rebuilt town itself, would be the 100 acre natural environment zoological park, as recommended by the Alaska Zoological Society, an organization that has won wide respect, and that numbers among its members men well trained in wildlife care, and in park planning and management.

Suggested also for the Knik area is a fish rearing facility, taking advantage of local streams or lakes, and including a proven system for rainbow trout rearing in Alaska. This facility would be operated by an acknowledged master of the science, William Hernandez, father of the very successful U. S. Army, Alaska fish rearing program.

Suggested too, are concessions dealing in Alaskan ${\tt curios}$, antiques, and objects 'd art.

Yet another facility named as feasible for Knik is a weekly newspaper, following the format of the original Cook Inlet English-language newspaper -- the famous Knik News.

THE DEVELOPERS

Joe and Vi Redington, well known sled dog breeders, trainers, founding figures in the great Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, originators of the fund-raising Flathorn Lake square foot of land sale project, owners of land in Knik, recent purchasers of Knik's oldest building a bar operated first in 1906.

Robert and Dolly Fleming, popular radio announcer (he), sports commentators (they), initiators of the Iditarod Trail Centennial Magazine project, long-time friends of sleddog mushing sport, promoters of the Iditarod Race since its inception.

James Irany, former Economic Development Coordinator, Western Alaska, now full time Community College teacher, holder of a master's degree in sociology.

<u>Dick Zinsman</u>, curator, the Arctic Health Research Center "zoo" at Anchorage, early and constant backer of Alaska Zoological Society, Alaskan home builder (a sideline).

Earl Barnard, local consulting engineer, leading member of Alaska Zoological Society.

Jane Pender, fermer publisher, editor, Interior Alaskan weldy navopapers, emprently indeedising make up and by our specialist for Anchering Daily Times.

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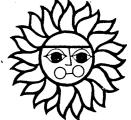
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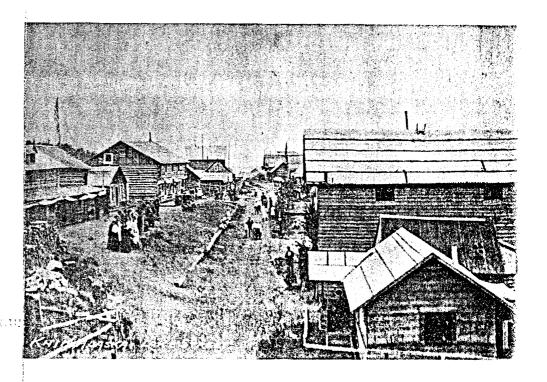
-Ellis and Patricia Trytor publishers, the reprinted Kak Nave 1908 prospectors Map of Central Alsoka, staff writer (he) on the Anchorage Times, publicity and to the Iditared Part Committee.

aids to the Iditared Frail Committee.	
Vondolse and Dorothy Page. <u>ce-founder of the</u> , attorney-at-law	She served as Iditarod race
and Knik museum, banker	
, accountant	
, architect	
, spokesman, Cook	Inlet Native Association

P.C. Box 202 We willed alache

SUNNY





ALASKA'S NEW BONANZA

PAST

Juneau has the Treadwell, Dawson the Red Dog, Fairbanks t-h-e -A 67 project. Outside, Knott's Berry Farm attracts thousands daily, Disney's Disneyland Frontier Town draws millions, and Gunsmoke moves into its 12th (a record) straight TV year. The West, the Gold Rush, the past...tags for a discomfiting itch for Adventure, an itch our age must satisfy vicariously, by reliving those hardy days we believe our grandfathers knew. All that is needed is atmosphere, imagination, and the backdrop. The first, of course, is readily found, in any weathered cabin on any Alaskan hillside, in any silent valley where the gold muckers left their rusty monuments.

Anchorage, as you know, has its own very special atmosphere site. It even claims, with justice, to be the first American community in the Knik Arm - Turnagain Arm region, and boasts, again with truth, to have given Anchorage its name, as well as many of its leading citizens.

As early as 1835 the Russian cross cast its heavy shadow there, across Knik Arm, at the end of the channel that edges the north shore. Successful, to a certain point, in bringing the Greek Orthodox God to the Kinik Indians, the mission survived until the turn of the century, when it was moved to the narrows of Knik Arm, at what we know as Eklutna. By then, the Alaska Commercial Company had established a trading post there, under the management of George Palmer, who would be given a bit of destiny later, when the Government Colonists named their town for him in the Matanuska Valley. In 1898 a young man from Connecticut, Orvel G. Herning, came into the country at the head of a mining development company. His destiny would intertwine with Palmer's, as he would return from the first placer operation in the Willow Creek District, settle in the growing community, and establish a trading post of his own.

