYAGES HE TOOK FROM CALIFORNIA TO UNALASKA.
- **** REFN 05678 907
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THIS IS A GROUPING OF 8 FOLDERS OF PHOTOGRAPHS COMPILED BY THE ALASKA STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY. THE FOLDERS ARE ENTITLED: 1) AND 2) FISHERIES-PROCESSING, 3) FISHERIES-MISC, 4) FISHERIES-HATCHERIES, 5) FISHERIES-FISH WHEELS, 6) AND 7) FISHERIES-SALMON TRAP OPERATIONS, AND 8) FISHERIES-SPORTFISHING. THE ONLY DATE GIVEN THROUGHOUT THE FOLDER WAS 1907, WHICH, THEREFORE, IS THE DATE I WILL USE.
- **** REFN 05680 937
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THIS IS A GROUP OF 4 FOLDERS OF PHOTOGRAPHS COMPILED BY THE ALASKA STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY. THE FOLDERS ARE ENTITLED 1) INDUSTRY-MINING-COAL, 2) MINING-DREDGES, 3) 24) MINING-PLACER. ONLY ONE DATE WAS GIVEN-AUGUST 1937, FOR THE PHOTOGRAPH OF BONANZA CREEK.
- **** REFN 05691 906932
 LUPR 52 60 42 51
 KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, CANNERY, COMMUNITY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4587

ABST JOHN E THWAITES PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION ENTITLED COASTAL ALASKA FROM KETCHIKAN TO THE ALEUTIANS IS DATED 1906-1932? AND CONTAINS 386 PHOTOS. MR THWAITES WAS MAIL CLERK ON THE STEAMSHIP DORA BEFORE BEING TRANSFERED TO A LARGER SHIP. HE ALSO OPERATED A PHOTO SHOP IN SEWARD. THERE ARE SEVERAL PHOTOS OF THE GOVERNMENT CATTLE ON KODIAK ISLAND (PHOTOS 28,29) PHOTOS (79-81,106) DEPICT DOGS TEAMS IN THE AREA OF SEWARD. THERE ARE MANY PHOTOGRAPHS OF VARIOUS CANNERIES. AT CHIGNIK NORTHWESTERN FISHERIES COMPANY HAD A RED SALMON CANNERY (PHOTO 19,20,78,265,267) COLUMBIA RIVER PACKERS ASSOCIATION ALSO HAD A CANNERY AT CHIGNIK (PHOTO 75,76,190,266) PHOTOS 138-140 SHOW THE SALMON CANNERY DOCK AT SELDOVIA AND 148. THE CANNERY AT CORDOVA. NORTHWESTERN FISH CO. HAD A CANNERY AT UGAK (PHOTO 155 AND 216) PHOTO 123 IS ENTITLED A CANNERY IN BRISTOL BAY AND PHOTO 217 IS A BRISTOL BAY CANNERY MARKED "BERGLUNDS". KODIAK FISHERIES COMPANY HAD A CANNERY AT KODIAK (PHOTO 245) THERE WERE FOUR CANNERIES IN KETCHIKAN: NEW ENGLAND FISH COMPANY (297), KETCHIKAN COLD STORAGE (306), J L SMILEY CANNERY (343) AND SUNNY POINT CANNERY (316-319,325). 198 SHOWS THE CANNERIES AT NUSHAGAK.

**** REFN 05692 925932

LUPR 60 52

KEYW GENERAL,CANNERY,PHOTO

ABST A COLLECTION OF 82 PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THOMAS TABER PROBABLY IN 1928 (ACCORDING TO A LETTER FROM HIS SON ACCOMPANYING THE COLLECTION). "IF HE MADE ANY OTHER TRIPS TO ALASKA IF WAS BEFORE 1932." THE PHOTOS ARE OF SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH CENTRAL ALASKA. ALL PHOTOS ARE IDENTIFIED. PHOTO 32 SHOW A PLANK WALKWAY ACROSS THE MUSKEG. PHOTO 83 IS OF AN UNIDENTIFIED CANNERY.

**** REFN 05699 906932

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL,PHOTO,AGRICULTURE,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THIS PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION BY ARTHUR L AGREN SPANS THE YEAR BETWEEN 1906 AND 1932? AND INCLUDES 236 PHOTOS. MANY WERE TAKEN BY J E THWAITES. AUTHOR AGREN WAS EMPLOYED BY ALASKA PACKER'S ASSOCIATION AS A STOREKEEPER IN THE BERING SEA. MANY OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE NOT IDENTIFIED. REINDEER FARMING AT AN UNKNOWN LOCATION IS DEPICTED IN PHOTOS 17-28. SEVERAL PHOTOS SHOW REINDEER HITCH TO SLEDS (PHOTOS 21, 25-27, 30). PHOTO 29 ENTITLED "TRANSPORTING U S MAIL" SHOWS A DOG TEAM WITH SLED AND WAS TAKEN BY THWAITES. PHOTOS 33-37 AND 97 ARE DOG TEAMS WITH SLEDS IN SOUTH CENTRAL ALASKA. A SMALL SHACK ON PILING AND A SKIFF TIED TO THE SHACK. NO LOCATION IS GIVEN. PHOTOS 188-189 SHOW 7 NATIVE CHILDREN SWIMMING IN A LAKE WHICH IS UNIDENTIFIED.

**** REFN 05707

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05717

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05728 961

LUPR 31 42 50

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH HEARINGS," WAS BY THE US 87TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, 1961. A SERIES OF PROBLEMS CONCERNING NATIVE AND JAPANESE FISHING RIGHTS WERE DISCUSSED.

**** REFN 05735 921

LUPR 31 60

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS THE 1921 HEARINGS ON FISHERIES IN ALASKA BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES. THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE PROPOSED TO PROTECT ALASKAN SALMON THROUGH INCREASING HIS POWER TO REGULATE THE SEASON.

**** REFN 05748 867932

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, GLACIER, ECONOMY, FISHING, CANNERY.

ABST SEWARD'S ICEBOX BY ARCHIE W SHIELDS BRIEFLY REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN ALASKA BETWEEN 1867 AND 1932. HE LISTS THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS AS THE YUKON, COPPER, KUSKOQUIM, TAKU AND TANANA. HE ALSO LISTS THE FOLLOWING GLACIERS: MUIR, CHILDS, MILES, MALISPINA, TAKU, COLUMBIA, YALE, HOWARD, HENRY, SHIELDS, BRADY, DAVIDSON, PEROUSE, SEWARD, AND MANY OTHERS. (P18) HE QUOTES APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR OUTPUT FROM THE FOLLOWING MINES: APOLLO MINE-\$3 MILLION, JUNEAU REGION MINES-\$101 MILLION, CHICKAGO-\$15 MILLION, THE KENNECOTT GROUP-\$220 MILLION, AND THE NOME PLACERS-\$60 MILLION. REVENUE FROM ALL ALASKA RESOURCES FROM 1867 TO 1931 IS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: MINERALS-\$648 MILLION; FISH PRODUCTS-\$898 MILLION; FURS-\$128 MILLION; TIMBER-\$2 MILLION; MISCELLANEOUS-\$7 MILLION; BEINDEER (EXPORTED FROM ALASKA) \$400,000-FEDERAL TAXES & LICENSES-\$31 MILLION; TERRITORIAL TAXES & LICENSES-\$13 MILLION. (P19) IN THE WINTER OF 1888-89, CONGRESS PASSED A LAW FORBIDDING BUILDING DAMS, BARRICADES, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS IN ANY RIVERS OF ALASKA WHICH WOULD INTERFERE WITH SPANNING FISH, ESPECIALLY SALMON. (P47) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1889 AN INVESTIGATION OF THE NATURAL SALMON FISHERIES IN ALASKA WAS ORDERED. (P47) REGULATION OF SALMON STREAMS & SPANNING GROUNDS. DESTRUCTIVE METHODS OF FISHING & A SYSTEM OF LEASING FISHERY PRIVILEGES WAS RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS IN 1889-90. (P48) IN 1921 AND 1922 DATA WAS COLLECTED BY BUREAU OF FISHERIES ON SPANNING GROUNDS & RUNS OF RED SALMON IN THE STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO BRISTOL BAY. (P52) THE FOLLOWING YEAR RED SALMON RUNS ALONG THE ALASKA PENINSULA WERE STUDIED INCLUDING COUNTING RUNS UP CERTAIN RIVERS. (P53) THE BUREAU CONSTRUCTED WEIRS FOR COUNTING THE SALMON. THE FIRST ONE AT KARLUK IN 1921, AND 24 WERE OPERATING BY 1930. (P55) IN 1929, ALASKA FISHERIES PRODUCED \$50,795,819. 83.7% WAS FROM SALMON, 8.77% FROM HALIBUT, 5.5% FROM HERRING, 2.1% FROM ALL OTHER PRODUCTS. FISHING EMPLOYED 29,283 PERSONS (P56) EARLY CANNERY LOCATIONS ARE LISTED ON PP81-82.

**** REFN 05748 867933

LUPR 10 20 30 40

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "SEWARD'S ICEBOX", WAS WRITTEN BY ARCHIE W SHIELDS IN 1933. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE MAJOR EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE FROM 1867 TO 1932. MUCH OF THE INFORMATION, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM OTHER DOCUMENTS.

**** REFN 05756 867917

LUPR 13 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, GENERAL, RIVERS, EXPEDITION, HUNTING

ABST THIS BOOK IS ONE OF SEVERAL BOOKS TELLING OF THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS OF VILHJALHUR STEFANSSON. OUTSIDE OF EARLY BIOGRAPHICAL/HISTORICAL REFERENCES THE BOOK BEGINS WITH HIS LEAVING NEW YORK IN 1906, TRAVELLING CROSS CONTINENT TO THE HACKENZIE RIVER IN NORTHWEST CANADA, WHICH LEAD HIM TO HERSCHEL ISLAND AND LATER ON TO FLAXMAN ISLAND, ALASKA, WHERE UPON HE RETURNED BY VARIOUS WATER CRAFT THE SAME YEAR BY WAY OF THE HACKENZIE, BELL, PORCUPINE AND YUKON RIVERS. THE INTENTIONS OF HIS EXPEDITION WAS TO LIVE AND UNDERSTAND THE LIFESTYLE AND CULTURE OF THE ESKIMOS AS WELL AS TO LEARN SURVIVAL SKILLS FROM THEM. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SOME TIME SPENT ON FLAXMAN ISLAND, AND THE RETURN TRIP, THE STORIES STEFANSSON RELAYS ARE ALL IN CANADA. OF THE THREE "HOW I LEARNED TO HUNT" STORIES IN THE BACK THERE WAS LITTLE REFERENCE TO ALASKAN LAND AND WATER.

**** REFN 05761 885

LUPR 11 21 22

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, SPRING, COMMUNITY, RIVER, WATER, GEOLOGY

ABST CAPTAIN H.A. HEALY, IN HIS 1885 "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER "CORWIN" IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1885", WROTE OF THE TRIP TO THE ARCTIC AND ITS ATTENDANT ADVENTURES AND DANGERS. THE AUTHOR NOTED THE PRESENCE OF A WATERING STATION AT PORT CLARENCE WHICH WAS USED BY GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND WHALING SHIPS ALIKE, THE STREAM BEING FREE OF FOREIGN MATTER AND RUNNING DOWN INTO A BASIN ON THE SHORE, A FEW FEET ABOVE HIGH TIDE MARK. (P13) CAPTAIN HEALY ESTIMATED THE NATIVE POPULATION FROM POINT BARROW TO ST. MICHAEL'S AS 3,000 ALONG THE COAST AND 2,000 INLAND. (P16) A PORTION OF CAPTAIN HEALY'S REPORT INCLUDES SEPARATE REPORTS BY LT. CANTWELL ON THE KOWAK RIVER EXPEDITION, ASSISTANT ENGINEER MCLENEGAN ON THE NODAK RIVER EXPEDITION, AND CHARLES H. TOWNSEND ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE KOWAK RIVER.

**** REFN 05767 956

LUPR 31

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY," WAS WRITTEN BY JOHN B HAKALA OF THE YUTANA BARGE LINES, INC. IN 1956. IN ORDER TO PRESENT FACTS CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY SYSTEM, THE AUTHOR HAS REVIEWED AVAILABLE LITERATURE, INCLUDING THE RESULTS PRODUCED BY THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS, AND AGRICULTURE AS IT EXISTS AT THAT TIME IN OTHER PARTS OF THE TERRITORY. (P1)

**** REFN 05771 973

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL EVALUATION OF THE CHITINA AND BRENNER RIVER DRAINAGE BASINS", WAS WRITTEN BY M W HENNING AND P DOBEY OF THE STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN 1973. A FIELD INSPECTION OF THE CHITINA AND BRENNER RIVERS WAS CONDUCTED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE US BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, WILD AND SCENIC RIVER TASK FORCE ON JULY 30TH, 1973. THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO AID IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF THE RIVERS FOR CLASSIFICATION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC SYSTEM. (P16)

**** REFN 05778 967975

STOR 1603

LUPR 30

KEYW GENERAL, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF

ABST D W AND A H CLARK PRESENT AN ARTICLE ON "ELUIED POINTS FROM THE BATZA TENA OBSIDIAN SOURCE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER REGION, ALASKA", IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, DECEMBER 1975. THE SOURCE WAS EXAMINED BY THE U.S.G.S IN 1967 AND BY THE AUTHORS IN 1969, 1970, AND 1971. (P31) THE SOURCE WAS NAMED "BATZA TENA" BY THE AUTHORS.

**** REFN 05781

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05784 861868

LUPR 31 '41

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST "ESKIMOS AND INDIANS OF WESTERN ALASKA 1861-1868: EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF FATHER ILLARION" WAS EDITED BY WENDELL H OSWALT. FATHER ILLARION WAS APPOINTED TO THE POSITION OF ASSISTANT MISSIONARY TO KOLMAKOVSKY REDOUBT ON THE KUSKOKWIM ON JUNE 20, 1861. (P102) ON MARCH 11, 1862 THE MANAGER OF KOLMAKOVSKY REDOUBT WITH 2 SLEDS, AND 3 LABORERS, LEFT FOR CHAGLUK TO TRADE. (P105) THE "POSTMAN" RETURNED THE SAME DAY FROM A ROUND-TRIP OF 51 DAYS TO NUSHAGAK. (P105) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1862 FATHER ILLARION SPENT HIS TIME AMONG THE ESKIMOS OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORTAGE BETWEEN THE 2 RIVERS. HE VISITED MIKHAILOVSKY REDOUBT THE SAME SUMMER AND THEN WENT TO RUSSIAN MISSION WHERE HE SPENT THE WINTER OF 1862-63. THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES WERE VISITED BY FATHER ILLARION: CHAGELUK, ANIGTUGNAGHUTE, ANVIK, HONJHEKOKAT, AND KALTAG. (P111)

**** REFN 05785 964

KEYW GENERAL

ABST "HISTORICAL POPULATIONS IN WESTERN ALASKA AND MIGRATIONS THEORY," BY WENDELL H. OSWALT IN 1964, DISCUSSES THE HISTORICAL ETHNIC GROUPS ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SYSTEM OF WESTERN ALASKA, AND VIEWS THE POPULATION SHIFTS IN TERMS OF MIGRATION THEORY.

**** REFN 05791 00071 971

STOR 1603

KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, RIVER, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4590

ABST THE ALASKA DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PUBLISHED AN ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 1971. SUBSISTENCE SURVEYS WERE MADE ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS. THE TOTAL SALMON CATCHES FOR 1971 ARE LISTED ON TABLE 2. (P12) THE 1971 ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM AREA PROCESSORS ARE LISTED ON TABLE 3. (P13) TABLE 5 LISTS VESSEL AND COMMERCIAL LICENSES. (P34) IN 1971 AN AERIAL SURVEY WAS MADE FOR SALMON ESCAPEMENT ON THE ANDREAFESKY RIVER, CHULINAK RIVER, STUYAHOK RIVER, HANK RIVER, SALCHA RIVER, CHENA RIVER, CLEARWATER CREEK, KOYUKUK RIVER (S FORK), JIK RIVER, MIDDLE AND N FORK KOYUKUK RIVER, BIG SALMON RIVER AND NISUTLIN RIVER. (P91)

**** REFN 05798 962

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST L F IVANHOE PRESENTS A BRIEF ARTICLE ON THE RIGHT-LATERAL STRIKE-SLIP MOVEMENT ALONG THE LAKE CLARK FAULT, WHICH EXTENDS THROUGH LAKE CLARK TO TLIKAKILA RIVER. (P911) IN THE BULLETIN OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA; JULY 1962.

**** REFN 05801 970

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST T J WALKER AUTHOR OF "RED SALMON, BROWN BEAR" TELLS OF HIS 6 MONTH STAY ON EVA CREEK LOCATED ON BARANOF ISLAND. WALKER IS A NATURALIST WHO SPENT HIS TIME PHOTOGRAPHING BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA AND RECORDING HIS OBSERVATIONS. WALKER STAYED FROM MID-APRIL TO MID-OCTOBER 1970.

**** REFN 05803 954

LUPR 40 50

KEYW GENERAL,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,GLACIER,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT RECOUNTS THE EARLY MARRIED YEARS OF FRED AND SARA MACHETANZ. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1954 AND ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOS AND LITHOGRAPHS BY FRED, TEXT BY SARA. THEY TRAVELLED THROUGH THE STATE, BUILT A CABIN IN THE MAT VALLEY AND PHOTOGRAPHED. LECTURE TRIPS WERE TAKEN THROUGH THE LOWER-48 WITH ALASKAN SUBJECT MATTER. AFTER DRIVING THE GLEN HIGHWAY, THEY CAME TO THE MAT VALLEY WITH THE VILLAGE OF PALMER AT CENTER. FARMS WERE CLEARED FROM FORESTS OF SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD AND BIRCH. LAKES AND CLEAR CREEKS EMPTIED INTO THE RIVER CHANNEL WHICH MEANDERED. AT THE HEAD OF THE CHANNEL WAS "A GLACIER." (P140)

**** REFN 05806 965

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL,LAKE,RIVER

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "KNIK RIVER BASIN, ALASKA" BY THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1965, IS A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS REPORTS WRITTEN ABOUT THE KNIK RIVER BASIN. IT ALSO INCLUDES INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF UTILIZING LEVEES ONLY TO PREVENT DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS DUE TO THE SUDDEN BREAK-THROUGH OF THE LAKE GEORGE WATERS INTO KNIK RIVER AND THENCE INTO KNIK ARM. PLANS, ESTIMATES, AND ECONOMIC ANALYSES OF THESE PROJECTS ARE DISCUSSED. (P2)

**** REFN 05811 961967

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, "ABUNDANCE, DISTRIBUTION, AND SPECIES COMPOSITION OF ZOOPLANKTON IN THE LAKES OF THE NUSHAGAK DISTRICT, ALASKA, 1961-1965," BY BRIAN F WATERS, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. "SAMPLES OF THE PELAGIC ZOOPLANKTON POPULATIONS OF THE WOOD RIVER, SNAKE RIVER, IGUSHIK RIVER AND TIKCHIK LAKE SYSTEMS WERE COLLECTED BY FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE PERSONNEL DURING SUMMER FIELD OPERATIONS FROM 1961 THROUGH 1965. ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED VIA A PLANKTON NET. SOME OF THE SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM A DEPTH OF 60 METERS INDICATING THAT A CRAFT OR VESSEL MAY HAVE BEEN USED.

**** REFN 05823 966

LUPR 42

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4591

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "TOGIAK, ALASKA-VILLAGE STUDY," WAS WRITTEN BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN 1966. IT GIVES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY, THE FACILITIES, THE ECONOMY AND THE HISTORY OF THE AREA.

**** REFN 05844

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05845

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05856 964

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER, VEGETATION, LAKE, MAP

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, "A SUMMARY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ALASKA'S TIMBER POTENTIAL" IS A FIRST STEP EVALUATION OF SOME OF ALASKA'S FOREST LAND AS MUCH OF THE DATA PRESENTED IS ONLY AN EDUCATED GUESS BY THE BRANCH OF FORESTRY, PARKS, AND RECREATION, ALASKA DIVISION OF LANDS. THE ATTACHED MAP SUMMARIZED THE DOCUMENT, ALTHOUGH THE TEXT DOES INCLUDE SPECIES TYPE AND BOARD FEET ESTIMATES FOR THE HAINES SKAGWAY AREA, KENAI PENINSULA, KODIAK, SUSITNA, MATANUSKA VALLEY, COPPER RIVER VALLEY, KUSKOKWIM RIVER VALLEY, TANANA RIVER VALLEY AND THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY. INFORMATION WITH REFERENCE TO MAJOR WATERBODIES FOLLOWS ON SEPARATE FORMS. UNDER EACH AREA THE PRESENCE OF COTTONWOODS GROWING ALONG RIVER BOTTOMS WAS MENTIONED. IN THE HAINES SKAGWAY AREA THE COTTONWOOD IS THE PRIMARY COMMERCIAL TREE SPECIES. (P3) MAPS OF THE HAINES SKAGWAY, AND KENAI PENINSULA COMMERCIAL FOREST AREA ARE HEREIN ATTACHED BECAUSE THEY SHOW SOME INLAND WATERBODIES.

**** REFN 05859

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05860 920974

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, FORESTRY, TRAPPING, EXPEDITION, RECREATION

ABST DOCUMENT ENTITLED "HANDLOGGERS" WRITTEN BY W.H. JACKSON WITH ETHEL DASSON WAS PUBLISHED 1974. DESCRIBES THE TRUE STORY OF THE LIFE OF HANDLOGGER JACKSON IN MANUSCRIPT FORM. HE TRAVELED TO SE ALASKA IN EARLY 1920'S. (P10) THE BOOK DISCUSSED HIS LIFE. DURING THE TIME HE SPENT IN ALASKA HE WAS IN THE AREA AROUND KETCHIKAN. HE AND WIFE LIVED ON A BOAT AND MADE THEIR LIVING HANDLOGGING, TRAPPING, GUIDING AND WORKING FOR FISH AND GAME DEPT. DUE TO THESE MANY ACTIVITIES THEY EXPLORED MUCH OF THE AREA ALONG THE COAST AND INLAND IN THE AREA OF KETCHIKAN. MANY OF THE CREEKS AND LAKES NOTED IN THE BOOK WERE UNNAMED EXCEPT FOR A GENERAL LOCALITY AND SEVERAL WERE GIVEN NAMES BY THE AUTHOR THAT DO NOT CORRESPOND TO ANY MODERN NAMES. (P238) ONE SEASON THE JACKSON'S CHARTERED OUT THEIR BOAT AND SERVICES TO A GROUP FROM THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE. THEY "VISITED EVERY CANNERY AND SURVEYED EVERY STREAM FROM MURDER COVE TO THE INDIAN ISLANDS." (P199) JACKSON ALSO WORKED FOR SEVERAL SEASONS AS A STREAM GUARD FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. HE ALSO DID SOME RESEARCH WORK ON SALMON IN THE STREAMS. (PP203-204) HIS STREAM WORK REQUIRED JACKSON TO MOVE FROM ONE CREEK TO ANOTHER. OFTEN AS HE WORKED, HE ALSO DID SOME FISHING BOTH FOR FOOD AND FOR RECREATION. (PP221, 223) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS JACKSON STANDING IN A BOAT ON AN UNIDENTIFIED BODY OF WATER HOLDING UP A BEAR SKIN. (P179)

**** REFN 05861 A 884966

LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST

USAGE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, ECONOMY, RIVER, LAKE

ABST H LUND HAS COMPILED A HISTORY OF THE LUTHERAN MISSIONS ON THE WESTERN PART OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA, ESPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT BRINGING CHRISTIAN RELIGION TO THE ESKIMOS, AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT ADAPTATION TO CULTURAL CHANGE. THE BOOK IS PREDOMINANTLY DEVOTED TO THE PERSONAL LIVES OF THE MISSIONARIES AND ESKIMOS. THE FIRST MISSION WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1884 AT TELLER MISSION. OTHER MISSIONS WERE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN 1884 AND

1966 AT IGLOO, SHISHMARF, TELLER, NOME, BREVIG MISSION, AND LOST RIVER. "THERE ARE NO ROADS INTO THESE SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE BERING SEA AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN, WHICH ARE STILL INACCESSIBLE WITHOUT DOGTEAM OR PLANE." (P1) TRAVEL BETWEEN VILLAGES AND MISSIONS WAS MOSTLY BY FOOT OR DOGTEAM, MORESO PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION OF AUTOMOBILES (IN NOME) AND "BUSH" PLANE. (P22, 25, 27, 35, 36, 63) IN 1928, DAHLE "TREKKED OVER EIGHT MILES OF BOGGY TUNDRA, CREEKS, HILLS" ... ON HIS WAY FROM IGLOO TO SHISHMARF. (P70B) IN OCTOBER, 1935, THE DAHLES WENT FROM NOME TO IGLOO VIA A ROUTE LEADING NORTH ON A TRUCKLIKE CAR ON THE RAILS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA RAILWAY, AND THEN CAME THE LAST PART OF A JOURNEY TO IGLOO IN AN OPEN BOAT THAT ALMOST GOT CAUGHT IN THE ICE FREEZEUP." (P62) IN THE EARLY 1940'S REV KLYVE RETURNING FROM A TRIP INTO THE HILLS TO TELLER MISSION, "TRUDGED HOMEWARD, WADING RIVERS, AND WALKING OVER ROCKY TRAILS." (P49) THE CONCEPT OF REINDEER HERDING WAS INSTITUTED BY THE FIRST LUTHERAN MISSIONARY IN 1884 AT TELLER REINDEER STATION, AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION N PORT CLARENCE BAY, WHERE HERDS WERE BROUGHT FROM SIBERIA BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, AND MANAGED BY THE MISSION. ESKIMOS WERE TRAINED IN HERDING BY LAPLANDERS. IN 1901, THE STATION WAS TRANSFERRED TO EATON. (P2, 7, 8) REINDEERS WERE ALSO USED TO PULL SLEIGHS: "TRAVEL ON REINDEER DRAWN SLEIGHS OVER TREACHEROUS TRAILS..." (P6, 15) ABOUT 1906, THE REINDEER HERD AT THE TELLER MISSION WAS 432, WHICH INCREASED IN LATER YEARS. A FOX SKIN WAS VALUED AT \$35.00. (P93) ESKIMOS TRADED FURS IN TELLER IN THE 1940'S FOR ESSENTIALS, SUCH AS FLOUR, TEA, ETC. (P109) IN THE 1950'S AT TELLER, A DOZEN EGGS COST \$1.35 (\$18.00 DURING THE GOLD RUSH), BREAD WAS \$0.75 TO \$1.00 A LOAF, AND REINDEER STEW WAS .59. (P139) THE PREDOMINANT VEGETATION IN THE AREA IS WILLOW AND BERRIES, AND GRAVEL IS A COASTAL FEATURE. (P41, 42)

**** REFN 05861 B 884966
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FISHING, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, RIVER, LAKE
ABST REV BREVIG IN APRIL 1885 PREACHED IN THE REGION OF IGLOO, AT THE UPPER EDGE OF SALT LAKE, WHERE A REINDEER CAMP WAS PITCHED. (P27) IN MARCH DURING THE 1950'S, MRS NEGLAND RECOUNTS: "DOGTEAM DRIVERS ARE BUSY GOING EAST TO SALT LAKE, WHERE THE FISH NETS ARE OUT FOR THE WHITE FISH..." (P141) THE MODERN NAME FOR SALT LAKE IS IMURUK BASIN.

**** REFN 05864 974
STOR 1611
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, PHOTO, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
ABST "LYNN CANAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT" PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE FOR THE ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION SURVEYS THE AREA SURROUNDING LYNN CANAL IN TERMS OF ECONOMY AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE IMPACT ON THESE OF THE YUKON-TAIYA PROJECT. IT WAS NOTED THAT SEVERAL STREAMS IN UPPER LYNN CANAL PLUNGE ABRUPTLY FROM TIMBER LINE TO TIDEWATER, THEREBY PROVIDING LIMITED INTERTIDAL SPANNING AREA. (PP47-48) A PHOTO SHOWS ONE OF THESE STREAMS IN FIGURE 18. (P49) DUE TO INACCESSABILITY, SPORT FISHING NEAR HAINES WAS LIMITED TO CHILKAT RIVER TRIBUTARIES CROSSED BY THE HAINES HIGHWAY. (P70) ATTACHED TO THIS SHEET ARE A TABLE AND A GRAPH. THE TABLE, TABLE 1 FROM P132 GIVES MEAN MONTHLY AND AVERAGE DISCHARGE FOR VARIOUS DRAINAGE BASINS AROUND UPPER LYNN CANAL. THE GRAPH SHOWS MONTHLY MEAN DISCHARGE OF WEST CREEK, SKAGWAY AND TAIYA RIVERS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

**** REFN 05867 959
LUPR 31 41 52
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "A DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ROAD ROUTES IN ALASKA, TALKEETNA-MCGRATH-RUBY," WAS COMPILED AND WRITTEN BY ROSE S KOMATSUBARA AND WILLIAM D DEARMOND IN 1959. IT DESCRIBES THE PROPOSED ANCHORAGE-MCGRATH-RUBY ROUTE AS A STRIP RUNNING IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION FROM ANCHORAGE ON COOK INLET TO MCGRATH ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND THEN DUE NORTH TO THE TOWN OF RUBY ON THE YUKON RIVER. THIS STRIP INCLUDES PARTS OF 3 OF ALASKA'S GREATEST RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS: THE YUKON SYSTEM WHICH INCLUDES THE PORCUPINE, TANANA AND KOYUKUK RIVERS AND MANY LESSER TRIBUTARIES AND EMPTIES INTO THE BERING SEA; THE KUSKOKWIM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WHICH DRAIN MOST OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA AND DISCHARGES INTO BRISTOL BAY; AND THE SUSITNA RIVER WHICH DISCHARGES INTO CREEK INLET. (P1)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4593

**** REFN 05872 970
 LUPR 31 34 60
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "CAMPBELL OF THE YUKON" BY CLIFFORD WILSON IS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT CAMPBELL, A TRADER WITH THE HUDSON BAY TRADING COMPANY AND THE FIRST MAN TO PENETRATE THE PRESENT YUKON TERRITORY. HE ALSO ESTABLISHED THE CONNECTION OF THE PELLY RIVER IN CANADA WITH THE YUKON RIVER. HIS EXPLORATIONS TAKE PLACE ALMOST ENTIRELY IN CANADA. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1970.

**** REFN 05878 878970
 LUPR 31
 KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING, BREAKUP, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP
 ABST "DWELLERS OF THE TUNDRA" WAS WRITTEN BY AYLETTE JENNESS AND PUBLISHED IN 1970. THE BOOK DESCRIBES LIFE IN "NAKUMIUT" A SMALL VILLAGE OF 150 ON THE TUNDRA NEAR THE BERING SEA. THE TUNDRA HERE IS A VAST FLAT BOG IN SUMMER WITH SHALLOW PONDS INTERLACED BY MEANDERING CREEKS SPREAD OVER THE LAND. WATER COLOR VARIES FROM DULL YELLOW-BROWN THROUGH ACID GREENS AND PALE BLUES. (P1) THE HILLSIDES ARE CUT IN MANY PLACES BY CLEAR, RACING STREAMS, WHICH SLOW DOWN WHEN THEY REACH THE LOWLANDS. (P2) BY MAY THE RIVERS AND STREAMS START MELTING. (P6) IN SUMMER, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SCATTER FROM THE VILLAGE TO FORAGE ON HILLSIDE AND TUNDRA, IN PONDS, CREEKS, RIVER AND SEA. (P6) THE VILLAGERS HARVEST SALMON, AND KING SALMON IS SOLD. (P19) A PHOTO ON PAGE 20 SHOWS 3 BOATS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES AND HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "THE VILLAGERS PACK UP AND TRAVEL TO A COMMERCIAL FISHERY, WHERE THEY CAN EARN SOME MONEY. A TRAM CAR HAULS GOODS INTO THE VILLAGE ON A TRACK WHICH LEADS DOWN TO THE SEA. (P26) THE VILLAGE WAS BUILT ALONG A CLEAR, "ALWAYS-FLOWING STREAM". (P30) BY OCTOBER THE STREAM IS FROZEN OVER. (P44) RIVER VILLAGE IS FIFTY MILES INLAND FROM NAKUMIUT. (P86) IN AN AVERAGE SEASON, NATIVE TRAPPERS WILL MAKE SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM THE SALE OF FURS. (P101) ICE FISHING PROVIDES NEEDLEFISH FOR DOG FOOD. FISHING PROCEDURES AND PHOTOS OF RELATED ACTIVITIES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 105 THROUGH 109. WATER IS CARRIED TO THE VILLAGE FROM A NEARBY STREAM; EDWARD W NELSON VISITED THIS SETTLEMENT IN 1878 WHEN IT WAS CALLED "IGRAGANIUT". (P50) ACCORDING TO ORTH "IGRAGANIUT" IS THE HISTORIC NAME FOR A FORMER ESKIMO CAMP LOCATED AT IGIK. HOWEVER IGIK IS A LOCALITY RATHER THAN THE PRESENT SITE OF A COMMUNITY. NAKUMIUT AND RIVER VILLAGE ARE NOT LISTED IN ORTH.

**** REFN 05881 963
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION
 ABST FREDRICK C DEAN AND DAVID L CHESHORE HEADED A JOINT VENTURE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AND THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE IN THE BAIRD AND SCHAMATKA MOUNTAINS IN 1963. THEY CONDUCTED AN ECOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND FLORAL AND FAUNAL INVENTORY. CAMPS WERE IN THE KOBUK DRAINAGE WERE LOCATED IN THE REDSTONE RIVER VALLEY AND AT WALKER LAKE, BOTH IN THE MARGIN OF THE TIAGA. THE NOATAK RIVER VALLEY WAS REPRESENTED BY ONE CAMP EACH IN THE LOWER, MIDDLE AND UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER, ALL IN TUNDRA. AROUND EACH CAMP, A 5 MI RADIUS, WAS THE AREA SAMPLED FOR TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATIVE TYPE.

**** REFN 05881 963
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION
 ABST FREDRICK C DEAN AND DAVID L CHESHORE HEADED A JOINT VENTURE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AND THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE IN THE BAIRD AND SCHAMATKA MOUNTAINS IN 1963. THEY CONDUCTED AN ECOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND FLORAL AND FAUNAL INVENTORY. CAMPS WERE IN THE KOBUK DRAINAGE WERE LOCATED IN THE REDSTONE RIVER VALLEY AND AT WALKER LAKE, BOTH IN THE MARGIN OF THE TIAGA. THE NOATAK RIVER VALLEY WAS REPRESENTED BY ONE CAMP EACH IN THE LOWER, MIDDLE AND UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER, ALL IN TUNDRA. AROUND EACH CAMP, A 5 MI RADIUS, WAS THE AREA SAMPLED FOR TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATIVE TYPE.

**** REFN 05890

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4594

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05898 953970
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RECREATION, RIVER
ABST THIS DOCUMENT WAS A MULTI-VOLUME COLLECTION OF MINUTES OF THE ALASKA MISSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH FROM 1953 TO 1970. LITTLE MENTION WAS MADE OF WATER BODIES EXCEPT FOR RECREATIONAL USE AT KING'S LAKE CAMP, JUNEAU AREA CAMP AND PSALM LAKE CAMP.

