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GUIDELINES ON USE OF BLM HISTORICAL NOTES ON ALASKA WATER BODIES

I. Introduction

In September 1977, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) awarded a major contract to the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center of the University of Alaska, to research historical information and physical characteristics data about nontidal water bodies in Alaska, to analyze the information in written reports, and to provide the information to BLM in a computer-retrievable format. In 1979, with the expenditure of contract funds, the contractor provided BLM with the required products, including microfiche of archival documents, maps and photographs, and miscellaneous materials collected during the life of the research project.

In general, the research project was conducted in accordance with standard research practices. BLM provided the contractor with a comprehensive bibliography of published and unpublished documents and indicated the location(s) of each document or collection of documents in Alaska or other States. The contractor relied heavily upon the bibliography in selecting documents to be researched; but also supplemented the bibliography with other citations which were discovered in the course of research to be valuable sources of information.

Information collected by the contractor was recorded on FAMULUS forms, a free-text format originally designed by the U.S. Forest Service for bibliographic use and modified by BLM for use in the research project. The FAMULUS form replaced the research note ordinarily used by historical researchers. One FAMULUS form was used to record important information about each water body in each document. In addition, one FAMULUS form was usually completed for each document, regardless of the fact that the document contained pertinent information or not.

It must be emphasized that the contractor's product is a research tool only. For a variety of reasons, not all documents cited in the bibliography were researched. Consequently, there is little or no information for certain watersheds; while for others, there is a great deal of information pertaining to a certain time period. The contractor's product may be used to obtain reliable information quickly about many water bodies in Alaska; but it should not be relied upon as a definitive source of information.

II. Water Body Historical Notes

All information about particular water bodies is organized alphabetically according to the modern name of the water body. Beginning on page 4142 (microfiche No. 16, Frame 3-9), there is a series of general descriptions of most documents which were researched during the project. An explanation of the codes on the FAMULUS forms follows. A sample FAMULUS form is attached for reference.

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DOCUMENTS  
COLLECTION

Univ. of Alaska Library

A. REFN

The code refers to the Document Reference Number. This base number, a five-digit value assigned by BLM to each document or collection of documents cited in the bibliography, is used for retrieval purposes similar to a library call number. In the course of research, the contractor assigned suffix numbers to the base number for the following types of documents:

1. Unpublished Documents. In some cases, a base number refers to a large collection of unpublished documents, such as a record group or series in the National Archives. Suffix numbers were assigned to each document which was researched to completion; and a bibliographic citation compiled for each document in the abstract of the FAMULUS form.

2. Multi-Volume Documents. Where the base number refers to multi-volume documents, a suffix number was assigned to the particular volume that was researched; and the necessary components of a bibliographic citation included in the abstract of the FAMULUS form.

3. Periodicals. In the case of periodicals or magazines, the base number oftentimes refers to a series of issues in a certain time period. The suffix number refers to a specific article in a magazine. The author, title, volume number, and pages of the article is identified in the abstract of the FAMULUS form.

4. Newspapers. In the case of newspapers, the base number always refers to a series of issues in certain years. BLM made no provision for the assignment of suffix numbers to newspaper articles; although the contractor did on occasion assign suffix numbers to articles. The necessary elements of a footnote citation for a newspaper article are found in the abstract of the FAMULUS form.

5. Maps and Photographs. The base number sometimes refers to a map or a collection of maps and photographs. A suffix number was assigned to a specific map or photograph in the collection if either proved to be a source of pertinent information.

B. Cont.

This code (cont.) was used whenever it was necessary to record voluminous information about a specific water body from one document onto two or more FAMULUS forms. A capital A was used for the first form; a capital B for the second form; and so on.

C. Beginning Date/Ending Date

This code refers to the years in which the information in the abstract applies. Whenever the information could not be dated, the publication date of the document was used.

D. STORET

This code refers to the U.S. Geological Survey's STORET number designating the location of the mouth of a specific stream. Most named and unnamed streams in Alaska have been assigned STORET numbers. Lakes were not assigned STORET numbers; they were assigned major and minor basin numbers, however.

E. WATN

This code refers to the name of the water body. The modern name of the water body is recorded on the first half of the line. The name of the water body appearing in the document is recorded on the second part of the line.

F. MOUT

This code refers to the exact position of a stream mouth or the geographic center of a lake. Latitude-longitude coordinates and an aliquot description is provided.

G. HEAD

This code refers to the location of the head of navigation on a specific water body as found in the document. Latitude-longitude coordinates and an aliquot description is provided.

H. LUPR

This code refers to the region and/or subregion in which the mouth of a stream or the geographic center of a lake is situated. The region-subregion classification developed by the Joint Federal/State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was used. The classification is as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Subregion</u>
1.0 Arctic	1.1 West Arctic
	1.2 Colville
	1.3 East Arctic
2.0 Northwest	2.1 Kotzebue Sound
	2.2 Norton Sound
3.0 Yukon	3.1 Lower Yukon
	3.2 Central Yukon
	3.3 Koyukuk
	3.4 Upper Yukon-North
	3.5 Tanana
	3.6 Upper Yukon-Canada
4.0 Southwest	4.1 Kuskokwim Bay
	4.2 Bristol Bay
	4.3 Aleutian
5.0 Southcentral	5.1 Kodiak-Shelikof
	5.2 Cook Inlet
	5.3 Copper River-Gulf of Alaska
6.0 Southeast	

I. WATERSHED NAME

This code refers to the first named river into which the water body flows.

J. KEYW

This code refers to general terms or keywords which describe the information recorded in the abstract of the FANULUS form.

K. ABST

This code refers to the information researched from a particular document.

III. Bibliography

Compiled jointly by BLM and the State of Alaska Division of Lands, the bibliography is in Document Reference Number (REFN) sequence. The location of each document is generally identified by a location code. The location codes are as follows:

<u>Location Code</u>	<u>Repository</u>
00	Unknown
01	Alaska Historical Library, Juneau
02	University of Alaska, Fairbanks
03	U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage
04	Alaska Resources Library, Anchorage
05	Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, Anchorage
06	University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Archives
07	U.S. Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow
08	U.S. Bureau of Mines, Juneau
09	U.S. National Park Service, Anchorage
10	U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
11	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage
12	U.S. The Alaska Railroad, Anchorage
13	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Biological Sciences, Anchorage
14	U.S. Federal Records Center, Seattle, Washington
15	U.S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

#### IV. Indexes

In order to facilitate use of the data base, ELM prepared two indexes to the historical notes on Alaska water bodies. The indexes are available for public use at the following repositories: Alaska Resources Library, Anchorage; University of Alaska Library, Anchorage; University of Alaska Library, Fairbanks; and Alaska State Library, Juneau.

- A. One index consists of a list of water body names organized by LUPC region or subregion. Whenever two or more LUPC regions/subregions appear in a particular LUPC field, the names of the watershed and water body are cross-referenced in the index according to each region/subregion. Citations with only zeros in the LUPC fields refer to general notes about the document or water bodies.
- B. The other index is organized by Document Reference Number. This index simply identifies the names of the water bodies which appeared in each document researched to completion. In other words, the index indicates what water bodies were researched in each document. Also, the index provides an easy means of determining whether a general note was prepared for a particular document. General notes are indicated by those citations without water body and watershed names.

V. Recomiendad Proceduras

If the full potential of the data base is to be utilized the following procedures are recommended. The procedures apply in the case of a particular water body, but can be applied with little variation in the case of an entire drainage system, subregion, or region.

- A. Determine the region/subregion in which the mouth of the stream is situated.
- B. Search for the water body name in the "modern water body name" column in the index in region/subregion sequence. Most terminal streams will be located in this column. Record the Document Reference Numbers for each stream citation.
- C. Determine the name of the watershed in which the stream in question is located. Search the "watershed name" column in the index and locate the name of the stream in the "modern water body name" column. Record Document Reference Numbers.
- D. Search for the stream name in the "watershed name" column in the index. References to tributaries of the stream in question will be found in the "modern water body name" column.  
  
Record the names of the tributaries and Document Reference Numbers.
- E. Using a map, determine the names of the tributaries to the stream in question. Repeat steps C and D for each tributary.
- F. Compare the list of Document Reference Numbers with the index in reference number sequence, and determine whether a general note was prepared for each Document Reference Number.
- G. Search for the stream and tributary names in the "Historical Notes on Alaska Water Bodies" product. Also, search the general notes (pp. 4142 ff.) by Document Reference Number.
- H. For bibliographic and footnote citations, search the bibliography in reference number sequence.

*Data Format:*

11-1	11-2	11-3	11-4	11-5	11-6	11-7	11-8	11-9	11-10	11-11	11-12	11-13	11-14	11-15	11-16	11-17	11-18	11-19	11-20
REF#																			
STOR	1																		
WATH																			
MOVI	N																		
HEAD	N																		
LUPH																			
MISC	[Empty field]																		
KEYW	[Empty field]																		
KEYW	[Empty field]																		
ABST	[Empty field]																		
ABST	[Empty field]																		
ABST	[Empty field]																		
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<u>Location Code</u>	<u>Name of Repository</u>
00	Unknown
01	Alaska Historical Library
02	University of Alaska, Fairbanks
03	U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage,
04	Alaska Resources Library
05	AEIDC
06	University of Alaska Archives
07	NARL, Barrow
08	U.S. Bureau of Mines, Juneau
09	U.S. National Park Service
10	U.S. National Archives
11	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage
12	The Alaska Railroad
13	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bio. Science
14	U.S. Federal Records Center
15	U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
16	University of Alaska, Anchorage
17	Z.J. Loussac Library
18	Alaska Methodist University
19	Alaska Div. Geological and Geophysical Survey
20	U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage District
21	U.S. Coast Guard, Juneau
22	U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Ketchikan
23	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Anchorage
24	Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Juneau

ACCOMPLISHMENT CREEK  
TO  
DADINA CREEK

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3

66	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	45	ON	UNIT12,	7387	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
55	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	46	ON	UNIT11,	7442	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
67	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	46	ON	UNIT12,	7529	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
75	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	47	ON	UNIT11,	7604	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
78	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	47	ON	UNIT12,	7662	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
84	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	48	ON	UNIT11,	7766	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
103	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	48	ON	UNIT12,	7869	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
87	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	49	ON	UNIT11,	7956	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
95	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	49	ON	UNIT12,	8051	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
87	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	50	ON	UNIT11,	8138	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
96	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	50	ON	UNIT12,	8234	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
93	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	51	ON	UNIT11,	8327	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
58	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	51	ON	UNIT12,	8385	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
63	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	52	ON	UNIT11,	8448	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
73	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	52	ON	UNIT12,	8521	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
75	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	53	ON	UNIT11,	8596	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
83	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	53	ON	UNIT12,	8679	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
83	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	54	ON	UNIT11,	8762	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
111	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	54	ON	UNIT12,	8873	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	55	ON	UNIT11,	8959	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
84	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	55	ON	UNIT12,	9043	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	56	ON	UNIT11,	9129	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	56	ON	UNIT12,	9215	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
89	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	57	ON	UNIT11,	9304	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
69	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	57	ON	UNIT12,	9373	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
65	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	58	ON	UNIT11,	9458	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
99	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	58	ON	UNIT12,	9557	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
100	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	59	ON	UNIT11,	9657	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
85	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	59	ON	UNIT12,	9742	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
73	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	60	ON	UNIT11,	9815	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
114	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	60	ON	UNIT12,	9929	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
91	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	61	ON	UNIT11,	10020	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
81	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	61	ON	UNIT12,	10101	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
80	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	62	ON	UNIT11,	10181	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
87	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	62	ON	UNIT12,	10268	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	63	ON	UNIT11,	10354	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
93	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	63	ON	UNIT12,	10447	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
81	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	64	ON	UNIT11,	10528	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
75	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	64	ON	UNIT12,	10603	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
69	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	65	ON	UNIT11,	10672	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
114	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	65	ON	UNIT12,	10786	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
90	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	66	ON	UNIT11,	10876	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	66	ON	UNIT12,	10962	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
81	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	67	ON	UNIT11,	11043	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
82	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	67	ON	UNIT12,	11125	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
64	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	68	ON	UNIT11,	11189	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
87	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	68	ON	UNIT12,	11276	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
63	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	69	ON	UNIT11,	11339	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
57	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	69	ON	UNIT12,	11396	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
58	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	70	ON	UNIT11,	11454	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
75	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	70	ON	UNIT12,	11529	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
71	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	71	ON	UNIT11,	11600	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	71	ON	UNIT12,	11686	CITATIONS	SO	FAR