Two more men who would make Alaskan history, the Bartholf brothers, came in 1907, and staked, in rapid succession, the rich hard rock mines on Craigie Creek -- the Gold Bullion, the Lucky Shot, the War Baby. Their success sparked a stampede of respectable proportions, and the little trading center down Knik Arm became a boom town. To further enhance the town's position, sourdoughs working above the Kuskokwim found pay dirt at Iditarod, and Flat, and the Alaska Road Commission built a broadened sled dog trail called the Iditarod. This route, officially beginning in Seward, saw millions in raw gold hauled to the town by sled dog, for loading aboard lighters which ran it to Knik Anchorage, where, at the mouth of a muddy stream called Ship Creek, ocean going vessels took it out of Alaska.

The town was called Knik -- Sunny Knik, the California of Alaska. In 1915 it held 500 whites, a school, a movie house, a U. S. marshal, doctors, dentists, two church groups, a social club, several hotels, a bar, a pool room, four general stores, a hardware store, and freighting firms working on the Arm and roads to the mines.

The rest of the story you already know. The Alaska Railroad came, missed Knik. Knik's people moved away. All but a handful of buildings were taken down, some of them in recent years, for firewood, for other construction needs. All Knik has now is its hills, its beach, perhaps a half dozen usable buildings, and the Iditarod Trail. Only this, the greatest future of any all but forgotten town in Alaska.

For Time has made Knik important once more. Time, and the classic of classics, the Iditarod Sled Dog Race. In this, its first year, the race purse was the largest ever offered for the sport -- \$25,000. Next year it is to be double that figure. And Knik, 60 miles by highway and good graded road, five minutes by air, a pleasant 45 minutes by boat, from the biggest city in Alaska, is to come alive again.

PROSPECTUS

The enormous potential of a restored Knik, as a historic landmark, around tourist attraction, as a cultural and sport center that could because Anchorage's most attractive features, is at this moment a matter of jur potential

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FACTS

The new Knik Arm crossing, hailed by international designers as beautiful in the land, offers swift and safe transportation to within minute The site itself is accessible via a new, well graded road from Wasilla. Al sible to the Knik restoration project is a servicable airstrip, developed in Goose Bay, and, according to the U.S. Army, its original owners, now tu to the state, but maintained by the Army as an emergency strip.

Since Knik was served by boat, from the mouth of Ship Creek, a fur in development would appear to be a vessel which could carry visitors an up the same route, from Ship Creek to Knik. This trip, unavailable to Anchy izens of ordinary means, would certainly become an attraction in its own; making Knik its destination, would greatly enhance the atmosphere and charthe new Alaskan Bonanza. A vessel capable of such duty is apparently alreadable, in the Gypsy Queen, formerly of Prince William Sound. A second pos in this area is the Skimmer, which will open service from Anchorage this sumer.

There are, of course, many other facilities suitable for development in Knik, as part of the whole restoration concept. What could happen at Knik is a ve-table Disneyland of the North. What can happen is that Alaska, Anchorage, ar 'the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, in whose domain Knik lies, can have a hand in conting what visitors from Outside will carry home in memories which will spread the story of Alaska from Seattle to Miami, and beyond.

Exuant in Knik are perhaps four immediately repairable buildings, reining from the heyday of the town. One, the pool hall, was the object of 3,000 m hours of restoration labor by the Adult Conservation Camp, near Sutton. Used : n information and concession center during the Iditarod Race, the two story buing is still being completed, and is planned as a museum. Material for stocking the ished building is most certainly available, in Wasilla attics, Palmer closets, Ar orage storerooms. Another building, the oldest in Knik, is a bar-saloon built in 190 which has recently been purchased by the Redingtons, leading figures in the projeo restore Knik.

As founding fathers in the restoration project, the Redingtons. d the Iditarod Trail Committee, which this year created Alaska's biggest sport si the Iditarod Trail Centennial Race, and next year will offer double the purse or the sled dog classic, have proposed that the overall management of the restoration be under their guidance.

As outlined in the pre-foundation meeting held at the Robert Fleming home Friday last, the facilities which would be established in Knik, as of that date, irelude: Museum, General Store, Hardware Store, "Roadhouse" style restaurant, Horse Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Saloon (Period), Social Hall (Dances, Silent Films, Yelodramas), Photography Studio, (old Camera & Glass plates available).

Of major importance in the plan is the Knik Dog Ranch, which would be year around feature capable of drawing visitors from everywhere, who could the essee dogs in training, ride in and drive sleds, and learn firsthand about Alaska's ow contribution to the world of sports.

Another major attraction, in some ways the major attraction bes