**** REFN 05898 00001 953
KEYW NONE
ABST THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE ALASKA MISSION CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 14-19, 1953. NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00002
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00003
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00004
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00005
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00006
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00008
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00009
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00010
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00011
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00012
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4595

**** REFN 05898 00013
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00014
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00015
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00017
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00018
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05898 00019
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 05914 A 867958
 LUPR 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, EXPEDITION
 ABST "BUILDING ALASKA WITH THE U S ARMY," 1867-1958 BY HEADQUARTERS. U S ARMY-DEC 1958. THE U S ARMY ARRIVED IN SITKA, OCTOBER 9, 1867, TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ALASKA FROM THE RUSSIANS. THE ACTUAL TRANSFER TOOK PLACE OCTOBER 18, 1867. (P9) FROM THE TRANSFER CEREMONY UNTIL MID 1868 THE ARMY WAS ORGANIZING ITS COMMAND AND CONSTRUCTING NEW FORTS AT WRANGELL AND FORT TONGASS ON A SMALL ISLAND AT THE MOUTH OF PORTLAND CANAL. THEY HAD REACHED A LEVEL OF 600 MEN BUT BEGAN REDUCING THEIR SIZE IN 1870 AND RULLED OUT IN 1877. (P20) THE U S ARMY RETURNED TO ALASKA IN FORCE IN 1897. TWO YEARS AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE KLONDYKE. POSTS AT WRANGELL, DYEA AND SKAGWAY WERE OCCUPIED. (P44) IN 1898 THE U S ARMY PLANNED AND BEGAN EXECUTION OF 3 EXPEDITIONS. EXPEDITION NR 1 WAS TO PROCEED FROM HAINES MISSION TO DAWSON CITY AND THENCE TO BELLE ISLE WHERE A MILITARY CAMP AND DEPOT WAS TO BE ESTABLISHED. FROM THIS LOCATION A ROUTE FROM THE YUKON RIVER UP FORTY MILE CREEK TO THE TANANA RIVER WAS TO BE EXPLORED AND MARKED. (P59) EXPEDITION NR 2 WAS TO ESTABLISH A CAMP AND DEPOT AT VALDEZ INLET AND EXPLORE THE VALLEY OF THE COPPER RIVER AND THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE TANANA RIVER. STORES FOR EXPEDITION NR 2 WERE UNLOADED AT VALDEZ 19-21 APRIL 1898 FROM THE "VALENCIA." STORES FOR EXPEDITION NR 3 WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE STEAMER "SALMO" TO BE UNLOADED AT PORTAGE BAY, AFTER ESTABLISHING A CAMP AND DEPOT AT PORT WELLS. PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. EXPEDITION NR 3 WAS TO REEMBARK FOR COOK INLET AND THENCE TO EXPLORE NORTHWARD AND ENDEAVOR TO DISCOVER THE MOST DIRECT AND PRACTICAL ROUTE FROM TIDEWATER TO ONE OR MORE CROSSINGS OF THE TANANA RIVER IN THE DIRECTION OF THE YUKON, BETWEEN FORTY MILE CREEK AND CIRCLE CITY. ATTENTION WAS TO BE GIVEN TO LOCATING PASSES THROUGH THE ALASKA MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER. (P62) REACHING PORT WELLS, THE PARTY SPENT MUCH TIME EXPLORING THE INLET AND THE MANY GLACIERS IN THE AREA. FROM THE MAIN CAMP AT PORTAGE BAY, PARTIES WERE SENT OUT TO SEEK A PASSAGE THROUGH THE ALASKA MOUNTAINS BUT FAILED. (P63) BY JUNE 1898 EXPEDITION NR 3 HAD DISCOVERED A PRACTICAL ROUTE FROM BOTH PORTAGE AND RESURRECTION BAY, WHICH WERE EXCELLENT YEAR ROUND HARBORS TO THE HEAD OF TURNAGAIN ARM AND TO SUNRISE CITY. (P64)

**** REFN 05914 B 867958
 LUPR 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN APRIL 1899 CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE ARRIVED IN VALDEZ TO BEGIN THE COPPER RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION, WHICH

WOULD OPEN UP MILITARY ROAD TO COPPER CENTER AND THENCE BY THE MOST DIRECT AND PRACTICAL ROUTE TO EAGLE CITY. SECOND LIEUTENANT M C BABCOCK, AN ASSISTANT SURGEON, AND 12 ENLISTED MEN COMPRISED THE REMAINDER OF THE EXPEDITION. WORK BEGAN IN LATE APRIL AND 93 MILES OF ROAD WERE COMPLETED FROM VALDEZ UP THE LOWE RIVER VALLEY, THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON, AND THOMPSON PASS TO THE TONSENA VALLEY, THE FURTHEST POINT REACHED. (P73) THE COOK INLET EXPEDITION, LANDED AT TYOONOK, COOK INLET ON MAY 14, 1899 WERE TO SET UP A PERMANENT CAMP AT THAT POINT AND DETACHMENTS WERE SENT TO EXPLORE THE COUNTRY TO THE NORTH VIA THE MATANUSKA SUSITNA, YEDNO AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS FOR THE MOST DIRECT AND PRACTICAL ROUTE FROM TIDEWATER TO THE CROSSINGS OF THE TANANA RIVER. ONE SUCH DETACHMENT HEADED BY IT HERRON DID A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ROUTE FROM PORTAGE BAY TO KNIK ARN IN MAY 1899, AND DEPARTED FROM THE HEAD OF THE YENINA RIVER FOR THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA ON JULY 1. TRAVELING A TOTAL OF 1000 MILES THE PARTY ARRIVED AT FORT GIBBON ON DECEMBER 11. A SECOND EXPEDITION WAS TO HAVE GONE VIA THE SUSITNA RIVER TO CIRCLE CITY DID NOT COMPLETE ITS MISSION, AS IT TURNED BACK AT A SWAMP, NEARER CIRCLE CITY THAN TYOONOK. (P74) ON MAY 26, 1900 CONGRESS PROVIDED \$450,550 FOR CONNECTING MILITARY HEADQUARTERS AT FORT ST. MICHAEL WITH OTHER ARMY POSTS IN ALASKA BY MILITARY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. LAND LINES BETWEEN DAWSON CITY, YUKON TERRITORY, AND FORT EGBERT AND BETWEEN FORT ST MICHAEL AND FORT GIBBON WERE COMPLETED IN 1901. BY SUMMER OF 1903 THE UNITED STATES POSSESSED A TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM THAT LINKED ALL MILITARY GARRISONS IN ALASKA EXCEPT FORT WILLIAM H SEWARD AT HAINES, AND CONNECTED THESE GARRISONS THROUGH CANADIAN LINES WITH WASHINGTON. (P82) UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN RICHARDSON THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS MILITARY HIGHWAY COMPRISING 370 MI WAS SURVEYED AND IMPROVED AND BY 1917 IT WAS PASSABLE FOR DOG TEAMS AND HORSE SLEDS DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. (P86) THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALASKA, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FORT SEWARD, NEAR HAINES, WERE ABANDONED IN THE 1920'S. (P89) THE REFERENCE CONTAINS CHAPTERS ON THE INSTALLATION AND EVOLUTION OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS FROM LAND LINE TELEGRAPH TO RADIO TO TELEPHONE, (P100-123) A CHAPTER ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD. (P124-129) AND PUBLIC ROADS (P130-148)

**** REFN 05914 C 867958
 LUPR 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, RIVER, EXPEDITION
 ABST EARLY PROJECTS OF THE ALASKA BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS AND THE EARLIER ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION INCLUDED THE MILITARY TRAIL FROM VALDEZ TO EAGLE, LOCATED AND CONSTRUCTED IN 1901, A ROAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO PEDRO CREEK GOLD CAMP, AND THE ROAD FROM HAINES TO INDIAN VILLAGES IN CHILKAT VALLEY. BEGINNING IN THE LATE 1920'S THE STEESE HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE, THE ELLIOT HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS TO LIVENGOOD, THE GULKANA TO NABESNA ROAD AND THE ROAD FROM ANCHORAGE TO PALMER SERVING THE MATANUSKA VALLEY COLONIZATION WERE BUILT. IN THE SPRING OF 1941 WORK WAS BEGUN ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY CONNECTING ANCHORAGE TO THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. (P130) IN 1946 CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY SERVING KENAI PENINSULA. AT THE SAME TIME THE GULKANA-NABESNA ROAD WAS EXTENDED TO THE ALASKA HIGHWAY AT TOK JUNCTION AND THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY CONNECTING THE ALASKA HIGHWAY AND EAGLE WAS BEGUN (P131) CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA FROM BIG DELTA SOUTHWARD TO THE CANADIAN BORDER WAS BEGUN IN THE SPRING 1942. (P142) ATTACHED (P153 AND 154) SHOW WHEN AND WHERE THE U S ARMY HAD POSTS DURING WORLD WAR II. A RAILROAD LINKING PORTAGE AND WHITTIER WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1942 BY THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. (P155) WORK WAS BEGUN ON THE U S ARMY PIPELINE IN DECEMBER 1953. FULLY OPERATIONAL (1956) THE PIPELINE'S DIRECT-FROM-THE-STATES PRODUCTS POWER THE JETS AT LADD AIR FORCE BASE, AND RUN THE GENERATORS AT EIELSON. (P164)

**** REFN 05926 913972
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT WAS WRITTEN BY JOHN BUFVERS IN SEATTLE IN 1972. IT DESCRIBES HIS FIRST TRIP AND WORK EXPERIENCES IN ALASKA DURING 1913-1914. WITH REFERENCES TO EVENTS THAT OCCURRED FROM THAT DATE UP TO 1938. HE SAILED FROM SEATTLE JUNE 16, 1913 ON THE STEAMER "CURACAU". THIS WAS HIS FIRST TRIP TO ALASKA. HE HAD BEEN HIRED TO WORK AT A WHALING STATION ON BARANOF ISLAND FOR \$60.00 A MONTH. THE STEAMER SAILED ALONG THE COAST OF SE ALASKA. (P1) HE INSTEAD ACCEPTED A JOB AT A "SALTERY" FOR \$2.75 PER DAY AND BOARD ON HECATE ISLAND NEAR WARN CHUCK BAY. (P2-3) HE WON FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE IN A TARGET SHOOTING CONTEST WINNING A PRIZE OF \$5.75. (P1-4) HE THEN LEFT THIS AREA TRAVELED TO JUNEAU, WORKED IN A MINE ON THE WHITE RIVER, RETURNED TO JUNEAU, TRAVELED TO VALDEZ AND ANCHORAGE AND WORKED IN MINES IN THE WILLOW CREEK DISTRICT. (P5-19)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4597

**** REFN 05930 953954
LUPR 52 53 51 41 21 22
KEYW GENERAL
ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1954 SEE TABLE I-FIELD INVESTIGATION FOR MINING ACTIVITIES IN ALASKA IN 1953-54. P14-17 ALASKA COAL PRODUCTION TONNAGE FOR 1953 WAS 1,514,471 AN INCREASE OF 28% OVER THAT OF THE PREVIOUS BIENNIUM, AND THE YEAR OF PEAK COAL PRODUCTION IN AK. (P23) GOLD REMAINS THE MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL FOLLOWED CLOSELY IN VALUE BY COAL, THEN SAND AND GRAVEL, PLATINUM, TIN, MERCURY, BUILDING STONE, CHISNITE, SILVER, JADE, AND COPPER. (P23)

**** REFN 05930 955956
LUPR 52 51 41 21 35 33
KEYW GENERAL
ABST REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF MINES FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1956 103PP. SEE TABLE I. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS FOR GEOLOGIC ACTIVITIES ON ALASKAN CREEKS AND RIVERS IN 1955-1956 PP13-15. SEE LIST OF ALASKA MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE DURING THE BIENNIUM 1955-1956 PP64-98. SEE ACTIVE COAL MINES 1955-1956 PP99-101.

**** REFN 05930 957958
LUPR 60 52 35 34 36 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1958 SEE LIST OF ALASKA MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE DURING THE BIENNIUM, 1957-1958 PP44-72. SEE ACTIVE COAL MINES, 1957-1958 FOR AN APPRAISAL OF MINING ACTIVITY ALASKA-WIDE IN 1957-1958. (PP73-74)

**** REFN 05930 959
LUPR 60 52 41 36 35 34
KEYW GENERAL
ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959 80PP. SEE LIST OF ALASKA MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE DURING 1959 PP48-75 FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON ALASKAN CREEKS AND RIVERS.

**** REFN 05930 960
LUPR 60 52 41 35 22 21
KEYW GENERAL
ABST STATE OF AK DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1960 87PP. SEE LIST OF ALASKA MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE DURING 1960 PP67-82. SEE ACTIVE COAL MINES, 1960 FOR A STATEWIDE APPRAISAL OF MINING OPERATIONS. (P83)

**** REFN 05930 960963
LUPR 22 21 32 41 35 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST STATE OF AK DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963 87PP. SEE LIST OF ALASKA MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE DURING 1963 PP66-80. SEE ACTIVE COAL MINES 1963. (P83) FOR ALASKA-WIDE MINING ACTIVITY IN 1960.

**** REFN 05930 962
LUPR 60 52 41 35 22 21
KEYW GENERAL
ABST STATE OF AK DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1962 SEE LIST OF ALASKA MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE DURING 1962 PP101-113. SEE ACTIVE COAL MINES, 1962 P114.

**** REFN 05930 964
LUPR 21 22 41 34 35 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST STATE OF AK DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1964 107PP.

SEE AREAS OF INVESTIGATIONS PP80-82 AND LIST OF ALASKA MINING OPERATIONS ACTIVE DURING 1964. PP85-99.

**** REFN 05936 964
 LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THIS REPORT ON THE "MINERAL AND WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA" PREPARED BY THE U S G S FOR THE U S CONGRESS WAS PUBLISHED IN 1964. INTRODUCTORY AND SUMMARY DATA IS PRESENTED ON THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION AND WATER POWER POTENTIAL FOR THE STATE OVERALL. THE GENERALIZED HISTORIES OF "THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN ALASKA" AND "THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN ALASKA" ARE REVIEWED AS IN ALASKAN GEOLOGY ("PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING" AND "GEOLOGIC AND TECTONIC SETTING") BASED ON WORK BY WAHRHAFTIG, GATES AND GRYC OTHERWISE ABSTRACTED FOR THIS PROJECT. (P9-41) SIMILARLY, A REVIEW OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE "PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS" PROVINCES OF ALASKA, SUMMARIZING THE WORK OF MILLER, PAYNE, GRYC, MARTIN, KELLER, HERTIC, KNAPPEN, PATTON, BRUSGE, REISER, ETAL IS PRESENTED. (P43-77) "COAL" RESOURCES OF ALASKA ARE REVIEWED BY BARNES, INCLUDING USEFUL SITE-SPECIFIC DETAIL ON OR NEAR WATER BODIES, BUT 10 BARNES' PAPERS ON ALASKAN COAL ARE OTHERWISE TO BE ABSTRACTED FOR THIS PROJECT. (P77-94) "METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC MINERAL RESOURCES" ARE REVIEWED BY BERG, EBERLEIN, HACHEVETT, AND PLAFKER BUT THERE ARE 18 PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT AREAS INCLUDED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THIS PROJECT BY BERG, HACHEVETT AND PLAFKER. (P95-148) "WATER RESOURCES" ARE REVIEWED BY MAANANEN, AND GILES. PERTINENT DATA FROM WHICH ARE ABSTRACTED ON THE ACCOMPANYING FORMS. (P149-179) RELEVANT FIGURES AND TABLES INCLUDE: FIG 23, P158, "MEAN ANNUAL DISCHARGE OF PRINCIPAL STREAMS IN ALASKA"; TABLE 7, P159, "FLOW OF SELECTED STREAMS IN ALASKA"; FIG 24, P161, "AVERAGE MONTHLY RUNOFF OF THREE REPRESENTATIVE STREAMS IN ALASKA"; TABLE 8, P170, "DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER IN ALASKA, DEC 31, 1963"; TABLE 9, P172, "DISTRIBUTION OF UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES ACCORDING TO POTENTIAL CAPACITY"; TABLE 10, P172, "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES IN ALASKA WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL OF 15 MW OR GREATER." (ALL FIGURES AND TABLES ARE ATTACHED TO THIS RECORD.) RESEARCHER'S NOTE: DOCUMENT DOES NOT INDICATE IF "DRAINAGE AREA" IS MORE PROPERLY CODED DRNA OR CONA FOR STORET PURPOSES. DRNA WILL BE USED. SPECIFIC DATES OF DATA COLLECTION ARE NOT CITED. 1963 IS SELECTED AS BEING YEAR BEFORE PUBLICATION OF REPORT. DISCHARGE DATA IS PRESENTED IN BOTH CFS (AVG) AND EITHER IN OR AF OR BOTH (AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF), AS APPROPRIATE TO THE STORET FORM (I.E. THE PARAMETER ALLOWS ONLY 6 SPACES, WHEREAS DATA ON AF MAY BE FIGURES IN THE MILLIONS.)

**** REFN 05936 882963
 KEYW GENERAL, DISCHARGE, MINING
 ABST IN A SECTION ON "WATERPOWER", IN THIS CONGRESSIONAL REPORT, IT IS NOTED THAT ALASKA, WITH AN ESTIMATED 17,378 MEGA-WATTS OF GROSS THEORETICAL POWER RANKS SECOND ONLY TO WASHINGTON IN THE EXTENT OF THIS RESOURCE. THE INSTALLED CAPACITY (1963) AT ALL DEVELOPED SITES IS "ONLY 16 MEGA-WATTS." TRACING THE HISTORY OF WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT FROM THE FIRST PROJECT IN 1882, THE TREADWELL DITCH, AND THE FOUR WATERPOWER PROJECTS (ALSO FOR MINING OPERATIONS) IN THE JUNEAU AREA BETWEEN 1910-1916, THE STATUS IN 1963 STOOD AT "ONLY 19 DEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES." (P168-169) THE TOTAL COMBINED USABLE CAPACITY OF EXISTING RESERVOIRS (1963) DEVELOPED FOR WATERPOWER AND WATER SUPPLY IS IN EXCESS OF 535,000 ACRE FEET. (P174) TABLES INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT ARE: TABLE 8, P170, "DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER IN ALASKA, DEC 31, 1963"; TABLE 9, P172, "DISTRIBUTION OF UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES ACCORDING TO POTENTIAL CAPACITY"; TABLE 10, P172, "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES IN ALASKA WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL CAPACITY OF 15 MW OR GREATER."

**** REFN 05936 909063
 LUPR 42 52
 KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, GLACIER
 ABST ALASKA HAS MANY LAKES LARGE ENOUGH TO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE HYDROLOGY OF THEIR REGIONS. THERE ARE 94 FRESH WATER LAKES THAT HAVE SURFACE AREAS OF 10 SQ MI OR MORE, AND 20 WITH DEPTHS GREATER THAN 250 FT. MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES ARE OBTAINED FROM SEVERAL. COPPER LAKE ON THE KENAI PENINSULA HAS BEEN DEVELOPED FOR POWER AND SEVERAL OTHERS PROVIDE POTENTIAL POWER SITES. LARGE LAKES ON THE ALASKAN PENINSULA INCLUDE ILIANNA, BECHAROF, NAKNEK, CLARK AND UGASHIK, ALL WITH SURFACE AREAS OVER 100 SQ MI. LAKE ILIANNA WITH A SURFACE AREA OF 1000 SQ MI, AND LAKE BECHAROF, WITH 458 SQ MI ARE THE LARGEST LAKES IN ALASKA. THERE ARE SEVERAL UNIQUE GLACIAL LAKES IN ALASKA THAT FORM BEHIND ICE DAMS CREATED BY OR WITHIN GLACIERS. LAKE GEORGE, ABOUT 45 MI EAST OF ANCHORAGE, IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST ICE-DAMMED LAKES; THE LAKE OUTLET IS BLOCKED BY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4599

THE ICE MASS OF THE TRIBUTARY KNIK GLACIER JAMMING INTO THE MOUNTAINS AT ITS JUNCTION WITH THE LAKE GEORGE VALLEY. A TEMPORARY LAKE OUTLET IS FORMED BY BREACHING OF THE ICE MASS BY MELT-WATERS ACCUMULATING IN LAKE GEORGE AND THE LAKE DISCHARGES DOWN THE KNIK RIVER VALLEY OVER A PERIOD OF 10-15 DAYS. (OTHER DATA ON THIS ABSTRACTED ON KNIK RIVER FORM.) AN OUTBREAK IN FEB 1909 OF AN ICE DAMMED LAKE IN MILES GLACIER IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN CREATED A PEAK DISCHARGE ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 300,000 CU. FT. PER SECOND. (P163-164)

**** REFN 05936 963
LUPR 10 20
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, GENERAL
ABST THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED AS "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL CAPACITY OF 15 MW OR MORE" FOR THE "NORTHERN REGION" OF ALASKA: TUKSUK GORGE, 32.01; UPPER NOATAK RIVER, 138.04; NOATAK RIVER, 249.40; COLVILLE RIVER, 79.90. (P172)

**** REFN 05936 963
LUPR 30 40
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, GENERAL
ABST THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED AS "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL CAPACITY OF 15 MW OR MORE" FOR THE "KUSKOKWIM-YUKON RIVER REGION" OF ALASKA: CROOKED CREEK, 564.53; WOODCHOPPER, 2,361.20; RAMPART, 4,166.86; KALTAG, 2,202.42; CAMPBELL, 239.29; MELOZIINA RIVER, 44.18; KANUTI, 354.88; HUGHES, 127.88; MIDDLE AND NORTH FORK, 21.80; NORTH FORK, 30.90; STEEL CREEK, 82.00; CATHEDRAL RAPIDS, 84.94; SALCHA RIVER, 19.67; NABESNA RIVER, 19.89; TOTATLANIKA RIVER, 15.94; BRUSHKASNA, 22.76; YANERT, 35.72; MCKINLEY, 86.70; JACK, 16.08; TEKLANIKA RIVER, 24.93; NONITNA RIVER, 24.48. (P172)

**** REFN 05936 963
LUPR 40
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, GENERAL
ABST THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED AS "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL CAPACITY OF 15 MW OR MORE" FOR THE "SOUTHWESTERN REGION" OF ALASKA: KUKAKLEK LAKE, 78.17; TAZIMINIA, 45.09; LACHBUNA, 42.63; CHIKUMINUK, 35.58; IIKCHIK, 77.53; LAKE KULIK, 27.06. (P172)

**** REFN 05936 963
LUPR 50
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, GENERAL
ABST THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED AS "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL CAPACITY OF 15 MW OR MORE" FOR THE "COOK INLET REGION" OF ALASKA: BRADLEY LAKE, 40.08; SNOW RIVER, 44.03; STELTER, 81.14; MOOSE HORN, 19.55; VEE, 120.28; MATANA, 230.91; DEVILS CANYON, 314.84; CACHE, 36.97; TALKEETNA RIVER NO 2, 69.91; SHEEP RIVER, 25.50; CHULIINA RIVER, 148.41; HAYES, 44.29; SHELL, 56.28; BELUGA, 37.41; CHAKACHANNA LAKE, 259.61; CRESCENT LAKE, 35.13; KARLUK LAKE, 17.85. (P172)

**** REFN 05936 963
LUPR 50
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, GENERAL
ABST THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED AS "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL CAPACITY OF 15 MW OR MORE" FOR THE "GULF COAST REGION" OF ALASKA: TAZLINA LAKE, 22.80; TAZLINA RIVER, 27.60; KLUTINA RIVER, 52.17; IONSINA LAKE, 34.52; TIEKEL RIVER, 65.45; NIZINA RIVER, 96.77; TEDAY LAKES, 17.51; WOOD CANYON, 1,899.28; PENINSULA, 578.53; BREMNER RIVER, 76.24; FLOWE RIVER, 45.35; NELLIE JUAN NO 2, 15.25. (P172)

**** REFN 05936 963
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, GENERAL
ABST THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED AS "UNDEVELOPED WATERPOWER SITES WITH ESTIMATED POTENTIAL CAPACITY OF 15 MW OR MORE" FOR THE "SOUTHEASTERN REGION" OF ALASKA: RED RIVER, 15.68; SOUTH FORK CHICKAHEN RIVER, 24.21; DAVIS RIVER, 41.66; SHORT CREEK, 16.34; TYEE LAKE, 21.57; NORTH BRADFELD RIVER, 18.23; CASCADE CREEK, 26.55; SCENERY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4600

CREEK, 17.07; LOWER SHEETHEART LAKE, 16.57; SPEEL RIVER, 56.11; LONG LAKE, 29.41; CRATER LAKE, 15.72; DOROTHY LAKE, 23.05; FLEMING CREEK, 15.04; WEST CREEK, 25.50; CHILKAT RIVER, 41.31; GRACE LAKE, 15.39; HAKSOUTOF RIVER, 21.08. (P172)

**** REFN 05967 968969
 LUPR 35
 KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST "ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF COD LAKE AREA, MINTO FLATS" WAS WRITTEN BY PETER SCHLEDERMANN AND WALLACE OLSON AND PUBLISHED IN 1969. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN AUGUST, 1968, IN "COD COMPLEX" WHICH INCLUDES THE SW TRENDING RIDGES, LAKES, STREAMS AND RIVERS EXTENDING HALFWAY OUT INTO THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE MINTO FLATS. (P67) THE MEANDERING TATALINA AND TOLOYANA RIVERS ARE WITHIN THE AREA. VEGETATION IN THE FLATS CONSISTS OF SWAMPLAND, GRASSES, SEDGES, AND WILLOW BRUSH, SEPARATED BY ELEVATED AREAS, SOME OF WHICH ARE OLD SAND DUNES. (P69)

**** REFN 05969 887948
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A COLLECTION OF 43 YEARS OF MEMORIES BY JOHN CHAPMAN, A MISSIONARY WHO LIVED WITH THE INDIANS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ANVIK RIVER AND THE YUKON. IT IS TITLED "A CAMP ON THE YUKON" AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1948. THE 43 YR PERIOD WAS FROM 1887-1930. TITLE IS "A CAMP ON THE YUKON."

**** REFN 05973 898910
 KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST "THE LADY PIONEER" WRITTEN BY REV HABEL HOLMES COX IN 1968 CONCERNS HER VICTORIES AND WORK IN CARRYING THE "WORD OF GOD" THROUGH THE U S AND ALASKA. SHE CAME TO WORK IN JUNEAU IN 1898, ESTABLISHED A MISSION THERE AND REMAINED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF JUNEAU WITH A FEW SIDETRIPS TO OTHER SOUTHEASTERN ISLANDS. MUIR, MENDEHALL AND TAKU GLACIERS ARE MENTIONED AS ICEBERGS IN THE CHANNELS. (P29, 35, 40)

**** REFN 05974
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 05994 912954
 STOR 1604
 LUPR 41
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "ALASKA MISSIONARY" BY FERDINAND DREBERT IS THE AUTHOR'S STORY OF HIS EXPERIENCE AS A MORAVIAN MISSIONARY IN THE KUSKOKWIM AREA FROM 1912 TO 1954.

**** REFN 05994 912954
 STOR 1604
 LUPR 41
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST "ALASKA MISSIONARY" BY FERDINAND DREBERT IS THE AUTHOR'S STORY OF HIS EXPERIENCE AS A MORAVIAN MISSIONARY IN THE KUSKOKWIM AREA FROM 1912 TO 1954.

**** REFN 06004
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06007 943
 KEYW GENERAL

ABST EDITED BY DEAN F. SHERMAN, "ALASKA CAVALCADE, PUBLISHED DURING W.W.II, IS A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORICAL FACTS, ANECDOTES AND EVENTS, INTERSPERSED BETWEEN THE MANY PHOTOS THAT MAKE UP MOST OF THE BOOK. VIRTUALLY ALL INFORMATION PRESENTED IS SECOND SOURCE (OR LESS) AND HAS BEEN DET-REPEATED. THE PHOTOS APPEAR MOST USEFUL THOUGH MANY DO NOT RELATE DIRECTLY TO WATER BODIES.

**** REFN 06018 900906

LUPR 22 32 41 42

KEYW GENERAL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA (1900- 1906), THERE IS REFERENCE TO THE "ILLIAMNA CUTOFF, ONE OF THE MOST HAZARDOUS TRAILS IN ALASKA... THE ILLIAMNA CUTOFF STARTED ACROSS THE TREACHEROUS ICE OF NORION SOUND, MADE THE KALIAG PORTAGE AT UNALAKLEET AND THE HAIL STATION IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON, THEN CUT ACROSS THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. AFTER CROSSING THE ALASKANS, IT MADE THE TREACHEROUS ASCENT TO THE CREST OF THE ALEUTIAN MOUNTAINS..." FROM THERE, IN THIS ACCOUNT, THE ROUTE WAS ACROSS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT COUNTRY TO KAMISHAK BAY. THE JOURNEY WAS BY DOGSLED. (P.169-170)

**** REFN 06023

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06026 898

LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, LAND, TRANSPORT

ABST DOCUMENT GIVES J. D. FRASER'S PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY TO AND WITHIN ALASKA IN SEARCH OF GOLD. FRASER LEFT SAN FRANCISCO ON JAN. 6, 1898 IN THE COMPANY OF A FELLOW GOLD-SEEKER. (P9) A DISCUSSION OF THE SLED TRIP ALONG THE WHITE PASS TROUT IS MADE. THE SLEDS WERE DESCRIBED AS BEING 15 INCHES WIDE BY 7 FEET LONG, BUILT OF OAK AND SHED WITH THIN STEEL. A 7 FT LONG POLE WAS ATTACHED TO THE LEFT RUNNER AND USED FOR STEERING. REFERENCE MADE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY TO BUILD THE WHITE PASS RAILROAD WHICH WOULD RUN FROM SKAGWAY TO THE WHITE HORSE RAPIDS ON THE YUKON. (P16-19) AUTHOR AND COMPANION JOINED THE 19-MAN TANANA COMPANY AND PROCEEDED TOGETHER IN SEARCH OF GOLD. BOATS WERE BUILT AND PREPARATIONS MADE TO SAIL DOWN THE YUKON. TWO BOATS WERE BUILT, 30 FT LONG WITH FIXED RUDDERS, AND TWO BARGES ALSO BUILT THE BOATS WERE FLAT BOTTOM, FLARED SIDED WITH POINTED BOWS AND CUT OFF STERNS. EACH BOAT HAD A 12 BY 12 FT SQUARE SAIL. (P27)

**** REFN 06033 896951

STOR 1607

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA (1896)" WAS WRITTEN BY H. A. DICKEY AND PUBLISHED IN 1951. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES HIS JOURNEY UP THE SUSITNA BY BOAT, PROSPECTING FOR GOLD.

**** REFN 06059

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06071 962

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "REPORT ON THE KENAI RIVER BRIDGE OF THE PENINSULA COASTAL HIGHWAY", WAS PREPARED BY THE BRIDGE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KENAI, ALASKA, IN 1962. THE PURPOSE OF THE REPORT IS TO DEMONSTRATE THE EXISTING NEED FOR, THE PUBLIC SUPPORT OF, AND THE LOCAL AND STATE BENEFITS TO BE GAINED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CONNECTING LINK IN THE KENAI PENINSULA ROADS SYSTEM. (P2)

**** REFN 06073 965

LUPR 32 21 42 31 33

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF

ABST "ALASKA HIGHWAY STUDY" BY WILBUR SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS, INC. 1965 CONTAINS A CHAPTER ON WATER BORNE COMMERCE AND A SECTION ON INTRA-ALASKA RIVER TRANSPORTATION. THE REPORT WAS PREPARED FOR THE US DEPT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS. IT HAS 181 PAGES. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1965. ALASKA'S PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WESTERN AND INTERIOR REGIONS PROVIDE THE BASIC TRANSPORTATION FOR MANY SMALL COMMUNITIES WHICH HAVE NO OTHER TRANSPORT MEANS EXCEPT BUSH-TYPE AIR SERVICE. NAVIGATION ON MOST ALASKAN RIVERS IS LIMITED TO THREE OR FOUR MONTHS PER YEAR BECAUSE OF FREEZING OR BY LOW WATER LEVELS DURING THE WINTER IN SECTIONS OF THE RIVERS WHICH ARE NOT ICE-BOUND. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE A NUMBER OF COMMON CARRIERS ON THE RIVERS, SCHEDULED SERVICE IS NOT A MAJOR FEATURE OF RIVER OPERATIONS. COMMON CARRIERS ORDINARILY ACCEPT CARGO WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT MAY NOT MOVE UNTIL SUFFICIENT CARGO IS GATHERED TO JUSTIFY A VOYAGE TO THE PARTICULAR AREA. SINCE MOST RIVER OPERATORS ALSO ENGAGE IN CONTRACT CARRIAGE FOR HANDLING LARGE OF CARGO, PROMPT DELIVERY OF COMMON CARRIER CARGOES MAY NOT BE ASSURED. IN COMBINATION, THE RELATIVELY SMALL CAPACITY AND AMOUNT OF AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT, THE UNPREDICTABLE NATURE OF THE RIVERS, SMALL CARGO VOLUME, AND THE LIMITED OPERATING SEASON MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO IMPROVE OPERATIONS IN THIS SERVICE. (P99)

**** REFN 06093 960966
STOR 1612
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,FORESTRY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION

ABST THIS DOCUMENT BY ROGER J REED, IS AN ANALYSIS OF "SOME EFFECTS OF DDT ON THE ECOLOGY OF SALMON STREAMS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA." HE SAYS MOST WATERSHEDS IN SOUTHEASTERN, ALASKA HAVE VALUABLE STANDS OF SITKA SPRUCE AND WESTERN HENLOCK WHICH ARE BEING UTILIZED BY THE TIMBER INDUSTRY. (P1) THIS PARTICULAR STUDY TAKES PLACE ON PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND IN THE VICINITY OF SKOWL ARM. TURBIDITY OF THE FOUR STUDY STREAMS RANGED FROM 0 TO 60 PPM., THOUGH AN EXACT LOCATION OF THE MEASUREMENTS ISN'T GIVEN. (P3) THIS STUDY BEGAN IN 1960 AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1966.

**** REFN 06093 960966
STOR 1612
LUPR 60

KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF,FORESTRY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION

ABST THIS DOCUMENT BY ROGER J REED, IS AN ANALYSIS OF "SOME EFFECTS OF DDT ON THE ECOLOGY OF SALMON STREAMS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA." HE SAYS MOST WATERSHEDS IN SOUTHEASTERN, ALASKA HAVE VALUABLE STANDS OF SITKA SPRUCE AND WESTERN HENLOCK WHICH ARE BEING UTILIZED BY THE TIMBER INDUSTRY. (P1) THIS PARTICULAR STUDY TAKES PLACE ON PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND IN THE VICINITY OF SKOWL ARM. TURBIDITY OF THE FOUR STUDY STREAMS RANGED FROM 0 TO 60 PPM., THOUGH AN EXACT LOCATION OF THE MEASUREMENTS ISN'T GIVEN. (P3) THIS STUDY BEGAN IN 1960 AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1966.

**** REFN 06099 957964
LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL,HAP,RIVER

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "ECOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOCKEYE SALMON AND RELATED LIMNOLOGICAL AND CLIMATOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, BROOKS LAKE, ALASKA, 1957," WAS WRITTEN BY THEODORE R MERRELL IN 1964. THE RESEARCH ENTAILS ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE FRESH-WATER PHASES OF THE LIFE HISTORY OF SOCKEYE SALMON AND STUDIES ON RELATED LIMNOLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAM AT BROOKS LAKE IS TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE ABUNDANCE AND SURVIVAL OF SOCKEYE SALMON DURING THEIR FRESH-WATER LIFE. (P1)

**** REFN 06100 891957

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE RECORDS, FROM 1891-1957, OF THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION ARE CONTAINED IN 6 BOXES, AND INCLUDE MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF INFORMATION FROM PAMPHLETS ON METHODS OF CANNING TO RESEARCH REPORTS BY FISH AND WILDLIFE.

**** REFN 06100 00001

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4603

KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06100 00002
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06100 00004
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 06100 00005
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 06100 00006 A 956957
LUPR 40 50
KEYW GENERAL RIVER, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT ON THE FOLLOWING RIVERS: COPPER RIVER, RED RIVER, STURGEON RIVER, KARLUK RIVER, CHIGNIK, KVICHAK, NAKNEK, NUSHAGAK, UGASHIK, EGEGIK, WOOD RIVER LAKES, TIKCHIK LAKES, IGUSHIK LAKES, TOGIAK AND ALAGNAK. THE FISHERY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON WAS ACTIVE ON ITS INDUSTRY-SPONSORED STUDIES OF RED SALMON IN WOOD RIVER AND UGASHIK SYSTEMS. IT WAS ALSO VERY ACTIVE ON ITS STUDIES IN THE KVICHAK-NAKNEK SYSTEM. (P17) TRAPS FOR CATCHING AND COUNTING FRY WERE TRIED IN HOOD BAY CREEK AND HERMAN CREEK. (P7) THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM, "PROGRESS REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1957," WRITTEN IN NOVEMBER, 1956 BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

**** REFN 06100 00006 B 958
LUPR 50
KEYW GENERAL RIVER, NO TRAFF
ABST STREAMS ALONG BOTH THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF COOK INLET WERE SURVEYED AERIALY AND ON FOOT, WITH THE MAJOR EFFORT BEING DEVOTED TO THE SUSITNA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P17) THE INFORMATION IS ABSTRACTED FROM, "PROGRESS REPORT ON ALASKA FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH, 1958," WRITTEN BY THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

**** REFN 06105
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06112 965968
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL RIVER
ABST "BRISTOL BAY AREA ANNUAL DATA REPORT", WAS COMPILED BY THE ALASKA DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FOR THE YEARS 1965, 1967, 1968. THE REPORTS ARE MAINLY CONCERNED WITH NUMBER OF FISH HARVESTED, FISH ESCAPEMENT ETC. IT IS STATED THAT COUNTING TOWERS ARE OPERATED ON THE KVICHAK, BRANCH AND NAKNEK RIVERS TO ENUMERATE SALMON ESCAPEMENTS TO THESE 3 SYSTEMS THAT DRAIN INTO THE NAKNEK-KVICHAK DISTRICT. (P6) THEY WERE ALSO MAINTAINED ON THE WOOD, IGUSHIK, NUYAKUK AND NUSHAGAK RIVERS. (P14)

**** REFN 06119
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06120 890959
STOR 1605

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4604

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, BREAKUP, LAKE, RIVER, WATER LEVEL

ABST BILLY S. BATTS AND KENNETH J. FISCHLER COMPILED THIS REPORT FROM PACIFIC FISHERMAN 1903-1959, U.S. COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES REPORT 1889-1930, ALASKA FISHERY AND FUR-SEAL INDUSTRIES, 1931-1960 ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS AND ANNUAL REPORTS, BRISTOL BAY DISTRICT, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. THEY ABSTRACTED ANY INFORMATION ON FACTORS WHICH MIGHT HAVE INFLUENCED THE NUSKAGAK FISHERY IN THE PAST. THE FIRST YEAR COVERED IS 1890. IN 1915 THE ICE IS REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT THE RIVERS IN MARCH AND APRIL. (P10) THE WINTER BROKE LATE IN 1918 (P12). IN 1926 VERY LOW WATER LEVEL IN THE LAKES IS REPORTED (P17) IN 1953 WATER LEVELS WERE REPORTED AS BEING EXTREMELY LOW (P40). THE LAKE SYSTEM IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA WERE REPORTED TO BE HEAVILY ICED WELL INTO JUNE IN 1956 (P42). MOSTLY ONLY THE WEATHER REPORTS WERE PERTINENT.