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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43	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	72	ON	UNIT11,	11729	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
99	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	72	ON	UNIT12,	11828	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
92	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	73	ON	UNIT11,	11920	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
102	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	73	ON	UNIT12,	12022	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
88	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	74	ON	UNIT11,	12110	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
115	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	74	ON	UNIT12,	12225	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
99	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	75	ON	UNIT11,	12324	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
104	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	75	ON	UNIT12,	12428	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
91	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	76	ON	UNIT11,	12519	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	76	ON	UNIT12,	12605	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
90	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	77	ON	UNIT11,	12695	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
90	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	77	ON	UNIT12,	12785	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
81	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	78	ON	UNIT11,	12866	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
83	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	78	ON	UNIT12,	12949	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
75	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	79	ON	UNIT11,	13024	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
52	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	79	ON	UNIT12,	13076	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
53	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	80	ON	UNIT11,	13129	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
47	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	80	ON	UNIT12,	13176	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
46	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	81	ON	UNIT11,	13222	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
36	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	81	ON	UNIT12,	13258	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
49	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	82	ON	UNIT11,	13307	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
61	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	82	ON	UNIT12,	13368	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
56	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	83	ON	UNIT11,	13424	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
69	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	83	ON	UNIT12,	13493	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
59	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	84	ON	UNIT11,	13552	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
52	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	84	ON	UNIT12,	13604	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
53	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	85	ON	UNIT11,	13657	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
94	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	85	ON	UNIT12,	13751	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
62	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	86	ON	UNIT11,	13813	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
76	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	86	ON	UNIT12,	13889	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
62	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	87	ON	UNIT11,	13951	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
55	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	87	ON	UNIT12,	14006	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
49	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	88	ON	UNIT11,	14055	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
84	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	88	ON	UNIT12,	14139	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
77	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	89	ON	UNIT11,	14216	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
61	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	89	ON	UNIT12,	14277	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
61	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	90	ON	UNIT11,	14338	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
46	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	90	ON	UNIT12,	14384	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
65	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	91	ON	UNIT11,	14449	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
65	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	91	ON	UNIT12,	14514	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
71	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	92	ON	UNIT11,	14585	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
58	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	92	ON	UNIT12,	14643	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
81	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	93	ON	UNIT11,	14724	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
73	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	93	ON	UNIT12,	14797	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
79	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	94	ON	UNIT11,	14876	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
78	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	94	ON	UNIT12,	14954	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
83	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	95	ON	UNIT11,	15037	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
81	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	95	ON	UNIT12,	15118	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
80	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	96	ON	UNIT11,	15198	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
98	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	96	ON	UNIT12,	15296	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
73	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	97	ON	UNIT11,	15369	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
86	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	97	ON	UNIT12,	15455	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
72	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	98	ON	UNIT11,	15527	CITATIONS	SO	FAR

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

5

74	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	98	ON	UNIT12,	15601	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
80	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	99	ON	UNIT11,	15681	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
72	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	99	ON	UNIT12,	15753	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
60	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	100	ON	UNIT11,	15813	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
65	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	100	ON	UNIT12,	15878	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
53	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	101	ON	UNIT11,	15931	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
34	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	101	ON	UNIT12,	15965	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
36	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	102	ON	UNIT11,	16001	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
55	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	102	ON	UNIT12,	16056	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
83	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	103	ON	UNIT11,	16139	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
48	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	103	ON	UNIT12,	16187	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
49	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	104	ON	UNIT11,	16236	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
61	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	104	ON	UNIT12,	16297	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
46	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	105	ON	UNIT11,	16343	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
53	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	105	ON	UNIT12,	16396	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
75	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	106	ON	UNIT11,	16471	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
65	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	106	ON	UNIT12,	16536	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
91	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	107	ON	UNIT11,	16627	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
72	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	107	ON	UNIT12,	16699	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
79	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	108	ON	UNIT11,	16778	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
49	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	108	ON	UNIT12,	16827	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
82	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	109	ON	UNIT11,	16909	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
102	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	109	ON	UNIT12,	17011	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
93	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	110	ON	UNIT11,	17104	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
70	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	110	ON	UNIT12,	17174	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
73	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	111	ON	UNIT11,	17247	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
81	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	111	ON	UNIT12,	17328	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
103	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	112	ON	UNIT11,	17431	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
76	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	112	ON	UNIT12,	17507	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
77	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	113	ON	UNIT11,	17584	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
69	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	113	ON	UNIT12,	17653	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
63	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	114	ON	UNIT11,	17716	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
80	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	114	ON	UNIT12,	17796	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
76	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	115	ON	UNIT11,	17872	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
75	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	115	ON	UNIT12,	17947	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
90	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	116	ON	UNIT11,	18037	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
104	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	116	ON	UNIT12,	18141	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
94	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	117	ON	UNIT11,	18235	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
105	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	117	ON	UNIT12,	18340	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
65	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	118	ON	UNIT11,	18405	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
55	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	118	ON	UNIT12,	18460	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
50	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	119	ON	UNIT11,	18510	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
52	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	119	ON	UNIT12,	18562	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
53	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	120	ON	UNIT11,	18615	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
53	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	120	ON	UNIT12,	18668	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
57	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	121	ON	UNIT11,	18725	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
54	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	121	ON	UNIT12,	18779	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
53	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	122	ON	UNIT11,	18832	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
57	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	122	ON	UNIT12,	18889	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
63	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	123	ON	UNIT11,	18952	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
40	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	123	ON	UNIT12,	18992	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
52	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	124	ON	UNIT11,	19044	CITATIONS	SO	FAR
37	CITATIONS	IN	STRING	124	ON	UNIT12,	19081	CITATIONS	SO	FAR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

6

53 CITATIONS IN STRING125 ON UNIT11, 19134 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 56 CITATIONS IN STRING125 ON UNIT12, 19190 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 64 CITATIONS IN STRING126 ON UNIT11, 19254 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 95 CITATIONS IN STRING126 ON UNIT12, 19349 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 40 CITATIONS IN STRING127 ON UNIT11, 19369 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 56 CITATIONS IN STRING127 ON UNIT12, 19445 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 60 CITATIONS IN STRING128 ON UNIT11, 19505 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 68 CITATIONS IN STRING128 ON UNIT12, 19573 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 90 CITATIONS IN STRING129 ON UNIT11, 19663 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 43 CITATIONS IN STRING129 ON UNIT12, 19706 CITATIONS SO FAR  
 49 CITATIONS IN STRING130 ON UNIT11, 19755 CITATIONS SO FAR

END OF INTERNAL SORTING  
 UNIT11 9788 CITATIONS 130 STRINGS  
 UNIT12 9967 CITATIONS 129 STRINGS

PASS 1	INPUTS1112	OUTPUTS1314				
STRING 1	130 CITATIONS	127 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	130 CITATIONS IN	1 STRINGS
STRING 2	133 CITATIONS	259 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	133 CITATIONS IN	1 STRINGS
STRING 3	133 CITATIONS	391 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	263 CITATIONS IN	2 STRINGS
STRING 4	150 CITATIONS	540 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	283 CITATIONS IN	2 STRINGS
STRING 5	153 CITATIONS	692 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	416 CITATIONS IN	3 STRINGS
STRING 6	170 CITATIONS	861 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	453 CITATIONS IN	3 STRINGS
STRING 7	180 CITATIONS	1036 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	596 CITATIONS IN	4 STRINGS
STRING 8	165 CITATIONS	1198 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	618 CITATIONS IN	4 STRINGS
STRING 9	159 CITATIONS	1353 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	755 CITATIONS IN	5 STRINGS
STRING 10	161 CITATIONS	1510 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	779 CITATIONS IN	5 STRINGS
STRING 11	147 CITATIONS	1656 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	902 CITATIONS IN	6 STRINGS
STRING 12	134 CITATIONS	1789 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	913 CITATIONS IN	6 STRINGS
STRING 13	128 CITATIONS	1916 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1030 CITATIONS IN	7 STRINGS
STRING 14	131 CITATIONS	2038 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1044 CITATIONS IN	7 STRINGS
STRING 15	145 CITATIONS	2179 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1175 CITATIONS IN	8 STRINGS
STRING 16	197 CITATIONS	2373 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1241 CITATIONS IN	8 STRINGS

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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STRING 17	190 CITATIONS	2558 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1365 CITATIONS	IN 9 STRINGS
STRING 18	157 CITATIONS	2713 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1398 CITATIONS	IN 9 STRINGS
STRING 19	178 CITATIONS	2887 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1543 CITATIONS	IN 10 STRINGS
STRING 20	121 CITATIONS	3006 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1519 CITATIONS	IN 10 STRINGS
STRING 21	137 CITATIONS	3142 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1680 CITATIONS	IN 11 STRINGS
STRING 22	165 CITATIONS	3305 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1684 CITATIONS	IN 11 STRINGS
STRING 23	171 CITATIONS	3473 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1851 CITATIONS	IN 12 STRINGS
STRING 24	187 CITATIONS	3652 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1871 CITATIONS	IN 12 STRINGS
STRING 25	162 CITATIONS	3807 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2013 CITATIONS	IN 13 STRINGS
STRING 26	157 CITATIONS	3961 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2028 CITATIONS	IN 13 STRINGS
STRING 27	172 CITATIONS	4118 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2185 CITATIONS	IN 14 STRINGS
STRING 28	139 CITATIONS	4256 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2167 CITATIONS	IN 14 STRINGS
STRING 29	128 CITATIONS	4383 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2313 CITATIONS	IN 15 STRINGS
STRING 30	126 CITATIONS	4502 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2293 CITATIONS	IN 15 STRINGS
STRING 31	105 CITATIONS	4606 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2418 CITATIONS	IN 16 STRINGS
STRING 32	167 CITATIONS	4770 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2460 CITATIONS	IN 16 STRINGS
STRING 33	176 CITATIONS	4944 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2594 CITATIONS	IN 17 STRINGS
STRING 34	159 CITATIONS	5099 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2619 CITATIONS	IN 17 STRINGS
STRING 35	165 CITATIONS	5262 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2759 CITATIONS	IN 18 STRINGS
STRING 36	314 CITATIONS	5355 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2933 CITATIONS	IN 18 STRINGS
STRING 37	494 CITATIONS	5845 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3253 CITATIONS	IN 19 STRINGS
STRING 38	228 CITATIONS	5977 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	3161 CITATIONS	IN 19 STRINGS
STRING 39	131 CITATIONS	6107 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3384 CITATIONS	IN 20 STRINGS
STRING 40	124 CITATIONS	6227 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	3265 CITATIONS	IN 20 STRINGS
STRING 41	164 CITATIONS	6389 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3548 CITATIONS	IN 21 STRINGS
STRING 42	130 CITATIONS	6516 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	3415 CITATIONS	IN 21 STRINGS

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STRING 43	119 CITATIONS	6630 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3667 CITATIONS	IN 22 STRINGS
STRING 44	168 CITATIONS	6794 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	3583 CITATIONS	IN 22 STRINGS
STRING 45	137 CITATIONS	6930 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3804 CITATIONS	IN 23 STRINGS
STRING 46	142 CITATIONS	7070 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	3725 CITATIONS	IN 23 STRINGS
STRING 47	153 CITATIONS	7220 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3957 CITATIONS	IN 24 STRINGS
STRING 48	187 CITATIONS	7404 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	3912 CITATIONS	IN 24 STRINGS
STRING 49	182 CITATIONS	7585 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	4139 CITATIONS	IN 25 STRINGS
STRING 50	183 CITATIONS	7765 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4095 CITATIONS	IN 25 STRINGS
STRING 51	151 CITATIONS	7913 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	4290 CITATIONS	IN 26 STRINGS
STRING 52	136 CITATIONS	8048 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4231 CITATIONS	IN 26 STRINGS
STRING 53	158 CITATIONS	8202 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	4448 CITATIONS	IN 27 STRINGS
STRING 54	194 CITATIONS	8395 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4425 CITATIONS	IN 27 STRINGS
STRING 55	170 CITATIONS	8561 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	4618 CITATIONS	IN 28 STRINGS
STRING 56	172 CITATIONS	8728 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4597 CITATIONS	IN 28 STRINGS
STRING 57	158 CITATIONS	8884 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	4776 CITATIONS	IN 29 STRINGS
STRING 58	184 CITATIONS	9066 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4781 CITATIONS	IN 29 STRINGS
STRING 59	185 CITATIONS	9242 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	4961 CITATIONS	IN 30 STRINGS
STRING 60	187 CITATIONS	9426 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4968 CITATIONS	IN 30 STRINGS
STRING 61	172 CITATIONS	9596 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5133 CITATIONS	IN 31 STRINGS
STRING 62	167 CITATIONS	9762 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5135 CITATIONS	IN 31 STRINGS
STRING 63	179 CITATIONS	9939 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5312 CITATIONS	IN 32 STRINGS
STRING 64	156 CITATIONS	10094 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5291 CITATIONS	IN 32 STRINGS
STRING 65	183 CITATIONS	10267 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5495 CITATIONS	IN 33 STRINGS
STRING 66	176 CITATIONS	10442 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5467 CITATIONS	IN 33 STRINGS
STRING 67	163 CITATIONS	10603 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5658 CITATIONS	IN 34 STRINGS
STRING 68	151 CITATIONS	10753 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5618 CITATIONS	IN 34 STRINGS



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STRING 69	120 CITATIONS	10869	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5778	CITATIONS	IN	35	STRINGS
STRING 70	133 CITATIONS	11000	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5751	CITATIONS	IN	35	STRINGS
STRING 71	157 CITATIONS	11156	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5935	CITATIONS	IN	36	STRINGS
STRING 72	142 CITATIONS	11297	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5893	CITATIONS	IN	36	STRINGS
STRING 73	194 CITATIONS	11490	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6129	CITATIONS	IN	37	STRINGS
STRING 74	203 CITATIONS	11691	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6096	CITATIONS	IN	37	STRINGS
STRING 75	203 CITATIONS	11886	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6332	CITATIONS	IN	38	STRINGS
STRING 76	177 CITATIONS	12058	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6273	CITATIONS	IN	38	STRINGS
STRING 77	180 CITATIONS	12237	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6512	CITATIONS	IN	39	STRINGS
STRING 78	164 CITATIONS	12393	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6437	CITATIONS	IN	39	STRINGS
STRING 79	127 CITATIONS	12515	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6639	CITATIONS	IN	40	STRINGS
STRING 80	100 CITATIONS	12613	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6537	CITATIONS	IN	40	STRINGS
STRING 81	82 CITATIONS	12692	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6721	CITATIONS	IN	41	STRINGS
STRING 82	110 CITATIONS	12798	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6647	CITATIONS	IN	41	STRINGS
STRING 83	125 CITATIONS	12920	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6846	CITATIONS	IN	42	STRINGS
STRING 84	111 CITATIONS	13029	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6758	CITATIONS	IN	42	STRINGS
STRING 85	147 CITATIONS	13166	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6993	CITATIONS	IN	43	STRINGS
STRING 86	138 CITATIONS	13287	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6896	CITATIONS	IN	43	STRINGS
STRING 87	117 CITATIONS	13395	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7110	CITATIONS	IN	44	STRINGS
STRING 88	133 CITATIONS	13502	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7029	CITATIONS	IN	44	STRINGS
STRING 89	138 CITATIONS	13639	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7248	CITATIONS	IN	45	STRINGS
STRING 90	107 CITATIONS	13745	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7136	CITATIONS	IN	45	STRINGS
STRING 91	130 CITATIONS	13874	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7378	CITATIONS	IN	46	STRINGS
STRING 92	129 CITATIONS	13993	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7265	CITATIONS	IN	46	STRINGS
STRING 93	154 CITATIONS	14146	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7532	CITATIONS	IN	47	STRINGS
STRING 94	157 CITATIONS	14302	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7422	CITATIONS	IN	47	STRINGS

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STRING 95	164 CITATIONS	14464	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7696 CITATIONS IN 48 STRINGS
STRING 96	178 CITATIONS	14640	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7600 CITATIONS IN 48 STRINGS
STRING 97	159 CITATIONS	14794	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7855 CITATIONS IN 49 STRINGS
STRING 98	146 CITATIONS	14937	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7746 CITATIONS IN 49 STRINGS
STRING 99	152 CITATIONS	15067	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8007 CITATIONS IN 50 STRINGS
STRING100	125 CITATIONS	15211	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7871 CITATIONS IN 50 STRINGS
STRING101	87 CITATIONS	15297	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8094 CITATIONS IN 51 STRINGS
STRING102	91 CITATIONS	15386	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7962 CITATIONS IN 51 STRINGS
STRING103	131 CITATIONS	15514	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8225 CITATIONS IN 52 STRINGS
STRING104	110 CITATIONS	15622	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8072 CITATIONS IN 52 STRINGS
STRING105	99 CITATIONS	15720	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8324 CITATIONS IN 53 STRINGS
STRING106	140 CITATIONS	15859	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8212 CITATIONS IN 53 STRINGS
STRING107	163 CITATIONS	16021	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8487 CITATIONS IN 54 STRINGS
STRING108	128 CITATIONS	16148	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8340 CITATIONS IN 54 STRINGS
STRING109	184 CITATIONS	16331	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8671 CITATIONS IN 55 STRINGS
STRING110	163 CITATIONS	16493	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8503 CITATIONS IN 55 STRINGS
STRING111	154 CITATIONS	16644	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8825 CITATIONS IN 56 STRINGS
STRING112	179 CITATIONS	16820	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8682 CITATIONS IN 56 STRINGS
STRING113	146 CITATIONS	16952	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8971 CITATIONS IN 57 STRINGS
STRING114	143 CITATIONS	17094	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8825 CITATIONS IN 57 STRINGS
STRING115	151 CITATIONS	17241	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9122 CITATIONS IN 58 STRINGS
STRING116	194 CITATIONS	17434	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9019 CITATIONS IN 58 STRINGS
STRING117	199 CITATIONS	17632	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9321 CITATIONS IN 59 STRINGS
STRING118	120 CITATIONS	17751	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9139 CITATIONS IN 59 STRINGS
STRING119	102 CITATIONS	17852	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9423 CITATIONS IN 60 STRINGS
STRING120	106 CITATIONS	17954	COMPARISONS SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9245 CITATIONS IN 60 STRINGS

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STRING121	111 CITATIONS	18063 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9534 CITATIONS	IN 61 STRINGS
STRING122	110 CITATIONS	18172 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9355 CITATIONS	IN 61 STRINGS
STRING123	103 CITATIONS	18270 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9637 CITATIONS	IN 62 STRINGS
STRING124	89 CITATIONS	18353 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9444 CITATIONS	IN 62 STRINGS
STRING125	109 CITATIONS	18457 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9746 CITATIONS	IN 63 STRINGS
STRING126	159 CITATIONS	18608 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9603 CITATIONS	IN 63 STRINGS
STRING127	96 CITATIONS	18684 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9842 CITATIONS	IN 64 STRINGS
STRING128	128 CITATIONS	18800 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9731 CITATIONS	IN 64 STRINGS
STRING129	133 CITATIONS	18932 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9975 CITATIONS	IN 65 STRINGS
STRING130	49 CITATIONS	18932 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9780 CITATIONS	IN 65 STRINGS

PASS 2	INPUTS1314	OUTPUTS1112				
STRING 1	263 CITATIONS	19192 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	263 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING 2	283 CITATIONS	19473 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	283 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING 3	323 CITATIONS	19792 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	586 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING 4	345 CITATIONS	20136 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	628 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING 5	320 CITATIONS	20450 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	906 CITATIONS	IN 3 STRINGS
STRING 6	281 CITATIONS	20730 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	909 CITATIONS	IN 3 STRINGS
STRING 7	259 CITATIONS	20984 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	1165 CITATIONS	IN 4 STRINGS
STRING 8	342 CITATIONS	21324 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	1251 CITATIONS	IN 4 STRINGS
STRING 9	347 CITATIONS	21662 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	1512 CITATIONS	IN 5 STRINGS
STRING 10	299 CITATIONS	21960 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	1550 CITATIONS	IN 5 STRINGS
STRING 11	302 CITATIONS	22261 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	1814 CITATIONS	IN 6 STRINGS
STRING 12	358 CITATIONS	22615 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	1908 CITATIONS	IN 6 STRINGS
STRING 13	319 CITATIONS	22926 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	2133 CITATIONS	IN 7 STRINGS
STRING 14	311 CITATIONS	23236 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	2219 CITATIONS	IN 7 STRINGS