**** REFN 06120 890959

STOR 1605

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, BREAKUP, LAKE, RIVER, WATER LEVEL

ABST BILLY S. BATTS AND KENNETH J. FISCHLER COMPILED THIS REPORT FROM PACIFIC FISHERMAN 1903-1959, U.S. COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES REPORT 1889-1930, ALASKA FISHERY AND FUR-SEAL INDUSTRIES, 1931-1960 ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS AND ANNUAL REPORTS, BRISTOL BAY DISTRICT, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. THEY ABSTRACTED ANY INFORMATION ON FACTORS WHICH MIGHT HAVE INFLUENCED THE NUSKAGAK FISHERY IN THE PAST. THE FIRST YEAR COVERED IS 1890. IN 1915 THE ICE IS REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT THE RIVERS IN MARCH AND APRIL. (P10) THE WINTER BROKE LATE IN 1918 (P12). IN 1926 VERY LOW WATER LEVEL IN THE LAKES IS REPORTED (P17) IN 1953 WATER LEVELS WERE REPORTED AS BEING EXTREMELY LOW (P40). THE LAKE SYSTEM IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA WERE REPORTED TO BE HEAVILY ICED WELL INTO JUNE IN 1956 (P42). MOSTLY ONLY THE WEATHER REPORTS WERE PERTINENT.

**** REFN 06125 952965

STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "STREAM SURVEYS IN THE KODIAK AREA, 1963", WAS WRITTEN BY DONALD E. BEVAN OF THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, AND DEXTER F. LALL OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME. THE REPORT WAS SUBMITTED IN 1965. IN 1952 THE KODIAK PACKERS REQUESTED THAT STREAM SURVEYS BY THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE BE EXTENDED TO THE KODIAK AREA. AERIAL SURVEYS WERE INITIATED IN THAT YEAR AND HAVE CONTINUED FOR 12 CONSECUTIVE SEASONS. THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY WAS, 1) TO DETERMINE THE RELATIVE MAGNITUDE OF THE KODIAK AREA ESCAPEMENT, 2) TO DISCERN TRENDS IN THE CATCH AND ESCAPEMENT, AS WELL AS THE MAGNITUDE AND TIMING OF THE RUNS, AND 3) TO RECORD THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE RUNS. THE AERIAL SURVEY METHOD WAS EMPLOYED IN THE KODIAK AREA, BY MEANS OF A SINGLE-ENGINE FLOAT AIRPLANE AND A SINGLE OBSERVER. STREAMS WERE PERIODICALLY CHECKED AND AN ESTIMATE MADE OF THE NUMBERS AND SPECIES OF FISH PRESENT. IN 1963, 39 STREAMS WERE SURVEYED. EACH STREAM WAS SURVEYED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 10 DAYS, AND SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED FROM THE SECOND OR THIRD WEEK IN JULY TO THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER. (P1) THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF STREAMS SURVEYED; SALTRY CREEK, EAGLE HARBOR CREEK, PORTAGE BAY CREEK, KALSIN RIVER, ELBOW CREEK, UGANIK RIVER, ZACHAR RIVER, DOG SALMON, BARLING, KAIUGNAK, HUMPY CREEK, MARKA CREEK, DANGER CREEK, PERENOSA CREEK, PARAMANOF, HALINA, AFDGNAK, AMERICAN RIVER, SHEARWATER CREEK, KILIUDA CREEK, MIDWAY CREEK, NARROWS CREEK, HALLO CREEK, VILLAGE CREEK, BIG RIVER, SIUKSHAK, SULUA CREEK, TERROR RIVER, KIZHUYAK CREEK, BAUMANN'S CREEK, UYAK RIVER, DEADMAN RIVER, 7 RIVERS, BROWN'S LAGOON, ALINCHAK CREEK, KASHVIK, DAKAVAK, KUKAK. (P3-7)

**** REFN 06127 955964

LUPR 42

KEYW GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "SPAWNING GROUND CATALOG OF THE KVICHAK RIVER SYSTEM, BRISTOL BAY, ALASKA," WAS COMPILED BY ROBERT L. DEMORY, RUSSELL F. ORRELL AND DONALD R. HEINCE OF THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, IN JUNE 1964. SINCE 1955 THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE HAS SURVEYED SPAWNING GROUNDS TO DETERMINE DISTRIBUTION OF FISH. DURING 1961 AND 1962 THE SURVEYS WERE ENLARGED TO INCLUDE MEASUREMENTS AND ESTIMATES OF SPAWNING AREA UTILIZED AND POTENTIAL SPAWNING AREA. (P1)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4605

- **** REFN 06128 960967
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER
ABST THE DOCUMENTS, "ALASKAN SALMON STUDIES", WAS WRITTEN BY THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, IN 1967. THE STUDY IS IN 2 PARTS: "STUDY OF RED SALMON IN THE NUSHAGAK DISTRICT," AND "OBSERVATIONS ON RED SALMON IN THE KVICHAK RIVER SYSTEM." THE EMPHASIS OF THE NUSHAGAK PROGRAM IS ON A COMPARATIVE ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SEVERAL LAKES AND LAKE SYSTEMS TO DETERMINE: (1) DIFFERENCES IN LEVEL OF SOCKEYE PRODUCTION AMONG THE LAKES, (2) ESCAPEMENTS NEEDED TO MAXIMIZE SUSTAINED YIELD, AND (3) INFLUENCE OF LAKE PRODUCTIVITY, CLIMATIC VARIABILITY, PREDATION ON SOCKEYE PRODUCTION. (P1) IN THE KVICHAK AREA, THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE HAS STUDIED THE CAPACITY OF SPANNING GROUNDS SINCE 1960, AND IS CONTINUING WITH THIS RESEARCH.
- **** REFN 06129 962971
KEYW GENERAL, FISHING
ABST ESTIMATES OF ABUNDANCE AND GROWTH IN THE EARLY SUMMER FROM BEACH SEINE CATCHES IN LAKE ALEK NAGIK-BY DONALD E ROBERTS-1972. THE REPORT COMPARES FISH POPULATION STATISTICS AND SOME PHYSICAL DATA ON LAKES IN THE NUSHAGAK DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 1962 TO 1971. FISH SAMPLING WAS DONE IN EARLY SUMMER BY BEACH SEINING AND DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER BY TOWNETTING AND ECHO SOUNDING. THE SEIN USED WAS 115 FT IN LENGTH WITH A MIDSECTION 25 FT LONG BY 12 FT DEEP OF 1/4 INCH MESH. A 6 FT BRIDLE AND A 56 FT HAULING ROPE WERE ATTACHED TO EACH END OF THE NET. THE SEINE WAS SET IN A SEMICIRCLE ABOUT 50 FT FROM SHORE AND HAULED BY HAND (USUALLY 2 MEN) (P1,2). THERE ARE A NUMBER OF TABLES ON FISH POPULATIONS ON OTHER LAKES IN THE NUSHAGAK DISTRICT BUT NO DETAILS OF WHEN AND HOW MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
- **** REFN 06132 955
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "SPORT FISHING FOR PACIFIC SALMON" BY HARRY W. HOWARD IS A REFERENCE REFERRING TO PLACES TO FISH FOR SALMON ALONG WASHINGTON, OREGON AND SE ALASKA. THERE IS ADVICE ON EQUIPMENT, TIME OF DAY AND BAITS. THERE IS ALSO SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON FRESH AND SALT WATER FISHING SPOTS. APPLICABLE INFORMATION IN SE ALASKA WAS ABSTRACTED. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1955.
- **** REFN 06134 944
SIOR 1609
LUPR 51
KEYW GENERAL, MAP
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "FLUCTUATIONS IN ABUNDANCE OF RED SALMON, ONCORHYNCHUS NERKA, OF THE KARLUK RIVER, ALASKA", WAS WRITTEN BY JOSEPH T BARNBY OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN 1944. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES PICKET WEIRS WHICH WERE ESTABLISHED IN A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT SALMON RIVERS THROUGH WHICH THE FISH WERE COUNTED ON THEIR UPSTREAM MIGRATION TO THE SPANNING GROUNDS. THE ALSO DISCUSSES MARKING EXPERIMENTS AND MORTALITY. (P237)
- **** REFN 06150 956
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
KEYW EXPEDITION, GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER
ABST IN 1956 DR OLAUS J. MURIE, H. ROBERT KREAR, DR BRINA KESSEL AND PARTY EXPLORED THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE SHEENJEK RIVER AND STUDIED ITS NATURAL HISTORY FROM MAY 31 TO AUGUST 5, 1956. THE FIRST BASE CAMP WAS AT KUIRZINJIK LAKE UNTIL JUNE 26 WHEN IT WAS MOVED 18 MI NORTH TO AMBRESVAJUN LAKE (P1) THE VALLEY FLOOR OF THE SHEENJEK RIVER IS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF QUATERNARY DEPOSITS - SILT, SAND, GRAVEL, BOULDERS WHICH ORIGINATED AS GLACIAL TILLS. STREAMS HAVE REWORKED THE SURFACE MATERIAL COVERING THE ORIGINAL DEPOSITS WITH SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL. ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS COVER THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE PRESENT VALLEY. (P5) THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE WEST FORK OF THE SHEENJEK RIVER, FROM THE HIGH MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE, JUST NORTH OF OLD WOMAN CREEK TO THE HEADWATERS AT THE CREST OF THE RANGE, A DISTANCE OF 60 MI IS THE AREA COVERED BY THIS STUDY. (P4) THE FLOOR OF THE MAIN VALLEY IS ABOVE 2,200 FT. (P4) THE UPPER SHEENJEK RIVER IS AN ECOTONAL AREA BETWEEN CONIFEROUS FOREST AND TUNDRA. TREE LINE IS ABOUT 3,000 FT. WHITE SPRUCE EXTENDS UP THE VALLEY TO 10 MILES NORTH OF LAST LAKE AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4606

REACHES ITS NORTHERN LIMIT AT 68 50 LATITUDE. MAJOR VEGETATION TYPES OF THE AREA ARE: SEDGE GRASS MARSH, TUSsock-HEATH TUNDRA, SPRUCE WOODS, DWARF SHRUB AND DRY TUNDRA. VEGETATION TYPES APPEAR TO FORM A GRADIENT WITH GROUND MOISTURE THE MAJOR FACTOR DETERMINING THE TYPE OF VEGETATION. (P10) ALONG THE EDGES OF THE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES TALL BRUSH GROWS 10 TO 15 FT HIGH AND IS CONFINED TO A 10 TO 30 FOOT STRIP ALONG EACH SIDE. (P20)

**** REFN 06152 953964

LUPR 42 60

KEYM GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "WATERWAYS AND HARBORS: PACIFIC COAST, ALASKA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS" WAS COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U S ARMY, SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE YEARS 1953-64. THE PUBLICATION PRESENTS DATA ON THE MOVEMENTS OF COMMODITIES AND VESSELS AT THE PORTS, HARBORS AND WATERWAYS IN THE ABOVE STATED AREAS.

**** REFN 06153 867950

LUPR 31 60

KEYM GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT "SHORT HISTORY OF TRANSPORTATION TO AND WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA-1867-1908" WAS WRITTEN BY ARCHIE SHIELDS IN 1950. SHIELDS DESCRIBES 4 TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION IN ALASKA: 1) WATER TRANSPORTATION, WHICH INCLUDES OCEAN-GOING VESSELS AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION; 2) RAIL TRANSPORTATION; 3) AIRPLANE; 4) DOG TEAMS AND PACK HORSES. MOST OF HIS DISCUSSION OF WATER TRANSPORTATION IS CENTERED AROUND THE VESSELS THEMSELVES.

**** REFN 06154 923925

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYM GENERAL, ECONOMY, ICE, COMMUNITY

ABST EDWARD L KEITHAHN RECOUNTS IN "ESKIMO ADVENTURE" THE EXPERIENCES HE AND HIS WIFE HAD WHILE TEACHING AT SHISHNAREF DURING 1923-1925. SHISHNAREF IS SITUATED ON SARICHEF ISLAND WHICH IS A DETACHED SANDBAR SOME 3 MILES LONG AND LESS THAN A HALF MILE WIDE. MUCH OF INCOME OF THIS VILLAGE DERIVED FROM THE COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF WATER BOOTS WHICH BROUGHT IN A PREMIUM OF 50 CENTS OVER THOSE OF OTHER VILLAGES. (P15) IN DEC, 1923, RED FOXES WERE BRINGING IN FROM \$22.50 TO \$25 AND WHITES FROM \$30 TO \$40. BLUES AND SILVERS WERE FROM \$75 TO \$250, AND A GOOD CROSS FOX WOULD BRING \$50 AND UP. (P40) SOMETIMES THE VILLAGE SUPPLEMENTED ITS WATER SUPPLY OF SEA ICE WITH GLACIER OR RIVER ICE WHICH "FROM TIME TO TIME RODE THE SEA ICE AS THE PACK MOVED BEFORE THE VILLAGE." (P65) THE VILLAGES WERE PRIMARILY "OOGRUK HUNTERS." SURPLUS HIDES WERE SOLD FOR \$10 EACH AND THE LASHING AT 75 CENTS PER POUND. (P72)

**** REFN 06154 923925

STOR 1602

LUPR 22

KEYM GENERAL, ECONOMY, ICE, COMMUNITY

ABST EDWARD L KEITHAHN RECOUNTS IN "ESKIMO ADVENTURE" THE EXPERIENCES HE AND HIS WIFE HAD WHILE TEACHING AT SHISHNAREF DURING 1923-1925. SHISHNAREF IS SITUATED ON SARICHEF ISLAND WHICH IS A DETACHED SANDBAR SOME 3 MILES LONG AND LESS THAN A HALF MILE WIDE. MUCH OF INCOME OF THIS VILLAGE DERIVED FROM THE COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF WATER BOOTS WHICH BROUGHT IN A PREMIUM OF 50 CENTS OVER THOSE OF OTHER VILLAGES. (P15) IN DEC, 1923, RED FOXES WERE BRINGING IN FROM \$22.50 TO \$25 AND WHITES FROM \$30 TO \$40. BLUES AND SILVERS WERE FROM \$75 TO \$250, AND A GOOD CROSS FOX WOULD BRING \$50 AND UP. (P40) SOMETIMES THE VILLAGE SUPPLEMENTED ITS WATER SUPPLY OF SEA ICE WITH GLACIER OR RIVER ICE WHICH "FROM TIME TO TIME RODE THE SEA ICE AS THE PACK MOVED BEFORE THE VILLAGE." (P65) THE VILLAGES WERE PRIMARILY "OOGRUK HUNTERS." SURPLUS HIDES WERE SOLD FOR \$10 EACH AND THE LASHING AT 75 CENTS PER POUND. (P72)

**** REFN 06163 898907

KEYM GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER

ABST "ON THE "WHITE PASS" PAYROLL," BY S H GRAVES, IS THE STORY OF THE BUILDING OF THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY IN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4607

1898. THE AUTHOR IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE. AS THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY IS IN BOTH ALASKA AND CANADA, MUCH INFORMATION IS ABOUT CANADA. HISHOP, THE MAN IN CHARGE OF SURVEYING FOR THE RAILROAD, IN EXPLORING THE TERRITORY, CROSSED RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, GLACIERS AND SNOWFIELDS. (P43) THE AUTHOR COVERS EVENTS UP TO 1907.

**** REFN 06176 976976
LUPR 42
KEYN GENERAL, RIVER
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "1975 BRISTOL BAY SOCKEYE SALMON SMOLT STUDIES", WAS WRITTEN BY PAUL KRASHOWSKI IN 1976. IT IS A SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTED FROM SOCKEYE SALMON SMOLT PROGRAMS ON THE KVICHAK, NAKNEK, UGASHIK, AND WOOD RIVERS.

**** REEN 06184 A 958962
LUPR 52
KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION
ABST "SOIL SURVEY OF KENAI-KASLOF AREA, ALASKA", IS A U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SURVEY REPORT, ISSUED JUNE 1962. THE AREA CONSISTS OF LOW HILLS, BROAD LEVEL PLAINS, BOGS OR MUSKEGS AND MANY SMALL LAKES. SALMON AND DOLLY VARDEN TROUT ARE PLENTIFUL IN THE STREAMS AND RAINBOW TROUT IS PLENTIFUL IN THE LAKES. IN SEVERAL PLACES, ALONG LARGER RIVERS, STRONG WINDS OF RETREATING GLACIERS BUILT UP SAND DUNES. (P1) STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE KENAI AND KASLOF RIVERS CARRY GLACIAL WATERS, OR ARE CLEAR OR ARE STAINED WITH ORGANIC MATTERS FROM PEAT BOGS. (P1) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT IN 1952, THERE WERE ABOUT 2,150 PERMANENT RESIDENTS IN THE AREA. (P4) TUSTUNENA SOILS ARE DOMINANT ON BROAD, LEVEL PLAINS ALONG THE MAJOR RIVERS IN THE VICINITY OF STERLING, IN THE SECTIONS SOUTH AND WEST OF THE KENAI RIVER BELOW SOLDOTNA, AND IN THE COHOE AND KASLOF AREAS. MOST OF THIS SOIL AREA IS COVERED BY A SPINDLY GROWTH OF YOUNG ASPEN AND SPRUCE AND A FEW BIRCHES AND WILLOWS. IN SOME PLACES THERE ARE PATCHES OF OLDER AND TALLER TREES. (P5) MOOSE RIVER SOILS SERIES CONSISTS OF COARSE-GRAINED, POORLY DRAINED SOILS ON THE FLOOD PLAINS OF STREAMS AND RIVERS. EXCEPT FOR A THIN SILTY SURFACE LAYER, THESE SOILS ARE SANDY OR GRAVELLY THROUGHOUT. THEY OCCUR ALONG MOST OF THE SECONDARY STREAMS IN THE AREA, INCLUDING CROOKED, COAL, SOLDOTNA, AND BEAVER CREEKS, AND IN PLACES ALONG MAJOR STREAMS, SUCH AS THE KENAI, KASLOF, AND MOOSE RIVERS. THE VEGETATION CONSISTS MOSTLY OF SEDGES, GRASSES, HORSETAIL, AND WILLOWS, BUT THERE ARE A FEW WHITE SPRUCE, BLACK SPRUCE, AND BALSAM POPLAR. ORDINARILY THE GROUND COVER IS MOSS. MOOSE RIVER SILT LOAM OCCURS ALONG MOST OF THE SMALLER STREAMS. IT IS SANDY AND CONTAINS VERY LITTLE GRAVEL. NATIVE VEGETATION IN A FEW PLACES HAS BEEN GRAZED FROM TIME TO TIME. MOOSE RIVER SILT LOAM, SHALLOW, OCCURS IN COMPARATIVELY RARE PATCHES ALONG THE MAJOR RIVERS WHERE THE UNDERLYING GRAVELLY LAYER IS ONLY 10 TO 20 INCHES BELOW THE SURFACE. VERY FEW AREAS HAVE BEEN GRAZED. (P16) THE SLIKOK SERIES CONSISTS OF VERY POORLY DRAINED SOILS ON FLOOD PLAINS ALONG MINOR DRAINAGE WAYS AND ON LOWLANDS ADJACENT TO LAKES OR MUSKEGS. THESE SOILS OCCUR IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE AREA, NOTABLY THE FLOOD PLAINS OF SLIKOK, SOLDOTNA, AND BEAVER CREEKS.

**** REFN 06184 B 958962
LUPR 52
KEYN GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION
ABST THE VEGETATION CONSISTS EITHER OF GRASS IN LARGE TUSsockS OR OF FOREST IN WHICH BLACK SPRUCE AND WILLOWS ARE DOMINANT. (P19) THERE ARE FAIRLY LARGE AREAS OF TIDAL FLATS AT THE MOUTHS OF THE KENAI AND KASLOF RIVERS THAT CONSIST CHIEFLY OF LAYERS OF CLAYEY AND SANDY MATERIAL AND SUPPORT NO VEGETATION. THESE ARE ADJOINED BY TIDAL MARSHES THAT CONSIST OF FINE-TEXTURED MATERIALS DEPOSITED BY TIDAL WATERS ON POORLY DRAINED FLATS. MOST AREAS ARE SUBJECT TO FRESH WATER OVERFLOW FROM STREAMS AS WELL AS TO OCCASIONAL TIDAL INUNDATION. LAYERS OF PEAT AND SAND OCCUR. TIDAL MARSH CHANGES TO CLUNIE PEAT AT SLIGHTLY HIGHER ALTITUDES ALONG THE LOWER COURSES OF THE KENAI AND KASLOF RIVERS. CLUNIE PEAT HAS A FAIRLY THICK MAT OF MOSS PEAT OVER TIDAL DEPOSITS. TIDAL MARSH SUPPORTS A COVER OF SEDGES, HORSETAIL, BEACH RYEGRASS, AND OTHER PLANTS OF THE COASTAL MEADOWS. IN MANY PLACES THERE IS A THIN MAT OF MOSS ON THE SURFACE. NATIVE VEGETATION MAKES GOOD PASTURE. IN A FEW HIGHER AREAS IT CAN BE CUT FOR HAY OR SILAGE. (P21) THE TUSTANENA SERIES CONSISTS OF WELL-DRAINED SOILS DEVELOPED IN A MODERATELY DEEP DEPOSIT OF WIND-LAID SILTY MATERIAL UNDERLAIN BY WATER WORKED SAND AND GRAVEL. THESE SOILS OCCUPY BROAD TERRACES ALONG THE KENAI AND KASLOF RIVERS. THEY SUPPORT A SPARSE, YOUNG FOREST OF ASPEN AND

WHITE SPRUCE, AMONG WHICH ARE A FEW SCATTERED BIRCHES. (P21) TUSTANENA SILT LOAM, NEARLY LEVEL, OCCURS ON THE WIDE TERRACE PLAINS ALONG THE KENAI NEAR STERLING AND SOLDOTNA AND ALONG KASLOF RIVER BELOW MOOSEHEAD RAPIDS. (P22)

**** REEN 06188 926

LUPR 60

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER, DIMENSION, LAKE

ABST THIS DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY ARCHIBALD W SHIELDS AND PUBLISHED IN 1926 DISCUSSES IN THE FIRST PORTION A "TOURIST CRUISE" ON A STEAMER FROM SEATTLE THROUGH SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. THE HISTORY AND ECONOMY OF TOWNS STOPPED AT DURING THIS CRUISE IS DISCUSSED. TAKU, MALASPINA, COLUMBIA AND OTHER GLACIERS WERE PASSED. THE OTHER THEN DECIDED TO TRAVEL BY RAILROAD FROM SEWARD TO FAIRBANKS AND BY STAGE FOR THE RETURN TRIP TO CORDOVA FROM FAIRBANKS. HE NOTED THE SCENERY, VARIOUS STOPS OF THE RAILROAD AS WELL AS THE ROUTE FOLLOWED TO FAIRBANKS. IN FAIRBANKS HE VISITED PLACER MINES ON VARIOUS CREEKS. (P11) ON HIS RETURN TRIP TO CORDOVA BY STAGE HE AGAIN NOTED THE SCENERY, THE ROUTE FOLLOWED AND VARIOUS ROADHOUSES ALONG THE TRAIL. HE MENTIONS PASSING MANY MOUNTAIN STREAMS AND LAKES. (P12) HIS ENTIRE TRIP LASTED APPROXIMATELY 30 DAYS AND HIS EXPENSES DID NOT EXCEED \$400.00. (P14) THE PORTION OF THE DOCUMENT DISCUSSING THIS TRIP IS FOUND ON PAGES 3 TO 14. IN TRAVELING FROM JUNEAU TO CAPE SPENCER THE AUTHOR NOTES PASSING ON A STEAMER OPPOSITE MALASPINA GLACIER" WHICH RUNS ALONG THE COAST LINE FROM YAKUTAT WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 75 MILES OR MORE." (P9) LEAVING VALDEZ ON THE STEAMER THEY PASSED DOWN THE SOUNDS TO COLUMBIA GLACIER. (P9) IN TRAVELING BY RAILROAD FROM SEWARD TO FAIRBANKS THEY PASSED SPENCER GLACIER. (P10) A "MEMORIAM" WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR IN HONOR OF "WILLIAM C (STICKEEN BILL) ROBINSON APPEARS ON PAGES 15 AND 16. SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES OF MR ROBINSON IN ALASKA ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS "MEMORIAM." THE AUTHOR INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF THE WATER TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS AND IDEAS ON HOW TO BOOST THE TOURIST INDUSTRY. (P17-19) A TABLE OF DISTANCES OF VARIOUS LOCATION IN ALASKA, CANADA, AND WASHINGTON IS GIVEN. (P20) THE RUNNING TIME OF STEAMERS BETWEEN VARIOUS POINTS IS GIVEN. (P21)

**** REFN 06189 898930

KEYH NONE

ABST "40 YEARS ON THE YUKON TELEGRAPH," BY GUY LAWRENCE IS THE STORY OF THE AUTHOR'S YEARS SPENT IN CANADA WORKING ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE. THERE IS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA. EVENTS TAKE PLACE BETWEEN 1898 AND 1930.

**** REFN 06192 918

LUPR 60

KEYH GENERAL

ABST "FARMING IN THE CHILKAT VALLEY," ISSUED BY THE ALASKA PUBLICITY BUREAU IN 1918, IS BASED ON AN INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES ANAHAY, THE PIONEER FARMER OF HAINES.

**** REFN 06215 939974

STOR 1603

LUPR 35

KEYH GENERAL, LAKE, RIVER, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST "PEOPLE OF TETLIN, WHY ARE YOU SINGING?" BY MARIE-FRANCOISE GUEDON, 1974, IS A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE UPPER TANANA INDIANS AND THEIR KINSHIP. ROUTES FROM ONE REGION TO ANOTHER WERE OFTEN BY BOAT BUT MOSTLY BY TRAILS FOLLOWING RIVERS OR JOINING THE LAKES. (P13) A GROUP OF PEOPLE LIVED BETWEEN THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY AND KLUANE LAKE. (P21) BOATS WERE USED ON WATERS OF LAKES AND SLOW RIVERS IN MARSHES IN THE UPPER TANANA AREA, A REGION DEFINED GENERALLY AS THE VALLEY DRAINING THE TANANA, NEBESNA, CHISANA RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES, HILLS AND MOUNTAINS OF THE NUTZOTIN RANGE, HEADMATTERS OF THE WHITE RIVER AND WESTERN TRIBUTARIES IN THE EAST AS FAR DOWN AS LADUE RIVER, AND LOW FORESTED HILLS DIVIDING THE YUKON AND TANANA DRAINAGE. (P25-6) CREEKS ARE OFTEN OBSTRUCTED BY FALLEN TREE BRANCHES OR GRASS, OR BLOCKED BY SAND BARS. BRIDGES OF FALLEN TREES ARE SOMETIMES AVAILABLE, BUT TRAILS TEND TO FOLLOW CREEKS WITHOUT CROSSING. (P26) RAINEY, IN 1939, NOTED ALMOST EVERY ONE OF THE CLEARWATER STREAMS OR RIVER VALLEYS "IS NOW, OR HAS RECENTLY BEEN, THE HOME OF A GROUP OF NATIVES", CITING SAN CREEK, GEORGE CREEK, HEALY RIVER, GOODPASTER, AND SO ON. (P48)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4609

**** REFN 06227 974
LUPR 36 31 35 32 33 34
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES IN THE YUKON REGION, AK," BY GERALD McMAHON, IS A NARRATIVE OF THE PAST, PRESENT, AND POSSIBLE FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES IN THE YUKON REGION, PREPARED FOR THE JOINT FEDERAL STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION IN 1974; IT IS MOSTLY A COMPILATION OF DATA FROM OTHER SOURCES. IT DISCUSSES WATER, AIR, RAIL, AND ROAD TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNICATION AND UTILITY SYSTEMS IN THE AREA.

**** REFN 06241
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06257 961
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "THE HOWL OF THE MALEMUTE" BY SARA MACHETANZ RELATES THE EXPERIENCES OF THE AUTHOR AND HER HUSBAND DURING THEIR WINTER IN UNALAKLEET WHILE FILMING A MOVIE ABOUT SLED DOGS. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1961.

**** REFN 06257 961
STOR 1602
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "THE HOWL OF THE MALEMUTE" BY SARA MACHETANZ RELATES THE EXPERIENCES OF THE AUTHOR AND HER HUSBAND DURING THEIR WINTER IN UNALAKLEET WHILE FILMING A MOVIE ABOUT SLED DOGS. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1961.

**** REFN 06265 886965
KEYW NONE
ABST THIS BRIEF 18 PAGE ARTICLE WITH ACCOMPANYING SLIDES IS THE STORY OF HOW THE AIR FORCE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS EVOLVED FROM THE PROPOSAL IN 1886 TO BE THE COMPLEX, SOPHISTICATED, COMMUNICATION LINK OF ALASKA, WHICH IN 1965 SERVICED MANY COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AS WELL AS THE ISOLATED ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES. THE STORY INVOLVES THE SAGA OF IT'S HEROES, AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION, A GOLD RUSH, A WAR AND AN EARTHQUAKE. THERE IS NO MENTION OF WATERBODY AND THE INCOMPLETE COLLECTION OF ACCOMPANYING SLIDES SHOWS NO INLAND WATERBODY.

**** REFN 06271 946974
LUPR 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "HISTORY OF THE ALASKA DISTRICT UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1946-1974," WAS PREPARED BY W A JACOBS FROM A MANUSCRIPT RESEARCHED AND COMPILED BY LYMAN L WOODMAN. IT CONCENTRATES ON THE WORK OF THE ALASKA ENGINEER DISTRICT FROM ITS FOUNDATION IN 1946 THROUGH 1974, AND IS AN ATTEMPT TO RECORD THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST THE GENERAL BACKGROUND OF ALASKAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE CHANGING IMPORTANCE OF ALASKA IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

**** REFN 06278 893
LUPR 30 YUKON RIVER
KEYW GENERAL
ABST LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, AUTHOR AND COMMANDER OF THE ALASKA EXPLORING EXPEDITION, NARRATES THE EXPEDITION WHICH WAS TO ACQUIRE INFORMATION OF THE YUKON RIVER COUNTRY AND ITS WILD INHABITANTS RELEVANT TO FUTURE MILITARY OPERATIONS THERE. EXPEDITION MEMBERS WERE SCHWATKA, DR GEORGE F WILSON; TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSISTANT CHARLES A HOMAN, U S ENGINEERS, TOPOGRAPHER AND PHOTOGRAPHER, SERGEANT CHARLES A GLOSTER, USA ARTIST, PRIVATE ROTH; CORPORAL SHIRCLIFF, IN CHARGE OF STORES, CITIZEN J B MCINTOSH, MINER FROM ALASKA. (P9)

**** REFN 06282
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06286 A 897943
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE REFERENCE IS "HIGHWAY TO ALASKA" BY HERBERT C. LANKS, COPYRIGHT-1944. THE BOOK IS AN ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP BY US ARMY JEEP UP THE NEWLY COMPLETED ALASKA HIGHWAY AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT. AT WHITEHORSE, THEY GO BY RIVER STEAMER TO DAWSON INSTEAD OF FOLLOWING THE HIGHWAY. WHILE WRITING ABOUT DAWSON AND GOLD IN THE KLONDIKE HE DESCRIBES SOME OF THE WELL KNOWN ROUTES FOLLOWED BY MINERS TO REACH DAWSON. ONE WAS FROM SKAGWAY, TO LAKE BENNETT VIA WHITE PASS OR THE CHILKOOT PASS. THE FIRST STAMPEDEERS ARRIVED IN JULY 1897 WHEN SKAGWAY HAD BUT ONE BUILDING BY OCTOBER 1897 SKAGWAY HAD GROWN TO A FAIR SIZED TOWN WITH WELL-LAID-OUT STREETS, NUMEROUS FRAME BUILDINGS, SALOONS, GAMBLING HOUSES, DANCE HOUSES, AND A POPULATION OF 2000. PACK ANIMALS OF HORSES, DOGS AND CATTLE WERE TRIED, BUT THEY BOGGED DOWN AND MANY HAD TO BE SHOT. THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE COUNTED 7080 BOATS, MOST WITH 4 PEOPLE, FOR AN ESTIMATED 28000 PROSPECTORS IN 1898. (P79-80). ANOTHER ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE WAS FROM ST MICHAEL'S AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON, BY RIVER BOAT TO DAWSON. (P79-81) SOME 2000 OR 3000 MEN WERE STRANDED ON THE TESLIN TRAIL UP THE STIKINE RIVER WHEN THE RAILWAY PROJECT ON WHICH THEY WERE TO WORK WAS ABANDONED. PROSPECTORS ESTABLISHED THE PORTS OF VALDEZ AND CORDOVA. AT VALDEZ THEY RISKED DEATH OVER THE SURFACE OF THE GREAT GLACIER TO GET INTO THE INTERIOR. THE MIGRATION LED FINALLY TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE KENNICOTT COPPER-MINES WHICH OPENED UP THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY OF ALASKA. (P82) THE PARTY TRAVELED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER FROM DAWSON TO CIRCLE WHERE THEY LEFT THE STEAMER, "KLONDIKE" AND DROVE THE STEESE HIGHWAY BY JEEP WITH A TRAILER TO FAIRBANKS. (P87-107) ALONG THE STEESE HIGHWAY BETWEEN CHATANIKA AND FAIRBANKS THEY SAW SEVERAL GOLD DREDGES AT WORK ON CREEKS. THEY PASSED CLEARLY CITY, SAID TO HAVE SUPPORTED 17 SALOONS AT THE PEAK OF THE GOLD STAMPEDE, AND NOW WITH A POPULATION OF 50. (P94) AFTER SPENDING SOME TIME IN FAIRBANKS, MADE AN 85 MI TRIP TO LIVENGOOD ON THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY, WITH MANY SMALL CREEKS WITH INDIVIDUAL DRIFT MINING OPERATIONS AND SEVERAL LARGE DREDGES OPERATING NEAR LIVENGOOD. (P103-104) ALONG THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, ACROSS THE VALLEY FROM SUMMIT GLACIER STANDS THE MONUMENT TO W P RICHARDSON UNDER WHOSE DIRECTION THE ROUTE OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY WAS LAID OUT FOR HORSE SLED FROM THE COAST TO FAIRBANKS, IN 1910 IT WAS MADE PASSABLE FOR WAGONS IN SUMMER AND IN 1913.

**** REFN 06286 B 897943
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE MADE THE TRIP FROM THE COAST TO FAIRBANKS, EVEN BEFORE THE RICHARDSON TRAIL. PARTS OF THIS GENERAL ROUTE HAD BEEN USED BY THE GOLD STAMPEDEERS IN 1898. IN 1899 CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE OPENED THE ROUTE MAKING A SURVEY FOR A MILITARY ROAD FROM VALDEZ ON THE COAST TO EAGLE ON THE YUKON. BY 1904 WITH THE RISING IMPORTANCE OF FAIRBANKS, A PACK TRAIL WAS EXTENDED TO THAT PLACE. THIS WAS THE ONLY ROUTE UNTIL THE RAILROAD IN 1923. A FAST OVERLAND STAGE BY BOBSLED WENT TO FAIRBANKS FROM THE COAST, 371 MI, TAKING 8 DAYS AND COSTING \$150 WITHOUT MEALS OR LODGING. MANY WALKED THE TRAIL FROM ONE ROADHOUSE TO THE NEXT WITH SOME GOVERNMENT BUILT SHELTERS IN BETWEEN. (P113-114) THEY CONTINUED ON THEIR DRIVE TO GULKANA WHERE THEY DROVE THE GLENN HIGHWAY TO ANCHORAGE WHERE THEY SPENT SOME TIME AND RETURNED TO GULKANA VIA THE SAME ROUTE SPENDING SOME TIME IN THE PALMER AREA. THEN THEY CONTINUED DOWN THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY TO VALDEZ AND AFTER A SHORT STAY RETURNED TO GULKANA VIA THE SAME ROUTE. ALONG THE ROUTE THEY MENTIONED SEVERAL LANDMARKS PASSED INCLUDING CREEKS, GULCHES AND GLACIERS. THEY ALSO TRAVELED THE EDGERTON CUT-OFF FROM WILLOW CREEK TO CHITINA AND BACK. CHITINA WAS A PHANTOM VILLAGE DUE TO THE EXHAUSTION OF THE COPPER-MINES AND THE ABANDONMENT OF THE RAILWAY, BUT ONCE CHITINA HAD BEEN THE MOST IMPORTANT TOWN ALONG THIS RAILWAY BETWEEN THE PORT OF CORDOVA AND KENNECOTT. HERE TRAVELERS WOULD LEAVE THE RAILWAY, WHICH SHUNG INTO THE COPPER MINES AND TAKE THE WINTER SLEDS OR SUMMER STAGES OVER THE TRAIL TO FAIRBANKS AND THE YUKON RIVER. D A NELSON, THE POSTMASTER AT CHITINA SAID THAT IN THE DAYS OF THE OLD TRAIL THE MAIL HAD BEEN RUN BY STAGE AND SLED. TODAY, 1943, IT WAS BROUGHT IN BY TRUCK IN SUMMER AND TRACTOR IN WINTER. (P145) ARNY SUNDT, A RESIDENT OF GAKONA IN 1943, CLAIMED TO HAVE WALKED FROM FAIRBANKS TO VALDEZ SEEKING PASSAGE BACK TO THE US IN 1906. (P146)

**** REFN 06309 968
 LUPR 30 41

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4611

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "FLOOD AND EROSION INFORMATION. REMOTE HOUSING PROGRAM VILLAGE APPLICATIONS," WAS WRITTEN BY THE ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY IN 1968. IT IS A LISTING OF VILLAGES EACH INDICATING WHETHER OR NOT THEIR VILLAGE WAS SUBJECT TO SEVERE FLOODING OR EROSION, AND IF SO, HOW OFTEN, AND THE NORMAL AMOUNT OF DAMAGE. (P1)

**** REFN 06311 967

LUPR 30 20 10

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "THE YUKON", BY MARION T. PLACE, IS A GENERAL HISTORY OF ALASKA AROUND THE YUKON AND THE KLONDIKE TERRITORY. IT WAS WRITTEN IN 1967. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE GOLD RUSH, THE INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATIONS, AND, BRIEFLY, THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT GOLD WAS FOUND IN THE TANANA DRAINAGE, THE KOYUKUK, THE ALATNA, THE CHANDALAR, THE INNOKO, AND THE IDITAROD. (P145)

**** REFN 06313 00001 970973

KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, SPRING, NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS A "SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES AT ALASKA COMMUNITIES 1973 SOUTH CENTRAL REGION KODIAK-SHELIKOF SUBREGION" WRITTEN BY A J FEULNER. 1970 POPULATION FIGURES FOR SEVERAL COMMUNITIES WERE GIVEN AND IN SOME INSTANCES THEIR WATER SUPPLY. THE VILLAGES WITH POPULATION INFORMATION ARE AFOGNAK, POPULATION 4; AKHOIK 115; CHIGNIK 88; CHIGNIK LAKE 117, WITH WATER OBTAINED FROM STREAMS OR FROM THE LAKE; IVANOF BAY 48, WITH WATER OBTAINED FROM A MOUNTAIN STREAM ADJACENT TO THE VILLAGE; KAGUYAK 59; KARLUK 28; KODIAK 6357 WITH WATER OBTAINED FROM SURFACE WATER RESERVOIRS; KODIAK NAVAL STATION 3052; LARSEN BAY 109; OLD HARBOR 209 WITH WATER OBTAINED FROM A SURFACE WATER STREAM; QUAINKIE 160 WITH WATER OBTAINED FROM SURFACE WATER SURFACES AND SPRINGS; PERRYVILLE 94; PORT LIONS 227 WITH WATER OBTAINED FROM A RESERVOIR ON A NEARBY STREAM.

**** REFN 06313 00006 973

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLY IN COMMUNITIES OF THE KOTZEBUE SOUND REGION. IT WAS WRITTEN BY A J FEULNER AND PUBLISHED IN 1973. MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF OF THE REGION'S STREAMS IS 1 CFS PER SQ MI. MEAN ANNUAL PEAK RUNOFF IS 25 CFS PER SQ MI IN THE LOWLANDS AND UP TO 50 CFS PER SQ MI IN THE NORTHERN UP LANDS. THE KOBUK AND NOATAK ARE THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS. (P1-22) SEDIMENT DATA HAS BEEN TAKEN ONLY ON THE KOBUK RIVER AT AMBLER AND OGOTORUK CREEK NEAR POINT HOPE. A TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS IS ATTACHED. (P27)

**** REFN 06313 00007 973

STOR 1602

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES IN THE NW AREA, PARTICULARLY NORTON SOUND. THE SEDIMENT LEVEL OF THE STREAMS IS LOWEST IN THE STATE. AVERAGE ANNUAL STREAM FLOW IS MODERATE TO LOW. SOME STREAMS GROW DRY DURING WINTER. IT WAS WRITTEN BY A J FEULNER AND PUBLISHED IN 1973. MOST OF THE SUBREGION IS MANTLED IN SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS. MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF IS ABOUT 1 CFS PER SQ MI THRU THE SUBREGION-MEAN ANNUAL PEAK RUNOFF IS 25 CFS PER SQ MI. STREAMS HAVE RAPID RISE IN LEVEL FOLLOWING HEAVY PRECIPITATION AND AN EQUALLY RAPID DROP TO LOW IN THE ABSENCE OF PRECIPITATION. SEDIMENT LEVEL IS USUALLY BETWEEN 10-100 MG PER LITER. (P1-26) GROUND WATER SUPPLY IS USUALLY LESS THAN 100 GALLONS PER MINUTE. WATER IS AVAILABLE IN THE NOME AREA WHERE DREDGING TOOK PLACE. THE WELLS AT UNALAKLEET GET WATER FROM GRAVEL BENEATH STREAMS WHICH DON'T FREEZE COMPLETELY IN WINTER. (P27-28)

**** REFN 06321 913944

LUPR 22 11 21

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER ECONOMY

ABST WILLIAM B VAN VALIN, AUTHOR OF "ESKIMOLAND SPEAKS," WRITES ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES IN ARCTIC ALASKA WHERE HE SPENT 7 YEARS. DURING HIS 4 YEAR'S SERVICE WITH THE US BUREAU OF EDUCATION HE WAS EX-OFFICIO SUPERINTENDENT OF LARGE HERDS OF REINDEER THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1944. THE AUTHOR LISTS THE "YUKON, PELLY, WHITE, MCHILLAN, STUART, TANANA, PORCUPINE, KOYUKUK, KOBUK, AND KUSKOKWIM" AS THE GREAT RIVERS OF ALASKA. (P15)

ACCORDING TO GOVERNOR JOHN W TROY'S 1937 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR: TOTAL MINERAL OUTPUT BETWEEN 1880 TO 1936 BROUGHT \$722,222,000; TIMBER YIELD 1936 BROUGHT \$48,898; TOTAL VALUE ALL FISHERIES IN 1937, \$51,272,537; FUR OUTPUT FOR 1936, \$1,932,899; PROFIT FOR OPERATION OF RAIL AND RIVER LINES \$9,971; AND THERE WERE 1,978 1/2 MILES WAGON ROAD, 84 1/2 MILES OF TRAILWAY, 1,612 MILES SLED ROAD, 6,940 1/2 MILES PERMANENT TRAIL, AND 304 MILES OF TEMPORARY OR FLAGGED TRAIL. (P15 AND 16) WHEN VAN VALIN WAS AT HAINWRIGHT THE NEAREST FRESH WATER WAS 3 MILES AWAY AND IT WAS FROZEN 9 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. (P59) ICE WAS SAVED FROM A LAKE A MILE INLAND. (P59) VAN VALIN DESCRIBED HOW CARIBOU WERE CAPTURED IN THE PAST. A LAKE WITH STEEP-CUT BANKS AND WILLOW BUSHES WAS FOUND, AND THEN THE CARIBOU WERE CHASED OVER THE HIGH BANKS AND CAUGHT IN THE BRUSH. (P62 AND 63) SERVICE AT HAINWRIGHT FROM 1913 TO 1915. (P130) ACCORDING TO VAN VALIN, CAPTAIN SIMPSON OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY WALKED FROM THE HACKENZIE RIVER TO THE BERING STRAIT IN 1837. (P146)

**** REFN 06325 964966

LUPR 41 31

KEYW GENERAL, TRAPPING, ECONOMY

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "WATERFOWL IN THE ECONOMY OF THE ESKIMOS ON THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA, ALASKA", WAS WRITTEN BY DAVID R KLEIN, AND PUBLISHED IN 1966. THIS STUDY WAS TAKEN FROM APRIL TO JUNE 1964 AND DURING FEBRUARY 1965 TO PROVIDE BASIC INFORMATION FOR AN OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL OF THE PROBLEM OF SEASONAL USE OF WATERFOWL BY ESKIMOS IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA. (P319) MINK TRAPPING IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES AVERAGING ANNUALLY 15,000 TO 20,000 MINK VALUED AT BETWEEN \$375,000 AND \$500,000. (P324)

**** REFN 06346 969

LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST "ECOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE CHENA RIVER" IS A 1969 REPORT BY PAUL EREY FOR THE US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ON THE PAST CONDITIONS OF THE CHENA AND THE ECONOMIC PRACTICES WHICH MAY HAVE CAUSED CHANGES IN THE RIVER.

**** REFN 06348 958968

LUPR 21 10 20 30 50

KEYW GENERAL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ICE, EXPEDITION, MAP, RIVER

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS THE FIFTH IN A SERIES OF REPORTS ON ICE THICKNESS OF WATER BODIES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ARCTIC. THE STUDY WAS DONE BETWEEN 1958-1968 BY THE U S ARMY COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LABORATORY AND WRITTEN BY M A BILELLO AND R E BATES IN MARCH 1971. 12 ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD STATIONS AND 29 ALASKAN WEATHER STATIONS WERE THE TEST LOCATIONS. A MAP OF THESE SITES IS ON P 3, AND IS INCLUDED. IN OCT. 20 OF 1966, THE PONDS AND RIVERS WERE FROZEN OVER IN THE STEBBINS AREA. (P106) INFORMATION IS ALSO GIVEN ON ICE SURFACE, DATES OF FIRST ICE, FREEZEUP AND BREAKUP.

**** REFN 06356 881960

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION

ABST THIS SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENT, WRITTEN BY TWO ALASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS, DESCRIBES THE AREA ABOUT ILIANNIA LAKE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRDS, AS WELL AS THEIR SYSTEMATIC AND FOUND RELATIONSHIPS. THIS REPORT WAS BASED ON THE AUTHORS' OBSERVATIONS WHICH CENTERED AROUND NEWHALEN RIVER AND THE ADJACENT SHORELINE OF ILIANNIA LAKE BUT ALSO INCLUDED ADDITIONAL COLLECTING AND OBSERVATIONS AT BIDARKA BAY, COPPER RIVER, SIXMILE LAKE, NUSHAGAK RIVER AND THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF ILIANNIA LAKE. WHILE THE AUTHORS OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE IN 1958-59, THE REPORT ALSO USES INFORMATION GATHERED AT MUCH EARLIER DATES BY PREVIOUS ORNITHOLOGICAL EXPLORERS (1881-1944). THE LAKE ILIANNIA AREA IS SITUATED NEAR THE WESTERNMOST EXTENT OF THE RICH, MOIST, HEMLOCK AND SITKA SPRUCE COASTAL FOREST WHICH INTERDIGITATES WITH THE TUNDRA OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AND, IN FACT, THIS FOREST IS ABSENT FROM MUCH OF THE AREA AND DISAPPEARS COMPLETELY FARTHER WEST OF THE LAKE. (P1) THIS DIVERSIFIED OR MOSAIC VEGETATION MAKES FOR A DIVERSE COLLECTION OF AVIFAUNA. THE CLIMATE OF THE ILIANNIA LAKE AREA IS TYPICALLY COOL, HUMID AND WINDY. (P5) IN THE LOW FLAT COASTAL AREAS TO THE WEST WIND SPEEDS MAY AVERAGE 25-30 M P H FOR AN ENTIRE MONTH WITH WINDS OF 60-70 M P H FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS AT A TIME. (P5) THESE WINDS SWEEP OVER ILIANNIA LAKE ONLY "MODERATELY ABATED." IN THE

SUMMER TEMPERATURE ARE MILD, FOG IS COMMON AND ROUGHLY 40% OF THE MEAN PRECIPITATION OF 25.7 INCHES FALLS. (P5) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL SNOWFALL IS 64.7 INCHES. THE MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IS 33.7 F. THE AREA LIES IN A ZONE OF SPORADIC PERMAFROST. (P5) DETAILS OF THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE AREA ARE REFERENCED BY INDIVIDUAL WATER BODY. THE ELEVATION OF THE BULK OF THE STUDY AREA IS BETWEEN 100-200 FT. IN ELEVATION. (P5) A DIAGRAM ON PAGE 9 PROFILES THE TOPOGRAPHIC AND ECOLOGIC FORMATIONS THAT EXIST IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF ILIAMNA LAKE AND THESE ARE AS FOLLOWS: LACUSTRINE WATERS, FLUVIATILE WATERS, FRESH-WATER MARSH, WET TUNDRA, HEATH TUNDRA, RIPARIAN WOODLAND, SPRUCE-BIRCH WOODLAND, SPRUCE WOODLAND, BLACK SPRUCE BOG, GRASSLAND, ROCKY LAKE SHORE, CLIFFS AND BLUFFS.

**** REFN 06357 965
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
ABST W. H. LENARZ REPORTS OBSERVED DATA DURING 1965, COLLECTED FROM THE KVICHAK WATERSHED AREA, SPECIFICALLY FROM POSTS ON ILIAMNA LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. THE OBSERVATIONS ARE IN RESPONSE TO STUDIES OF SALMON NURSERY AREAS, CONDUCTED BY THE FISHERIES INSTITUTE. THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE REPORT INCLUDE ASPECTS OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, WATER LEVEL, AND TEMPERATURE. (P1) DETAILED DATA IS GIVEN FOR TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION (P1-9, 13, 16-19) WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION (P1, 12-15), AN BATHYTHERMOGRAPHS AND STORED HEAT (P 1, 23-25), FOR THE WATERSHED AREA.

**** REFN 06359 967
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
ABST T. B. GUNNEROD REPORTS OBSERVED DATA FROM MAY 26, 1967 TO SEPTEMBER 17, 1967, COLLECTED FROM THE KVICHAK WATERSHED AREA, SPECIFICALLY FROM POSTS ON ILIAMNA LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. FIGURE 1 IS A MAP (INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD) SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THESE POSTS. (P2) THE OBSERVATIONS ARE IN RESPONSE TO STUDIES OF SALMON NURSERY AREAS, CONDUCTED BY THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE. THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE REPORT INCLUDE ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURE, SOLAR RADIATION, THERMAL STRATIFICATION, WIND CONDITIONS AND WATER LEVEL. (P1) DETAILED DATA IS GIVEN FOR TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION (P 1, 3 TO 16, 22 TO 26, 35), BATHYTHERMOGRAPH CAST SAMPLING, SOLAR RADIATION AND STORED HEAT (P11, 29 TO 36), AND WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY (P11, 17 TO 21, 35) FOR THE WATERSHED AREA.

**** REFN 06360 970
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
ABST L. L. LOW REPORTS OBSERVED DATA FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 1970, COLLECTED FROM THE KVICHAK WATERSHED AREA, SPECIFICALLY FROM POSTS ON ILIAMNA LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. FIGURE 1 IS A MAP (INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD) SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THESE OBSERVATIONS POSTS. (P6) THE OBSERVATIONS ARE IN RESPONSE TO STUDIES OF SALMON NURSERY AREAS, CONDUCTED BY THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE. THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE REPORT INCLUDE ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT WATER TEMPERATURE, WATER LEVEL, THERMAL STRATIFICATION, SOLAR RADIATION, AND GENERAL WEATHER CONDITIONS. (P1) DETAILED DATA IS GIVEN FOR TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION (P 7, 8, 12, 13, TO 22, 27, 28), STORED HEAT (P11, 31, 32) WIND VELOCITIES AND DIRECTION (P23 TO 26), BATHYTHERMOGRAPH CAST SAMPLING (P30), FOR THE WATERSHED AREA.

**** REFN 06370 542090
LUPR 52 53 60
KEYW GENERAL, MAP, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST A BADLAM DESCRIBES "THE WONDERS" OF ALASKA AS OF 1890. INFORMATION IS GIVEN ABOUT "KNOWN" ALASKA, SPECIFICALLY ALONG THE INLAND PASSAGE ROUTES OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, WITH HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SPECULATIVE COMPARISON WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD. THE AUTHOR WAS TREASURER OF THE CALIFORNIA-RUSSIA FUR COMPANY AND HAD MADE AT LEAST ONE EXTENDED TRIP TO "THE MOST INTERESTING PORTION" OF ALASKA (SOUTHEAST PORTION) (PIII) THE BOOK IS DESIGNED THE ACQUAINT THE READER WITH ALASKA. IN GENERAL, INFORMATION IS GIVEN ABOUT ALASKA'S EARLY HISTORY, THE NATIVES AND THEIR CULTURE, WILDLIFE, AND NATURAL RESOURCES. THE AUTHOR

DESCRIBES SOME OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA, NOTABLY JUNEAU, WRANGELL, KILLISNOO, AND SITKA, AND GOES INTO DETAIL CONCERNING GLACIERS. ALASKA IS HERE DIVIDED INTO THREE NATURAL DIVISIONS: YUKON DIVISION-ALASKA RANGE TO ARCTIC OCEAN; ALEUTIAN DIVISION-ALASKA PENINSULA TO ISLANDS WEST; SITKAN DIVISION- DIXON INLET TO CROSS SOUND. (P7) A PHOTO SHOWS A BOAT USED IN AN INDIAN FUNERAL AT FT WRANGELL. (P67) IT IS INDIAN CUSTOM TO BURY THE DEAD IN A TOMB CLOSE TO A RIVER BANK. (P78) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES AN INDIAN CANOE AS "A 'DUG-OUT,' BEING HEWN AND SHAPED FROM A SINGLE LOG OR TRUNK OF TREE." "ALL CANOES ARE BUILT UPON THE SAME MODEL, IN GRACEFUL, CLIPPER LINES, A CARVED STERN AND SHARP PROW... IS FIFTY FEET LONG... ACCOMMODATING FROM TEN TO TWENTY PADDLES A SIDE." (P77-78) FOUR MAPS (INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD) SHOW THE INLAND PASSAGE ROUTES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA: FROM MALACCA PASS TO CLEVELAND PENINSULA; FROM CLEVELAND PENINSULA TO STEPHENS PASS; FROM STEPHENS PASS TO MUIR GLACIER; SITKA, PERIL STRAITS, AND VICINITY. (MAPS 5 TO 8)

- **** REFN 06380 965
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "INSIDE PASSAGE TO AK", BY MORTON LUND, IS THE ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR'S 1965 TRIP TO AK. IT IS THE STORY OF A CRUISE CONCEIVED AT "SPORTS ILLUSTRATED". MOST OF THE DOCUMENT DISCUSSES OCEAN TRAVEL, MUCH OF IT TAKES PLACE ALONG THE WASHINGTON AND CANADA COASTLINES.
- **** REFN 06393
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06398 975
LUPR 21 51
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED AIRSTRIPS AT AKHIQ, ANGLER, KARLUK, LARSEN BAY, NEMOK AND PORTAGE CREEK," WAS WRITTEN BY ALASKA DIVISION OF PARKS IN 1975. THE RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT DURING THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE, 1975 BY THE DIVISION OF PARKS ARCHAEOLOGISTS PETER BOWERS AND JOHN TURNER. A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT METHODS WERE UTILIZED IN THE COURSE OF THESE INVESTIGATIONS. AN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE OF EACH AREA DURING ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE FLIGHTS. PRIOR TO ACTUAL FIELD STUDIES, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, USGS MAPS, AND PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORTS WERE STUDIED. (P1)
- **** REFN 06404 923959
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
ABST "MY MOST MEMORABLE MOMENTS," BY CHARLES F "TINY" SHIELDS, IS THE STORY OF THE 40 ODD YEARS HE SPENT IN ALASKA FROM ABOUT 1923-1959. DATES IN THE DOCUMENT ARE NOT VERY PRECISE. OFTEN THE AUTHOR DOES NOT GIVE ONE BUT THE DATE CAN BE ESTIMATED FROM THE TIME PERIOD GIVEN, EITHER EARLIER OR LATER IN THE BOOK. THOSE DATES HAVE BEEN PUT ON THE FANULUS SHEETS. THE AUTHOR WENT ON A "MILK RUN" WITH A MAN NAMED STAN. BY PLANE, THEY WENT TO ST MICHAEL, UNALAKLET, AND MCGRATH ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (PP261-2)
- **** REFN 06407
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06411 8 542960
KEYW TRAFF, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, RIVER, LAKE, HUNTING, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO
ABST SEALSKIN PORCHES WERE ATTACHED TO UMIAKS AS SHELTERS FOR SUMMER CAMPS. (P24) THE KORYVDS PEOPLE WERE UN-MARITIME UMIAK USERS COVERING UMIAKS WITH SEAL SKINS. (P25) THE DENE NATION TRAVELED THE RIVERS OF ALASKA BUILT BIRCH BARK CANOES THAT HELD THEIR SHARE WITH A FEW WIDELY SPACED FRAME MEMBERS. (P29) DENE HUNTING CANOES WERE 19 FT LONG AND 8 OR 9 TIMES AS LONG AS THEY WERE WIDE. TRAVELING CANOES WERE 20-25 FT LONG AND BEAMIER FOR TRANSPORTING FAMILY AND POSSESSIONS. (P31) PADDLES WERE AS LONG AS SIX FT. MOOSE HIDE BOATS WERE USED TO TRANSPORT SKINS AND FOODSTUFFS TO PERMANENT VILLAGES ALONG GREAT RIVERS. (P32) THE COPPER RIVER

DELTA DENE INDIANS BUILT DUGOUTS 16 FT LONG BY 30 IN WIDE. (P33) THIS GROUP OF PEOPLE WAS CALLED, EYAK. (P33) "THE DENE PURCHASED MANY UMIAKS AND USED THEM FAR UP THE YUKON, AT LEAST IN HISTORIC TIMES." (P33) RAFTS WERE LEASED BY THE DENE ON RIVERS THAT WERE "A" SHAPED. (P34) THE DEAD WERE FERRIED ACROSS THE MYTHICAL RIVER, NOOTKAN. (P42) CHILKAT MAINTAINED A FLEET OF TRADING VESSELS AT THE HEAD OF LAKE BENNETT, BEYOND CHILKOOT PASS, AND IN THEM MADE AN ANNUAL VOYAGE DOWN THE LAKE TO MEET WITH DENE BOATS FROM THE YUKON AND COPPER RIVER COUNTRY. (P42) THERE ARE ALSO NUMEROUS PHOTOS IN THE BOOK SHOWING THE VARIOUS TYPES OF WATER CRAFT DESCRIBED.

**** REFN 06413 884941
 KEYN NO TRAFF, GENERAL, MINING, MAP, RIVER, LAKE, RECREATION
 LUPR 80
 ABST THIS EARLY FOREST SERVICE PHAMPHLET PROVIDES RECREATION INFORMATION ON THE KENAI DIVISION OF THE CHUGACH FOREST. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, RECREATION ATTRACTIONS, RESORT ACCOMMODATIONS AND SPORTSMAN RULES ARE PRESENTED IN BRIEF, BUT MENTION IS MADE OF SEVERAL WATERBODIES. THE ATTACHED MAP SUMMARIZES ALL THE VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS PLUS LOCATES MINING ACTIVITY, CABINS ETC. PERTINENT POINTS OF THE MAP ARE HEREIN PRESENTED: (1) MINING WAS A DENOTED ACTIVITY ON CALIFORNIA, FALLS, SILVERTIP, COLORADO, SUHNAIT, WELLOW, HIGHLAND, AND STETSON CREEKS AND GRANT LAKE. (2) NON-FOREST SERVICE DWELLINGS WERE LOCATED AT KEIN, PORTAGE, SPENCER, TRAIL, JOHNSON, SLATE AND SUNRISE CREEKS AND RUSSIAN RIVER AND (3) FOREST SERVICE RANGER STATIONS AND GUARD STATIONS WERE LOCATED AT GLACIER AND BEAR CREEK, RUSSIAN AND RESURRECTION RIVER, AND AT KENAI LAKE (MAP).

**** REFN 06417 A 542960
 LUPR 80
 KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, RIVER LAKE, HUNTING, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO
 ABST "CANOES AND KAYAKS OF WESTERN AMERICA" BY BILL DURHAM SEATTLE 1960. THE BOOK PRESENTS NATIVE AMERICAN WATER CRAFT USED ON THE SEAS AND RIVERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST AND ARCTIC OCEAN. (P9) THE INNUIT PEOPLE (ESKIMOS) OCCUPIED TEN THOUSAND MILES OF COASTLINE, AND PENETRATED NOT OFTEN MORE THAN 100 MI INLAND, AS THEY WERE SEA PEOPLE. (P11) "THE ESKIMOS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND MADE SIMPLE ONE MAN DUGOUTS ABOUT 12 FEET LONG FOR SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVERS." (P14) HUNTING TECHNIQUES DISCUSSED, ALSO FOR COMMERCIALIZED FUR HUNTING. (P19) WATER CRAFT WERE CALLED KAYAK, BAIDAR, UMIAK, DUGOUT, RANGING FROM ABOUT 15 FT LONG, 14 IN WIDE (BEAM) (P13) AND 14 IN LOGS. (P13) TO 40 FT IN LENGTH. (P17) TYPICALLY UMIAKS WERE THIRTY FEET LONG BY SIX FEET IN BEAM AND FLAT BOTTOMED. (P20) UMIAKS WERE COVERED WITH ANIMAL SKIN. (P22) AND BUILT FROM DRIED WOOD. (P16) REFERENCE IS MADE TO ISLANDS NOT OCCUPIED BY NATIVE AMERICANS IE PRIBILIL AND COMMANDORSKI ISLAND GROUPS. (P22) LONG VOYAGES WERE MADE IN UMIAKS, BURDEN CARRIERS, CALLED "WOMAN'S BOATS." WOMAN PADDED ON LONG VOYAGES, OF MIGRATION, HUNTING OR TRADE. (P22) RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON FUR MARKETS INCREASED ASIA AND AMERICAN TRAFFIC. (P23) JULY 1881 NELSON REPORTS TRADERS ARRIVING FROM VARIOUS COASTS INCLUDING SIBERIA AT ST MICHAEL BY UMIAK. (P23) JULY 1881 150 COMMERCIAL ODGES WERE PLACED ON OVER A MILE OF THE BEACH AT HOTHAM, OCCUPIED... BY THE MALEHUT FROM SELAWIK LAKE AND NATIVES FROM KOWAK AND NOATAK RIVERS... "TRADING VESSELS (SCHNOONER) TOOLS SKINS OF REINDEER, WOLVES, BLACK BEAR, ARCTIC HARE, RED, WHITE AND CROSS FOXES ETC FOR "TOBACCO, DRILLING (COTTON), KNIVES, AMMUNITION AND OTHER SMALL ARTICLES WERE USED TO BUY FROM THEM THE SKINS... (P23) "AT THE HOTHAM INLET CAMP IN 1881 BETWEEN 60 AND 70 UMIAKS WERE DRAWN UP ON THE BEACH, PROPPED UP ON ONE GUNWHALE TO SEVRE AS WIND BREAKS" SOME DISTANCE INLAND OVER 200 KAYAKS, ALL OF AN ARCTIC PATTERN, WERE SET ON LOW SCAFFOLDS MADE OF BRANCHING STAKES, WITH EACH CRAFTS EQUIPMENT STORED ON A SUPPORT BENEATH IT. THE KAYAKS WERE RANGED (SIC) IN NEAT ORDERLY ROWS." (P23)

**** REFN 06422 960964
 LUPR 52
 KEYN GENERAL, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAKE, MAP, NO TRAFF
 ABST "AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PORTIONS OF THE NORTHWESTERN KENAI PENINSULA", BY FREDERICK KENT, JOHN V MATTHEWS AND FREDERICK HADLEIGH-NEST WAS PUBLISHED IN 1964. THE DELTA ENGINEERING COMPANY AND THE KENAI PIPELINE COMPANY CONTRACTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA TO CARRY OUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS ALONG THE ROUTES OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINES ACROSS THE KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE RANGE. ONE OF THESE ROUTES COVERS APPROXIMATELY 90 MILES AND RUNS BETWEEN KALIFONSKI BEACH AND ANCHORAGE. THE ENTIRE DISTANCE WAS WALKED FROM THE HELLS ON KALIFONSKI BEACH TO BURNT ISLAND. FIVE SITES WERE ENCOUNTERED. (P103) ANOTHER ROUTE COVERS 22

MILES FROM THE SHANSON RIVER AND SOLDOTNA CREEK UNITS TO TIDEWATER AT NIKISHKA BEACH. (P103) ONLY ONE SITE WAS FOUND THAT WAS NOT ON A LAKE OR A POTHOLE. (P119) A MAP FROM PAGE 106 IS ATTACHED WHICH SHOWS THE PROPOSED PIPELINE ROUTES. BOTH RIGHTS-OF-WAY WERE WALKED FOR THEIR ENTIRE LENGTH DURING THE SUMMER OF 1960, WITH A ZIGZAG COURSE BEING FOLLOWED. (P126)

- **** REFN 06439
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06441
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06442
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06447 897931
LUPR 22 31 32
KEYW GENERAL, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST "GOLD, MEN AND DOGS" BY A A ("SCOTTY") ALLAN IS A TALE OF HIS EXPERIENCE SINCE HE LEFT SCOTLAND, IN HIS YOUTH, AND ARRIVED IN SKAGWAY ALASKA-AUG. 1897. HE DESCRIBES HOW PROSPECTORS TRYING TO REACH DAWSON IN THE YUKON HAD TO CROSS A HIGH DIVIDE OF LAND 42 MILES NORTH OF SKAGWAY TO LAKE BENNET. THE TRAIL WAS A SERIES OF FLATS, MOUNTAINS, HILLS, WATER, MUD, QUAGMIRES, AND BOGS FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER AND SO NARROW, ESPECIALLY IN THE FIRST 20 MI THAT HORSES COULD NOT PASS. (P49) THERE WERE OVER 3000 HEAD OF HORSES AT WORK AND THOUSANDS OF MEN. THERE ARE NO OTHER SPECIFICS ON THE ROUTE BETWEEN SKAGWAY AND LAKE BENNET. (P62) A "SCOTTY" ALLEN ARRIVED IN NOME MARCH 1900, A WEEK BEFORE A GOLD STRIKE AT DANIELS CREEK. (P109) HE STARTED THE TOWN OF TELLER, AS HIS TENT WAS THE FIRST TO GRACE THE BEACH. HE ALSO VISITED THE KUGURUK DURING THIS TIME HE ARRIVED IN THE BLUESTONE DISTRICT NEAR BERING IN 1901. IN 1907 THE NOME KENNEL CLUB WAS FORMED TO SPONSOR THE "ALL-ALASKA SHEEPSTAKES" SLED DOG RACES; THE RACE WAS TO CANDLE AND RETURN TO NOME-410 MILES. THE EXACT ROUTE WAS NOT SHOWN BUT INCLUDED SEA ICE TO HIGH MOUNTAINS, WITH RIVERS, TUNDRA, TIMBER, AND GLACIERS. SCOTTY DROVE IN 8 RACES. (P176-180) IN THE 1920'S SCOTTY WAS A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND TO GET FROM NOME TO JUNEAU FOR ONE OF THE SESSIONS HE SET OUT BY DOGSLED FROM NOME TO SOLOMON TO UNALAKLEET THEN VIA THE KALTAG PORTAGE TO THE YUKON RIVER; THEY CAMPED AT OLD WOMAN MOUNTAIN THE FIRST NIGHT OUT OF UNALAKLEET AND MADE KALTAG THE SECOND DAY. (P310-313) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1931.
- **** REFN 06450 898
LUPR 31 32 34 36 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST R.A. BANKSON DESCRIBES THE TRIP MADE BY EUGENE C. ALLEN, OWNER AND EDITOR OF DAWSON'S KLONDIKE NUGGET NEWSPAPER, NOTING THAT ALLEN ARRIVED IN SKAGWAY ON FEB. 14, 1899 IN ROUTE TO DAWSON. THE OLD MODE OF TRAVEL TO DAWSON WAS BY RIVER BOAT ALONG YUKON RIVER FROM ST. MICHAEL TO DAWSON. BUT BECAUSE YUKON WAS FROZEN, ALLEN AND TWO OTHER COMPANIONS, USED THE WHITE PASS, GOING UP THE FLATS TO THE FOOT OF THE COAST RANGE OF MOUNTAINS ON TO WHITE PASS WHICH LED, AT ITS SUMMIT, TO THE INTERNATIONAL ALASKA CANADA BOUNDARY LINE. (P20-30) DOGS WERE USED TO HAUL THE PRINTING EQUIPMENT THE 20 MILES FROM SKAGWAY TO THE SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS. AFTER 10 DAYS TRAVEL THEY HAD REACHED THE HEAD OF THE FLATS. ON MAR. 4 THEY BORROWED A HORSE AND MADE THE TRIP ACROSS WHITE PASS, ABOUT A MONTH TRAVEL. (P38-39) BANKSON MENTIONS THAT CHILCOOT (SIC) PASS WAS ANOTHER OVERLAND ROUTE USED BY GOLD STAMPEDERS IN REACHING DAWSON. THEY WOULD TRAVEL FROM THE TOWN OF DYEACROSS THE WALLS OF PERILOUS MOUNTAINS TO THE PASS THEN DOWN TO THE HEAD OF LAKE BENNETT. (P20-21) ACCORDING TO E. C. ALLEN REINDEERS WERE EVEN USED IN TRAVEL ALONG WHITE PASS. (P39)

**** REFN 06467
KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06474
 KEYW NONE
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE BY J. WARD SHULTS ON "THE WONDERS OF BEHRING SEA" FROM JUNE 1906 "OUTDOOR LIFE". NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 06506 969
 KEYW GENERAL, GLACIER, ICE, LAKE, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER
 ABST "NORTHWEST PASSAGES," BY BRUCE CALHOUN IS A COLLECTION OF STORIES BY HIM & OTHER AUTHORS OF YACHTING CRUISES IN THE NORTHWEST. MOST OF THE STORIES ARE ABOUT CANADA AND WASHINGTON AND MOST ARE OCEAN CRUISES. THE DATE IS THE COPYRIGHT DATE 1969. BETTY NUNN, IN A STORY OF A TRIP SHE TOOK, TELLS OF THE GLACIERS IN S.E. FLYING FROM JUNEAU TO WHITEHORSE. SHE NOTES THE JUNEAU ICEFIELDS, "BLINDING WHITE AGES-OLD SNOW PEAKS AND POWERFUL RIVERS OF MOVING ICE." (P225) FRANK MORRIS, IN A STORY OF FND'S TERROR NOTES THE ICEBERG MIGRATING FROM THE TWIN SAWYER GLACIERS OR THE TWIN DAMES GLACIERS AND THE ICE WHERE THE "SUNDUN GLACIERS SPILLS ITS WATERFALL" ON THE INSIDE OF FND'S TERROR ONE SEES WATERFALLS DROPPING OFF TREMENDOUS ROCK CLIFFS (PP227-8) BETTY NUNN IN "AK REFLECTIONS" NOTES THAT WHERE THE UNUK R. SPILLS INTO THE CANAL, THE SKYLINE CHANGES FROM LOW TUMBLED SLOPES TO MASSIVE SNOW-COVERED PINNACLES. IN THE PUNCHBOWL OF RUDYARD BAY, SHE NOTES THE WATERFALLS TUMBLING OUT OF PUNCHBOWL LAKE, HIGH ABOVE THE WALLS OF THE PUNCHBOWL (OF THE BAY) ARE SHOOOTH SLABS OF CLIFF FACE, WITH THE ONLY SEMBLANCE OF FOREST RISING AT THE WATERFALLS. (P238)

**** REFN 06518 A 951957
 LUPR 10
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST MAX BRITTON, AUTHOR OF "VEGETATION OF THE ARCTIC TUNDRA" HAS WRITTEN A STUDY OF SPECIFIC VEGETATION TYPES OCCURRING IN ARCTIC AREAS. HE DEFINES ARCTIC, TUNDRA, AND NARROWS THE FIELD OF VEGETATION LIKELY TO OCCUR IN SUCH AN ENVIRONMENT. HE NOTED THAT PICEA GLAUCA EXTENDS NORTHWARD ALONG STREAMS OF THE SOUTH ARCTIC SLOPE REACHING ITS LIMIT OF RANGE SOUTH OF ANAKTUVUK PASS AT ELEVATIONS OF 2,000-2,700 FEET. POPULUS TACAHAHACCA PENETRATES THE MOUNTAINS ALONG THE FLOOD PLAINS OF THE LARGER RIVER SYSTEMS, MAINLY IN THE EASTERN HALF OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE, AT ELEVATIONS OF 1,000-3,000 FEET. (P12) THE COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE IS AN AREA WITH LOW, FLAT SURFACES WITH BROAD RIDGES AND VALLEYS HAVING RELIEF OF ONLY ABOUT 30 FEET. SURFACE DRAINAGE IS POORLY DEVELOPED, ALTHOUGH SEVERAL LARGE STREAMS CROSS THE PLAIN FROM WATERSHEDS IN BOTH FOOTHILLS AND BROOKS RANGE. STREAMS HAVE LOW GRADES, ARE SEASONALLY SLUGGISH, AND FOLLOW MEANDERING COURSES, OFTEN FORMING EXTENSIVE NETWORKS OF ANASTOMOSING CHANNELS. IN SOME AREAS LAKES OCCUPY 50-75% OF THE AREA AND IN OTHERS MAY COVER 90% OF THE LAND. ONE DISTINCT FEATURE OF THE LAKES IS THEIR PARALLEL ORIENTATION. (P15) THE WETTEST TERRAIN OF THE LOWLANDS, ADJACENT TO STREAMS AND LAKES, IS OCCUPIED BY WET, BOGGY MEADOWS WHICH HAVE THE GENERAL ASPECT OF GRASSLAND. SUCH AREAS ARE FREQUENTLY INTERSPERSED WITH TUSSOCK VEGETATION, USUALLY ON THE SLIGHTLY MORE ELEVATED GROUND. CAREX AQUATILIS, ERIOPHORUM SCHEUCHZERI, JUNCUS SPP., EQUISETUM PALUSTRE, ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA AND SALIX SPP. ARE COMMON. (P24) SOME MOUNTAIN LAKES HAVE ZONES OF ARCTOPHILIA FULVA AT 5-6 FT ALONG WITH HIPPIRIS VULGARIS, ERIOPHORUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, ALOPELURUS ALPINUS, AND CALTHA PALUSTRIS ARCTICA IN SHALLOW, INSHORE WATERS. ALONG LAKES, SEEPAGE AREAS AND SMALL STREAMS, SHRUBS SUCH AS ALNUS CRISPA, SALIX RICHARDSONII AND S. ALAXENSIS ARE WELL DEVELOPED. (P25) LOW SHRUBS, LARGELY SALIX PULCHRA, OCCUR HIGHER ON THE STREAM BANKS WHERE THERE IS A RICH GROUND COVER OF A CONITUM DELPHINIFOLIUM, ANEMONE PARVIFLORA, ASTRAGALUS UMBELLATUS, CORYDALIS PAUCIFLORA, DODECATELON FRIGIDUM, HYDSOTIS ALPESTRIS ASIATICA, PEDICULARIS CAPITATA, AND OTHERS. (P28) AQUATIC SPECIES OCCURRING VARIOUSLY FROM LAKE TO LAKE ARE RANUNCULUS PALLASII, R. GHELINI YUKONENSIS, AND UTRICULARIA MACRORRHIZA. (P29)