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STRING 15	254 CITATIONS	23485	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	2387	CITATIONS	IN	8	STRINGS
STRING 16	272 CITATIONS	23754	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	2491	CITATIONS	IN	8	STRINGS
STRING 17	335 CITATIONS	24088	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	2722	CITATIONS	IN	9	STRINGS
STRING 18	479 CITATIONS	24346	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	2970	CITATIONS	IN	9	STRINGS
STRING 19	722 CITATIONS	25063	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	3444	CITATIONS	IN	10	STRINGS
STRING 20	255 CITATIONS	25315	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	3225	CITATIONS	IN	10	STRINGS
STRING 21	294 CITATIONS	25606	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	3738	CITATIONS	IN	11	STRINGS
STRING 22	287 CITATIONS	25887	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	3512	CITATIONS	IN	11	STRINGS
STRING 23	279 CITATIONS	26163	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	4017	CITATIONS	IN	12	STRINGS
STRING 24	340 CITATIONS	26502	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	3852	CITATIONS	IN	12	STRINGS
STRING 25	365 CITATIONS	26864	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	4382	CITATIONS	IN	13	STRINGS
STRING 26	287 CITATIONS	27147	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	4139	CITATIONS	IN	13	STRINGS
STRING 27	352 CITATIONS	27498	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	4734	CITATIONS	IN	14	STRINGS
STRING 28	342 CITATIONS	27823	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	4481	CITATIONS	IN	14	STRINGS
STRING 29	342 CITATIONS	28162	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	5076	CITATIONS	IN	15	STRINGS
STRING 30	372 CITATIONS	28531	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	4853	CITATIONS	IN	15	STRINGS
STRING 31	339 CITATIONS	28869	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	5415	CITATIONS	IN	16	STRINGS
STRING 32	335 CITATIONS	29202	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	5188	CITATIONS	IN	16	STRINGS
STRING 33	359 CITATIONS	29548	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	5774	CITATIONS	IN	17	STRINGS
STRING 34	314 CITATIONS	29861	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	5502	CITATIONS	IN	17	STRINGS
STRING 35	253 CITATIONS	30110	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	6027	CITATIONS	IN	18	STRINGS
STRING 36	299 CITATIONS	30404	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	5801	CITATIONS	IN	18	STRINGS
STRING 37	397 CITATIONS	30729	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	6424	CITATIONS	IN	19	STRINGS
STRING 38	380 CITATIONS	31178	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	6181	CITATIONS	IN	19	STRINGS
STRING 39	344 CITATIONS	31521	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	6768	CITATIONS	IN	20	STRINGS
STRING 40	227 CITATIONS	31745	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	6408	CITATIONS	IN	20	STRINGS

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STRING 41	192 CITATIONS	31935 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	6960 CITATIONS	IN 21 STRINGS
STRING 42	236 CITATIONS	32169 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	6644 CITATIONS	IN 21 STRINGS
STRING 43	285 CITATIONS	32453 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	7245 CITATIONS	IN 22 STRINGS
STRING 44	250 CITATIONS	32699 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	6894 CITATIONS	IN 22 STRINGS
STRING 45	245 CITATIONS	32940 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	7490 CITATIONS	IN 23 STRINGS
STRING 46	259 CITATIONS	33188 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	7153 CITATIONS	IN 23 STRINGS
STRING 47	311 CITATIONS	33449 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	7801 CITATIONS	IN 24 STRINGS
STRING 48	342 CITATIONS	33785 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	7495 CITATIONS	IN 24 STRINGS
STRING 49	305 CITATIONS	34089 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	8106 CITATIONS	IN 25 STRINGS
STRING 50	277 CITATIONS	34365 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	7772 CITATIONS	IN 25 STRINGS
STRING 51	178 CITATIONS	34541 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	8284 CITATIONS	IN 26 STRINGS
STRING 52	241 CITATIONS	34779 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	8013 CITATIONS	IN 26 STRINGS
STRING 53	239 CITATIONS	35017 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	8523 CITATIONS	IN 27 STRINGS
STRING 54	291 CITATIONS	35307 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	8304 CITATIONS	IN 27 STRINGS
STRING 55	347 CITATIONS	35653 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	8870 CITATIONS	IN 28 STRINGS
STRING 56	333 CITATIONS	35983 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	8637 CITATIONS	IN 28 STRINGS
STRING 57	289 CITATIONS	36271 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	9159 CITATIONS	IN 29 STRINGS
STRING 58	345 CITATIONS	36611 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	8982 CITATIONS	IN 29 STRINGS
STRING 59	319 CITATIONS	36882 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	9478 CITATIONS	IN 30 STRINGS
STRING 60	208 CITATIONS	37088 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	9190 CITATIONS	IN 30 STRINGS
STRING 61	221 CITATIONS	37308 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	9699 CITATIONS	IN 31 STRINGS
STRING 62	192 CITATIONS	37499 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	9382 CITATIONS	IN 31 STRINGS
STRING 63	268 CITATIONS	37766 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	9967 CITATIONS	IN 32 STRINGS
STRING 64	224 CITATIONS	37970 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	9606 CITATIONS	IN 32 STRINGS
STRING 65	182 CITATIONS	38149 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	10149 CITATIONS	IN 33 STRINGS

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PASS 3	INPUTS1112	OUTPUTS1314					
STRING 1	546 CITATIONS	38694	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	546	CITATIONS IN 1 STRINGS
STRING 2	668 CITATIONS	39360	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	668	CITATIONS IN 1 STRINGS
STRING 3	601 CITATIONS	39957	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1147	CITATIONS IN 2 STRINGS
STRING 4	601 CITATIONS	40548	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1269	CITATIONS IN 2 STRINGS
STRING 5	646 CITATIONS	41188	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	1793	CITATIONS IN 3 STRINGS
STRING 6	660 CITATIONS	41844	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	1929	CITATIONS IN 3 STRINGS
STRING 7	630 CITATIONS	42467	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2423	CITATIONS IN 4 STRINGS
STRING 8	526 CITATIONS	42991	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2455	CITATIONS IN 4 STRINGS
STRING 9	814 CITATIONS	43771	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3237	CITATIONS IN 5 STRINGS
STRING 10	977 CITATIONS	44311	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	3432	CITATIONS IN 5 STRINGS
STRING 11	501 CITATIONS	44891	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	3818	CITATIONS IN 6 STRINGS
STRING 12	619 CITATIONS	45509	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4051	CITATIONS IN 6 STRINGS
STRING 13	652 CITATIONS	46155	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	4470	CITATIONS IN 7 STRINGS
STRING 14	694 CITATIONS	46840	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	4745	CITATIONS IN 7 STRINGS
STRING 15	714 CITATIONS	47551	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5184	CITATIONS IN 8 STRINGS
STRING 16	674 CITATIONS	48214	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5419	CITATIONS IN 8 STRINGS
STRING 17	673 CITATIONS	48877	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5857	CITATIONS IN 9 STRINGS
STRING 18	552 CITATIONS	49425	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5971	CITATIONS IN 9 STRINGS
STRING 19	777 CITATIONS	50194	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	6634	CITATIONS IN 10 STRINGS
STRING 20	571 CITATIONS	50616	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	6542	CITATIONS IN 10 STRINGS
STRING 21	428 CITATIONS	51043	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7062	CITATIONS IN 11 STRINGS
STRING 22	535 CITATIONS	51567	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7077	CITATIONS IN 11 STRINGS
STRING 23	504 CITATIONS	52070	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7566	CITATIONS IN 12 STRINGS
STRING 24	653 CITATIONS	52708	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7730	CITATIONS IN 12 STRINGS
STRING 25	582 CITATIONS	53289	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8148	CITATIONS IN 13 STRINGS
STRING 26	419 CITATIONS	53707	COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8149	CITATIONS IN 13 STRINGS

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STRING 27	530 CITATIONS	54233 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	8678 CITATIONS	IN 14 STRINGS
STRING 28	680 CITATIONS	54901 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8829 CITATIONS	IN 14 STRINGS
STRING 29	634 CITATIONS	55534 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9312 CITATIONS	IN 15 STRINGS
STRING 30	527 CITATIONS	56045 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9356 CITATIONS	IN 15 STRINGS
STRING 31	413 CITATIONS	56457 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9725 CITATIONS	IN 16 STRINGS
STRING 32	492 CITATIONS	56935 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9848 CITATIONS	IN 16 STRINGS
STRING 33	182 CITATIONS	56935 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	9907 CITATIONS	IN 17 STRINGS

PASS 4	INPUTS1314	OUTPUTS1112				
STRING 1	1214 CITATIONS	58148 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	1214 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING 2	1202 CITATIONS	59345 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	1202 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING 3	1306 CITATIONS	60650 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	2520 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING 4	1156 CITATIONS	61802 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	2358 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING 5	1791 CITATIONS	63592 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	4311 CITATIONS	IN 3 STRINGS
STRING 6	1200 CITATIONS	64788 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	3558 CITATIONS	IN 3 STRINGS
STRING 7	1346 CITATIONS	66133 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	5657 CITATIONS	IN 4 STRINGS
STRING 8	1388 CITATIONS	67518 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	4946 CITATIONS	IN 4 STRINGS
STRING 9	1225 CITATIONS	68742 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	6882 CITATIONS	IN 5 STRINGS
STRING 10	1348 CITATIONS	70012 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	6294 CITATIONS	IN 5 STRINGS
STRING 11	963 CITATIONS	70928 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	7845 CITATIONS	IN 6 STRINGS
STRING 12	1157 CITATIONS	72084 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	7451 CITATIONS	IN 6 STRINGS
STRING 13	1001 CITATIONS	73080 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	8846 CITATIONS	IN 7 STRINGS
STRING 14	1210 CITATIONS	74286 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	8661 CITATIONS	IN 7 STRINGS
STRING 15	1161 CITATIONS	75444 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	10007 CITATIONS	IN 8 STRINGS
STRING 16	905 CITATIONS	76347 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	9566 CITATIONS	IN 8 STRINGS
STRING 17	182 CITATIONS	76347 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	10189 CITATIONS	IN 9 STRINGS

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PASS 5		INPUTS1112	OUTPUTS1314				
STRING	1	2416 CITATIONS	78761 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	2416 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING	2	2462 CITATIONS	81221 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	2462 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING	3	2991 CITATIONS	84211 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	5407 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING	4	2734 CITATIONS	86941 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	5196 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING	5	2573 CITATIONS	89461 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	7980 CITATIONS	IN 3 STRINGS
STRING	6	2120 CITATIONS	91579 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	7316 CITATIONS	IN 3 STRINGS
STRING	7	2211 CITATIONS	93785 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	10191 CITATIONS	IN 4 STRINGS
STRING	8	2066 CITATIONS	95848 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	9382 CITATIONS	IN 4 STRINGS
STRING	9	182 CITATIONS	95848 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	10373 CITATIONS	IN 5 STRINGS

PASS 6		INPUTS1314	OUTPUTS1112				
STRING	1	4878 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	4878 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING	2	5725 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	5725 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING	3	4693 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	9571 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING	4	4277 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK12 HAS	10002 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS
STRING	5	182 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	9753 CITATIONS	IN 3 STRINGS

PASS 7		INPUTS1112	OUTPUTS1314				
STRING	1	10603 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	10603 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING	2	8970 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK14 HAS	8970 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS
STRING	3	182 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK13 HAS	10785 CITATIONS	IN 2 STRINGS

PASS 8		INPUTS1314	OUTPUTS1112				
STRING	1	19573 CITATIONS	99999 COMPARISONS	SO FAR	WORK11 HAS	19573 CITATIONS	IN 1 STRINGS



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STRING 2 182 CITATIONS, 99999 COMPARISONS SO FAR WORK12 HAS 182 CITATIONS IN 1 STRINGS