**** REFN 06518 B 951957
 LUPR 10
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST WHERE STREAMS ALONG THE COAST HAVE ERODED A FEW MILES INLAND INTO THE HIGHER DIVIDES, RELIEF MAY REACH 30 FT THOUGH 20 FT IS USUALLY MAXIMUM BACK OF THE COASTAL BLUFFS. (P32) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT PONDS IN ALL STAGES OF FILLING AND OF VARYING DEGREES OF VEGETATION DEVELOPMENT ARE WIDESPREAD ON THE TUNDRA. (P49) WATER BODIES

OF ALL SIZES, FROM POOLS ONLY A FEW FEET IN DIAMETER TO LAKES 5-10 MILES OR MORE IN LENGTH, ARE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN. MOST OF THE SMALL PONDS ARE 1-4 FEET IN DEPTH; MANY OF THE LARGER LAKES ARE ONLY 5-10 FEET DEEP, AND MOST ARE PROBABLY UNDER 20 FEET. (P52) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBED A HYPOTHETICAL LAKE IN THE TUNDRA AREA AND EXPLAINED HOW THE BORDERS, THROUGH FREEZING AND THAW ARE EXTENDED, THOUGH THE SHORE AREAS ARE SHALLOW AND THE LAKE IN GENERAL BECOMES SHALLOWER THROUGH SEDIMENTATION. HE THEN SAID THE LAKE DEVELOPS AN OUTLET REDUCING WATER LEVELS UNTIL THE BENCHES ALONG THE SHORE ARE EXPOSED, FORMING A LAKE TERRACE. (PP54-55) THIS BENCH AREA IS THEN OPEN TO PLANT POPULATIONS. (P56) THAW PONDS HAVE A MIGRATORY ACTION BY EROSION ON ONE END AND ORGANIC FILL ON THE OTHER, WHERE VEGETATION HAS EITHER STOPPED EROSION OR PREVENTED IT FROM BEGINNING. AS THE POND GROWS, ITS ACCOMPANYING VEGETATION, USUALLY IN THE FORM OF A PEAT LAYER, ALSO GROWS. (P58) THE AUTHOR CITED REPORTS FROM 1951 EXPERIMENTS AND FINISHED HIS REPORT IN 1957, THUS THE DATE SPAN. ALL OTHER DATES ARE DATE OF PUBLICATION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

- **** REFN 06538
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06543 896
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST "THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION", BY ELIZA R SCIDMORE, APPEARED IN THE MAY, 1896, ISSUE OF "CENTURY MAGAZINE" AND DISCUSSES THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. US MINERS DRAG OR RAFT THEIR SUPPLIES THROUGH BRITISH TERRITORY FROM SE ALASKA. (P144) FOR 3 SEASONS THE US COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY AND THE DOMINION SURVEY HAVE MAINTAINED CAMPS ON DIFFERENT INLETS AND RIVERS OF THE THIRTY MILE STRIP OF ALASKA BETWEEN MT ST ELIAS AND PORTLAND CHANNEL. (P145)
- **** REFN 06553 960
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST INTERIM REPORT NO 2, COOK INLET AND TRIBUTARIES, PART NO 1, HYDROELECTRIC POWER, BRADLEY LAKE, ALASKA. 1962 LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF THE ARMY TRANSMITTING LETTER FROM CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, DATED MAR 31, 1961, SUBMITTING A REPORT ON A REVIEW OF INTERIM REPORT NO 2, 1960. TABLES HAVE BEEN ATTACHED SHOWING RUNOFF. AN EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES IS ATTACHED TO THEM. CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT.
- **** REFN 06553 962
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "INTERIM REPORT NO 2, COOK INLET AND TRIBUTARIES, PART NO 1, HYDROELECTRIC POWER, BRADLEY LAKE, ALASKA," WAS COMPILED BY THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN 1962. IT BEGINS WITH A SERIES OF LETTERS COMMENTING UPON THE PROPOSED DAM SITE AND ITS RAMIFICATIONS. IT THEN CONTINUES WITH THE REPORT OF THE AREA.
- **** REFN 06561 00905 905
LUPR 53 35 22
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY
ABST THE MAJORITY OF THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY WILDS P RICHARDSON, RECOUNTING HIS PERSONAL INSPECTION TRIPS TO THE FAIRBANKS AND COUNCIL CITY GOLD CREEKS. THE REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OFFICE FOCUSED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE TANANA AND DELTA RIVERS. MANY PROJECTS WERE RECOMMENDED BUT IF WORK ACTUALLY WAS NOT DONE OR CONTRACTS LET, THEY WERE NOT REPORTED. ONE EXCEPTION WAS MADE TO THIS RULE: THE GOODPASTER-CHARLEY RIVER ROUTE CONNECTING BIG DELTA TO EAGLE. THIS ROUTE WAS NEVER BUILT BUT THE RECOMMENDATION DESERVES NOTICE. THE HANSFIELD LAKE-FORTY MILE TRAIL WAS THE ROUTE FINALLY DECIDED UPON.
- **** REFN 06561 00906 906
LUPR 22

KEYW GENERAL,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE

ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT REPORTED ON THE FLAGGING OF THE NOME COAST ROAD, P4: ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILES OF THE KALTAG-NOME MAIL TRAIL WERE FLAGGED FOR THE COMMISSION BY THE ROAD-HOUSE MEN ALONG THE ROUTE, AT A COST TO THE COMMISSION OF \$1 PER MILE, AND SO WELL WERE THE DANGEROUS STRETCHES FROM UNALIKLIK TO NOME DONE LAST WINTER THAT THE MAIL CARRIERS OFTEN ARRIVED IN NOME THREE TO FIVE DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND THE WHOLE ROUTE OF 220 MILES WAS A SAFE AND GOOD TRAIL AT ALL TIMES.

**** REFN 06561 00907 907

LUPR 20 30 50

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION SUBMITTED ITS ANNUAL REPORT WHICH CONCENTRATED ON THE LOCAL MINING ROADS IN THE FORTY MILE, FAIRBANKS AND NOME DISTRICTS.

**** REFN 06561 00910 910

LUPR 53 35 34 31 22 21

KEYW GENERAL,ROUTE,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER

ABST THE 1910 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IDENTIFIED THE MAJOR MAIL ROUTES AND STATED THAT THEY WERE REPAIRED AND IMPROVED. THESE ROUTES ARE: VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROAD-YEAR ROUND MAIL SERVICE TO GULKANA, AND WINTER SERVICE TO FAIRBANKS. (P7) FAIRBANKS-FORT GIBBON ROAD NO 5-WINTER MAIL ALONG TANANA RIVER. (P9) CLEARY-BIRCH CREEK ROAD NO 16-PART OF WINTER MAIL ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE. (P9) FORT GIBBON-KALTAG TRAIL NO 17-MAIN OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE W (P9) NOME-COUNCIL ROAD NO 8-INCLUDES SUMNER ROUTE VIA SOLOMON AND WINTER ROUTE VIA TOPKOK AND ON TO CANDLE. MAIL WAS 1,000 POUNDS TWICE A WEEK IN THE WINTER. (P11) KALTAG-TOPKOK TRAIL NO 18-PART OF OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO NOME. (P11) 1000 LBS TWICE A WEEK DURING WINTER OF MAIL. (P11) OTHER NEW ROUTES OPENED DURING THE PAST SEASON WERE: YUKON-CHANDALAR ROAD NO 23-FOR DOG TEAMS AND DOUBLE-ENDERS. 40 OF THE 100 MILES WAS COMPLETED. (P9) SALCHA-CARIBOU CREEK ROAD NO 31-MAINTAINED ROAD IN THE WINTER.

**** REFN 06571 970974

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A REPORT ON THE BRISTOL BAY FISHERIES DISASTER PREPARED IN 1974 BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS. OF 4400 CIVILIAN RESIDENTS, 2500 WORK IN FISHERIES AND CANNERIES AND WILL RECEIVE NO INCOME AS COMMERCIAL FISHING IS CLOSED. THESE POPULATION FIGURES ARE FROM THE 1970 CENSUS. BETWEEN 1960 AND 1971, THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE CATCH AVERAGED \$12 MILLION. THE TOTAL VALUE IN 1973 WAS \$3,190,308. THE PROJECTION FOR 1974 IS EXPECTED TO BE VIRTUALLY ZERO. THE TOTAL BRISTOL BAY REGION HAS SOME 25 COMMUNITIES. (P3) AIR CHARTER AND FREIGHT HAULING OPERATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO SUFFER FROM THE ECONOMIC DECLINE. (P6) 1970 CENSUS SHOWED POPULATIONS OF SMALL UNINCORPORATED CITIES: ALEKNAJIK, 128; CLARKS POINT, 95; EKWOK, 103; NONOKOTOK, 214; NEW STUYAHOK, 216; NEWHALEN, 88; NONDALTON, 184; PORT HEIDEN, 66; TOGIAK, 383. (P6) MANY FISHERMEN USE THEIR OWN BOATS TO HAUL PERSONAL FUEL SUPPLIES UP THE RIVERS AND LAKES TO THEIR HOMES PRIOR TO STORING THE BOAT FOR THE WINTER. THESE BOATS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AND TRAVELLED DOWN RIVER FOR SUMMER EMPLOYMENT. WITH THE EMPLOYMENT BASE GONE, THE CASH FOR SUPPLIES AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR WATER TRANSPORT IS DECREASED. SHIPPING SERVICES ARE CURTAILED AS CANNERY SUPPLIES ARE NOT BEING DEMANDED.

**** REFN 06582 963

LUPR 35 52

KEYW GENERAL,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST "FACES OF THE WILDERNESS" BY HARVEY BROOKE CONTAINS ACCOUNTS OF FIELD TRIPS SCHEDULED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY IN CONJUNCTION WITH ITS ANNUAL MEETINGS. CONTAINED IN THE BOOK IS A CHAPTER ON ALASKA WHICH RECOUNTS A TRIP MADE BY AUTOMOBILE IN 1963. THEY DROVE THE ALASKA HIGHWAY TO FAIRBANKS WHERE THEY BOARDED A TRAIN TO MT MCKINLEY AND DEPARTED THE STATE VIA THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY.

**** REFN 06598 970

KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RECREATION,VEGETATION

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A PERSONAL TRAVEL ACCOUNT BY EUGENE CANTIN PUBLISHED IN 1973. HE RECOUNTS A KAYAK TRIP ON

THE YUKON FROM BENNETT LAKE TO TANANA ALASKA, BETWEEN JUNE 7 AND JULY 8, 1972. THE TOTAL TRIP WAS 1200 MILES. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS A FRIEND, STEVE JACOBSON WHO DROVE THE ALASKA HIGHWAY IN 1970. IN 1970 HE ALSO WORKED FAR VISTA IN THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF MARSHALL. THIS FRIEND TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON IN 1972 IN A KLEPPER ARIUS, FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOUTH. (P2) THE AUTHOR BEGAN HIS TRIP WITH A RAIL TRIP ACROSS THE WHITE PASS. (P9) THE UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CORPORATION HAD A LONG PROCESSION OF VEHICLES (TRACTORS AND TRAILERS) FOR OIL TESTING. THE AUTHOR AND HIS FRIEND ENCOUNTERED THEM AND HEARD OF THEIR OPERATIONS. THEY TRAVELLED IN WINTER, CUTTING A SWATHE OF TREES ABOVE SNOW LEVEL AND TAKING SEISMIC READINGS. WHEN THE ENTOURAGE COMES TO A RIVER, THEY MAKE A LITTLE "BUTTON-HOOK" BEFORE CROSSING, SO THAT TRAVELERS ON THE RIVER WON'T HAVE TO LOOK AT THE ENDLESS "PHANTOM HIGHWAY." THEY TRAVELLED 3-5 MI PER DAY. PLANES FLY TO THEM UP TO 3 TIMES A DAY. LANDING STRIPS ARE BULLDOZED IN THE SNOW. (P158-160)

**** REFN 06609
KEYH NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 06659 912914
LUPR 53 31 32 35 60 22
KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, GLACIER, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, RIVER
ABST WILLIAM D BOYCE, AUTHOR OF "ALASKA AND THE PANAMA CANAL" RELATES WHY HE BELIEVES THE TWO PROPERTIES TO BE OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES. HE VIEWS THE TWO PROPERTIES AS COLONIES OR PEPENDENCIES AND APPLAUDS AMERICAN ACQUISITIONS IN TERRITORY. THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT GUGGENEIM AND MORGAN SPENT \$20,000,000 TO BUILD A RAILROAD TO HAUL OUT COPPER ORE. THE MINE PRODUCED \$3,000,000 IN THE PAST TWO YEARS. (PP37-38) HE ALSO CITED COPPER DEPOSITS BETWEEN THE WHITE AND NABESNA RIVERS. THOUGH HE MENTIONED NO CURRENT MINING. THE AUTHOR NOTED THE VALUE OF FISH CANNED IN 1912 WAS \$17,391,000 AND ALSO CITED FIGURES FOR INVESTMENT IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY: VESSELS, \$5,559,536; SEA FISHING APPARATUS, \$27,782; SHORE FISHING APPARATUS, \$724,383; SHORE PROPERTY \$7,564,023; CASH CAPITAL, \$8,795,387; A TOTAL OF \$22,671,109. (P59), WITH \$19,931,215 INVESTED IN THE SALMON INDUSTRY WHERE 4,060,189 CASES WERE PRODUCED AT A VALUE OF \$15,551,794. (P59) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A YEAR, SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS CAN NAVIGATE 3,000 MILES OF RIVERS AND, BY PUSHING OR PULLING BOATS BY RAPIDS, ANOTHER 2,000 MILES WERE OPEN. (P69) THE AUTHOR NOTED THE PRESENCE OF A FORT AT EAGLE WHICH HAD COST \$1 MILLION AND WAS NOW DESERTED. HE GAVE THE POPULATION OF FAIRBANKS AS 2,500. (P81) PAGE 81 SHOWS A PHOTO OF THE WATERFRONT AT FAIRBANKS. ON P82, A PHOTO APPEARS SHOWING A WELLS FARGO STAGE STARTING FROM CHITINA TO FAIRBANKS. THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT WAGES APPROXIMATE \$6 PER DAY. THE AUTHOR NOTED A SLED DOG RACE TAKES PLACE EACH YEAR BETWEEN NOME AND CANDLE CREEK. (P108) THE AUTHDR NOTED THE PRESENCE OF A NUMBER OF GLACIERS IN ALASKA, PARTICULARLY MENTIONING THE MILES, CHILDS AND COLUMBIA GLACIERS, BUT NOT NOTING ANY TRAVEL ON THEM. (PP113-114) DATE OF PUBLICATION IS 1914 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, THIS IS THE DATE USED THROUGHOUT.

**** REFN 06663 909
LUPR 30 10 20 40 50 60
KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT
ABST IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA" A W GREELY HAS GIVEN A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. HE INDICATES THAT THE ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ROADS IN ALASKA, AT THIS TIME UNTIL THE PAST 3 YEARS, HAS MADE RIVER TRANSPORTATION PRACTICALLY THE ONLY METHOD OF EXTENDED TRAVEL IN THE AREA. HE CONTINUES TO SAY THAT FORTUNATELY, THE RIVER SYSTEMS GREATLY FACILITATE PERSONAL TRAVEL AND THE MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT DURING THE 4-5 MONTHS OF OPEN SEASON. "WATERWAYS IN ALASKA NAVIGABLE BY STEAMERS APPROXIMATE 4,000 MILES, OF WHICH NEARLY 2,700 ARE IN THE YUKON WATERSHED." (P20) IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT PORTAGES, GREELY SAYS, "IN NO COUNTRY ARE PORTAGES OF GREATER IMPORTANCE TO THE TRAVELLER THAN IN ALASKA. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT: CHIPPE-COLVILLE. COOK INLET WITH ILIANNA LAKE, VIA ILIANNA BAY. COPPER WITH TANANA. KOYUKUK WITH KOBUK, VIA ALATNA, AND VIA HOGATZA. KOYUKUK WITH YUKON, VIA CHANOLAR, VIA DALL, VIA TOZI, VIA HOSIANA AND MELOZI. KUSKOKWIM WITH NUSHAGAK AND THENCE TO CHULITNA. KUSKOKWIM, SEE TANANA AND YUKON. KUSKOKWIM WITH TOGIKAK LAKE. NUSHAGAK WITH CHULITNA. TANANA WITH KUSKOKWIM, VIA COSNA AND VIA KANTISHNA. TANANA WITH COPPER. TANANA WITH YUKON, VIA FORTYHILE AND VOLKHAR. YUKON WITH LYNN CANAL, VIA CHILKAT OR CHILKOOT PASS. YUKON WITH HACKENZIE, VIA PORCUPINE AND BELL (OR PEEL). YUKON WITH KUSKOKWIM, PROBABLY VIA INNOKO AND ALSO NOWI, AND VIA SERIES OF

LAKES OPPOSITE IKOGMUT, YUKON WITH KOYUKUK, VIA CHANDLAR, VIA DALL, VIA HOSIANA, VIA MELOZI, VIA TOZI, AND KANUTI, YUKON WITH TANANA, VIA FORTYHILE, AND VOLKNAR, YUKON WITH NORTON SOUND, VIA KALTAG AND UNALAKLIK." (P25) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS GIVEN.

**** REFN 06680 960971

LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL

ABST "A SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE KATMAI REGION SOUTH WESTERN ALASKA" WAS WRITTEN BY D E DUMOND IN 1971. BETWEEN 1960 AND 1967, IN A CONTINUING PROGRAM OF RESEARCH INTO THE PREHISTORY OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA, THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON SPONSORED 6 FIELD SEASONS OF EXCAVATION ON THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA, CHIEFLY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT. (P1)

**** REFN 06694 950

LUPR 22 52
KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A BIOGRAPHY OF A NORWEGIAN FLYER, BERNT BALCHEN. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1950 AFTER COMPILING INFORMATION FROM FRIENDS, NOTEBOOKS, OFFICIAL RECORDS AND BALCHEN, HIMSELF. BALCHEN PARTICIPATED IN MANY POLAR EXPLORATIONS WITH AMUNDSEN AND BYRD. AMUNDSEN, IN THE DIRIGIBLE "NORGE", LANDED AT TELLER, ALASKA AFTER FLYING ACROSS THE NORTH POLE. (P90) IN NOV. 1948, BALCHEN AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED IN ALASKA, WHERE HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE 10TH RESCUE SQUADRON. ON MAY 23, 1949, BALCHEN AND HIS CREW FLUN FROM ANCHORAGE TO THE NORTH POLE AND BACK VIA GREENLAND. (P329-331) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

**** REFN 06705 941

LUPR 10 20 30 40 50 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ALASKA PLANNING COUNCIL'S 1941 DOCUMENT, "GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING ALASKA" IS AS ITS TITLE INDICATES, GENERAL INFORMATION. MOST OF THE DATA PERTAINS TO THE STATE AS A WHOLE, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE OCCASSIONAL REFERENCES TO SPECIFIC LOCATIONS AND SITES. THE PERTINENT INFORMATION SOUGHT FOR THIS PROJECT, HOWEVER, IS ONLY OCCASSIONALLY REFERRED TO AND THE RESEARCHER IS CERTAIN THAT SUCH DATA HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN ABSTRACTED.

**** REFN 06718 890

LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST IN THIS BOOK ON "THE NEW ELDOORADO: A SUMMER JOURNEY TO ALASKA," H.M. BALLOU, AUTHOR OF MANY TRAVEL BOOKS, DESCRIBES HIS SUMMER JOURNEY ACROSS THE CONTINENTAL U.S., THEN BY STEAMSHIP TO AND AROUND SOUTHEAST ALASKA, AND RETURN ACROSS CANADA. THE YEAR IS 1889 OR 1890. EXCEPT FOR SOME DIRECT OBSERVATIONS REGARDING PLACES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA MOST OF THE WORK IS SECOND (OR LATER) SOURCE. MORE THAN 200 PAGES PRECEDE THE AUTHOR'S ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF HIS OBSERVATIONS FROM FORT WRANGELL TO SITKA; THE WORKS OF NOTED EXPLORER WRITERS LIKE DALL AND SCHWATKA ARE FREQUENTLY CITED. WATER BODIES MENTIONED, OTHER THAN THOSE WHICH ARE TREATED SEPARATELY BELOW, ARE THE YUKON AND "KUSKAQUIN" RIVERS, THE "KOWAK" (KOBUK) RIVER, "TAKOU" (TAKU) RIVER, AND THE "KAKNY" (KENAI) RIVER. (P1-352)

**** REFN 06722 A 901930

LUPR 30 40 50
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION

EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST WILLIAM BEACH RELATES HIS EXPLORATIONS ON ALASKA IN WHICH HE HUNTED AND FILMED BIG GAME. IN AUGUST 1923 BEACH, HIS WIFE, GEORGE GODLEY AND A FRIEND TRAVELED BY RAILROAD FROM CORDOVA TO CHITINA AND CAR FROM THERE TO FAIRBANKS (P14-20) THEY THEN TRAVELED BY CAR ON THE RAILROAD TRACKS TO MCKINLEY PARK STATION AND ON FOOT WITH PACK HORSES AS FAR INTO THE PARK AS FORAKER RIVER (SEE MAP OF ROUTE). THEY RETURNED BY SOME ROUTE AND REACHED MCKINLEY PARK STATION ON SEPT. 14, 1922 AND SEWARD ON SEPT. 16 VIA RAILROAD. (P20-57) BEACH WROTE THAT THE LOWER COUNTRY IN MT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK HAS NUMEROUS TURBULENT STREAMS WHICH SWELL IN SUMMER

AFTERNOONS ENOUGH TO CAUSE FLOODING BY END OF WARM SUNNY DAYS DUE TO MELTING OF GLACIAL SOURCE. IN WINTER THE MOUNTAIN STREAMS ARE NEARLY DRY. (P4 AND 5) GLACIERS BRING GRAVEL AND SAND FROM MOUNTAINS INTO PLATEAUS AND VALLEYS WHERE IT IS DISTRIBUTED BY STREAMS. (P5) THE LARGER VALLEYS IN THE NORTH HAVE SPRUCE AND POPLAR FORESTS. (P5) BEACH'S SECOND EXPEDITION WAS TO THE MT DALL AREA, BEGAN END OF JULY 1925 AND INCLUDED JIM GIBSON, HARCUS DALY, MRS. BEACH, JIM BURROWS, ANDY SIMONS, SLIM AVERY AND ALBERT LITTLEWOOD. THEY TRAVELED BY RAILROAD FROM COFOOVA TO CHITINA AND THEN CAR TO FAIRBANKS AND TRAIN TO MCKINLEY PARK AND CAR ON NEW ROAD TO SAVAGE RIVER CABIN. TOOK THEM 1 HARD DAY OF HIKING WITH PACK HORSES TO REACH IGLOD CREEK. (P61-69) THEY TRAVELED CROSS COUNTRY TO MT DALL ONLY USING RIVERS AS OBSTACLES TO CROSS. ENCLOSED MAP PLUS SPECIFIC WATER BODY ANALYSIS FORMS WILL PROVIDE DETAILS OF THIS EXPEDITION. THEY RETURNED THE SAME ROUTE. (P61-100) IN 1926 BEACH JOINED A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION INTO THE SKWENTNA REGION WHICH WAS LED BY STEPHEN RIVER CAPPS AND INCLUDED K W TRIMBLE, WILLIAM T. HULKEY, SEWARD OLD, ALF NORMAN, BUD FARRELL, ANDY SIMONS AND JACK LEAN. (P113 AND 114) A HORSE PACK TEAM WENT FROM BELUGA, ON COOK INLET, TO SKWENTNA RIVER VIA THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL THAT DR. BROOKS HAD USED WHEN HE MADE HIS RECONNAISSANCE OF MT MCKINLEY. (P112 AND 113) THIS U S GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WENT UP SUSITNA RIVER TO YENTNA RIVER TO SKWENTNA RIVER TO PORTAGE CREEK, OVER PORTAGE CREEK PASS TO DOLLY CREEK. BEACH HIKED AROUND MOUNTAINS AT HEAD OF S AND E FORKS OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO FILM SHEEP AND CARIBOU AND TO SECURE SPECIMEN OF BOTH FOR AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY THEY ALL RETURNED BY SAME ROUTE. (P112-154)

- **** REFN 06722 B 901930
LUPR 30 40 50
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST
ABST USAGE, ROUTE, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
BEACH ARRANGED TO SHIP HIS BOAT ON A FLAT CAR FROM ANCHORAGE TO LAKE VIEW STATION ON KENAI LAKE ON SEPT. 16, 1926. (P157) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1930 BEACH, SIMONS, LEAN AND LEE AND CHARLIE HANCOCK SET OUT FROM COOK INLET TO LOCATE A HIGH LINE TRAIL FROM TONZONA BERSIN TO RAINY PASS. (P171) BEACH REACHED ANCHORAGE VIA CHITINA, MCCARTY, AND FAIRBANKS, ARRIVING JULY 31, 1930. THEY SENT HORSES IN BY THE OLD TRAIL FROM BELUGA TO SKWENTNA. (P172) AND USED THE HORSES TO TRAVEL FROM HAPPY RIVER ROADHOUSE TO PASS CREEK ROADHOUSE. (P174 AND 175) AND ALSO TO TRAVEL TO RAINY PASS THEN DOWN ALONG THE DALZELL RIVER TO RAINY PASS ROADHOUSE AND TO ROHN RIVER. THEY CONTINUED BY HORSE TO SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM AND WENT UP IT AS FAR AS AN UNNAMED CREEK WHICH IS PROBABLY DENNY CREEK OF CURRENT U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS. THEY WENT UP ALONGSIDE THIS CREEK, OVER THE PASS AND DOWN ALONG SHEEP CREEK AND BACK TO PASS CREEK ACROSS THE HAPPY RIVER TO MOOSE CREEK. (P176) THEY CONTINUED BACK THE WAY THEY HAD COME IE VIA HAPPY, SKWENTNA, YENTNA AND SUSITNA RIVERS. (P186-189) BEACH DISCUSSES EARLIER EXPLOATIONS IN SW ALASKA. HE SAYS THAT DALZELL ARRIVED AT COOK'S INLET IN WINTER OF 1901 OVERLAND FROM A STEAMER ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, SAYING THAT HE HAD CROSSED THE HIGH RANGES PROBABLY NOT FAR FROM RAINY PASS. (P196) SEE MAP OF ROUTE.
- **** REFN 06725
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06728 922
STOR 1612
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL
ABST MRS SCOTT C BONE WIFE OF NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALASKA LIVED IN JUNEAU FOR 4 YEARS. TRAVELLED TO FORT YUKON ONCE AND ATTENDED CHURCH SERVICES. THIS PAMPHLET WAS WRITTEN APPARENTLY AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT OR CARD AS ON THE BACK IT READ "CHRISTMAS LIVE AND EVERY GOLDEN WISH FROM MARY NORTH BONE, 1941." IT DISCUSSES GENERAL REMINISCENCES OF LIFE IN THE GOVERNORS MANSION AND A VISIT BY PRESIDENT HARDING IN 1922.
- **** REFN 06728 922
STOR 1612
LUPR 60
KEYW GENERAL

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**** REFN 06741 899

STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYH NO TRAFF, CANNERY, GENERAL

ABST JOHN BURROUGHS PUBLISHED THIS ARTICLE IN CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1900. BURROUGHS BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE HARRIMAN EXPEDITION'S ROUTE IN THE SUMMER OF 1899. AM PASSING HE MENTIONS STOPPING AT UYAK ON KODIAK ISLAND WHERE THERE WERE TWO CANNERIES AND THE POPULATION OF KODIAK WAS 700 OR 800 PEOPLE MOSTLY NATIVES. (P578)

**** REFN 06741 899

STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYH NO TRAFF, CANNERY, GENERAL

ABST JOHN BURROUGHS PUBLISHED THIS ARTICLE IN CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1900. BURROUGHS BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE HARRIMAN EXPEDITION'S ROUTE IN THE SUMMER OF 1899. AM PASSING HE MENTIONS STOPPING AT UYAK ON KODIAK ISLAND WHERE THERE WERE TWO CANNERIES AND THE POPULATION OF KODIAK WAS 700 OR 800 PEOPLE MOSTLY NATIVES. (P578)

**** REFN 06741 899

STOR 1609

LUPR 51

KEYH NO TRAFF, CANNERY, GENERAL

ABST JOHN BURROUGHS PUBLISHED THIS ARTICLE IN CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1900. BURROUGHS BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE HARRIMAN EXPEDITION'S ROUTE IN THE SUMMER OF 1899. AM PASSING HE MENTIONS STOPPING AT UYAK ON KODIAK ISLAND WHERE THERE WERE TWO CANNERIES AND THE POPULATION OF KODIAK WAS 700 OR 800 PEOPLE MOSTLY NATIVES. (P578)

**** REFN 06759 972

LUPR 13

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST "ALASKA, THE LAST FRONTIER", BY BRYAN COOPER, WAS WRITTEN IN 1972. THE DOCUMENT IS PARTLY ABOUT THE GREAT ALASKAN OIL RUSH, FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF OIL ON THE NORTH SLOPE, AND PARTLY ABOUT THE IMPACT OF THAT DISCOVERY ON THE LAND ITSELF.

**** REFN 06769 897930

LUPR 33 34 35 32 53 41

KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, RECREATION

ABST "ALASKA THE GREAT BEAR'S CUR," BY MARY LEE DAVIS, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1930. THE AUTHORESS WRITES GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT THE STATE, AND LIVED IN THE INTERIOR FOR SEVERAL YEARS, "DRIFTED DOWN THE LENGTH OF THE YUKON AND OUT TO THE BERING SEA, ST MICHAEL, NOME, AND NORTH TO TELLER, LOST RIVER AND THE ASIA-FACING CAPE." (P15) PROSPECTORS WENT TO THE KLONDIKE IN 1897 AND 1898 VIA THE ST MICHAEL-YUKON ROUTE, UP THE STIKINE, OR OVER THE CHILKOOT PASS. (P80) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE "KALTAG PORTAGE." (P92) ACCORDING TO DAVIS, THE INTERIOR INDIANS WERE CARRYING ON A FLOURISHING BARTER WITH CHILKAT AND COPPER RIVER TRIBES. (P116) AFTER TAKING A "SWEAT-BATH" THE NATIVES PLUNGE INTO ICE-COLD RIVER. (P123) DAVIS REFERS TO A DOG SLED RACE AS "NOME'S GREAT GLORY TRAIL" AND STATES THAT THE COURSE WAS SET FROM NOME TO CANDLE AND RETURN, 408 MILES. THE COURSE WENT OVER THE TOPKOK DIVIDE TO COUNCIL CITY, ALONG FISH RIVER TO DEATH VALLEY, ACROSS AND DOWN KINALICK RIVER TO CANDLE CREEK AND RETURN. (P165) "THE FORMALITIES OF THE RACE AND ITS TRADITIONS WERE ANCIENT AND RIGID." (P165) A GOOD RACE DOG COSTS \$250 AND A "FINE LEADER" \$1200 THE INNUITS SET TRAPS UNDER THE ICE IN CREEKS. (P278) THE RICHARDSON TRAIL IS DISCUSSED. (P176)

**** REFN 06771 807
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GENERAL, MINING, ECONOMY, GLACIER
 ABST THIS IS A LETTER THAT JUDGE ARTHUR K DELANEY WROTE FROM SITKA NOVEMBER 17, 1887 GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP TO SITKA FROM MINNESOTA. HE TRAVELLED BY BOAT PASSING TONGASS, WRANGELL, JUNEAU AND UP TO GLACIER BAY WHERE HE WAS QUITE IMPRESSED BY HIS GLACIER. FROM THERE HE WENT TO SITKA. HE WAS TO PROSECUTE THE FOREIGN SHIPS INVOLVED IN ILLEGALLY TAKING FUR SEALS. (P7) NO PERTINENT DELANEY MENTIONS THE TREADWELL MINE IN PASSING. HE SAYS IT WAS A 240 STUMP AND TURNING OUT \$150,000 OF GOLD BULLION, AND IS THICE AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER MINE IN THE WORLD. (P7)
 "MOST OF THE SUPPLIES FOR THE FORTYMILE ARE PURCHASED IN DAWSON AND FREIGHTED UP THE FORTYMILE ON THE ICE BY HORSES DURING THE WINTER MONTHS." THE ROAD COMMISSION HAS SURVEYED A GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD FROM EAGLE TO THE FORTYMILE, WITH 9 MI COMPLETED TO AMERICAN CREEK. ROAD WORK IS ALSO BEING DONE TOWARD THE SEVENTYMILE AND ELSEWHERE IN THE DISTRICT. THE MAIN ROUTE FROM EAGLE TO VALDEZ PASSES THROUGH THE AREA AND PROVIDES MAIL SERVICE TO THE MINERS, CARRIED BY PACK TRAIN IN THE SUMMER. (P14) THE CANADIAN WAGON ROAD FROM DAWSON TO GLACIER, ABOUT 60 MI IN CANADA, IS PARTLY UTILIZED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES TO CREEKS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE NEAR THE BOUNDARY. THERE ARE STATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINE TO EAGLE, AT NORTH FORK AND AT KETCHUMSTUK (LATTER TWO OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF THIS QUADRANGLE. (P14) MINING IN THE FORTYMILE QUADRANGLE HAS BEEN DONE BY OPEN-CUT WORK, BY HYDRAULIC METHODS, BY DRIFTING, AND, DURING THE SEASON OF 1907, BY DREDGING. (P46-48) PRODUCTION OF PLACER GOLD OF THE QUADRANGLE, INCLUSIVE OF 1907, HAS BEEN ABOUT \$5,000,000. MOST OF THE GOLD IS TAKEN OUT BY WAY OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER. TABLE, P49, SHOWS "PRODUCTION OF THE FORTYMILE AREA FOR THE YEARS 1904-1907." NO WORKABLE DEPOSITS OF COAL HAVE BEEN FOUND, BUT A SMALL AMOUNT OF LOCAL COAL HAS BEEN USED FOR BLACKSMITHING PURPOSES. (P49) SPRUCE IS THE PREDOMINANT TREE BUT BIRCH AND ASPEN ARE COMMON, AND A THICK GROWTH OF WILLOWS AND ALDERS ARE ALONG MANY STREAMS, DWARF BIRCH AND SCATTERED BUNCHES OF ALDERS ARE COMMON ON THE HIGHER RIDGES. MOSS IS A "WELL-HIGH UNIVERSAL COVERING." VEGETABLE GARDENS ARE CULTIVATED BY NEARLY EVERY MINER. (P12) FIG 2, P13, IS A "MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER IN THE FORTYMILE QUADRANGLE" AND IS INCLUDED HERE.

**** REFN 06782 966
 LUPR 20 30 40 60
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN INFORMATION BROCHURE PREPARED IN 1966 BY THE STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE SUBJECT IS THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY IN ALASKA. "VITAL TRANSPORTATION LINKS FROM RAIL AND SEA TRANSFER POINTS ARE ALASKA'S NAVIGABLE RIVERS. SEASONAL ACTIVITY BY LIGHT-DRAFT RIVER TUGS AND BARGES IS VITAL FOR DISBURSING GENERAL CARGO AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM MAIN REDISTRIBUTION POINTS TO MANY SMALLER COMMUNITIES ALONG THE SELAWIK, BUCKLAND, KIVALIK, NOATAK, KOBUK, KOYUKUK, NENANA, TANANA, YUKON, INNOKO, KUSKOKWIM, NUSHAGAK, KVICHAK, AND STIKINE RIVERS." (P4) "THE CITY OF NENANA IS THE POINT OF TRANSFER FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM RAIL TANK CARS TO BARGES FOR DISTRIBUTION TO TOWNS AND VILLAGES ALONG THE KOYUKUK, TANANA, AND UPPER YUKON RIVERS." (P6) "THE MANY TOWNS AND COMMUNITIES ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM AND LOWER YUKON RIVERS ARE ALSO SUPPLIED FROM THIS SOURCE (DUTCH HARBOR) BY RIVER BARGES, VIA THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTION CENTERS OF BETHEL AND ST MICHAEL." (P6)

**** REFN 06786 909965
 KEYW NONE
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A BIOGRAPHY OF GRANT MC-CONACHIE, A CANADIAN BUSH PILOT, AND LATER PRESIDENT OF CANADIAN PACIFIC AIRLINES. THERE IS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA.

**** REFN 06791 921967
 KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, GLACIER
 ABST THE WIEN BROTHER'S STORY BY KAY J KENNEDY IS A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ORIGINS OF WIEN AIRLINES, AND THE MANY PIONEER FLIGHTS THE BROTHERS MADE. THEY FLEW WHEELED PLANES, BUT ESTABLISHED AIR SERVICE TO MANY MINING TOWNS WHICH HAD BEEN BUILT ON RIVERS. DURING THEIR FIRST FLIGHTS THEY WOULD FOLLOW RIVER VALLEYS, SUCH AS THE TANANA TO FAIRBANKS. THEY OCCASIONALLY MADE EMERGENCY LANDING ON SANDBARS OR FROZEN LAKES. THEIR IS PICTURE OF A PLANE ON A REMOTE UNNAMED GLACIER IN THE BROOKS RANGE ON PG 21. THE BOOKLET COVERS THE YEARS FROM 1921 TO 1967. ARISTRIPS WERE BUILT AT VENETIE, KOBUK, ARCTIC VILLAGE, ANAKTUVUK, HUSLIA, HUGHES, ALLAKAKET, AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4625

KIANA. DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1940'S TO THE MID 1960'S. (P36) THEY BEGAN AIR MAIL SERVICE WITH A PIONEER FLIGHT TO NONE IN 1925. (P10) BY 1963 AIR MAIL HAD REPLACED DOGTEAMS COMPLETELY. (P36)

- **** REFN 06802 963966
LUPR 20 40 50 30 10
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THE DOCUMENT, "VILLAGE SURVEYS," WAS COMPILED BY THE US BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, AND DISCUSSES 40 VILLAGES IN ALASKA IN TERMS OF POPULATION, RESOURCES, TRANSPORTATION, ETC. THE VILLAGE SURVEYS TOOK PLACE IN 1963 AND 1966.
- **** REFN 06804 964970
STOR 1605
LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCUSSION OF AKULMIKCHUK, A NINETEENTH CENTURY ESKIMO VILLAGE ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. IT WAS WRITTEN BY JAMES H VANSTONE AND PUBLISHED BY THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY IN 1970. IN AN EXTENSIVE SURVEY ALONG THE NUSHAGAK, THE AUTHOR LOCATED 50 PREVIOUSLY INHABITED SITES BY TRAVEL ON THE WATER. FIELD WORK DONE IN 1964.
- **** REFN 06808 889
KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE
ABST "THE SUMMIT AND BEYOND," A DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY MARGARET CLARK SHAND AND DAVY SHAND REVEALS THE LIFE OF MARGARET SHAND FROM HER EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND, TO THEIR TRAVELS FROM SKAGWAY OVER THE CHILKOOT PASS TO STEWART ISLAND IN THE YUKON. SHE LEFT SCOTLAND IN JUNE 1889, AND HAVING LIVED IN CALIFORNIA FOR SOME YEARS, LEFT FOR THE KLONDIKE IN 1897. (P15) THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN IN OCTOBER, 1957.
- **** REFN 06812 898
LUPR 60 31 32 34 36
KEYW GENERAL, WATER CRAFT, MAP
ABST THIS BOOK WRITTEN BY MARY LEE DAVIS ENTITLED "SOURDOUGH GOLD, THE LOG OF A YUKON ADVENTURE" WAS BASED ON THE JOURNAL OF AN OLD SOURDOUGH BY THE NAME OF DUNS SCOTUS. THE COAST INDIANS WOULD MAKE BOATS (DUG-OUTS) UP TO 75 FT LONG AND 8-10 FT WIDE WHICH COULD HOLD 100 MEN. (P34) THERE IS A MAP OF THE WHITE AND CHILKOOT TRAILS INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD. SCOTUS TRAVEL TAKES HIM DOWN THE YUKON STARTING AT THE HEADWATERS VIA THE CHILKOOT TRAIL AND ENDING AT ST MICHAEL.
- **** REFN 06823
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06824 904
KEYW NONE
ABST "THE LIFE AND WORK OF E J PECK AMONG THE ESKIMOS", BY ARTHUR LEWIS, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1904. THE BOOK DEALS WITH PECK'S MISSIONARY WORK IN THE HUDSON BAY AREA AND CONTAINS NO INFORMATION ON ALASKA.
- **** REFN 06836
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06876
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 06880 00915

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4626

KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06885 885887
 STOR 1603

LUPR 53 33 35

KEYH GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, MAP

ABST "REPORT OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE COPPER, TANANA, AND KOYUKUK RIVERS IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA IN THE YEAR 1885 BY LT H T ALLEN, 1887: LT ALLEN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SGT C ROBERTSON AND PVT F FICKETT. (P9) THE RECONNAISSANCE WAS AUTHORIZED BY SPECIAL ORDERS NO 16, FOR THE PURPOSE TO OBTAIN ALL VALUABLE INFORMATION OF THE AREA. THE INITIAL PLAN WAS TO ASCEND THE COPPER RIVER AND DESCEND THE TANANA, AND TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON IN 1885. (PP11 TO 12) THE AUTHOR NOTES "RIVERS AND OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES ACTUALLY SEEN ARE DRAWN IN FULL. PREVIOUSLY UNMAPPED INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES IS INDICATED BY DOTTED LINES." (SEE MAPS). THE PROSPECTORS, P JOHNSON AND J BREHNER, WERE ADDED TO THE PARTY DURING THE EXECUTION OF THE RECONNAISSANCE. (P13) THE REPORT COVERS, ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY, THE AREA OF COUNTRY DRAINED BY THE COPPER, TANANA, AND KOYUKUK RIVERS. (P15) THE PASS OVER THE ALASKA RANGE AT LAKE SUSLOTA, NAMED BY ALLEN IN HONOR OF GEN HILES, IS IN THE AUTHOR'S JUDGEMENT, THE BEST LOCALITY CONNECTING THE YUKON BASIN AND THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY. (P71) WHILE ASCENDING TO THE PASS (HILA'S PASS) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBED AN OVERVIEW OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN-LOFTY MOUNTAINS ON THE EAST BANK, AND FLAT COUNTRY ON THE WEST, WITH NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES. (P71) MAPS ARE INCLUDED COVERING THE COPPER, TANANA, AND KOYUKUK RIVERS, AND ONE REPRESENTING THE YUKON AND UNALAKLIK RIVERS, ALSO A GENERAL MAP. (THESE ARE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD.) THE MAPS ARE ACCURATE TO THE BEST ATTEMPTS OF THE TIME. ALLEN ALSO DISCUSSES IN DETAIL, THE NATIVES OF THE EXPLORATION AREA, OBSERVATIONS OF ANIMALS, GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGIC AREAS, AND METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (PP127 TO 167)

**** REFN 06891 975

LUPR 53

KEYH GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT, "REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE COPPER RIVER, TASNUNA RIVER TO CHITINA", WAS WRITTEN BY THE ALASKA DIVISION OF PARKS IN 1975. THE DOCUMENT IS A RESULT OF AN INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED BY DOUGLAS REGER, STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST, OF THE PROPOSED COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY FROM THE TASNUNA RIVER TO CHITINA. (P1) EXAMINATION OF THE HALEY CREEK TO TASNUNA RIVER SEGMENT WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE AID OF A HELICOPTER. THE HALEY CREEK TO CHITINA SECTION WAS COVERED ON THE GROUND ENTIRELY AS WELL AS BY HELICOPTER. (P1)

**** REFN 06893 A 898899

LUPR 53 35 36

KEYH GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC

ABST THIS BOOK IS A REPORT OF AN EXPLORATION OF THE COPPER RIVER AREA. IT WAS HEADED BY CAPT. W R ABERCROMBIE. THE PURPOSE WAS TO OPEN A MILITARY ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO COPPER CENTER AND "FROM THE LAST-NAMED POINT BY THE MOST DIRECT AND PRACTICABLE ROUTE TO EAGLE CITY." (P9) THE ROUTE TO EAGLE CITY WAS SURVEYED AND WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. THE FEASIBILITY OF A RAILROAD WAS LOOKED AT AND AGREED TO BE VERY POSSIBLE. (P27-28) IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, OSCAR ROHN GIVES THE LOCATIONS OF ALL THE VARIOUS TRAILS THROUGH THE WRANGELL AND CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. HE STATES "FROM INDIAN BELLUM'S HOUSE, ABOUT 6 MI. BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TONSENA RIVER ON THE EASTERLY SIDE OF THE COPPER, A GOOD TRAIL LEADS IN A DIRECT LINE TO THE POINT WHERE THE KOTSENA RIVER EMERGES FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND FROM HERE FOLLOWS THE NORTHERLY SIDE OF THE RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 10 MI." A TRAIL LEADS FROM THE KUSKULONA TO THE LACHENA (MODERN NAME LAKINA). "FROM LACHENA EASTWARD TO THE NEZENA WE CUT A TRAIL OVER WHICH WE SUCCEEDED IN TAKING OUR PACK TRAIN." "THE TRAIL TO THE WHITE RIVER USED BY THE NATIVES AND FOLLOWED BY LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA AND DR HAYES, KNOWN AS THE SCHOLAI PASS, LEAVE THE NEZENA AT A POINT SOME DISTANCE ABOVE THE FOOT OF THE NEZENA GLACIER, WHERE A VALLEY FREE FROM GLACIATION ENTERS FROM THE EAST FROM THE HEAD OF THIS A LOW GAP LEADS TO THE HEAD WATERS OF WHITE RIVER OVER THE FOOT OF WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED RUSSELL GLACIER, WHICH THE NATIVES CLAIM TO CROSS IN HALF A DAY." THIS ROUTE IS PROBABLY THE ONLY ONE FEASIBLE FOR CROSSING THE CHETTYNA TO THE WHITE OR TANANA." "IT IS SAID TO BE NOT VERY DIFFICULT FOR TRAVELING, BUT I THINK IT IS IMPOSSIBLE AS A ROUTE FOR A RAILROAD OR PACK TRAIL OR FOR TRANSPORTING GOODS BY

ANY OTHER MEANS." "MT DRUM IS REACHED BY A FAIR TRAIL FROM COPPER RIVER." "A PROSPECTOR'S TRAIL LEADS WESTWARD FROM COPPER RIVER TRAIL ALONG THE TAZLENA TO THE INTERIOR, AND FROM A POINT BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE GULKANA RIVER ON INDIAN TRAIL LEADS SOME DISTANCE TO THE INTERIOR." (P90) "FROM THE MOUTH OF THE SLANNA (MODERN NAME SLANA) A GOOD TRAIL LEADS ALONG THE EASTERLY SIDE OF THE COPPER RIVER TO BATZULNETAS, A DISTANCE OF 10 MI., AND FROM HERE A GOOD TRAIL LEADS TO LAKE SUSLOTA AND TO THE SUSLOTA PASS." THERE ARE 3 PASSES WITH 3 TRAILS ALL LEADING TO THE NABESNA RIVER ALL 3 TRAILS ARE POSSIBLE BY PACK HORSE AND EACH TRAIL IS ADVANTAGEOUS DEPENDING WHERE ON THE NABESNA A PERSON WISHES TO GO.

**** REFN 06893 B 898899

LUPR 53 35 36

KEYN GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC

ABST "THE WESTERLY ONE, BY WAY OF LAKE TANADA, WAS USED BY PROSPECTING PARTIES TRAVELING WITH PACKTRAINS DURING THE PAST SEASON, AND THE CENTRAL ONE WAS USED AS A SLEDDING ROUTE DURING THE PAST WINTER. THE EASTERLY ONE, HOWEVER, IS THE MOST PRACTICABLE AND THE EASIEST, PARTICULARLY FOR REACHING THE FOOT OF THE TRAIL LEADING FROM THE NABESNA TO THE HEAD OF THE TANADA AND THE WHITE." "THE TRAIL FROM THE NABESNA TO THE TANADA LEADS THROUGH ON OF TWO PASSES." THE NORTHERN ONE IS NOT FEASIBLE FOR PACK HORSES, WHILE THE SOUTH ONE IS. (P91) MENTION IS MADE BY ROHN THAT MANY MOUNTAIN STREAMS ARE RAGING TORRENTS AND ARE "UNFIT FOR CANOEING" THERE IS A MAP INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD SHOWING THE ROAD THAT WAS CONSTRUCTED.

**** REFN 06897 A 826884

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYN GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION

ABST "AT THE SETTLEMENTS NEAR THE COAST THE ORDINARY SKIN BOATS AND KAIAKS OF THE ESKIMO ARE USED, BUT WHEN WE REACHED THE REGION OF THE UPPER KOWAK, WHERE TIMBER WAS ABUNDANT, WE FOUND THE SKIN BOAT HAD BEEN REPLACED BY BOATS MADE OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH BARK. THE FORMER MATERIAL IS USED EXTENSIVELY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LARGE BOATS USED BY THE WOMEN WHILE FISHING AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF GENERAL TRANSPORTATION. LIGHTER CANOES OF MOST EXQUISITE DESIGN ARE MADE OF BIRCH BARK STRETCHED OVER FRAMES MADE OF WELL-SEASONED WOOD. THESE LITTLE BOATS ARE FROM EIGHT TO TEN FEET LONG BY TWO FEET WIDE AT THE POINT OF GREATEST BREADTH OF BEAM, A LITTLE FORWARD OF THE CENTER OF THE BOAT. FROM HERE THE SIDES CURVE TO A POINT AT EACH END. THEY ARE UNDECKED EXCEPT FOR A SHORT DISTANCE FORWARD, WHERE A PIECE OF BARK IS LAID ACROSS THE BOW AND SECURED TO THE RAIL ON EITHER SIDE. THE BARK IS PUT ON THE FRAME IN TRANSVERSE SECTIONS FOR GREATER STRENGTH AND IS SECURED IN PLACE BY LASHINGS MADE OF WILLOW BARK. THE SEAMS OF ALL THE BARK CANOES AND BOATS ARE MADE WATER-TIGHT BY CEMENTING THEM WITH MELTED SPRUCE GUM. THE SINGLE-BLADED PADDLE IS USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE LARGE BOATS, BUT IN THE SMALL CANOES BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE BLADED PADDLES ARE USED. IN SHOAL WATER, OR WHEN KEEPING CLOSE TO SHORE TO AVOID THE CURRENT, PADDLES ARE DISCARDED AND THE BOATS ARE FORCED AHEAD BY "POLING"; SHORT STICKS OR THE SHAFTS OF SPEARS ARE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE CANOES ARE USED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE HUNTERS, AND, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE VERY FRAIL AND DO NOT WEIGH OVER TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, THE NATIVES HANDLE THEM WITH SUCH SKILL THAT THEY ARE SELDOM INJURED, AND THEY WILL FEARLESSLY VENTURE INTO RAPIDS FILLED WITH ROCKS WHERE THE SLIGHTEST ERROR OF JUDGMENT WOULD RESULT IN DESTRUCTION TO THEIR BOATS. TO KEEP THESE BOATS IN GOOD ORDER IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE THEM PERFECTLY WATER-TIGHT. THE SEAMS NEED CONSTANT ATTENTION, AND THIS WORK FALLS UPON THE WOMEN. WE HAD TWO CANOES WITH US ON OUR EXPEDITION, AND WHENEVER WE STOPPED AT A FISHING VILLAGE SOME OF THE WOMEN WOULD HAUL THE BOATS UP ON THE BEACH AND REPAIR ANY BREAKS OR STOP ANY LEAKS WHICH SHOWED THEMSELVES BY HOLDING A LIGHTED FIREBRAND AND A PIECE OF SPRUCE GUM TOGETHER AND BY BLOWING VIGOROUSLY MELT THE GUM SUFFICIENTLY TO APPLY IT TO THE WEAK OR DAMAGED SPOT." "DURING THE WINTER SEASON TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY ARTICLES AND THE MOVEMENT OF FAMILIES IS EFFECTED BY MEANS OF DOG-SLEDS. THE SLEDS ARE FROM SIX TO EIGHT FEET LONG BY TWO TO THREE FT WIDE.... THE SMOOTH SURFACE OF THE RIVERS AFTER A LIGHT FALL OF SNOW HAS COVERED THE ICE IS MUCH USED BY SLED PARTIES, BUT WHERE THE MEANDERING COURSE OF THE STREAM WOULD LENGTHEN THEIR JOURNEY CONSIDERABLY THE NATIVES LEAVE THE RIVER AND TAKE TO THE ROLLING LAND ABOVE THE TIMBER LINE." (PP84-85) LT CANTWELL INCLUDES A TIME AND MILEAGE SUMMARY OF HIS EXPLORATIONS AT THE END OF HIS REPORT. (P74) "NUMBER OF DAYS ON TRIP, 54; NUMBER OF DAYS UNDERWAY, 43; NUMBER OF MILES MADE UP THE RIVER, 370; NUMBER OF MILES MADE IN EXPLORING SELAWIK LAKE AND REGION, 204.9; NUMBER OF MILES FROM CORWIN TO MOUTH OF RIVER, 75; NUMBER OF MILES FROM SELAWIK LAKE TO CORWIN, 85; TOTAL NUMBER OF MILES MADE, 1,104.9."

**** REFN 06897 8 826884
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS THE "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". THE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY CAPT M A HEALY, U S R M, COMMANDER OF THE CORWIN AND SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. THE DOCUMENT ACTUALLY CONSIST OF A SERIES OF SMALLER REPORTS PREPARED BY CAPT HEALY AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CORWIN COVERING VARIOUS SUBJECTS. TOPICS OF THE VARIOUS REPORTS ARE 1) GENERAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF VESSEL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SEAL FISHERIES AND SEATOTTER HUNTING-GROUNDS, 2) EXAMINATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BOGASLOV VOLCANO, 3) REPORT OF LIEUTENANT CANTWELL OF THE SURVEY OF THE KOWAK (KOBUK) RIVER, 4) NOTES ON THE KOWAK RIVER AND NORTHERN ALASKA, 5) NOTES ON BIRDS, 6) MEMORANDA REGARDING THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE KOWAK RIVER, 7) NOTES ON FISHES, 8) NOTES ON PLANTS, 9) NOTES ON MARINE INVERTEBRATES, AND 10) NOTES ON ROCKS. ALTHOUGH THIS REPORT COVERS THE CRUISE OF THE CORWIN IN THE YEAR 1884, THE REPORT WAS NOT PUBLISHED UNTIL THE YEAR 1889. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING BOATS AND DOG-SLEDS AND THEIR USE AS A MEANS OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION BY THE NATIVES OF THE KOWAK, SELAWIK AND NOITAK RIVERS IS CONTAINED IN LT CANTWELL'S "ETHNOLOGICAL NOTES" ON THE INLAND NATIVES OF NORTHWEST ALASKA. "TRANSPORTATION AND LOCOMOTION-THE INTERIOR OF NORTHWEST ALASKA IS COMPOSED OF DETACHED, BROKEN, AND IRREGULAR MOUNTAIN RANGES AND VAST STRETCHES OF SPONGED SPHAGNUM OR TUNDRA PLAINS. THESE PLAINS ARE CROSSED IN EVERY DIRECTION BY SMALL STREAMS, WHICH TAKE THEIR RISE IN INNUMERABLE LAKES. IF THE INEXPERIENCED TRAVELER, TIRED OF THE CONFINEMENT OF HIS BOAT, LEAVES HER AND ATTEMPTS TO WALK HE WILL NOT GET VERY FAR BEFORE HE FINDS HIMSELF PLUNGING AND FLOUNDERING IN AN IMPASSABLE MORASS. UNDERNEATH THE MOSS-COVERED SURFACE THE EARTH HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A MUD-LIKE CONSISTENCY BY THE CONSTANT RAIN FROM OVERHEAD AND THE MELTING ICE WHICH FORMS THE BASE OF THE THIN LAYER OF SOIL. THERE ARE NO CONTINUOUS MOUNTAIN CHAINS WHERE BY SEEKING THE HIGH RIDGES ONE MAY AVOID THE TUNDRA, AND EVEN ON THE MOUNTAINS THE DENSE GROWTH OF MOISTURE-HOLDING MOSS IS FOUND AT AN ELEVATION OF 2,000 FEET. IN SUCH A COUNTRY THE USE OF A BOAT FOR SUMMER TRAVELING IS IMPERATIVE. THE NATIVE NEVER THINKS OF MAKING A JOURNEY OF ANY CONSEQUENCE AT THIS SEASON BY ANY OTHER WAY THAN BY WATER.

**** REFN 06899 881
 KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE REFERENCE IS: CRUISE OF THE REVENUE-STEAMER CORWIN IN ALASKA AND THE N W ARCTIC OCEAN IN 1881-NOTES AND MEMORANDA. WRITINGS ARE BY MR JOHN HUIR ON GLACIATION, MR E W WILSON ON BIRDS AND NATURAL HISTORY OF BERING SEA AND NORTHWEST REGION AND DR IRVING C ROSSE, MEDICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES RELATING TO THE NATIVES OF ALASKA AND THE NORTHWESTERN ARCTIC REGION. THE PURPOSE OF THE VOYAGE WAS TO SEARCH THE VARIOUS ACCESSIBLE PORTIONS OF THE ARCTIC FOR TRACES OF THE JEANNETTE AND TWO MISSING WHALING VESSELS LOST THE SAME SEASON THE JEANNETTE ENTERED THE ICE. THE CRUISE BEGAN MAY 2, 1881 AT SAN FRANCISCO, ARRIVED AT ST MICHAEL THE LAST OF JUNE 1881, AND PROCEEDED FROM ST MICHAEL JUNE 21, AND WENT TO ST LAURENCE ISLAND, THENCE TO PLOVER BAY ON SIBERIAN COAST, DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE SUMMER THEY VISITED IN SUCCESSION THE ENTIRE ALASKAN COAST FROM BERING STRAITS TO POINT BARROW, ALONG THE ICE-PACK, LANDING UPON HERALD AND WRANGEL ISLAND AND ON THE SIBERIAN SHORE FROM THE BERING STRAITS TO NORTH CAPE. THEY PASSED SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE BERING STRAITS SEP 14, 1881, AND AFTER SPENDING SOME TIME AT OUNALASKA IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, THEY LEFT OCT 4, 1881 BOUND FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THERE IS NO INFORMATION IN THIS REFERENCE PERTINENT TO THIS STUDY.

**** REFN 06902 884968
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER
 ABST C.E. FRITTS REPORTS ON THE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE COSMOS HILLS (SHUNGNAK D-2 QUADRANGLE). "THE REPORT DESCRIBES GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING DONE IN THE COSMOS HILLS IN 1968." FIGURE 1 IS A GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE COSMOS HILLS (MAP ATTACHED IS PART OF THIS RECORD). ACCESS TO THE MAPPED AREA IS MAINLY BY AIR, PARTLY BY ROAD AND WATER. (PP: 1-2) FIELD WORK WAS DONE ON FOOT IN JUNE THRU AUGUST, 1968. MOST TRAVERSES WERE MADE FROM CAMPS NEAR DAHL CREEK AND KOGOLUKTUK RIVER, AND A BRIEF RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE AT THE EASTERN PART FROM KOLLIOKSAK LAKE. (P. 2) "THE NAME SHUNGNAK APPARENTLY WAS DERIVED FROM ASHIGONAK, THE ESKIMO WORK FOR A PROMINENT "GREEN-STONE MOUNTAIN" NOW KNOWN AS JADE MOUNTAIN, WHICH IS ABOUT 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF KOBUK (CANTWELL, 1884, P.57). MAPS AND REPORTS CONCERNING THE

SHUNGNAK MINING DISTRICT PUBLISHED PRIOR TO 1931 REFERRED TO THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF KOBUK AS SHUNGNAK. THE KOBUK POST OFFICE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1928. THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK IS APPROXIMATELY SEVEN MILES WEST OF KOBUK." (P.26) GOLD AND JADE ARE THE PRINCIPAL MINERALS OF ANY ECONOMIC VALUE RECOVERED FROM THE AREA, WHERE GOLD PROSPECTING AND PLACER MINING BEGAN MORE THAN 70 YRS. AGO. (P.26) "PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS... HAVE BEEN MOST PRODUCTIVE ON STREAMS CHARACTERIZED BY GRADIENTS OF 150 TO 200 FEET PER MILE IN AREAS UNDERLAIN MAINLY BY PHYLLITE CUT BY QUARTZ VEINS. (PP.1,32) THE COSMOS HILLS IN WESTERN ARCTIC ALASKA CONTAIN THE LARGEST KNOWN UNDEVELOPED COPPER DEPOSIT IN THE STATE, HOWEVER THE QUANTITY OF COPPER FROM LIMESTONE DEPOSITS IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR ECONOMIC INTEREST IN THE AREA. (PP.1,32) A LITTLE ASBESTOS PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE, BUT NO COMMERCIAL DEPOSITS ARE FOUND IN THE AREA, HOWEVER IT HAS BEEN MINED IN THE AMBLER RIVER QUADRANGLE TO THE NORTH. (P.26) NICKLE, CHROMIUM, AND COBALT ARE ABUNDANT IN SERPENTINITE IN THE SSE VALLEY OF INEREVUK MTN. (P.31) THE REPORT COVERS GEOLOGIC DETAILS IN DEPTH. THE FOLLOWING RIVER BODIES WERE REFERENCED IN THE TEXT, BUT WERE SIGNIFICANT ONLY AS REFERENCE POINTS TO GEOLOGIC BODIES IN THE VALLEYS, (THEREFORE NOT ABSTRACTED): GLACIER, WESLEY, CANYON, RYAN, WONDER, LITTLE, JUANITA, AND CLARA CREEKS, AND HAUNELUK RIVER.

**** REFN 06917 887
 KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, GLACIER, VEGETATION, RIVER
 ABST "SCOTT" ALLAN KING OF THE DOG-TEAM DRIVERS", BY SHANNON GARST, DESCRIBES THE LIFE OF ALLAN ALEXANDER ALLAN, LATER NICKNAMED "SCOTT". HE WAS RAISED IN SCOTLAND AND LEFT FOR AMERICA IN MARCH 1887. HEARING ABOUT THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH, HE LATER LEFT SEATTLE FOR THE NORTH WHERE HE SPENT TIME IN BOTH THE DAWSON AND NOME AREAS. THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1946. SCOTT PARTICIPATED IN DOGSLED RACES; ONE WAS A COURSE FROM NOME TO CANDLER WHICH COVERED A VARIETY OF TERRAIN FROM SEA ICE TO HIGH MOUNTAINS, WITH RIVERS, TUNDRA, TIMBER AND GLACIERS. NONE OF THE RIVERS, HOWEVER, ARE NAMED. (P169)

**** REFN 06919 900
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 34
 KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST "NEWS FROM EAGLE, ALASKA", IN THE ASSEMBLY HERALD, JUNE 1900 CONTAINS NEWS FROM A MR AND MRS. KIRK WHO LEFT EAGLE THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE LETTER DISCUSSES THE CONDITIONS OF WINTER TRAVEL IN ADDITION TO A LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT PROSPECTING.

**** REFN 06928
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

**** REFN 06963 800937
 LUPR 12 34
 KEYH NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER
 ABST "ARCTIC ESKIMO: A RECORD OF FIFTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION AMONG THE ESKIMO," BY C E WHITTAKER, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1937. WHITTAKER DEALS ALMOST ENTIRELY WITH CANADIAN ESKIMOS BUT MENTIONS THE "TAKUDH INDIANS" THAT INHABIT THE COUNTRY N OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE FROM THE MACKENZIE RIVER TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE PORCUPINE AND YUKON RIVER. (P217) WHEN THE WHALERS ARRIVED IN CANADA IN THE LATE 1800S THEY BROUGHT ESKIMO HUNTERS WITH THEM FROM "THE INTERIOR OF NORTHERN ALASKA, DWELLERS ALONG RIVERS FLOWING N, BUT RISING IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS." (P239)

**** REFN 06968
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 06968
 KEYH NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

- **** REFN 06969 890892
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ARTICLE BY SHELDON JACKSON TITLED "THE ESKIMOS OF ALASKA". IT IS A REPORT OF HIS SUMMER INSPECTION TOURS IN 1890, 91 AND 92. HE TRAVELLED ON THE "BEAR". IT CONTAINS NO NEW MATERIAL.
- **** REFN 06979
KEYW NONE
ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 07055 962969
STOR 1603
LUPR 33
KEYW GENERAL
ABST "GLACIAL GEOLOGY OF THE LOWER ALATNA VALLEY, BROOKS RANGE, ALASKA", BY THOMAS D. HAMILTON, 1969. GEOLOGORAL SOC. OF AMERICA SPECIAL PAPER NO. 123, IN "U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO QUATERNARY RESEARCH", PP 181-223. AUTHOR DISCUSSES GLACIATION OF THE ALATNA VALLEY BASED ON PAST STUDIES AND FIELD STUDIES FROM 1962-5.
- **** REFN 07076 961967
STOR 1601
LUPR 12
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE-AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BY H ALEXANDER, JR. THE PAPER WAS DESIGNED TO TEST ETNOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA. DATA WAS GATHERED DURING THE FIELD SEASONS OF 1961, 1962, 1966 AND 1967 (307 PAGES).
- **** REFN 07078 961972
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST "AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NOATAK DRAINAGE" WAS WRITTEN BY DOUGLAS D ANDERSON AND APPEARED IN "ARCTIC ANTHROPOLOGY" IX-1, 1972. THE AUTHOR CONDUCTED SURVEYS AND BRIEF EXCAVATIONS IN THE NOATAK RIVER VALLEY IN 1961, 1964, 1965 AND 1966. NUMEROUS SITES WERE LOCATED. ACCORDING TO ANDERSON ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE MIDDLE RIVER KOBUKERS TRAVEL TO THE NOATAK VIA THE REDSTONE ACROSS IVISHAK PASS TO THE CUTLER VALLEY, SOME ALSO TAKE THE ROUTE VIA THE AMBLER, ACROSS NAKHAKTUAK PASS TO NUSHRALUTAK CREEK AND FROM THERE TO MIDAS CREEK. (P98)
- **** REFN 07107 935947
STOR 1603
LUPR 31 32 33
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREEZEUP, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MAP
ABST "PREHISTORY OF NORTHERN NORTH AMERICA AS SEEN FROM THE YUKON" BY FREDERICKA DE LAGUNA, 1947, SOC. FOR AM. ARCHAEOLOGY, IS AN ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY IN 1935 ALONG THE LOWER TANANA, AND MIDDLE AND LOWER YUKON RIVERS. 1600 MI BY WATER WAS COVERED IN 80 DAYS; TRAVEL WAS IN 2 15 FT SKIFFS, WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS. (P24) CANOES MAKE EXCELLENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE NET WORK OF SMALL CREEKS, SLOUGHS AND LAKES ESPECIALLY IN THE KAIYUH-KHOTOL AND SHAGELUK-INNOKO REGIONS, WHERE MOST OF THE SETTLEMENTS ARE LOCATED. THESE SMALL WATER BODIES ALSO MAKE BETTER SLED ROUTES SINCE WATER FREEZES MORE SOLIDLY THAN ON THE LARGE RIVERS, WHERE "RAPIDS MAKE DANGEROUS ICE". WHILE SLEDS AND DOGS ARE STILL UTILIZED FOR SHORT JOURNEYS TO WINTER TRAPPING GROUNDS, WITH THE ADVENT OF THE AIRPLANE OVERLAND TRAILS BETWEEN SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE MAIN RIVERS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY ABANDONED. (P25) MUCH OF THE REMAINDER OF THIS DOCUMENT COVERS TRIBAL GROUPS OF THE YUKON AND TANANA AREAS AND ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS. SOME OLD MAPS, REDRAWN FROM US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECONNAISSANCE, ARE REDRAWN IN DOCUMENT, SUCH AS YUKON (P36 AND KOYUKUK (P42).
- **** REFN 07132
KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** REFN 07145 860
STOR 1603
LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER

ABST ATHAPASKAN GROUPS OF CENTRAL ALASKA AT THE TIME OF WHITE CONTACT BY R. A. MCKENNA 1969. (PP335-343) AN ETHNO-HISTORIC DESCRIPTION OF WHITE MAN-INDIAN INTERACTIONS OF CENTRAL ALASKA SPANNING THE PERIOD 1860 TO 1912. NULATO A PERMANENT POST ON THE YUKON WAS THE JUMP-OFF POINT FOR RUSSIANS CONDUCTING TRADING WITH ATHAPASKAN GROUPS ON THE LOWER TANANA. THE FIRST PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ALASKA IS THAT OF H. ALLEN IN 1885. FUR TRADERS, A. C. HARPER AND L. N. MCQUESTEN VISITED THE TANANA VALLEY BRIEFLY IN THE LATE 1870'S. (P335) THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN 1901 AT FAIRBANKS PROVIDED THE STIMULUS FOR MASS INFLUX OF WHITES. BY 1885 UPPER TANANA VALLEY INDIANS WERE TRADING REGULARLY WITH WHITES AT THE YUKON RIVER POSTS OF DAWSON, FORTYHILE, AND EAGLE. THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DOG TEAM GREATLY INCREASED THE NEED FOR AN ABUNDANT SALMON HARVEST AND ANOTHER INTRODUCTION, THE FISH WHEEL HELPED ACHIEVE THAT END. (P336) ATHAPASKAN ECONOMIC LIFE TENDED TO DEPEND MORE ON THE NUCLEAR FAMILY AS OPPOSED TO EXTENDED COOPERATIVE GROUPS. THIS SOCIO-ECONOMIC ALTERATION WAS SPURRED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF RIVER STEAM BOATS WHICH TENDED TO MAKE FAMILY GROUPS HIGHLY MOBILE. RIVER STEAMER-SERVICED-SEMI-PERMANENT VILLAGES REPLACED THE HUNTING-FISHING BOND. (P336) EARLY TRAVELERS IN CENTRAL ALASKA TRAVELLED BY WATER. NUKLUKAYET, A COMMUNITY AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, WAS AN INDIAN TRADING CENTER DRAWING INDIANS FROM AS FAR AWAY AS FAIRBANKS, HEALY RIVER AND TANANA CROSSING.

**** REFN 07145 969
STOR 1603
LUPR 35

KEYW GENERAL, FISHING, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST ATHAPASKAN GROUPS OF CENTRAL ALASKA AT THE TIME OF WHITE CONTACT BY R. A. MCKENNA 1969. IT IS INDICATED THAT FISH WEIRS WERE TRADITIONALLY PLACED IN THE SALCHA AND GOOD PASTER RIVERS BY ATHAPASKAN INDIANS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CATCHING SALMON. (P338) INDIANS OF THE LOWER TANANA USED WEIRS IN THE TOLOVANA AND CHENA RIVERS. DIPNETS AND TRAPS WERE IN THE NENANA, KANTISHNA, COSNA AND TANANA RIVERS. DATE IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

**** REFN 07164 955
STOR 1603
LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL, TRAPPING, MAP

ABST "THE ECONOMY OF A TRAPPING CENTER-THE CASE OF FT YUKON, ALASKA", BY D. B. SHINKIN, IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, VOL 3, NO 2, 1955, P 219. ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FT YUKON COMMUNITY. MAP SHOWING TRAPLINES AND TRAPPERS CABINS (63) IN THE FT YUKON AREA. (P230)

**** REFN 07187 00100 964
STOR 1608
LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL

ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROPOSED PLAN AND STUDIES FOR SMALL BOAT BASIN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA. 1514-02 OF BOX G-4-D. THE BASIN IS TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF SHIP CREEK.

**** REFN 07187 00102 949950
STOR 1607
LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST FILE "1514-02 INVESTIGATIONAL PROJECT FILES, LAKE CHACKACHAMNA, 31 DEC 50" OF THE U S CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONTAINS A REPORT ENTITLED "REPORT ON RECONNAISSANCE OF LAKE CHACKACHAMNA, ALASKA" BY ARTHUR JOHNSON, FOR THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, JAN 1950. ALSO CONTAINED IN THE FILE IS A MEMO ENTITLED "RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT TO BELUGA AND CHACKACHAMNA LAKES, 24 JUNE 1949", BY LEWIS A. STANLEY.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

4632

**** REFN 07187 00104 970971

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL

ABST 1517-05 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES STUDY FILES CAMPBELL CREEK 1970-71, DEC 71 BOX G-1-D, DEC 1970, LETTER FROM FRED W NALL OF HYDRAULICS AND WATERWAYS SECTION: A HIGH DEGREE OF GLACIATION HAS BEEN REPORTED IN MANY REGIONS OF THE STUDY AREA.

**** REFN 07187 00105 972

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, FLOOD

ABST 1517-04 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT DATA FILES SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, ANCHORAGE AREA CHESTER, CAMPBELL, FISH, AND SHIP CREEK, DEC 1972, BOX G10. INADEQUATE CULVERTS AND BRIDGE OPENINGS ARE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR FLOODING OF THESE STREAMS. LARGE FLOODS HAVE NOT BEEN EXPERIENCED RECENTLY. HYDRAULIC FLOODWAYS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE MAPS IN THE DOCUMENT. IN THE UPPER REACHES OF ALL THE STREAMS AND IN THE SMALLER TRIBUTARIES, THE FLOODWAY AND I.R.E. FLOODED AREA ARE THE SAME AND RELATIVELY NARROW. IN AREAS WHERE THE STREAM FOLLOWS A NATURAL MEANDERING COURSE, THE FLOODWAY MUST BE PROJECTED FROM MEANDER TO MEANDER AND MUST BE WIDER THAN IF THE STREAM WERE STRAIGHT. GLACIATION IS A CONSTANT PROBLEM. (PP1-3) THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS MANY MAPS OF INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOODS AND HYDRAULIC FLOODWAYS.

**** REFN 07187 00106 974

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, MAP

ABST 1517-04 FLOOD MANAGEMENT DATA FILES FLOOD HAZARD REPORT, GREATER ANCH AREA CHESTER, CAMPBELL, FISH AND SHIP CREEKS, DEC 1974, BOX G-1-D. THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS MAPS AND PROFILES UPDATING THE 1968 REPORTS OF CHESTER AND CAMPBELL CREEKS AND INCLUDING FISH AND SHIP CREEKS. MAPS ARE OF INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD. URBANIZATION AND UNCONTROLLED MISUSE OF THE STREAMS AND THEIR FLOOD PLAINS HAS RESULTED IN INCREASED HAZARD IN SOME AREAS AS WELL AS INCREASING GLACIATION POTENTIAL THROUGHOUT THE AREA.

**** REFN 07187 00109 918

STOR 1610

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST FILE "1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, CONTROLLER BAY, 31 DEC 18" OF THE U S CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONTAINS A REPORT ON A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF CONTROLLER BAY, ALASKA, DATED JAN 10, 1918.

**** REFN 07187 00111 946

STOR 1608

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST FILE "1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, PUBLIC HEARING OCT 46 COOK INLET AND ANCHORAGE HARBOR 31 DEC 46" CONTAINS A REPORT ENTITLED "REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING WITH NOTICE AND PAPERS PRESENTED IN CONNECTION WITH PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF ANCHORAGE HARBOR AND COOK INLET, ALASKA, OCT 46."