PASS 9 INPUTS1112 OUTPUTS 214

- 1 WATN ACCOMPLISHMENT CREEK ACCOMPLISHMENT CREEK  
 REFN 01673 970  
 STOR 1601154014500000670  
 MOUT N684230 W1485430 U080S 0140E 31  
 LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, SAID THAT ACCOMPLISHMENT CREEK, A STREAM IMMEDIATELY S. OF RIBDON RIVER, ORIGINATED IN A NUMBER OF SMALL ICEFIELDS IN THE PHILIP SMITH MOUNTAINS. IN JULY, 1970, DR CLAYTON M WHITE SAW A BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE THERE. (P53) HE WAS BACK PACKING.
- 2 WATN ACE LAKE ACE LAKE  
 REFN 00006 966  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N645146 W1475556 F010S 0020W 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, WITH DATA FROM 1966. (P7) LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 64 51.0, 147 56.0. (P44) SAMPLES FROM THIS LAKE WERE USED IN A MINERAL TEST; RESULTS ARE IN TABLE 5; DATA FROM NOV 15, 1966. (P15) "ACE LAKE, A SMALL HIGHLY-COLORED LAKE LOCATED ABOUT 6 MIS W OF FAIRBANKS, IS ATYPICAL OF THIS PATTERN (OF ACTIVE CIRCULATION BEFORE FREEZEUP) IN THAT ITS DEEPER WATERS APPARENTLY ARE CONTINUOUSLY ANOXIC..." (P37) SOME DIMENSIONS FROM TABLE 1, "MORPHOMETRIC DATA FOR ACE LAKE": SURFACE AREA (METERS SQUARED)-56,800; WATERSHED AREA (KILOMETER SQUARED)-4.2; MAXIMUM DEPTH (METERS)-7.6; MEAN DEPTH (METERS)-3.1; VOLUME (METERS TO THE THIRD)-174,000; LENGTH (METERS)-450; WIDTH (METERS)-228; LENGTH OF SHORELINE (METERS)-1,210; LAKE SURFACE AS FRACTION OF WATERSHED AREA (KILOMETERS SQUARED)-.014; DEVELOPMENT OF SHORELINE-1.43 (METERS). (P38) THE ICE COVER ON NOV 15, 1966, CONSISTED OF 60 CM OF CLEAR LAKE ICE overlain BY 10 CM OF AUFEIS; ON DECEMBER 31, 1966, ICE COVER CONSISTED OF 30 CM OF CLEAR LAKE ICE overlain BY 30 CM OF GRANULAR, DARK AUFEIS. (P40) TABLE 2, "CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF ACE LAKE", IS ON P39. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM THE FOLLOWING DEPTHS (METERS): 0, 2.5, 4.5, 0.7, 0.6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. (P39) AUTHOR'S MAP OF ACE LAKE, SHOWING DEPTHS, IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.
- 3 WATN ACE LAKE ACE LAKE  
 REFN 00007 967  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N645146 W1475556 F010S 0020W 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN "PATHWAYS OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN ARCTIC LAKE ECOSYSTEMS", BARSDATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCES STUDIED ACE LAKE WHICH IS LOCATED CLOSE TO FAIRBANKS. THE LAKE IS CHEMICALLY STRATIFIED AND HIGHLY COLORED. DEUCE LAKE, A SHORT DISTANCE TO THE WEST DRAINS INTO ACE LAKE. (P32) IN APRIL 1967 THE DISSOLVED SOLIDS CONTENT RANGED FROM 235 MG/L AT A DEPTH OF 1 M TO 265 MG/L AT A DEPTH OF 7 M. (P36) IN JUNE THE RANGE WAS 161 MG/L TO 261 MG/L.
- 4 WATN ACE LAKE ACE LAKE  
 REFN 01128 951953  
 STOR 1603

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- MOUT N645146 W1475556 F010S 0020W 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING  
 ABST IN 1951, '52, AND '53, THE NUMBER OF BEAVER TRAPPED AND THE TRAP SITE LOCATIONS WERE DOCUMENTED AND RECORDED ON A TABLE. "IN 1951 SEVEN BEAVER WERE TRAPPED OR OBSERVED AND SEVEN NEW BEAVER WERE TAGGED. IN 1952 TWO BEAVER WERE TRAPPED OR OBSERVED. ONE NEW BEAVER WAS TAGGED. IN 1953 TWO BEAVER WERE TRAPPED OR OBSERVED." (P24)
- 5 WATN ACE LAKE ACE LAKE  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N645146 W1475556 F010S 0020W 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACE LAKE IS A SHALLOW, ORGANIC BODY OF WATER, HAVING TOO LOW ON OXYGEN CONTENT IN WINTER TO SUPPORT RESIDENT FISH POPULATIONS. (P11)
- 6 WATN ADAM LAKE ADAM LAKE  
 REFN 04577 962  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N663054 W1474340 F200N 0010W 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST THIS LAKE IS LISTED ON TABLE 13 AS A FLOATPLANE LANDING SITE FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING BETWEEN JULY 7-21, 1962. PROBABLY OXBOW. LOCATION IS 13 MI NW OF BEAVER. LENGTH IS 1 MI WIDTH IS 3/4 MI DEPTH IS 5-7 FT. (P32)
- 7 WATN ADMIRAL CREEK ADMIRAL CREEK  
 REFN 02166 911  
 STOR 1602942003890000260  
 MOUT N650000 W1621000 K050S 0170W 29  
 LUPR 22 TUBUTULIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST HENDENHLLL STATES THE NAME OF THIS CREEK IS ADMIRAL BUT THE CLAIMS WERE DESCRIBED AS ON CAMP CREEK. THE AUTHOR THINKS THAT BOTH NAMES REFER TO THE SAME STREAM BUT DOES NOT KNOW WHICH IS THE CORRECT NAME. THIS RIVER IS IDENTIFIED ON THE MAPS ACCOMPANYING THIS DOCUMENT AS ADMIRAL CREEK. PLACER MINING WAS CARRIED ON HERE "BY MEANS OF HORSE SCRAPERS". NO RECENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON THIS STREAM. (P115-116) ORTH ALSO CALLS THIS CREEK ADMIRAL CREEK.
- 8 WATN ADMIRALTY CREEK ADMIRALTY CREEK  
 REFN 00595 947  
 STOR 1611244  
 MOUT N581032 W1343330 C430S 0660E 02  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION  
 ABST J B CALDWELL DESCRIBES GOOD FISHING NEAR JUNEAU. ADMIRALTY CREEK IS REACHED BY BOAT FROM JUNEAU (20 MI.) AND HAS FINE STEELHEAD FISHING. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 9 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE AFOGNAK LAKE  
 REFN 00879 889  
 STOR 1609  
 MOUT N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08  
 LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER

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KEYW DIMENSION,VEGETATION,NO TRAFF

ABST ACCORDING TO THE 1889 REPORT OF SURVEYOR F BOOTH, AFOGNAK LAKE WAS OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED TO BE NO MORE THAN 3 MILES LONG AND ABOUT 3/4 OF A MILE WIDE AT ITS WIDEST POINT. THE LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY A THICK FRINGE OF SPRUCE WOODS, EXCEPT AT ITS EXTREME NORTH END, WHICH IS GRASS-COVERED. (P186)

10 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE AFOGNAK LAKE

REFN 02214 912

STOR 1609

MOU N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08

LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION

ABST IN A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF KODIAK ISLAND AND NEIGHBORING ISLANDS IN 1912, G C MARTIN STATES THAT AFOGNAK LAKE ON AFOGNAK ISLAND IS 6 MI. LONG AND AN "IMPORTANT" LAKE. (P126)

11 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE AFOGNAK LAKE

REFN 05753 958

STOR 1609

MOU N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08

LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION,NO TRAFF

ABST AFOGNAK LAKE'S APPROXIMATE AREA IS 2.8 SQUARE MILES ACCORDING TO A 1958 ARTICLE ENTITLED "FACTORS CAUSING DECLINE IN SOCKEYE SALMON OF KODIAK RIVER, ALASKA" WRITTEN BY FISHERY RESEARCH BIOLOGIST F A ROUNSEFELL. (P91)

12 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE AFOGNAK OR LITNIK LAKE

REFN 02444 934935

STOR 1609

MOU N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08

LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,ROUTE

ABST A ROAD 3 MI LONG STRETCHED FROM THE HEAD OF AFOGNAK BAY TO AN ABANDONED FISH HATCHERY ON AFOGNAK LAKE.(P128)THE LAKES ALSO REFERED TO AS LITNIK LAKE'S AND "IT IS SAID TO BE ABOUT SIX MILE LONG."(P120)

13 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE LITNIK LAKE

REFN 01029 912914

STOR 1609

MOU N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08

LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PHOTO,FISHING,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT

ABST INSPECTOR JONES FOUND THE LITNIK LAKE HATCHERY ON AFOGNAK ISLAND TO BE AN EXCELLENT FACILITY. THIS STATION IS EQUIPPED WITH A SAWMILL. WHEN HE WROTE IN 1914, JONES NOTED THAT THE ENTIRE ISLAND WAS STILL, SUFFERING FROM THE ASH DEPOSITS DURING THE ERUPTION OF KATMI VOLCANO IN 1912. AS IS STILL SEEN ON TREES AND HILLS, AND IT IS WASHED INTO LOCAL STREAMS. (P82-88) PHOTO: CAPTION, "AFOGNAK HATCHERY WITH SAWMILL AT EDGE OF WATER." CLOSE-UP OF BUILDINGS FROM LAKE. (P77) PHOTO: CAPTION, "SOME OF BUILDINGS AT AFOGNAK HATCHERY" SHOWS HATCHERY FROM LAKE. NOTE 4 SMALL BOATS. (P79) PHOTO: CAPTION, "SEINING SALMON JUST BELOW RACK AT AFOGNAK HATCHERY." 4 MEN ARE PICTURED WITH NETS. (P81)

14 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE LITNIK LAKE

REFN 01366 956

STOR 1609

MOU N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08

LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,EXPEDITION

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ABST HEIZER IN ARCHEOLOGY OF UYAR SITE (1956) NOTES THIS LAKE ON AFOGNAK ISLAND.. "ABOUT 6 MI LONG." (P2)

- 15 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE LITNIK LAKE  
 REFN 04282 00002 915  
 STOR 1609  
 HOUT N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08  
 LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,CANNERY  
 ABST AFOGNAK HATCHERY IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE THE EXTENSION OF THE TRAMWAY TO A POINT ON LITNIK LAKE. (P14)
- 16 WATN AFOGNAK LAKE LITNIK LAKE  
 REFN 05748 908  
 STOR 1609  
 HOUT N580630 W1525510 S240S 0220W 08  
 LUPR 51 AFOGNAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN 1908 A SALMON HATCHERY BEGAN OPERATION ON LITNIK LAKE (P50).
- 17 WATN AFOGNAK RIVER AFOGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 00879 889  
 STOR 1609584  
 HOUT N580400 W1524700 S240S 0220W 25  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,TIDE  
 ABST AFOGNAK RIVER, ACCORDING TO AN ACCOUNT MADE BY F BOOTH IN 1889 WHO SERVED AS SURVEYOR FOR THE PARTY OF INVESTIGATORS HEADED BY T BEAN, IS NOT MORE THAN 3 MILES FROM ITS EXIT FROM AFOGNAK LAKE TO ITS END AT AFOGNAK BAY. AFTER LEAVING THE LAKE THE RIVER IS ABOUT 130 FT WIDE BUT NARROWS DOWN TO 70 FT IN WIDTH IN THE COURSE OF 100 YDS AND AFTER ABOUT 1/3 OF A MILE NARROWS TO NOT MORE THAN 40 FT WIDE. THE RIVER IS RATHER STRAIGHT UNTIL IT NARROWS AND WINDS, REACHING A WATER-FALL ABOUT 2 MILES BELOW THE LAKE. IT CROSSES A DIKE OR BED OF SANDSTONE. FROM THE FALL THE RIVER FLOWS ABOUT 100 YDS AT A STEEP GRADE, UNTIL IT REACHES A RUSSIAN TIMBER ZAPOR ABOUT 6 FT HIGH. THE RIVER FALLS AND CONTINUES TO ITS ESTUARY. THE ESTUARY RANGES FROM 100 TO 400 FT IN WIDTH, AND AT LOW TIDE IS ALMOST BARE. ITS LENGTH IS ABOUT 5/8 OF A MILE. NEAR THE MOUTH THE RIVER IS NARROWED DOWN TO ABOUT 50 FT AND SCoured OUT CHEIFLY BY TIDAL ACTION TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT 4 FT. IN LATE AUGUST, WHEN THE PARTY VISITED THE RIVER THE WATER LEVEL WAS VERY LOW, AVERAGING 12 INCHES. THE RIVER BOTTOM IS GRAVELLY WITH BOULDERS. ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT MADE BY MR STOKES OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN PACKING COMPANY, THE DEPTH OF THE RIVER WAS TOO HIGH FOR HIM TO MADE INTO IN MARCH 1888. THE DEPTH WAS PROBABLY OVER 3 FEET. (P186)
- 18 WATN AFOGNAK RIVER AFOGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00911 911  
 STOR 1609584  
 HOUT N580400 W1524700 S240S 0220W 25  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1911, A RUNWAY WAS BLASTED OUT IN THE FALLS OF AFOGNAK RIVER, THUS MAKING IT EASIER FOR THE FISH TO ASCEND. A RACK WAS ALSO BUILT ACROSS THE RIVER FOR THE PURPOSE OF COUNTING THE NUMBER OF SALMON ENTERING THE LAKE. (P70)
- 19 WATN AGAK CREEK AGAK CREEK  
 REFN 01503 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270084000250  
 HOUT N674647 W1522359 F340N 0210W 07  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER

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KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,ICE,MISC TRANSPORT,OBSTRUCTION,MAP

ABST IN 1931 ROBERT MARSHALL AND ERNIE JOHNSON CAMPED AT MOUTH OF AGAK CREEK. "JUST ABOVE CAMP THIS (AGAK) VALLEY WAS COVERED BY GREAT SHEET OF ICE WHICH WAS THE RESIDUE FROM MANY YEARS OF UNMELTED SNOW. IT SPREAD FROM EDGE TO EDGE OF THE GRAVEL BARS, AND THE RIVER TUNNELED UNDERNEATH. CAME TO MOUTH OF LOON CREEK, 4 MI UPRIVER, WHICH WAS UNFORDABLE. "AGAK CREEK, OF COURSE, WAS UNCROSSABLE UNLESS WE WANTED TO BACKTRACK ALL THE WAY TO THE ICE BRIDGE," THEY DIDN'T WANT TO, SO THEY TURNED UP LOON. (P102-103) MAPS BY AUTHOR ARE IN RECORD.

20 WATN AGASHASHOK RIVER AGASHASHOK RIVER

REFN 00749 964

STOR 1602047003450000180

MOUT N671546 W1623729 K220N 0180W 34

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST CLAIRE FEJES WROTE OF HER TRIP DOWN THE NOATAK IN AN ESKIMO BOAT, "SO FAR THE TRIP HAD BEEN CALM, BUT NOW WE HIT ROUGH CURRENTS. "IT'S THE AGASHASHOK RIVER. IT COMES INTO THE NOATAK REAL ROUGH," SAID QUAVUK." (P364) 1964.

21 WATN AGASHASHOK RIVER AGASHASHOK RIVER

REFN 00788 940

STOR 1602047003450000180

MOUT N671546 W1623729 K220N 0180W 34

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,MAP

ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES HERE. SITE NO 77 (P39) SAMPLES WERE FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 200 FT ELEVATION WITH MODERATE MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN, WIND BLOWN, LOW, GNARLED AND TWISTED. OLDEST TREES WERE 300 YEARS. SITE IS LOCATED ON MAP.

22 WATN AGASHASHOK RIVER AGASHASHOK RIVER

REFN 02728 952

STOR 1602047003450000180

MOUT N671546 W1623729 K220N 0180W 34

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO NATIVE HEARSAY, AN OLD VILLAGE SITE IS LOCATED ON THE BANK OF THE AGASHASHOK RIVER ABOUT 1 MI UP FROM THE MOUTH. (LOCATION NUMBER 10) GIDDINGS LOCATED THE SITE AROUND 1952.

23 WATN AGGIE CREEK AGGIE CREEK

REFN 02455 938

STOR 1602890004260000460

MOUT N645600 W1631000 K060S 0220W 29

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. INLAND DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON AGGIE CREEK IN 1938. (P67)

24 WATN AGGIE CREEK AGGIE CREEK

REFN 02569 938941

STOR 1602890004260000460

MOUT N645600 W1631000 K060S 0220W 29

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW MINING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST AGGIE CREEK, A LEFT-LIMITED TRIBUTARY OF FISH RIVER THAT FLOWS INTO THE MAIN STREAM 2.9 MILES BELOW THE STREAM INCORRECTLY LABELED AGGIE CREEK ON MOST PUBLISHED MAPS, WAS MINED IN THE 1930'S AND EARLY 1940'S. A

DREDGE WAS USED ON IT FROM 1938 TO 1940 OR 1941. (P66)

- 25 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGEEOPAK RIVER  
REFN 00843 896  
STOR 1602726  
MOUT N650959 W1654105 K040S 0340W 05  
LUPR 22  
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST IN 1896 THE DEER HERD OF THE TELLER REINDEER STATION WERE GRAZED IN THE AGEEOPAK VALLEY, NOTING SPLENDID MOSS IN THE VALLEY OF THE WINDING CREEK. (P45)
- 26 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGHIAPUK RIVER  
REFN 05074 920924  
STOR 1602726  
MOUT N650959 W1654105 K040S 0340W 05  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
ABST FRANK DUFRESNE AUTHOR OF "MY WAY WAS NORTH" WAS RIDING A DOGSLED DOWN THIS RIVER. (P69) HE ALSO NOTED STOPPING AT THE VILLAGE OF MARYS IGLOO BEFORE HEADING DOWN THIS RIVER. HOWEVER WHEN LOOKING AT A MODERN MAP THE VILLAGE IS ON ANOTHER RIVER, INDICATING ONE OF TWO THINGS, THE VILLAGE HAS MOVED SINCE 1924 OR MR DUFRESNE INDICATED THE WRONG RIVER.
- 27 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPUK CREEK  
REFN 00856 901  
STOR 1602726  
MOUT N650959 W1654105 K040S 0340W 05  
LUPR 22  
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, AGRICULTURE  
ABST THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION REINDEER HERD HAS KEPT ON AGIAPUK CREEK FROM NEW YEAR UNTIL JUNE OF 1901. (P13)
- 28 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPUK RIVER  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 1602726  
MOUT N650959 W1654105 K040S 0340W 05  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP  
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM TELLER TO MARY'S IGLOO CROSSES THE KAYAPUK RIVER AT ITS MOUTH.
- 29 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPUK RIVER  
REFN 00851 901902  
STOR 1602726  
MOUT N650959 W1654105 K040S 0340W 05  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST ACCORDING TO T L BREVIGS "ANNUAL REPORT TELLER STATION" (1901-1902), THE REINDEER HERD WINTERED ON THE AGIAPUK RIVER WHERE THERE WAS "SPLENDID PASTURAGE AND GOOD PROTECTION AGAINST THE WIND" (P88) ACCORDING TO BREVIGS JOURNAL, ON NOV 16, 1901, ONE OF THE HERDERS TOOK THE DOGS AND PROCEEDED UP THE RIVER. (P109)
- 30 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPUK RIVER  
REFN 00853 903904  
STOR 1602726

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MOUT N650959 W1654105 K0405 0340W 05  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AGIAPUK RIVER IS THE SITE OF WINTER HEADQUARTERS FOR THE TELLER REINDEER HERD. HOOF DISEASE CAUSED MANY DEATHS IN 1903-4. (P79)

- 31 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPUK RIVER  
 REFN 03517 00001 900  
 STOR 1602726  
 MOUT N650959 W1654105 K0405 0340W 05  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE  
 ABST REED, "BOYHOOD IN ALASKA" "IN THE FALL OF 1900 OCCURRED THE ONLY CASE OF CANNIBALISM THAT I KNOW OF IN ALASKA. FOUR CHEECHAKO GOLD-SEEKERS BECAME LOST IN THE GREAT SWAMP OF INTERICATELY LACED LAKES AND SLOUGHS NORTH OF SALT LAKE AND EAST OF THE DELTA OF THE AGIAPUK RIVER IN CENTRAL SEWARD PENINSULA." (P23)
- 32 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPUK RIVER  
 REFN 03556 00007 867972  
 STOR 1602726  
 MOUT N650959 W1654105 K0405 0340W 05  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW FISHING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE  
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON IMURUK BASIN 1971 TO 1972, FOLDER NO 16, A WATCH FOR SHELTON AND HERRING RUN WAS KEPT AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. ON THE W BANK NEAR ITS MOUTH IS AN OLD PERMANENT VILLAGE SITE. 14 MI UPSTREAM IS THE WINTER VILLAGE OF THE LOWER AGIAPUK. (P3) THE RIVER WAS A TRANSPORTATION ROUTE TO GOLD MINES. IT IS THICK WITH SALMON IN SEASON. (P10) 2 PREHISTORIC VILLAGES ARE KNOWN TO HAVE EXISTED THERE; ONE WAS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MAIN CHANNEL AND THE 2ND MAJOR SLOUGH TO THE W, GOING UPSTREAM. (P10) IT WAS A VILLAGE OF SERIAL OCCUPATION. (P10) IT IS AN ALTERNATE ROUTE TO THE KUZITRIN AND LITTLE SALT LAKE DURING STORMY WEATHER. (P10) APPARENTLY, SINCE THE RIVER IS USED AS AN ALTERNATE ROUTE FOR BOATS, IT MUST HAVE TRAFFIC, ALTHOUGH NONE WAS SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED.
- 33 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPAK RIVER  
 REFN 00565 913916  
 STOR 1602726  
 MOUT N650959 W1654105 K0405 0340W 05  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, AGRICULTURE, ROUTE  
 ABST AUTHOR JOHN SHOY'S BOOK BASED ON MISSIONARY BREVIG'S REPORT FROM 1894-1917, NOTES THIS RIVER THAT IS CROSSED WHILE ENROUTE FROM TELLER MISSION TO IGLOO OR COUNCIL CITY. BREVIG TOOK THIS ROUTE SEVERAL TIMES FOR MISSIONARY WORK. (P227, 262, 256, 279, 280, 281, 258) EITHER BY REINDEER OR DOGSLED, "BY THE RIVER AGIAPUK, A LITTLE MORE THAN HALF WAY FROM THE MISSION TOWARD IGLOO, THERE LIVED FIVE FAMILIES". (P227) (BREVIG NOTES STAYING WITH A FAMILY AT AGIAPUK ON SOME OCCASIONS. (P201, 238) THIS IS LOCATED IN THE SAME PLACE AS AGIAPAK RIVER AND IT MAY BE THAT THE AUTHOR MISINTERPRETED AGIAPUK FOR AGIAPAK OR THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A FAMILY THERE THAT THE RIVER WAS NAMED AFTER. AT ONE TIME HE NOTES STOPPING AT AGIAPUK. (P262) BREVIG NOTES IN NOV. 1913 ARRIVING AT AGIAPUK RIVER "AND FOLLOWED THE RIVER'S COURSE DOWNWARD. THE ICE WAS SMOOTH AND BRIGHT". (P256) IN DEC. 1915 BREVIG, HIS DAUGHTER AND ESKIMO HELPER WENT TO IGLOO FOR CHRISTMAS AFTER LEAVING AGIAPUK, THEY FOLLOWED THE ICE ON THE RIVER WITH DOG SLED FOR FIVE MILES." THE MILES UP WE HAD TO CROSS THE BRANCH OF THE RIVER... WE SAW THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE WATER ON THE ICE BUT DID NOT REALIZE THAT THERE WAS A SUDDEN DROP BY THE OPPOSITE BANK WHERE WE PLANNED TO MAKE OUR CROSSING. WITHOUT WARNING OUR SLED DISAPPEARED BENEATH THE WATER AND THE DOGS WERE SWIMMING." (P281) ON FEB. 15-23, 1916, BREVIG NOTES A REINDEER FAIR HELD AT HOT SPRINGS." AT AGIAPUK WE MET 2 WHITE MEN AND MANY NATIVES FROM SIX DIFFERENT REINDEER HERDS WITH THEIR REINDEER AND PACKS, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FAIR." (P283)