**** REFN 07187 00112 945947

LUPR 52 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST FILE "1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, COOK INLET-PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, 1945-47, 31 DEC 47" IS A COLLECTION OF MEMOS AND LETTERS, INCLUDING A 39-PAGE TERRAIN STUDY BY WILLIAM J NIEKE, GENE S EDWARDS, JOSEPH R RUSS AND ROBERT L BAILEY. (SUFFIX #00112) CONSIDERABLE DETAILED INFORMATION ON RAILROAD, PLANE AND ROAD ACCESS IN THE ENTIRE COOK INLET AREA IS AVAILABLE. (PP16-39)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4633

**** REFN 07187 00112 947
STOR 1607
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL,RIVER
ABST SUNSHINE, LITTLE WILLOW, MONTANA CREEK AND THE KASHWITNA RIVER ALL HAVE THEIR HEADWATERS IN THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS. "THEY ARE NOT NAVIGABLE." (P13) NEITHER THE KING OR CHICKALOON RIVERS ARE NAVIGABLE. (P14)

**** REFN 07187 00112 947
STOR 1607
LUPR 52 53
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION
ABST THE SUSITNA RIVER BASIN HAS A WIDTH OF MORE THAN 50 MILES IN THE LATITUDE OF THE KASHWITNA RIVER, BUT NARROWS TO THE NORTH. THE SUSITNA BASIN PROPER EXTENDS UP THE CHULITNA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE TOKICHITNA RIVER, WHERE IT NARROWS TO A VALLEY AVERAGING 4 MILES IN WIDTH. THE SUSITNA RIVER OCCUPIES A FLOOD PLAIN OF 1 TO 6 OR 8 MILES WIDE, AND THE BORDERING LOWLAND IS DOTTED WITH A GREAT NUMBER OF LAKES. (P3) EXTENSIVE HUD FLATS ARE FOUND AT THE MOUTHS OF KASLOF, KENAI, CHICKALOON AND BELUGA RIVERS. THE VALLEYS OF SHIP CREEK, EAGLE RIVER AND EKLUTNA RIVER ALL HAVE A BROAD, ROUNDED FORM, ARE SWAMPY IN PLACES, AND ARE HEAVILY WOODED WITH WILLOW AND ALDER THICKETS. NORTH OF EKLUTNA, THE KNIK RIVER FLATS FORM A BROAD VALLEY 10 MILES IN WIDTH WHICH EXTENDS 18 MILES INTO THE MOUNTAINS AT THE BASE OF KNIK GLACIER. THE FLOOR OF THIS VALLEY CONSISTS OF SAND AND GRAVEL BARS CUT INTERMITTENTLY BY THE MEANDERING KNIK RIVER.

**** REFN 07187 00113 948953
STOR 1608
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST FILE "1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, COOK INLET-PRELIMINARY REPORT, 1948-53" 31 DEC 53 OF THE U S CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CONTAINS VARIOUS CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING HARBOR AND WATER POWER PROJECT PREDOMINANTLY.

**** REFN 07187 00115 958960
STOR 1608
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST FILE "1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, COOK INLET-REVIEW OF REPORT, 1958-60, 31 DEC 60" CONTAINS VARIOUS LETTERS AND REPORTS, ONE SET OF WHICH CONTAINED PERTINENT INFORMATION ON THE KENAI RIVER.

**** REFN 07187 00129 964965
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST FILE "1514-02 INVESTIGATIONAL PROJECT FILES, COPPER CENTER-RECONNAISSANCE, REPORT ON KLUTINA RIVER, 1964-65, 31 DEC 65" CONTAINS CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ONE OR MORE FIELD TRIPS TO THE KLUTINA RIVER.

**** REFN 07187 00131 975
STOR 1608
LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL-MAP
ABST 1517-04 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT DATA FILES CAMPBELL CREEK, GREATER ANCHORAGE AREA DEC 1975, BOX G-1-D IS A U.S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT, 1975, OF FLOODING AND FLOOD POTENTIAL. 2 TABLES ARE ATTACHED. PEAK FLOWS FOR THE INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD ON CAMPBELL CREEK AND FLOOD INFORMATION AT VARIOUS STREAM CROSSINGS. THE DOCUMENT HAS SEVERAL MAPS OF INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD AREAS.

**** REFN 07187 00144 964
STOR 1608

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4634

LUPR 52
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS DOCUMENT GIVES A GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE KNIK AND TURNAGAIN ARM AREAS. A FEW HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS, ALSO PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE BUILDING OF A CAUSEWAY.

**** REFN 07187 00157 964
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT FROM A REVIEW OF REPORTS ON KNIK RIVER BASIN FLOOD CONTROL ALASKA. IT IS AN OVERALL VIEW DESCRIBING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FLOODING AND ECONOMIC ANALYSES.

**** REFN 07187 00161 951956
STOR 1605
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL
ABST THIS IS AN ABSTRACT OF SURVEY REPORT FILES FROM THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DATING FROM 1951 TO 1956. THE DOCUMENTS DEAL CHIEFLY WITH THE BRISTOL BAY REGION AND DILLINGHAM AREA. THE REPORT CONTAINS MANY LETTERS PERTAINING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA, THEIR POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS AND HARBORS. IT ALSO DEALS WITH THE POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROELECTIC POWER AND SIGHTING BEST POSSIBLE CONSTRUCTION AREAS, RELATING ALSO IN TERMS OF MONEY FOR COSTS AND KILOWATT POWER. RIVER IMPROVEMENTS FOR NAVIGATION ARE ALSO STATED. THE DOCUMENTS MAIN THERE IS WHETHER THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM SHOULD HAVE A HARBOR CONSTRUCTED OR NOT.

**** REFN 07187 00202 953
STOR 1602
LUPR 21
KEYW GENERAL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST "REPORT ON SEWARD PENINSULA RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY, 10-14 JUNE 1953" IS FROM THE DRAFT COPY OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER'S INTERIM REPORT #6. THE REPORT IS BASED ON INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED AT NOME, KOTZEBUE, AND TELLER AND ON AERIAL INSPECTIONS OF THE NAVIGABLE REACHES OF THE NOATAK, KOBUK, AND SELAWIK RIVERS. THE CONSENSUS OF OPINION REGARDING IMPROVEMENTS TO WATERWAYS WAS THAT THEY ARE NOT JUSTIFIED BECAUSE OF A LACK OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. SETTLEMENTS WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED ALONG THE RIVERS HAVE BEEN LARGELY LIMITED TO THE NAVIGABLE PORTIONS OF THE RIVERS, AND SMALL BOAT TRAFFIC IS NOW SO SMALL THAT THE NEED FOR SMALL BOAT HARBORS IS NOT WARRANTED. AT KOTZEBUE JACK BULLOCK AND ARCHIE FERGUSON WERE INTERVIEWED, BOTH REPRESENTED FIRMS PROVIDING LIGHTERAGE SERVICE FOR OCEAN GOING VESSELS TO KOTZEBUE AND FREIGHT SERVICE ON THE KOBUK, NOATAK, AND SELAWIK RIVERS.

**** REFN 07187 00302 971
STOR 1604
LUPR 41
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF
ABST DOCUMENT IS U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ALASKA DISTRICT, PROJECT AND MAINTENANCE BASIC FILES, "RECONNAISSANCE REPORT, KUSKOKWIM RIVER SHOALS" MAY 10, 1971. THIS RECONNAISSANCE REPORT CONTAINS FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FEASIBILITY OF NAVIGATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS OF UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER. FILE IS NUMBERED 1520-037 FROM BOX G-2-E.

**** REFN 07187 00303 931971
LUPR 41 31
KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT
ABST DOCUMENT IS U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS "CIVIL WORKS PROJECT FILES, KUSKOKWIM RIVER 1967-1971". WITHIN FILE IS A LETTER FROM A C MATHEWS, COLONEL OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO WILLIAM A EGAN, GOVERNOR OF ALASKA. SUBJECT OF THE LETTER IS YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. PORTAGE IS BETWEEN KALSKAG ON THE KUSKOKWIM TO GRAND ISLAND ON THE YUKON. "FOR YEARS A PORTAGE IN THAT AREA HAS BEEN USED BY RESIDENTS TO TRAVEL FROM RIVER TO RIVER." TWO TRAMWAYS, A CLEARED CHANNEL, AND TWO DAMS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION IN 1931 TO IMPROVE THE

PASSAGE. IN 1969 THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FUNDED A PROGRAM, "OPERATION MAINSTREAM" TO IMPROVE PORTAGE. "THEY REPAIRED ONE DAM AND BOAT LIFT; AND 2 SECTIONS OF THE TRAMWAY. PORTIONS OF THE FACILITY WERE NOT REPAIRABLE OR WERE UNNAVIGABLE BECAUSE OF DEBRIS." THE PASSAGE IS REFERRED TO AS "...THE CANAL-TRAMWAY PORTAGE". NECESSITY OF IMPROVING MUD CREEK DAM AND BOAT LIFT WAS MENTIONED. (P1) LETTER IS DATED SEPT 8, 1971. FILE WAS FROM BOX G-2-E. FILE IS NUMBERED 1518-01.

**** REFN 07187 00306 A 910938

STOR 1604

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, MINING, FREIGHT, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST IN BOX G-4-D FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS FILES, YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 DATED 31 DEC 38 RHA JAN 41 WAS A REPORT BY MR ANTON EIDE, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST 1910. THIS REPORT CONCERNS HIS RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD COUNTRY IN 1910. (21 PAGES) THE AUTHOR TRAVELED FROM SEWARD TO BETHEL THEN UP TO TACOTNA BY BOAT. THERE HE BOUGHT A HORSE AND HEADED FOR IDITAROD. HE FOLLOWED THE OPHIR SLED ROAD FOR 3 MI FROM TACOTNA AND THEN SWING OFF TO THE LEFT AND FOLLOWED A HIGH RIDGE WHICH HE SAID WAS CONTINUOUS AND UNBROKEN RIDGE BETWEEN THE INNOKO AND TACOTNA WATERSHEDS. THEY FOLLOWED A WINDING TRAIL DIFFICULT TO FIND IF ONE DIDN'T KNOW THE COUNTRY. A HEAVY FOG BANK FORCED THEM TO "GO BY BERRY'S POST ON YANKEE CREEK. THEY CONTINUED TO FOLLOW THE DIVIDE PAST THE HEADS OF SPAULDING CREEK, GANES CREEK, DITNA, FOURTH-OF-JULY AND WILLOW CREEKS. THEY TRAVELED TO OTTER CREEK IN THE IDITAROD RIVER. THE AUTHOR ESTIMATES THAT THE OUTPUT OF THE INNOKO MINING DISTRICT FOR THE 1910 SEASON WAS \$150,000 AND THAT 300 MEN ARE PRESENT. (P16) THE AUTHOR SUMMARIZES THE TRAILS OF THE DISTRICT. "FROM THE FORKS OF THE TACOTNA TO TACOTNA CITY, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 18 MILES, A DOUBLE TEAM HORSE TRAIL WAS CUT LAST FALL BY THE KUSKOKWIM COMMERCIAL CO FOR WINTER USE. IT IS CUT THROUGH SMALL SIZE TIMBER, BUT FOLLOWS OPEN PLACES AND SLOUGHS WHEREVER FOUND, AND IS RATHER WINDING AND COULD BE SHORTENED CONSIDERABLY. THE GROUND IS LEVEL, BUT VERY WET IN SUMMER. A DOG TEAM SLED TRAIL WAS ALSO BRUSHED OUT FROM MCGRATH DIRECT TO TACOTNA, ABOUT 20 MILES; BUT THE TRAVEL LAST WINTER WAS PRINCIPALLY OVER THE HORSE TRAIL BY WAY OF THE FORKS. TACOTNA CITY TO OPHIR, 22 MILES, IS A CONTINUATION OF THE FORKS TO TACOTNA; SLED ROAD CUT ABOUT 20 FEET WIDE, A LITTLE GRADING AND LEVELING OF THE HIGHEST BUMPS. IT LEADS UP A SMALL CREEK TO THE DIVIDE. DOWN THE OTHER SIDE OF DIVIDE TO YANKEE CREEK; DOWN YANKEE TO MOUTH OF OPHIR.

**** REFN 07187 00306 B 910938

STOR 1604

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, MINING, FREIGHT, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST IN SUMMER PACK ANIMALS ARE USED, BUT THE SUMMER ROUTE DOES NOT FOLLOW THE SLED ROAD ONLY FOR 3 MILES OUT OF TACOTNA, WHEN IT SWINGS OFF AND FOLLOWS THE HIGH BAR RIDGES. TACOTNA TO OTTER WINTER ROUTE-80 MILES. THIS ROUTE LEADS UP TACOTNA TO THE MOUTH OF FOURTH-OF-JULY CREEK, WHERE THERE IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE. UP FOURTH-OF-JULY TO A POINT NEAR ITS HEAD WHERE IT CROSSES, AND GOING THROUGH A LOW SADDLE TO DISCOVERY AT THE MOUTH OF MOORE CREEK. UP MOORE CREEK AND OVER LOW TIMBERED DIVIDE, DOWN BONANZA, A TRIBUTARY TO THE IDITAROD, TO A POINT OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF LITTLE CREEK, OVER LOW TIMBERED SADDLE TO LITTLE CREEK, DOWN IT TO DISCOVERY ON OTTER. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE TRAVEL OVER THIS ROUTE LAST WINTER BY PROSPECTORS TRAVELING BETWEEN TACOTNA AND OPHIR DISTRICT OF THE IDITAROD. THE OTHER ROUTE BEING BY WAY OF DISHAKET, A DISTANCE OF 185 MILES. ALONG THE ROUTE FROM TACOTNA TO MOORE CREEK THERE ARE A NUMBER OF CABINS. FROM DICK MCCARTY'S CABIN TO JOHN LIND'S CABIN ON FOURTH-OF-JULY, A DISTANCE OF 14 MILES, A GOOD WIDE SLED TRAIL WAS CUT LAST FALL. FROM MCCARTY'S CABIN TO INDIAN VILLAGE THERE IS SOME CUTTING DONE, BUT IS VERY CROOKED. FROM LIND'S CABIN TO CROSSING OF FOURTH-OF-JULY, 4 MILES, FROM BIG RIVER ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO NICHOLAI, NEAR TONZONA, THERE SHOULD BE A PRETTY WELL DEFINED INDIAN TRAIL. OTTER TO IDITAROD: A ROAD IS CUT FROM THE DISCOVERY ON OTTER TO IDITAROD CITY, A DISTANCE OF EIGHT MILES. FOR A MILE OUT OF OTTER IT IS GRADED OUT OF THE SIDE HILL AND IS FAIRLY PASSABLE FOR WAGONS, BUT AFTER PASSING BOULDER CREEK AND STRIKING THE FLATS IT BECOMES WELL NIGH IMPASSABLE.

**** REFN 07187 00306 C 910938

STOR 1604

LUPR 31 41

KEYN GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, MINING, FREIGHT, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THIS FILE ALSO CONTAINED A LETTER DATED AUGUST 18, 1923 FROM THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, NENANA, ALASKA, ADDRESSED TO SUPERINTENDENT, RMS, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, CONCERNING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. THE CLERK'S NAME WAS NOT LEGIBLE. THE CLERK SAYS THAT MR SAMUELSON, CONTRACTOR, MENTIONED THAT THE ONLY IMPROVEMENT ON THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE WAS THAT "DURING LAST OR THE PRESENT SUMMER THIS ROUTE HAD BEEN STAKED." HE ALSO MAKES REFERENCE TO A SUMMER MAIL ROUTE MAINTAINED BETWEEN HOLY CROSS AND BETHEL ACROSS THE PORTAGE. HE REPORTS THAT THIS ROUTE COSTS 51 CENTS PER POUND. HE REPORTS THAT MR SAMUELSON MAINTAINS TWO GAS BOATS ONE ON EACH RIVER, AND 5 ROW BOATS 2 WITH MOTORS FOR USE BETWEEN PORTAGES. ALSO INCLUDED IN THE FILE IS A LETTER DATED APRIL 25, 1927 FROM EARLE FORREST AKIAK, ALASKA, ADDRESSED TO ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION. FORREST STATES THAT WILFRED RENO WORKED IN THE TRAIL BETWEEN THE KUSKOKWIM AND THE YUKON RESTAKING PORTAGES FROM AKIAK TO PHILLIPS IGLOO AND FROM AKIACHAK TO PHILLIPS IGLOO, THEN RETAKING THE TRAIL FROM THERE VIA TUNDRA GEORGE'S TO RUSSIAN MISSION, AND FROM TUNDRA GEORGES TO BENNETT'S POINT. HE ERECTED 113 NEW TRIPPODS AND 18 NEW BEACONS AND REPAIRED 46 TRIPPODS. THIS WORK WAS DONE IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF 1927. THIS FILE ALSO CONTAINED A REPORT TO MAJOR D H GILLETTE, ENGINEER OFFICER ENTITLED "REPORT OF INVESTIGATION YUKON KUSKOKWIM RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE" AND DATED OCTOBER 21, 1927 (6 PAGES). THIS REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY IKE P TAYLOR, ASST. CHIEF ENGINEER WHO TRAVELED OVER THE PORTAGE WITH THE REGULAR MAIL CARRIER. TAYLOR MENTION A MAIL CONTRACT REQUIRING A ROUND TRIP BETWEEN RUSSIAN MISSION AND BETHEL ONCE EVERY 2 WKS. (P1) TAYLOR REPORTS THAT THE MAIL WOULD PROBABLY AMOUNT TO 4,000 LBS A SEASON OF FREIGHT. A TOTAL OF 40 PEOPLE ASIDE FROM MAIL CARRIERS CROSSED THE PORTAGE IN 1926. (P6) ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS FOLDER IS A PHOTO COPY OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ENTITLED "WORK ON PORTAGE IS DESCRIBED BY A R C OFFICER, STUDIES PROPOSED IDITAROD IMPROVEMENT-CHANGING CHANNEL HAS ISOLATED YOKN." THE NEWSPAPER IS NOT IDENTIFIED AND NO DATE IS GIVEN. THE ARTICLE REPORTS THAT MAJOR DOUGLAS H GILLETTE, ENGINEER OFFICER OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION MADE A TRIP ACROSS THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AND INTO THE IDITAROD COUNTRY. HE EXAMINED THE IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE ON THE PORTAGE AND INVESTIGATED PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS ON THE IDITAROD RIVER. THE ARTICLE NOTES THAT THERE ARE 3 PORTAGES NECESSARY. THESE ARE CROSSED BY A CANAL AND TWO RAIL LINES EACH NEARLY A MILE IN LENGTH. A LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR STERLING OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNEAU CONTAINING A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PORTAGE IS INCLUDED IN THIS FOLDER. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY MR TED LAMBERT OF BETHEL AND IS DATED JULY 10, 1936.

**** REFN 07187 00307 931970
 LUPR 41 31

KEYN GENERAL, RIVER, NO TRAFF, ROUTE
 ABST DOCUMENT IS BY U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ALASKA DISTRICT. DOCUMENT IS FROM BOX G-4-D AND IS FILE NUMBER 1517-00. FILE IS FOUND IN SURVEY REPORT FILES AND IS TITLED "REVIEW OF INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS, ALASKA, TENTATIVE PLAN OF SURVEY", APR 16, 1970. OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY WILL BE TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS OF NAVIGATION AND BANK EROSION AT CERTAIN POINTS ALONG THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. TENTATIVE SURVEY PLAN ALSO DISCUSSES YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. THERE IS AN EXISTING CANAL-TRAMWAY PORTAGE CONNECTING THE KUSKOKWIM WITH THE TALBIKSOK RIVER, A YUKON TRIBUTARY. "THE FACILITY CONSISTS OF 2 TRAMWAYS, TOTALING ABOUT 3 MI IN LENGTH, LINKING LAKES AND STREAMS AND PROVIDING ACCESS FOR SMALL RIVER BOAT TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE TWO MAJOR RIVERS. IT ALSO INCLUDES 2 SMALL DAMS TO PROVIDED INCREASED WATER DEPTH IN THE STREAMS." (P1) LITTLE MAINTENANCE HAS BEEN DONE ON THE PORTAGE SINCE COMPLETION OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION IN 1931 BY ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION. IN 1969 THE U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SPONSORED OPERATION MAINSTREAM PROJECT WHICH WAS TO "REBUILD THE TRAMWAYS AND REHABILITATE THE PORTAGE". (P1) RESIDENTS OF VILLAGES ON THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM HAVE REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IN CHANNEL CLEARING AND BUILDING OF A SMALL DAM TO IMPROVE NAVIGATION FOR SMALL RIVER BOATS ON THE STREAMS FORMING LINKS IN THE PORTAGE. (P2)

**** REFN 07187 00308 971
 LUPR 31 41

KEYN GENERAL, ROUTE, NO TRAFF
 ABST DOCUMENT IS FROM U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS FILE, BOX G-4-D, FILE 1522-01. DOCUMENT TITLE IS "RECONNAISSANCE REPORT, YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, ALASKA" JAN 1971. THIS RECONNAISSANCE REPORT CONCERNS IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRAMWAY-WATERWAY PORTAGE FOR OUTBOARD-POWERED RIVER BOATS BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM. THE NECESSITY AND FEASIBILITY OF IMPROVING THE PORTAGE ARE CONSIDERED IN

THIS STUDY. (P1) IN THE ARMY CORP'S NARRATIVE, AND IN THE LABELING OF MAPS AND PHOTOS, JOHNSON RIVER IS ERRONEOUSLY CALLED CROOKED CREEK AND VICE VERSA. THE READER SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE MIXUP.

- **** REFN 07187 00308 D 910938
 SJOR 1604
 LUPR 31 41
 KEYW GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, MINING, FREIGHT, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST MR LAMBERT NOTED THAT THE LARGEST BOATS USING THE PORTAGE IN 1938 DID NOT EXCEED 30 FT IN LENGTH, 4 FEET BEAM AND DID NOT DRAW OVER 15 INCHES OF WATER. (P8) THE BOAT HE TRAVELED IN WEIGHED 1500 POUNDS. HE NOTES THAT TRAVELERS USING A BOAT OF THESE DIMENSION WOULD ALWAYS FIND ENOUGH WATER IN MUD CREEK.
- **** REFN 07187 00313 921925
 LUPR 41 31
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1921-25", CONTAINS CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. FILE CONTAINS A LETTER FROM REV DELON, SUPERINTENDENT OF HOLY CROSS MISSION, TO COLONEL STEESE OF ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION. ATTACHED TO REV DELON'S LETTER OF NOV 23, 1922 IS A LETTER FROM CHRIS BETSCH, OWNER OF A STORE AT RUSSIAN MISSION. BETSCH'S LETTER IS DATED NOV 13, 1922; BETSCH FREQUENTLY TRANSPORTED MERCHANDISE OVER PORTAGE FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO KALSKAG. LETTER DESCRIBES PORTAGE ROUTE.
- **** REFN 07187 00315 921925
 LUPR 31 41
 KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1921-25". WITHIN FILE IS A DOCUMENT "PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, ALASKA" SEP 15, 1924. THIS REPORT IS FROM THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, STEESE, TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS U S ARMY. AT THE PRESENT TIME, CANOES, SMALL MOTOR LAUNCHES AND POLING BOATS MAKE THE TRIP ACROSS THIS PORTAGE. THE PORTAGE IS FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO KALSKAG. (P2-3) IN SEP 1921 THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, IN HIS CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT OF ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, MADE A PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF THE PORTAGE; EXCERPTS FROM HIS DIARY ARE PART OF REPORT. HIS PARTY MADE THE TRIP FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON IN 3 DAYS. "WE HAD A 32 FOOT POLING BOAT DRIVEN BY AN EYINRUDE... ONE OF THE INDIANS ALSO HAD A KAYAK." (P2) THE TOTAL DISTANCE THE GROUP TRAVELED FROM KALSKAG TO RUSSIAN MISSION, WAS ABOUT 120 MI. "THE MAIL CARRIER WHO HAS HAD THE CONTRACT FOR THE PAST 15 OR 20 YEARS MAINTAINS A ROWBOAT ON EACH LAKE AND TRANSFERS HIS LOAD AT EACH INTERVENING PORTAGE." (P4)
- **** REFN 07187 00321 A 923
 LUPR 31 41
 KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS A COPY OF A REPORT SUBMITTED TO COLONEL JAS G STEESE, FROM P A AGNEW, ON TWO PORTAGE ROUTES BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. THE INFORMATION IS FROM BOX G-4-D OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEER'S FILE NUMBER 1517-08 ENTITLED "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 1921-1925". THOUGH MANY RIVERS ARE MENTIONED THE ENTIRE REPORT IS QUOTED ON GENERAL FORMS SO THE ACTUAL PORTAGE TRAIL IS EASILY FOLLOWED. "PIANUTE PORTAGE OF THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVERS: THE OUTLET OR STARTING POINT OF THIS PORTAGE ON THE YUKON RIVER SIDE IS THE MOUTH OF PIANUTE SLOUGH, AND THE NEAREST SETTLEMENT IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE CALLED PIANUTE, IN WHICH TWO TRADERS ARE LOCATED, AND THE INHABITANTS ESTIMATED WOULD NUMBER EIGHTY. THERE IS ONE WHITE MAN, A FEW RUSSIANS; THE REST ARE MOSTLY NATIVES. THE VILLAGE IS DOWN RIVER ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE SLOUGH AND IS ALSO LOCATED ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER. STARTING ON A TRIP ACROSS THE PIANUTE PORTAGE, THE GENERAL DIRECTION PURSUED IS SOUTH. MEASURING ON A DIRECT LINE FROM PIANUTE VILLAGE ON THE YUKON TO THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK, WHICH IS THE TERMINUS OF THIS PORTAGE ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SIDE, IS A DISTANCE OF THIRTY-TWO MILES, ESTIMATED. WHEREAS THE ROUTE OF THIS PORTAGE, WHICH IS FOLLOWED BY A MEANDERING COURSE AND IS ESTIMATED, WOULD MEASURE SEVENTY-SIX MILES FROM PIANUTE VILLAGE ON THE YUKON TO THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SIDE. THE PIANUTE PORTAGE IS MOSTLY TRAVELED IN SINGULAR NUMBERS, BY MEANS OF

SMALL CANDES WHICH WILL ONLY ACCOMMODATE ONE PERSON. OFTEN THREE OR FOUR PERSONS CROSS IN ONE PARTY, EACH USING A SEPARATE CANDE. THE CAUSE FOR THIS MODE OF TRAVEL IS ON ACCOUNT OF THE STREAMS BEING VERY NARROW AND SHALLOW; ALSO MANY SMALL PORTAGES ARE ENCOUNTERED OVER WHICH THE CANDES OR BOATS, IF BOATS ARE USED, WOULD HAVE TO BE TRANSPORTED. THEREFORE THE SMALLEST CRAFT WHICH CAN BE USED WITH SAFETY IS THE MOST PRACTICAL FOR THIS PORTAGE. THE AVERAGE TRAVELING TIME FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE MAKING THIS PORTAGE IS THREE DAYS FROM PIAMUTE TO MUD CREEK. THE ABOVE DESCRIBED METHOD IS CONSIDERED THE MOST PRACTICAL IN STAGES OF LOW WATER; HOWEVER ROW BOATS COULD BE USED TO CROSS THIS PORTAGE IN EXTREME HIGH STAGES OF WATER. SHOULD ONE PLAN A TRIP ACROSS THIS PORTAGE, THERE ARE MANY SMALL LAND PORTAGES TO BE MADE FROM ONE SMALL LAKE TO ANOTHER LAKE; ALSO FROM CREEK TO LAKE.

**** REFN 07107 00321 B 923

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER

ABST THE FOLLOWING IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER AND LAND WAY WHICH IS TRAVELED UPON A MEANDERING LINE ACROSS THE PIAMUTE PORTAGE FROM THE YUKON RIVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, BEING DESCRIBED BY MILES BEGINNING AT PIAMUTE VILLAGE ON THE YUKON AS ZERO AND THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK AS STATION MILE SEVENTY-SIX. FROM PIAMUTE VILLAGE PROCEED UP THE YUKON FOR A DISTANCE OF TWO MILES TO STATION TWO; THEN UP THE PIAMUTE SLOUGH FOR A DISTANCE OF TWO MILES TO STATION FOUR; THEN DOWN THE INNOKO BRANCH OF SHAGLUK SLOUGH, FOR A DISTANCE OF EIGHT MILES TO STATION MILE TWELVE; THE SLOUGH FROM STATION ZERO TO MILE TWELVE IS FIVE HUNDRED FEET WIDE AT THE MOUTH AND ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FEET WIDE AT STATION MILE TWELVE. AT THIS STATION THE PORTAGE ROUTE TURNS INTO AND UP A CREEK CALLED ANVIK CREEK, WHICH IS ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FEET WIDE AT THE MOUTH, AND CONTINUES UP ANVIK CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF TEN MILES TO STATION TWENTY-TWO. THE CREEK IS FIFTY-FIVE FEET WIDE AT THIS STATION AND THREE FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER. THE DEPTH OF WATER AT MOUTH OF ANVIK CREEK IS SEVEN FEET; THE DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW WATER MOUTH OF PIAMUTE SLOUGH TO THE YUKON IS FOURTEEN FEET. AT STATION TWENTY-TWO TURN FROM ANVIK CREEK INTO A SMALL MUD CREEK FIFTY FEET WIDE AND TWO FEET DEEP AT THE MOUTH; THEN PROCEED UP THIS CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF ONE MILE TO THE SOURCE, WHICH IS ABOUT FORTY-FIVE FEET WIDE AND TWO FEET DEEP AT A POINT OF DEPARTURE FROM THIS CREEK, WHICH IS STATION TWENTY-THREE. FROM STATION ZERO TO STATION TWENTY-THREE THE RISE OF WATER FROM LOW STAGE TO HIGH STAGE IS TWENTY FEET. THE EXTREME HIGH STAGE OF WATER IS GOVERNED BY THE ICE DAMS IN THE YUKON RIVER DURING THE BREAKUP EACH SPRING, WHICH IS DIFFERENT ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS OF SNOW IN THE SEVERAL MOUNTAIN RANGES. THE HIGHEST LAND PORTAGE OF THIS MAIN PORTAGE BEGINS AT STATION TWENTY-THREE, LOW WATER ELEVATION, AND RISES TO AN ELEVATION OF ONE HUNDRED ONE FEET, WHICH IS FIFTY-ONE FEET ABOVE LOW WATER AT STATION TWENTY AND AS SHOWN IN NOTES AT STATION TWENTY-THREE PLUS ONE-QUARTER MILE. THEN THE GROUND SURFACE DIPS WITH A DRAINAGE TOWARD THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM STATION TWENTY-THREE PLUS ONE-QUARTER MILE. THEN PROCEED ON SOUTHWARD FOR A DISTANCE OF ONE-QUARTER MILE ACROSS LEVEL LAND SURFACE TO THE NORTH BANK OF A LAKE WITH BANKS SIX FEET HIGH. THE DISTANCE ACROSS THIS LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF MILE TO STATION TWENTY-FOUR. TO THE EARLY INDIANS AND SETTLERS THIS LAKE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE WATER ABOUT TWO FEET DEEP. LONG SINCE THE WATER ONLY COVERS THE GRASS ROOTS IN EXTREME DRY WEATHER, AND DURING EXTREME HIGH WATER PERIODS THE WATER IS ABOUT ONE FOOT DEEP. THIS LAKE HAS GROWN OVER WITH MARSH GRASS. AT STATION TWENTY-FOUR THERE IS A VERY THIN WALL OF EARTH WHICH RISES A FEW FEET ABOVE THE BED OF THE DRY GRASS LAKE AND FORMS THE NORTH BANK OF A SMALL LAKE KNOWN AS LITTLE CROW LAKE, AND IS SOMEWHAT ROUND IN SHAPE OF SHORE LINE. THE WATER IS APPROXIMATELY SEVEN FEET DEEP. THIS LAKE EXTENDS TO STATION TWENTY-FIVE. THE WATER LEVEL IN THIS LAKE IS ABOUT ONE FOOT LOWER THAN THE BOTTOM OF GRASS LAKE, WHICH IS THE HIGHEST LAKE IN ELEVATION ON THE PORTAGE.

**** REFN 07107 00321 C 923

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST FROM STATION TWENTY-FIVE TO STATION TWENTY-FIVE AND TWO-TENTHS IS A LEVEL LAND PORTAGE BETWEEN LITTLE CROW LAKE AND BIG CROW LAKE. THIS PORTAGE RISES TO AN ELEVATION NINETY-EIGHT FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE LOW WATER LEVEL IS ABOUT SIX FEET BELOW THE TOP OF THE BANKS IN BIG CROW LAKE AND AT THIS STAGE OF WATER THE DEPTH OF SAME WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FEET. THIS LAKE IS ABOUT ONE MILE ACROSS UPON LINE OF TRAVEL. THE GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE LAKE SHORE IS OBLONG IN SHAPE, AND EXTENDS FROM STATION MILE TWENTY-FIVE AND TWO-TENTHS TO

STATION MILE TWENTY-SIX AND TWO-TENTHS. THEN THERE IS A NARROW LAND PORTAGE SIX HUNDRED FEET WIDE BETWEEN BIG CROW LAKE AND BIG POINT LAKE, WHICH RISES TO AN ELEVATION ONE HUNDRED FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FROM STATION MILE TWENTY-SIX AND ONE-QUARTER ON THE NORTH SHORE OF BIG POINT LAKE, WHICH EXTENDS IN LENGTH TO STATION MILE TWENTY-SEVEN AND THREE QUARTERS ON THE SOUTH SHORE, A DISTANCE OF ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES, THE DEPTH OF WATER IS VARIABLE FROM EIGHT TO TWELVE FEET. FROM STATION MILE TWENTY-SEVEN AND THREE-QUARTERS TO TWENTY-EIGHT, A DISTANCE OF ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE, IS A LAND PORTAGE EXTENDING FROM SOUTH BANK OF BIG POINT LAKE TO THE NORTH SHORE OF LITTLE CREEK LAKE. THIS PORTAGE RISES TO AN ELEVATION OF NINETY-SIX FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THEN PROCEED FROM STATION MILE TWENTY-EIGHT TO TWENTY-NINE AND ONE-HALF, A DISTANCE OF ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES, WHICH IS A DISTANCE DIAGONALLY ACROSS LAKE IN A SOUTHERNLY DIRECTION. THIS LAKE IS CALLED LITTLE CREEK LAKE. THE SURFACE LOW WATER ELEVATION IS EIGHTY-EIGHT FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND THE DEPTH OF WATER IN LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN FEET BELOW LOW WATER LINE. BEGINNING AT THE SOUTH SHORE OF LITTLE CREEK LAKE, WHICH IS STATION MILE TWENTY-NINE AND ONE-HALF, CONTINUE ACROSS A SHORT LEVEL LAND WHICH RISES APPROXIMATELY SEVEN FEET IN ELEVATION ABOVE LOW WATER SURFACE IN LITTLE CREEK LAKE AND EXTENDS SOUTHWARD FOR A DISTANCE OF ONE-TENTH MILE, TO STATION TWENTY-NINE AND SIX-TENTHS; THEN FROM STATION TWENTY-NINE AND SIX-TENTHS TO STATION MILE THIRTY, WHICH IS A DISTANCE OF FOUR-TENTHS MILES AND IS THE WIDTH ACROSS A SMALL ROUND LAKE. THEN CONTINUE FROM STATION THIRTY TO STATION THIRTY AND ONE-TENTHS, A DISTANCE OF ONE-TENTH MILE OF LEVEL LAND PORTAGE, WHICH RISES SEVEN FT ABOVE LOW WATER LEVEL IN THE SMALL LAKE TO THE NORTH OF THE PORTAGE ALSO TO NORTH SHORE OF SMALL LAKE WHICH IS THREE-TENTHS MILE WIDE ON SOUTH SIDE OF ABOVE MENTIONED PORTAGE.