- 34 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AGIAPUK RIVER  
REFN 02767 00002 971  
STOR 1602726  
MOUT N650959 W1654105 K040S 0340W 05  
LUPR 22  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FISHING  
ABST MANY ACTIVE FISH CAMPS ARE LOCATED ON THE AGIAPUK RIVER. (P28)
- 35 WATN AGIAPUK RIVER AHGEEOPUK RIVER  
REFN 00851 901902  
STOR 1602726  
MOUT N650959 W1654105 K040S 0340W 05  
LUPR 22  
KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION  
ABST IN WINTER, 1901-1902, THE REINDEER AT TELLER STATION WERE PASTURED ON THE AHGEEOPUK RIVER. (P14) ACCORDING TO THE TELLER STATION JOURNAL (IN APPENDIX) OF T L BREVIG, MOSS WAS ABUNDANT. (P106)
- 36 WATN AGULOWAK RIVER AGULAWAK RIVER  
REFN 02869 930  
STOR 160516000055000021000380000580  
MOUT N592421 W1585454 S090S 0570W 08  
LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FISHING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
ABST TRAVELLING BY CANOE ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK IN MAY 1930, RAY AND CLYDE SMITH NOTED THE AGULAWAK RIVER WHERE IT ENTERED THE LAKE, WHERE THE "NATIVES HAD A FISH CAMP ON A LEVEL GRAVEL SPIT", ALSO REFERRED TO AS "THE BIRCH-COVERED BAR." (P22) SUBSEQUENTLY, THE SMITH FAMILY MOVED TO THE LAKE TO ESTABLISH THEIR NEW HOME, FIRST STOPPING TO WORK AT THE "WASKEY FISH CAMP" AT THE AGULAWAK RIVER, TO BE PAID 5 CENTS PER DULLY VARDEN TROUT CAUGHT. (THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES WAS TRYING TO REDUCE THE TROUT POPULATION WHICH HAD BEEN FEEDING ON THE SALMON SHOLI.) RED SALMON WERE BEING CAUGHT FOR HUMAN AND DOG FOOD AS WELL. NOT SATISFIED WITH FISHING AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, TWO MEN WERE SENT UP THE AGULAWAK, PARTWAY BY MOTORBOAT, THEN LINING THE BOAT THROUGH A SECTION RAPIDS TO THE "SECOND LAKE" WHERE THEY WERE TO FISH. THEY MADE SEVERAL TRIPS BACKS AND FORTH, FINDING ON THE SECOND TRIP THAT THEY DID NOT NEED TO LINE THE BOAT BUT COULD MAKE THE RAPIDS WITH MOTOR RUNNING, THUS "BREAKING A RECORD", BEING THE FIRST TO EVER DO SO. (P31-38)
- 37 WATN AGULOWAK RIVER AGULOWAK RIVER  
REFN 01082 800  
STOR 160516000055000021000380000580  
MOUT N592421 W1585454 S090S 0570W 08  
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER  
KEYW COMMUNITY, LAKE, NO TRAFF  
ABST "MOST OF THE INFORMANT, IVAN ISHNOOK'S YOUTH WAS SPENT AT AGULOWAK, A LARGE SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE AGULOWAK RIVER ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK." (P230)
- 38 WATN AGULOWAK RIVER AGULOWAK RIVER  
REFN 02754 890964  
STOR 160516000055000021000380000580  
MOUT N592421 W1585454 S090S 0570W 08  
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER  
KEYW COMMUNITY, LAKE, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE AGULOWAK SITE (DIL-36) IS CLOSE TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER CONNECTING LAKES NERKA AND ALEKNAJIK. THE NAME MEANS "MANY RAPIDS" WHICH DESCRIBES THIS RIVER. THE BANK HERE IS LOW AND FLAT, NOT OVER 2 M. SPRUCE, COTTONWOODS, AND ALDERS ARE PLENTIFUL, BUT NOT ENCROACHING THE SITE. THERE IS A SMALL ISLAND OPPOSITE THE FORMER SETTLEMENT AND SIZEABLE WILLOWS HAVE GROWN UP IN FRONT ALONG THE RIVERBANK. THE HEIGHT OF POPULATION



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WAS THE LAST 2 DECADES OF THE 19TH CENTURY. (P114-115) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

- 39 WATN AGULOWAK RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 04264 00925 925928  
 STOR 160516000055000021000380000580  
 MOUT N592421 W1585454 S090S 0570W 08  
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER  
 KEYW FISHING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES WINTER WORK WAS SET UP AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER ENTERING ALEKNAGIK FROM NERKA. (P98)
- 40 WATN AGULOWAK RIVER UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 04264 00906 906  
 STOR 160516000055000021000380000580  
 MOUT N592421 W1585454 S090S 0570W 08  
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAKE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF ALEKNAGIK LAKE, ABOUT 6 MILES FROM THE HEAD, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FEEDER OF THE LAKE, A STREAM ABOUT 50 YARDS WIDE AT THE MOUTH AND 3 OR 4 FEET DEEP. JUST AT THE MOUTH THE WATER RUNS QUICKLY, BUT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS UP THERE IS A GENTLE CURRENT. THE AUTHOR FOLLOWED THIS STREAM, WALKING ALONG THE BANK FOR SOME DISTANCE. THE RIVER ITSELF WAS ABOUT 10 MILES LONG, QUITE WINDING, BUT APPEARED TO HAVE NO WATERFALLS. THE NATIVES CLAIM THAT THERE IS A WATERFALL ON THIS STREAM, BUT, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE INFORMATION, A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS FROM NUSHAGAK SEVERAL YEARS AGO PENETRATED INTO THE SECOND LAKE IN A FISHING BOAT WITH LITTLE TROUBLE. (P33) IT IS MY OPINION THAT THE AUTHOR IS REFERRING TO AGULOWAK RIVER. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO WAY TO POSITIVELY PROVE THIS.
- 41 WATN AGULUKPAK RIVER AGULUKPAK  
 REFN 02754 964  
 STOR 160516000055000021000380000580022500140015500170  
 MOUT N593800 W1583200 S070S 0540W 18  
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST AGULUKPAK IS LOCATED AT BOTH ENDS OF THE RIVER CONNECTING LAKES BEVERLY AND NERKA. IT IS WIDE, SWIFT AND VERY SHALLOW WITH A HEAVY GROWTH OF WILLOWS, ALDERS, SPRUCE AND BIRCH. WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE RIVER, THE TIMBERED AREA IS REPLACED BY TUNDRA. AT THE UPPER END OF THE RIVER WHERE IT FLOWS OUT OF LAKE BEVERLY THERE IS AN EXTENSIVE CLEARED AREA ON BOTH SIDES. GRASS-COVERED BANKS RISE SHARPLY TO 10 M. AT THE LOWER END OF THE RIVER THE BANKS ARE FLAT WITH SPRUCE AND COTTONWOODS. (P115) IT WAS VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.
- 42 WATN AHRNKLIN RIVER AHRNKLIN RIVER  
 REFN 02697 962  
 STOR 1610767  
 MOUT N592545 W1393220 C290S 0350E 04  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST THE MAIN VILLAGE OF THE DRUM HOUSE BRANCH OF THE TLINGIT TEQWEDI WAS REPORTED ON THE AHRNKLIN RIVER, ABOUT 2 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH, APPARENTLY NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TWO MAIN BRANCHES. THERE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUR HOUSES THERE. THE VILLAGE WAS ABANDONED WHEN MOST OF THE INHABITANTS DIED, EITHER IN A FEUD OR FROM SMALLPOX. SITE NO 25, ATTACHED MAP 3.
- 43 WATN AHRNKLIN RIVER ANKLIN CREEK  
 REFN 04804 00002 A 908  
 STOR 1611767

HOUT N592545 W1392220 C290S 0350E 04  
LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,EXPEDITION,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,BREAKUP,OBSTRUCTION,GLACIER,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG MENTIONS THAT INDIANS TOLD HIM THE ICE WAS ALL GONE ON THIS CREEK APRIL 6, 1908. (P2) HE FOUND ANKLIN APRIL 8 AND CAMPED AT THE MOUTH. "NO TIMBER IN SIGHT, ONLY ELDERS AND HILLOWS (APRIL 9), "ARRIVED AT TIMBER BED ROCK HILL AND LOG JOIN MADE CAMP WENT UP CREEK LOOKING FOR SIGN. 3 OR 4 MI TO HEAD OF GULCH" (APRIL 10) (P3) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) APRIL 11-"HUNTED ENTIRELY AROUND HEAD OF FLATS AT HEAD OF RIVER...INDIANS TRAPPING SIGN TO HEAD OF GULCH. (P3) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) APRIL 14-"HUNTED TOWARDS GLACIER (YAKUTAT) AND AROUND HEAD OF ANKLIN". HE MADE CAMP AT MOUTH OF RIVER APRIL 28. (P7) "POLED UP RIVER WENT UP NORTH FORK ABOVE INDIAN HOUSE...INDIAN CAMP 1 MI ABOVE TIDE WATER MARK THE SIDE IN TIMBER". APRIL 29. (P7) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) MAY 22 "MOVED TO ANKLIN. (FROM SETUEK) CONSIDERABLE BEAR SIGN LOWER RIVER ALSO INDIAN SIGN. CAMPED AT MOUTH". MAY 24, "INDIANS VISITED ME THIS MORNING "PICK UP AND GO BACK YAKUTAT SAID TYEE". (P14) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) MAY 25 "WENT UP ANKLIN WITH BLANKETS AND GRUB HUNTED ABOVE FALLS THROUGH SANDHILLS TO DANGEROUS RIVER". (P15) JUNE 4 COMING FROM SETUEK. (P18) JUNE 5, "WENT UP RIVER TO BASIN". (P18) (BOX 2, LOG NO FOLDER) JUNE 6 "HUNTED NORTH OF BASIN". (P18) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) JUNE 8 "HUNTED SOUTH SIDE OF BASIN AND RIVER WHICH EMPTIES INTO GLACIER LAKE (DANGEROUS RIVER?) JUNE 10 "HUNTED TO HEAD OF ANKLIN AND RIGHT HAND GLACIER (FROM GLACIER LAKE. (P19) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) JUNE 11 "STARTED DOWN RIVER AT 12. CAMPED AT TIDE WATER" (P20) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) SEPT 28 COMING FROM ANKON RIVER AND YAKUTAT, HE NOTES CAMPED AT MOUTH OF ANKLON" (P25) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) OCT 1, "CAMPED AT INDIAN HOUSE NORTH BRANCH" (P25) OCT 4, "HUNTED AROUND HEADS OF NORTH FORK". (P25) OCT 5, "PORTAGED TO MAIN RIVER...CAMPED AT MOUTH OF BASIN". (P26) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER)