**** REFN 07187 00321 D 923
LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THEN FROM STATION THIRTY AND FOUR-TENTHS TO STATION THIRTY AND SIX-TENTHS, A DISTANCE OF TWO-TENTH MILES, IS A LOW LEVEL LAND PORTAGE WHICH CONNECTS A SMALL LAKE WITH A SMALL CREEK, WHICH IS ABOUT TEN FEET WIDE AT LOW WATER SURFACE AND APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET DEEP AT INTERSECTING POINT OF TRAVEL NEAR HEAD OF THIS CREEK. THE LINE OF TRAVEL FOLLOWS DOWN THIS CREEK TO ITS MOUTH AT STATION THIRTY-FOUR, WHICH IS A DISTANCE OF THREE AND FOUR-TENTH MILES. AT THE MOUTH THIS CREEK IS APPROXIMATELY EIGHTEEN FEET WIDE AND FOUR FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER LINE. THIS CREEK IS LOCALLY CALLED CROOKED CREEK. THE BANKS ARE SLOPING TO AN ANGLE APPROXIMATELY ONE TO ONE. CROOKED CREEK THEN CONTINUES INTO A LAKE ONE AND ONE-FOURTHS MILES WIDE, THE AVERAGE DEPTH OF WHICH IS FOUR TO SIX FEET AT LOW WATER MARK. THE NAME OF THIS LAKE IS SHELL LAKE AND LINE OF TRAVEL IS IN A NORTH AND SOUTH DIRECTION. THE SOUTH BANK STATION OF THIS LAKE IS MILE THIRTY-FIVE AND ONE-QUARTER. THEN CONTINUE FROM STATION THIRTY-FIVE AND ONE-QUARTER TO STATION FORTY, A DISTANCE OF FOUR AND THREE-QUARTER MILES DOWN A CREEK, WHICH IS ABOUT TWENTY-FOUR FEET WIDE AND EIGHT FEET DEEP AT THE SOURCE AND IS THIRTY-SIX FEET WIDE AND APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FEET DEEP AT THE MOUTH AT LOW WATER LINE. THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO A LAKE CALLED GRASS LAKE AND EXTENDS FROM STATION FORTY TO STATION FORTY-ONE AND FOUR-TENTHS, WHICH EQUALS A DISTANCE OF ONE AND FOUR-TENTHS MILES. THIS LAKE IS ABOUT ONE-HALF MILE IN LENGTH; THE DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW MARK IS AVERAGING TEN FEET. BANKS OF THIS LAKE ARE APPROXIMATELY EIGHTEEN FEET ABOVE LOW WATER LINE AND VERY ABRUPT; OF FROZEN HUD FORMATION, COVERED WITH APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET OF MOSS. THE ENTIRE SURFACE OF THIS LAKE IS COVERED WITH A GROWTH OF VEGETATION CONSISTING OF SEAWEED GRASS AND WATER LILIES TO A DEPTH OF TWO FEET, THUS MAKING IT VERY DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE BOATS OR CANOES ACROSS THIS LAKE. THIS GROWTH OF VEGETATION OR COVERING OFTEN DURING VERY WINDY WEATHER BREAKS INTO SECTIONS OR ISLANDS, THUS AT TIMES LEAVING VERY NAVIGABLE CHANNELS; THEN AGAIN CLOSING VERY TIGHTLY, THUS MAKING IT IMPASSABLE UNTIL CHANNELS ARE AGAIN OPENED UP. THEN FROM STATION FORTY-ONE AND FOUR-TENTHS TO STATION FIFTY-SIX, IS A DISTANCE OF FOURTEEN AND SIX-TENTHS MILES FROM THE OUTLET OF GRASS LAKE INTO CROOKED CREEK, WHICH IS TWENTY-ONE FEET WIDE AND SIX FEET DEEP AT OUTLET OF GRASS LAKE AT LOW WATER LINE; AND IS FORTY FEET WIDE AND SIX FEET DEEP AT MOUTH OF CROOKED CREEK, WHICH EMPTIES INTO A LARGE LAKE. THIS CREEK IS LOCALLY CALLED CROOKED CREEK. THIS CREEK CHANNEL IS COVERED WITH UNDERBRUSH OF WILLOWS, ALDERS AND BIRCH WHICH DROOP INTO THE CREEK AND OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF CANOES AND SMALL BOATS WHENEVER SAME SHOULD BE DESIRED TO BE TAKEN THROUGH. THIS CREEK IS VERY WINDING IN ITS GENERAL COURSE AND IS THUS GIVEN ITS NAME.

**** REFN 07187 00321 E 923
LUPR 31 41

KEYN GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST FROM STATION FIFTY-SIX TO STATION SIXTY-THREE, A DISTANCE OF SEVEN MILES, WHICH IS THE DISTANCE ACROSS THE LARGE LAKE ON THE GENERAL LINE OF TRAVEL, IS ALSO IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION. THE LENGTH OF THIS LAKE FROM THE LONGEST DISTANCE ACROSS IS ABOUT TEN MILES, WHILE THE WIDTH IS ABOUT FIVE MILES. THE DEPTH OF WATER IN THIS LAKE IS TWENTY FEET FROM LOW WATER LINE. THE SHORES OF THIS LAKE ARE VERY LOW WITH SWAMP GRASS AND WILLOW BRUSH GROWTHS. ALSO THIS LAKE, THE LONG WAY, EXTENDS FROM A NORTHEAST TOWARDS A SOUTHWEST COURSE, AND WHEN TRAVELERS CROSS IN BOATS, THEY REMAIN NEAR THE EAST SHORE, WHICH IS MOST PROTECTED FROM PREVAILING WINDS OR RAIN STORMS. THEN CONTINUE FROM STATION MILE SIXTY-THREE TO SIXTY-NINE, A DISTANCE OF SIX MILES. FROM STATION SIXTY-THREE, WHERE THE OUTLET OF THE LARGE LAKE FLOWS INTO A VERY CROOKED CREEK CALLED JOHNSON CREEK, WHICH IS FORTY FEET WIDE AND SIX FEET DEEP, THE LINE OF TRAVEL PASSES DOWN THIS CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF SIX MILES, WHICH IS AT STATION SIXTY-NINE, AT WHICH POINT ON JOHNSON CREEK THE TRAVEL PASSES OVER A PORTAGE. JOHNSON CREEK AT THIS STATION IS ABOUT SIXTY-SIX FEET WIDE AND SEVEN FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER LINE. AFTER DEPARTING FROM JOHNSON CREEK AT THIS POINT, WHICH IS STATION MILE SIXTY-NINE, A PORTAGE IS CROSSED WHICH IS SEVEN-TENTHS OF A MILE WIDE. THIS LAND PORTAGE RISES TO A DISTANCE OF THIRTY FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF LOW WATER LINE IN JOHNSON CREEK. THEN A SLOUGH IS CROSSED ONE-TENTHS MILE WIDE; THIS SLOUGH AT LOW WATER LINE IS EIGHT FEET DEEP AND HAS A SURFACE LEVEL IN ELEVATION OF TWENTY-SIX FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF LOW WATER LINE IN JOHNSON CREEK. THE WIDTH OF THIS SLOUGH IS SHOWN FROM STATIONS SIXTY-NINE AND SEVEN-TENTHS TO STATION SIXTY-NINE AND EIGHT-TENTHS. THEN CONTINUE FROM STATION SIXTY-NINE AND EIGHT-TENTHS TO STATION SEVENTY, A DISTANCE OF TWO-TENTHS MILES, WHICH FORMS A LOW LAND PORTAGE BETWEEN THE SLOUGH ABOVE DESCRIBED AND MUD CREEK WHICH IS INTERSECTED AT THIS POINT BY THE LINE OF TRAVEL. THE ELEVATION OF THIS PORTAGE IS FOUR FEET ABOVE LOW WATER LINE OF THE SLOUGH PREVIOUSLY CROSSED, AND IS THIRTY FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF LOW WATER LINE IN MUD CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DIRECT. THEN PROCEED FROM MUD CREEK INTERSECTION AT STATION MILE SEVENTY TO STATION MILE SEVENTY-SIX, A DISTANCE OF SIX MILES FROM THIS POINT OF INTERSECTION TO THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK, WHICH FLOWS INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. AT THE POINT OF INTERSECTION MUD CREEK IS TWENTY-FOUR FEET WIDE AND SIX FEET DEEP. THE WIDTH AT THE MOUTH IS TWENTY-SIX FEET, AND IT IS EIGHT FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER LINE.

**** REFN 07187 00321 F 923

LUPR 31 41

KEYN GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THIS LOW WATER LINE IS DETERMINED BY THE LOW WATER LINE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. MUD CREEK FLOWS INTO A LARGE HORSESHOE SHAPED SLOUGH WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED FEET WIDE AND EIGHT FEET DEEP FROM LINE OF LOW WATER. THIS SLOUGH OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER INTO WHICH MUD CREEK FLOWS, IN TURN FLOWS A DISTANCE OF THREE MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK. THIS SLOUGH EMPTIES INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. "RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE OF THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVERS" = BEGINNING AT THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK, SHOWN AS STATION MILE SEVENTY-SIX OF THE PIAMUTE PORTAGE OF THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, THIS STATION MILE EQUALS THE STARTING POINT OR ZERO OF STATION MILES ON THE RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE OF THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. FROM THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE TATLAWEKSUK SLOUGH ON THE YUKON THIS PORTAGE TERMINATES TRAVELING ACROSS FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. THE DIRECTION TRAVELED IN CROSSING THE RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO THE YUKON RIVER GIVEN IN ONE GENERAL DIRECTION IS NORTHWEST BY WEST. HOWEVER, THE CREEKS AND LAKES AS FOLLOWED MAKE A VERY CROOKED OR MEANDERING COURSE. THE DISTANCE IN A DIRECT LINE FROM THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE MOUTH OF TATLAWEKSUK SLOUGH ON THE YUKON RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY THIRTY MILES, WHILE THE MEANDERING DISTANCE THROUGH CREEKS, LAKES, AND SLOUGHS AS THE PRESENT LINE OF TRAVEL FOLLOWS, IS AN APPROXIMATE DISTANCE OF NINETY-FIVE MILES. BEGINNING THE DESCRIPTIVE COURSE FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO THE YUKON RIVER ACROSS THE RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE - START AT STATION MILE ZERO, AT THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM SLOUGH. THE RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE LINE OF TRAVEL FOLLOWS UP MUD CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF SIX MILES, THEN OVER LAND PORTAGE TO JOHNSON CREEK AT SAME POINT WHERE PIAMUTE PORTAGE LINE OF TRAVEL TURNS OUT FROM JOHNSON CREEK, WHICH IS STATION MI 69, AND IS STATION MI 7 ON THE RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE; THEN FROM THIS STATION, ON JOHNSON CREEK CAREFULLY NOTE THAT ALL TRAVEL FOR BOTH PORTAGES TRAVELS THE SAME ROUTE TO THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK; AND FROM THE ABOVE GIVEN STATION ON JOHNSON CREEK, ALL PIAMUTE PORTAGE TRAVEL PROCEEDS UPSTREAM IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION FOR THE YUKON RIVER FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, WHILE ALL OF THE TRAVEL

ACROSS THE RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON RIVER TRAVELS DOWN JOHNSON CREEK AND IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION. JOHNSON CREEK BY SECTIONS SEPARATELY SERVES BOTH RUSSIAN MISSION AND PIANUTE PORTAGES. BEGIN AT STATION MILE SEVEN WHICH IS THE INTERSECTION OF LINE OF TRAVEL WITH JOHNSON CREEK. JOHNSON CREEK IS ABOUT SIXTY-SIX FEET WIDE AND SEVEN FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER LINE AT THIS POINT OF INTERSECTION ON THE CREEK. THE BANKS OF JOHNSON CREEK ARE VARIED FROM VERY ABRUPT HUD-FROZEN TO SLOPING GRASS, MOSS AND BRUSH COVERED; THERE ARE ALSO HEAVY GROWTHS OF WILLOWS, ALDERS AND BIRCH AT VARIOUS STATIONS ALONG THE CREEK. THIS DESCRIPTION IS CHARACTERISTIC OF ALL CREEKS, LAKES AND SLOUGHS IN THIS AREA BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS.

**** REFN 07187 00321 G 923

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST FROM STATION SEVEN PROCEED DOWN JOHNSON CREEK TO STATION MILE TWENTY-TWO, WHICH IS A DISTANCE OF FIFTEEN MILES. AT THIS STATION JOHNSON CREEK IS FORTY-FOUR FEET WIDE AND TEN FEET DEEP. AT STATION TWENTY-TWO, A CREEK CALLED CROOKED CREEK INTERSECTS, AND ALSO FLOWS INTO JOHNSON CREEK. AT THE MOUTH CROOKED CREEK IS EIGHTEEN FEET WIDE AND TEN FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER LINE. THEN THE LINE OF TRAVEL PROCEEDS UP CROOKED CREEK FROM THE MOUTH OF STATION TWENTY-TWO, FOR A DISTANCE OF TWENTY MILES TO MILE STATION FORTY-TWO. AT THIS STATION THE CREEK IS TWELVE FEET WIDE AND THE DEPTH OF WATER IS SIX FEET AT LOW WATER LINE. THIS CROOKED CREEK IS OF THE SAME DESCRIPTION AS JOHNSON CREEK, EXCEPT THE WIDTH OF STREAM, ALSO THE FLOW OF WATER IS MUCH MORE SLUGGISH, THE BANKS SOMEWHAT HIGHER. THE CREEK IS VERY CROOKED. DUE TO THIS FACT LOCALLY THIS CREEK WAS ALSO GIVEN THE NAME OF CROOKED CREEK. THEN PROCEEDING FROM STATION MILE FORTY-TWO, THE ROUTE TURNS OUT FROM CROOKED CREEK AND FOLLOWS UP A SMALL STREAM AVERAGING EIGHT FEET WIDE AND SIX FEET DEEP, AND EXTENDS TO STATION FIFTY-TWO WHICH EQUALS A DISTANCE OF TEN MILES. THE CREEK THIS DISTANCE OPENS OUT INTO MANY SMALL LAKES. ALSO THIS CREEK VALLEY CONTAINS MANY SMALL GRASS SWAMPS AND MARSHES. MUCH BRUSH, SUCH AS WILLOWS AND ALDERS HAVE GROWN UP AND ALONG THIS CREEK; ALSO IN MANY PLACES THE DROOPING BRUSH BLOCKS THE STREAM, THUS RETARDING THE TRAVEL ACROSS THIS PORTAGE, NOT ONLY ALONG THIS PARTICULAR CREEK, BUT ALSO ALONG ALL OTHER CREEKS OF BOTH PORTAGE ROUTES AS HERETOFORE MENTIONED. ALSO MANY SECTIONS OF THIS CREEK AND OF MANY SMALL LAKES UPON THIS CREEK ARE COVERED ENTIRELY WITH A LAYER OF GRASS AND SEAMEED APPROXIMATELY TWO FEET DEEP. THEN CONTINUE FROM STATION FIFTY-TWO TO STATION MILE FIFTY-FIVE, A DISTANCE OF THREE MILES ACROSS A LAKE, KNOWN TO THE TRAVELERS OF THIS PORTAGE AS THREE MILE LAKE. THIS LAKE IS OBLONG IN OUTLINE OF SHORE, ALSO THE BANKS ARE ABOUT TWENTY FEET HIGH ABOVE LOW WATER LINE AND DEPTH OF WATER BELOW LOW WATER LINE IS APPROXIMATELY TEN FEET. THEN PROCEED FROM STATION MILE FIFTY-FIVE, WHICH IS WEST SHORE OF THREE MILE AND THE BEGINNING OF A TWO MILE PORTAGE CANAL, AND EXTENDING TO STATION FIFTY-SEVEN. THIS CANAL BETWEEN THE TWO LAKES, IS TWO MILES LONG, TWENTY FEET WIDE AND TEN FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER LINE, AND THE BANKS OF THIS CREEK OR CANAL ARE VERY ABRUPT AND EXTEND TO AN ELEVATION OF APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FEET ABOVE LOW WATER LINE. THEN STARTING FROM STATION MILE FIFTY-SEVEN PROCEED FROM END OF CANAL CREEK WESTWARD ACROSS FOUR MILE LAKE. THIS LAKE IS KNOWN BY LOCAL NAME ONLY TO TRAVELERS. CONTINUE TO STATION SIXTY-ONE WHICH IS WEST SHORE OF FOUR MILE LAKE.

**** REFN 07187 00321 H 923

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KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THIS LAKE IS SOMEWHAT ROUND IN SHORE LINE, THE SHORE OF WHICH MOSTLY IS VERY LOW AND GRASS COVERED. DEPTH OF WATER BELOW LOW WATER LINE IS APPROXIMATELY NINE FEET, AND HEIGHT OF BANKS WITH SLOPING INCLINES RISING AT RATE OF THREE FEET TO THE HUNDRED, TERMINATE AT AN ELEVATION OF EIGHTEEN FEET ABOVE LOW WATER LINE. FROM MILE STATION 61 TO STATION 62, IS A DISTANCE OF 1 MI ACROSS A LOW GRASS SWAMP, WHICH IS SUBMERGED DURING STAGES OF HIGH WATER, THOUGH AT LOW STAGES OR WATER LINE THE WATER LEVEL IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FT BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE SOD ON THIS SWAMP. THERE HAS BEEN A DITCH FROM FOUR TO SIX FEET WIDE AND AVERAGING ONE FOOT IN DEPTH CUT IN THE SOD ACROSS THIS SWAMP PORTAGE. THIS WORK WAS DONE BY THE OLD TIMERS OF THE EARLY DAYS WHO WERE FREIGHTING OUTFITS FOR PROSPECTING FROM THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. THIS OLD TIME DITCH OR CANAL EVEN THOUGH OF ITS SMALLNESS BECAME GROWN UP WITH GRASS AND DURING LOW STAGES OF WATER IT MAKES IT VERY DIFFICULT

TO TRANSPORT SMALL BOATS WHEN LOADED WITH FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED POUNDS, SUCH AS THE PRESENT MAIL CARRIERS ENCOUNTER. THEN PROCEED FROM MILE STATION SIXTY-TWO TO STATION SIXTY-FOUR ACROSS A LAKE TWO MILES WIDE, THE SHORE OF WHICH IS NEARLY A PERFECT CIRCLE. THE DEPTH OF WATER IN THIS LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY TEN FEET BELOW LOW WATER LINE. THE BANKS OF THIS LAKE RISE AT A VERY LOW ANGLE TO AN ELEVATION OF APPROXIMATELY TEN FEET ABOVE LOW WATER LINE. THIS LAKE IS KNOWN LOCALLY AS TWO MILE LAKE, OTHERWISE UNKNOWN BY NAME. THEN CONTINUE FROM MILE SIXTY-FOUR STATION TO MILE SIXTY-FOUR AND ONE-TENTH, A DISTANCE OF ONE-TENTH MILES, WHICH IS A WATER PORTAGE FOUR TO TEN FEET DEEP WITH ISLAND GROWTHS OF GRASS AND WEEDS WHICH CAN BE SPREAD APART TO PERMIT OF SMALL BOATS PASSING ON THE WATER SURFACE FROM ONE LAKE TO ANOTHER. FROM MILE STATION SIXTY-FOUR AND ONE-TENTH TO MILE STATION SIXTY-FIVE IS A SMALL ROUND LAKE NINE-TENTHS MILE WIDE, AND THE DEPTH OF WATER BELOW LOW WATER LINE IS APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN FEET. THE BANKS OF THIS LAKE RISE GRADUALLY TO AN ELEVATION OF APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FEET ABOVE LOW WATER LINE. CONTINUING FROM STATION SIXTY-FIVE TO MILE STATION SIXTY-SIX, A DISTANCE OF ONE MILE, IS A HIGH LAND PORTAGE BETWEEN ONE MILE LAKE AND TATLAWEKSUK SLOUGH. THIS PORTAGE FORMS THE DIVIDING LINE OR RATHER WATER SHED BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. THIS PORTAGE RISES TO AN ELEVATION OF APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FEET ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THIS PORTAGE IS ROLLING IN SURFACE OF CROSS SECTION ON THE KUSKOKWIM SLOPE AND IS PLACED IN TWO BENCHES ON THE YUKON SLOPE.

**** REFN 07187 00321 I 923

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THIS PORTAGE IS FROM AN OUTWARD OBSERVATION DETERMINED BY MATERIALS SHOWN TO BE A LARGE GLACIAL MORAIN PRINCIPALLY COMPOSED OF MUCH SAND, GRAVEL AND BOULDERS OF VARIOUS ROCK AND SEDIMENTARY FORMATIONS. THIS MORAIN IN GENERAL TREND IS FROM SOUTHWEST TOWARD NORTHEAST. ALSO THE MORAIN SHOWS TO BE LOWER FROM WHERE THE PORTAGE TRAIL CROSSES TOWARDS THE NORTHEAST; IT ALSO RISES AS YOU FOLLOW ALONG THE TOP OF THE MORAIN FROM THE TRAIL TOWARDS THE SOUTHWEST. OVER THE ENTIRE AREA FROM THIS PORTAGE TOWARDS THE YUKON WHEREVER RIDGES OR ISLANDS RISE ABOVE THE LOW WATER LEVEL, THE GROUND SURFACE IS DENSELY COVERED WITH BIRCH, COTTONWOOD AND SPRUCE TIMBER, WHICH IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ENTIRE VALLEY OF THE YUKON AND TRIBUTARIES. THEN FROM STATION MILE SIXTY-SIX TO STATION MILE NINETY-FIVE, WHICH GIVES A TOTAL DISTANCE OF TWENTY-NINE MILES BETWEEN THE ABOVE STATIONS, THE ROUTE FOLLOWS DOWN TATLAWEKSUK SLOUGH. THIS SLOUGH IS VERY WINDING IN ITS COURSE, AND THE WIDTH IS THIRTY-TWO FEET FROM BANK TO BANK AT LOW WATER LINE AND THE WATER IS EIGHT FEET DEEP BELOW LOW WATER LINE. THE WIDTH OF WATER SURFACE OF THIS SLOUGH AT THE MOUTH IS FIVE HUNDRED FEET AND TWELVE FEET DEEP AT STATION MILE NINETY-FIVE, WHICH IS THE MOUTH OF THE SLOUGH; ALSO WHERE IT EMPTIES INTO THE YUKON RIVER SEVEN MILES BELOW RUSSIAN MISSION. THIS WATER MEASUREMENT IS TAKEN AT LOW WATER LINE. THE BANKS RANGE IN HEIGHT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY FEET; SOME ARE VERTICAL CUT FROZEN MUCK, ALSO SOME ARE SLOPING. THE FLOW OF WATER IN THIS SLOUGH IS VERY SLUGGISH, AND USUALLY VERY MUDDY, WHICH COMPARE WITH THE WATERS OF THE YUKON WHICH ALSO FLOW THROUGH THIS SLOUGH DURING HIGH STAGES OF WATER ON MAIN RIVER CHANNEL. THIS CONCLUDES A SOMEWHAT DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PIAMUTE-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM AND RUSSIAN MISSION-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVERS PORTAGES, WHICH HAVE BEEN GIVEN FROM A CROSS SECTION AND PROFILE BOOK OF NOTES WHICH WAS MADE BY INSPECTION, WHILE SOME OF THE MEASUREMENTS SUCH AS DEPTHS OF WATER IN RIVERS, CREEKS AND SLOUGHS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY MEASUREMENT; ALSO WIDTHS OF STREAMS AT VARIOUS STATIONS. ALL OTHER WORK HAS BEEN GIVEN FROM GENERAL OBSERVATION AND ARE SHOWN IN APPROXIMATION ONLY, FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSE OF DETERMINING THE QUANTITIES IN VOLUME OF THE PORTAGES REGARDING CLEARING OR EXCAVATING FOR WATERWAYS AS TO TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT WATERWAYS; ALSO FOR TRAKS OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, SHOULD SUCH BE CONSIDERED ADVISABLE. THE ABOVE WORK HAS BEEN DESCRIBED BY MILE STATIONS AS A GIVEN POINT FROM WHICH TO EACH SLOUGH, CREEK, RIVER, LAKE OR LAND PORTAGE MAY BE DESCRIBED AND GIVEN IN DETAIL EACH PARTICULAR SECTION WHATEVER SAME MAY BE. THE SECTION OF SOUTHWESTERN PART OF ALASKA, THROUGH WHICH THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS FLOW IS A BROAD LOW LAND WITH MANY SLOUGHS ADJACENT TO THE MAIN RIVERS. THEN THE LAND RISES TO A VERY LOW ELEVATION ABOVE AND BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS FORMING A LOW RIDGE SOME EIGHT TO TEN MILES FROM THE SOUTH BANKS OF THE YUKON, THUS LEAVING THE GREATER AREA BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS WITH A WATER SHED INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. THE HIGHER PORTION OF THIS AREA BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS IS COVERED WITH MANY LAKES, CREEKS AND SLOUGHS.

**** REFN 07187 00321 J 923

LUPR 31 41

KEYW GENERAL, ROUTE, PHYSICAL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAKE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THE GROUND AREA IS COVERED WITH DEEP GROWTHS OF MOSS AND SWAMP GRASS. THE CREEKS, LAKES AND SLOUGHS ALONG THEIR BANKS AND SHORE LINES ARE DENSELY COVERED WITH GROWTHS OF GRASS SWAMPS, ALSO VARIOUS GROWTHS OF UNDERBRUSH. THE GENERAL FORMATION OF EARTH COMPOSING THIS PORTAGE OF LAND FROM THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM IS SEDIMENTARY, DEPOSITED BY GLACIAL ACTION, ALSO FROM RIVER OVERFLOWS AND TIDE ACTION FROM THE BERING SEA IN THE EARLIER EARTH PERIODS, DURING SUCH TIMES AS THE GLACIERS WERE RECEDING. THIS DEPOSIT NOW SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED IN GENERAL AS FROZEN MUCK COVERED WITH TUNDRA OR MOSS WHICH INSULATES THE FROZEN EARTH FROM ALL OUTER HEAT WHICH IN TIME SHOULD HAVE THAWED THIS AREA OF LOW LANDS. THESE LAKES AND SLOUGHS ARE SUPPLIED ONLY WITH LOCAL RAINFALL AS THE AREA DRAINED BY THEM IS NOT OF ANY EXTENT. THEREFORE ONLY SURFACE WATER, WINTER SNOWFALL AND A VERY SMALL AMOUNT OF SEEPAGE WATER WHICH DRAINS FROM THE EDGES OF THESE LAKES AND SLOUGHS COMPOSE THE FLOW OF WATER EXCEPTING THE LOWER AND LARGER SLOUGHS WHICH ARE ADJACENT TO THE MAIN RIVERS AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SEASONAL ICE FLOW AND HIGH WATER DUE TO RAINFALL WHICH GREATLY, SOME SEASONS, EXCEEDS OTHERS IN YEARLY PRECIPITATION. TO THE NORTH OF THE YUKON AND TO THE EAST OF THE KUSKOKWIM RISE MANY LOW WEATHER WORN AND ROUNDED HILLS, WITH SOME PEAKS RISING TO QUITE HIGH ELEVATIONS. THE LOW LAND AREA BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS WOULD AVERAGE IN WIDTH APPROXIMATELY FORTY-FIVE MILES AND EXTENDS IN LAND A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS FOR A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED MILES TO WHERE LOW MOUNTAINS BEGIN TO RISE BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. AT APPROXIMATELY THIS POINT OF INTERSECTION OF LOW LAND AND HILLS IS WHERE THE TWO PORTAGES ARE LOCATED, WHICH AFFORD A VERY LOW PASS FROM TWO DISTINCT POINTS UPON THE YUKON, NAMELY PIAMUTE VILLAGE AND RUSSIAN MISSION, AND ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BOTH PORTAGES TERMINATE IN A SMALL SLOUGH CREEK CALLED HUD CREEK."

4444 REFN 07107 00400 955958

LUPR 30 41

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT

ABST DOCUMENT IS "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEP 1955 AND JULY 1958". ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX 64-D. JOSEPH T. GAY, JR. AND EUGENE WAGNER DID A REPORT, CONTAINED WITHIN DOCUMENT, "RECONNAISSANCE OF LOWER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, JULY 7-19, 1958". THAT PORTION OF THEIR REPORT "CHEVAK JULY 15, 1958" CONTAINED FOLLOWING INFORMATION: "A CHANNEL, APPROXIMATELY 20 FT. WIDE AND 50 FT. LONG, EXCAVATED BY NATIVES SEVERAL YEARS AGO, ESTABLISHED A WATER ROUTE BETWEEN HOOPER BAY AND CHEVAK." (P1) CARGO IS MOVED FROM HOOPER BAY TO CHEVAK BY "THE SHEPPARD BOAT AND BARGE. PRACTICALLY ALL CARGO MOVING BETWEEN HOOPER BAY AND CHEVAK IS DONE BY SHEPARD'S EQUIPMENT WHICH MOVES ABOUT 226 TONS PER YEAR..." (P1)

4444 REFN 07107 00504 950

LUPR 32 35

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS DOCUMENT, NUMBERED 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES TANANA RIVER, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CONTAINS THE MINUTES FROM A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE TANANA RIVER THAT WAS HELD IN NENANA, JUNE 9, 1950. THE HEARING DEALT WITH FLOOD CONTROL AND NAVIGATION.

4444 REFN 07107 00600 950

LUPR 51 30

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST FILE FROM U S CORPS OF ENGINEERS MATERIAL, "1514-02 INVESTIGATIONAL PROJECT FILES POWER POTENTIAL 1954-58, 31 DEC 58. THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS WERE INCLUDED IN THE FILE, BUT CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION: "PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL POWER, ALASKA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, REVISED MAY 1956 (ACTUALLY MAY 11, 1957)"; "KILOWATTS FOR NORTHERN ALASKA", MAY 1957; "ALASKA 308", SOUTH WEST ALASKA POTENTIAL POWER PROJECTS, MAINLAND, TENTATIVE REVISION"; "POTENTIAL LOW COST POWER IN ALASKA", 20 JUNE 1957; "KILOWATTS FOR ALASKA", MAY 1956; "AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION", BY J P HENDERSON AND A J WOOD, SUBMITTED OCT 20, 1955; "CONDUCTOR ECONOMICS ON HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS", BY HENDERSON AND WOOD, SUBMITTED OCT 22, 1956; "BACKGROUNDS FOR CRISIS", BY HARRY WARREN, PUBLISHED IN THE MARCH 1956 ISSUE OF "WESTERN MINER AND OIL REVIEW"; "THE KORAN DAM", BY HARRY WARREN, REPRINTED FROM CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL, MARCH 1959. A DOCUMENT ENTITLED "ALASKA 308; INTERIM REPORT NO 7, PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF POWER CAPABILITY 1, YUKON

RIVER AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER" CONTAINS A NUMBER OF TABLES OF PHYSICAL DATA WHICH HAVE BEEN COPIED AND ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD.

- **** REFN 07187 00605 951956
 STOR 1609
 LUPR 52
 KEYW GENERAL
 ABST THIS ABSTRACT OF SURVEY REPORT FILES FROM THE U S ARMY CORP OF ENGINEER, DATING FROM 1951-1956, DEALS MAINLY WITH POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE KODIAK AREA. THE AREA WAS SURVEYED FOR POTENTIAL HYDROELECTIC POWER SIGHTS.
- **** REFN 07188
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 07190 977
 LUPR 21 34
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, TRAPPING, MINING, RIVER
 ABST "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY", BY JOHN MCPHEE 1977 IS IN 3 PARTS: THE FIRST IS A FLOAT DOWN THE SALMON AND KOBUK RIVERS; THE SECOND IS THE SEARCHING FOR A CAPITOL SITE; THE THIRD IS THE STORY OF HOMESTEADERS AND TRAPPERS IN THE UPPER YUKON. IN THE 3RD CHAPTER A TRAPPER DICK COOK HAS ESTABLISHED FOR HIMSELF TRAPLINES "ALONG SEVERAL STREAMS ACROSS THE DIVIDES BETWEEN THEIR HEADWATERS AND ON BOTH BANKS OF THE YUKON-UPWARDS OF A 100 MI IN ALL, IN SEVERAL LOOPS". HE USES SLEDS AND DOGS. (P187) MINING CLAIMS ARE MENTIONED ON HARRISON CREEK, BIRCH CREEK, MAMMOTH CREEK, WOODCHOPPER CREEK, AND COAL CREEK. (P324-7) UP MASTODON CREEK WAS THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE DISTRICT, IN 1893. (P327)
- **** REFN 07192
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 07195 949
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 32
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST "RADIOMETRIC TRAVERSE ALONG THE YUKON RIVER FROM FORT YUKON TO RUBY, ALASKA 1949", BY WHITE, USGS B-1155, PP82-9. THIS GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION USED A 35-FT POLING BOAT WITH A 22 HP MOTOR. "AREAS CONTIGUOUS TO THE YUKON RIVER AND TO TRIBUTARY STREAMS NAVIGABLE BY THE 35-FOOT POLING BOAT WERE EXAMINED FOR RADIO ACTIVITY CONTENT." (P82) IN A TABLE (P84-5), STEVENS CREEK 1.5 MI ABOVE HOUIH, AND THE MELOZITNA RIVER CANYONS ARE MENTIONED SO IT IS PROBABLY THESE 2 CREEKS WERE NAVIGATED AT LEAST THIS FAR.
- **** REFN 07196
 KEYW NONE
 ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION
- **** REFN 07200 886969
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 36
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER
 ABST FOSTER, 1969, "RECON. GEOLOGY OF EAGLE A-1 AND A-2 QUADS". IN THE 10 YRS FOLLOWING DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON FORTYHILE RIVER IN 1886, MOST ALL GOLD-PRODUCING LOCALITIES WERE DISCOVERED. THUS MOST LOWER LEVEL SITES ARE EXHAUSTED AND ONLY HIGH TERRACE PROSPECTING IS DONE TODAY. DIFFICULTIES SUCH AS GETTING WATER HAVE PRECLUDED DEVELOPMENT IN THOSE SITES. IN 1967 A DREDGE WAS WORKING ON CHICKEN CREEK, AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HAD SMALL PLACER OPERATIONS, INCLUDING LOST CHICKEN CREEK, JACK MADE CREEK, CANYON CREEK, AND FORTYHILE PUP (A TRIBUTARY OF BUCKSKIN CREEK). EXCLUDING THE DREDGE ON CHICKEN, ANNUAL VALUE OF GOLD EXTRACTED IS PROBABLY LESS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 4645

THAN \$25,000 AND POSSIBLY LESS THAN \$10,000 IN POOR YEARS. (P28)

- **** REFN 07204 960
LUPR 80
KEYW GENERAL, PHYSICAL
ABST DOCUMENT PREPARED BY U S G S ENTITLED "QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF SURFACE WATERS OF ALASKA, 1960" CONTAINS PHYSICAL INFORMATION GATHERED AT GAGING STATIONS ON NUMEROUS RIVERS THROUGHOUT ALASKA. ALL OF THIS INFORMATION IS ALSO LOCATED IN THE U S G S DATA BANK AND THUS WAS NOT ABSTRACTED.
- **** REFN 07205 959
LUPR 80
KEYW GENERAL, PHYSICAL
ABST DOCUMENT PREPARED BY U S G S ENTITLED "QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF SURFACE WATERS OF ALASKA, 1959" CONTAINS PHYSICAL INFORMATION GATHERED AT GAGING STATIONS ON NUMEROUS RIVERS THROUGHOUT ALASKA. ALL OF THIS INFORMATION IS ALSO LOCATED IN THE U S G S DATA BANK AND THUS WAS NOT ABSTRACTED.
- **** REFN 07206 877
STOR 1601
LUPR 12 33
KEYW GENERAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT
ABST "A GENTLE, WELCOMING WILDERNESS" BY BOYD NORTON, "AUDUBON" LXXIX (SEP. 77), PP38-49, TELLS OF A TRIP UP A CREEK IN THE CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE. DURING SPRING AND SUMMER THE STREAMS IN THIS REGION ARE SWOLLEN WITH SNOWMELT, BUT BY AUG THE FLOW DROPS MARKEDLY AND THE WATER BECOMES CLEARER. STREAMS MEANDER IN INTRICATELY BRAIDED CHANNELS THROUGH CANYONS. (P42) TRAVEL IN THE PROPOSED PARK GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILL BE BY FOOT, CANOE, OR SMALL AIRCRAFT. (P44)
- **** REFN 07208 00001 898
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST DIARY BY GEORGE HAZELETT OF HIS 1898 GOLD PROSPECTING TRIP TO COPPER RIVER REGION. VOL I.
- **** REFN 07208 00002 898
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW GENERAL
ABST VOL II. DIARY OF GEORGE HAZELETT, 1898 PROSPECTING TRIP UP THE COPPER RIVER
- **** REFN 07213 911
STOR 1610
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST STATEMENTS BEFORE U S HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES, 1911, REGARDING THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY IN ALASKA, IN SEEKING TAX EXEMPTION FOR THE RAILWAY COMPANY. THE SHORT BUILDING SEASON AND HIGH CONSTRUCTION COSTS WERE NOTED, MENTIONING THE PRICE OF COAL AT ABOUT \$12 A TON, RECEIVED FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE RAILROAD HAS BEEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1907, WITH THE INTENT TO BUILD TO FAIRBANKS AND POSSIBLY EAGLE. (P3) FROM "THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY IN ALASKA, STATEMENTS OF FRANK H LAW AND JOHN N STEELE, FEB 10, 15, 16 AND 21, 1911."
- **** REFN 07220 914920
LUPR 35
KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO
ABST THE FOSTER COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS CONTAINS THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF STEPHEN FOSTER, HUNTER, TRAPPER, AND GUIDE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 6646

WHO LIVED IN THE LAKE MINCHUMINA-KANTISHNA AREA CIRCA 1914-1920. FOSTER WAS AN EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHER. HIS COLLECTION IS OUTSTANDING BECAUSE OF THE QUALITY OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS, THEIR CAREFUL ARRANGEMENT AND PRESERVATION, AND THE DETAILED NOTATIONS OF PEOPLE AND PLACES WHICH ACCOMPANY EACH PHOTOGRAPH.

**** REFN 07240 958

STOR 1603

LUPR 34

KEYW GENERAL

ABST

A TERRAIN STUDY OF THE YUKON FLATS DISTRICT, ALASKA WAS WRITTEN BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN 1958 AS AN ENGINEERS INTELLIGENCE STUDY. IT'S PURPOSE WAS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON RIVERS, VEGETATION, CLIMATE AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH WOULD INFLUENCE THE USE OF MILITARY UNITS IN THE AREA. IT CONTAINED INFORMATION CONCERNING A NUMBER OF STREAMS AND, APPENDED TO THIS REPORT ARE CHARTS SHOWING DISCHARGE READINGS FOR BIRCH CREEK, BEAVER CREEK, CROOKED CREEK AND PREACHER CREEK. ALSO INCLUDED IS A TABLE WHICH GIVES DRAINAGE AREA, LENGTH, MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM DISCHARGE AND TURBIDITY ESTIMATES FOR THE 14 RIVERS NOTED IN THE AREA.

**** REFN 0749

KEYW NONE

ABST NO PERTINENT INFORMATION

**** ABST 92 MILES. AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 6 1/2 FEET PER MILE. (P2) THERE IS ONE INACTIVE LODE CLAIM IN THE NORTH FORK HUSLIA DRAINAGE. IT BELONGS TO S HUNTINGTON AND WAS FILED IN 1953. (P5)

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