44 HATN AHRNKLIN RIVER ANKLIN RIVER

REFN 04804 00002 8 908  
STOR 1611767

HOUT N592545 W1392220 C290S 0350E 04  
LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,EXPEDITION,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,BREAKUP,OBSTRUCTION,GLACIER,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST OCT 6 "HUNTED NORTH SIDE OF BASIN." (P26) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) OCT 8 "HUNTED SOUTH SIDE OF BASIN AND ABOVE TIMBERLINE, WOUNDED BLACK BEAR IN SWAMP" (P26) OCT 13 "HUNTED SOUTH FORK". (P27) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) OCT 14 "2 INDIANS CAMPED IN CABIN NORTH BRANCH" (P28) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) OCT 16-21. HE HUNTED NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE OF THIS BASIN. (P29-30) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

45 HATN AHRNKLIN RIVER AVKLIN RIVER

REFN 04804 00001 907935  
STOR 1610767

HOUT N592545 W1393220 C290S 0350E 04  
LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER

ABST LETTERS TO ALLAN HASSELBORG NOTE THIS RIVER: 1) OCT 7, 1907, FROM ANNIE ALEXANDER, OAKLAND, CALIF, PERSON WHO FUNDED HIS BEAR TRIP OF 1908 RECOMMENDS HE GO TO ANKLYN RIVER, "A GOOD PLACE FOR BEARS, ABOUT 20 MI FROM YAKUTAT BY WAY OF ANKLYN RIVER. IF YOU BY PROVISIONS OF ROBINSON WHO RUNS THE CANNERY AT YAKUTAT, HE WILL GIVE YOU A FREE RIDE ON THE CANNERY TRAIN-10 MI TO THE MOUTH OF THE SETUEK RIVER." (BOX 1) 2) LETTER FROM RAYMOND HALL, U OF CALIF, BERKELEY, REFERS TO THIS RIVER JAN 15, 1935. HALL APPARENTLY WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE THIS RIVER AS HASSELBORG CALLS IT ANKLIN, WHICH HE PROBABLY MEANT TO BE AHRKLIN. (BOX 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES. HASSELBORG COLLECTION. JUNEAU.

46 HATN AHTELL CREEK AHTEL CREEK

REFN 03496 953  
STOR 161039502489000475000023500050

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- MOUT N624230 W1435700 C110N 0080E 29  
LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1953 REPORT STATES THAT A 60 FT BRIDGE WAS REPLACED ON AHTEL CREEK, MILE 64 TOK\_CUTOFF. (P115)
- 47 WATN AHTELL CREEK AHTELL CREEK  
REFN 01905 965  
STOR 161039502489000475000023500050  
MOUT N624230 W1435700 C110N 0080E 29  
LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER  
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
ABST A QUARTZ-SULFIDE LODE OCCURS ON W BRANCH OF THIS CREEK, 9 MI NORTH-NORTHWEST OF SLANA AND ABOUT 1 1/2 MI NE OF THE DOME. (P45) 1965 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.
- 48 WATN AHTELL CREEK AHTELL CREEK  
REFN 02471 934  
STOR 161039502489000475000023500050  
MOUT N624230 W1435700 C110N 0080E 29  
LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST AHTELL CREEK VALLEY INCLUDES ONE OF THE SMALL PLACER-GOLD AREAS THAT WERE PROSPECTED UNSUCCESSFULLY IN THE EARLY DAYS, THEN NEGLECTED FOR MANY YEARS. IT DIDN'T ATTRACT ATTENTION AGAIN UNTIL 1934, WHEN A LITTLE GOLD WAS RECOVERED FROM ITS TRIBUTARY, GRUBSTAKE CREEK. SINCE THEN A SMALL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN MAINTAINED, WITH CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING DONE IN THE VICINITY. (P42)
- 49 WATN AHTELL CREEK AHTELL CREEK  
REFN 02491 944  
STOR 161039502489000475000023500050  
MOUT N624230 W1435700 C110N 0080E 29  
LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
ABST FROM FRED HOFFIT'S "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE", USGS 989-D, 1954: AHTELL CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE SLANA RIVER AND JOINS THAT STREAM ABOUT ONE MILE FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE COPPER RIVER (HOFFIT, 1938, P48-50; 1944, P42-44). THIS CREEK DRAINS MOST OF THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE INDEPENDENT GROUP OF MOUNTAINS BETWEEN SLANA AND THE COPPER RIVERS. THE MOUNTAIN MASS BETWEEN AHTELL CREEK AND PORCUPINE CREEK ON THE EAST IS A LOCAL CENTER OF MINERALIZATION, AND THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS OF THE SMALL STREAMS THAT DRAIN IT CONTAIN GOLD AND OTHER METALLIC MINERALS, OF WHICH MAGNETITE IS MUCH THE MOST ABUNDANT. (P195)
- 50 WATN AHTELL CREEK AHTELL CREEK  
REFN 03623 00001 961  
STOR 161039502489000475000023500050  
MOUT N624230 W1435700 C110N 0080E 29  
LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER  
KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP  
ABST ON A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA. FISHING AND HUNTING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT MILE 60, SLANA-TOK-GLENN HIGHWAY.
- 51 WATN AICHILIK RIVER AICHILIK RIVER  
REFN 00577 945968  
STOR 1601046  
MOUT N695032 W1420349 U060N 0400E 26  
LUPR 13

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST THREE YOUNG MEN ARE ON A WALK THROUGH THE BROOKS RANGE AS A PRELUDE TO WRITING A CONSERVATION BOOK EARTH AND THE GREAT WEATHER-THE BROOKS RANGE. "THE PEAKS OF THE MOUNTAINS DROPPED AWAY IN THE LONG GREEN, TREELESS PLAINS OF THE LOWER SLOPES AND ALLUVIAL FANS, AND THESE ENDED IN THE FLAT GRAVEL FLOOR OF THE VALLEY, OVER WHICH WE WALKED. THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY WAS A LITHIC RIVER OF WATER WORN STONE THAT CONTAINED THE SMALLER, LIQUID RIVER. EACH TIME A LARGE STREAM JOINED THE AICHILIK, THE VALLEY WIDENED." (P77) "WE MADE GOOD TIME ON THE COBBLED RIVER BARS OF THE WIDENING VALLEY FLOOR. IN PLACES THE BARS GREW TO BECOME MINDR DESERTS OF SMALL STONE. WE FOLLOWED ITS TUSsock BANKS. (P77) ONE OF THE YOUNG MEN ON THE HIKE WALKS ALONG THE RIVER. "JOHN WAS WALKING SOUTH UP ONE OF THE AICHILIK'S HEADWATER GORGES." THE FELLOW GAVE HIMSELF OVER TO DAYDREAMING ALONG THE RIVER." THE HEATHER WAS HARSH WITH SNOW AND SLEET. MORE NORTHWARD THE RIVER DIVIDED. WE FOLLOWED THE AICHILIK DOWN TO WHERE THE MOUNTAINS ENDED." (P120) "WE LEFT AND WENT LEFT TOWARD THE WESTWARD RUNNING VALLEY. THE NEW VALLEY WOULD TAKE US OVER A PASS IN THE FOOTHILLS." (P120)

52 WATN AICHILIK RIVER AICHILIK RIVER

REFN 01540 968

STOR 1601047

HOUT N695046 W1420318 U060N 0400E 26

LUPR 13

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RECREATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, FISHING, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST JOHN P MILTON, WRITER, CONSERVATIONIST WALKS 300 MILES IN THE BROOKS RANGE WITH TWO OTHER YOUNG MEN FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK. "IN WIDTH THE VALLEY FLOOR IS ABOUT A MILE WIDE, IN LENGTH, IT RUNS ABOUT 42 MILES FROM ITS LONGEST HEADWATER STREAM." (P96) "WE BROKE CAMP THIS MORNING AND PACKED FOR SIX HOURS DOWN THE AICHILIK VALLEY." (P92) "TODAYS WALKING WAS OVER RELATIVELY EASY TERRAIN: GRAVEL BARS IN THE RIVER, ROLLING FLATS ADJACENT TO THE WATER." (P92) WHEN THE THREE MEN ARRIVE AT KAKTOVIK, THEY TALK WITH THE ESKIMO PEOPLE THERE. ONE IS A 65 YR. OLD MAN, (NEIL ALLEN). HE SPOKE OF THE OLD DAYS. ONE OF HIS FAVORITE SPOTS WAS AT THE MOUTH OF THE AICHILIK R. MOUNTAIN VALLEY. "THESE EXPEDITIONS ONLY RARELY PENETRATED VERY FAR INTO THE MTS., BUT MUCH OF THE FISHING WAS DONE WHERE THE MT VALLEYS MEET THE OPEN TUNDRA." (P179)

53 WATN AICHILIK RIVER AICHILIK RIVER

REFN 01853 971

STOR 1601046

HOUT N695032 W1420349 U060N 0400E 26

LUPR 13

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORS, THE SECTION EAST OF THE AICHILIK RIVER CONTAINS ABOUT 30 M OF QUARTZITE CONGLOMERATES, SANDSTONES AND SHALES. (P17) THE RESEARCH WAS DONE IN 1971.

54 WATN AKA LAKE AKA OR KARDEETOO LAKE

REFN 04218 00002 949

STOR 1610

HOUT N593105 W1393209 C280S 0330E 02

LUPR 60 UNNAMED

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST IN 1949 TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE REPORTED BY F DE LAGUNA ON "AKA OR KARDEETOO LAKE WHICH LIES BETWEEN SUMMIT LAKE AND THE ANKAU LAGOONS." (P4)

55 WATN AKALOLIK CREEK ANKALURUK RIVER

REFN 04490 917918

STOR 1601476

HOUT N682836 W1661812 U110S 0610W 18

LUPR 21

KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST IN WINTER OF 1917-1918, HUDSON STUCK, WALTER HARPER, AND THE MAILMEN TRAVELED BY DOGSLED UP THE

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AHKALURUK RIVER TO ITS END TO AVOID THE TREACHEROUS BERING SEA AT CAPE LISBURNE. VERY ROUGH GOING.

- 56 WATN AKALURA LAKE AKALURA LAKE  
 REFN 04240 962  
 STOR 1609  
 MOUT N571000 W1541500 S340S 0310W 33  
 LUPR 51 AKALURA CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST AKALURA LAKE IS SURROUNDED AND IN PART DAMMED BY WELL-PRESERVED MORAINES THAT WERE DEPOSITED DURING THE AKALURA GLACIATION. (P29)
- 57 WATN AKILLIK RIVER HUNT RIVER  
 REFN 01332 898899  
 STOR 1602095013440000810  
 MOUT N671157 W1583435 K210N 0010E 23  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST WINTER CAMP FOR THE AUTHOR AND HIS GROUP WAS BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE HUNT RIVER ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE KOWAK RIVER, ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENT, DURING WINTER 1898-99. IT APPEARS THE PARTY MAY HAVE MISTAKEN THE MOUTH OF THE AKILLIK RIVER FOR THE MOUTH OF THE HUNT, AS THE LATTER ENTERS THE FORMER ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE UPSTREAM FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE KOWAK (KOBUK) AND AKILLIK, ACCORDING TO CURRENT U S G S MAP. SEE ALSO SHEET, MODERN NAME HUNT RIVER.
- 58 WATN AKLUHMAYUAK CREEK AKLUHMAYUAK CREEK  
 REFN 02728 850  
 STOR 1602047018620001760  
 MOUT N675500 W1602000 K290N 0070W 17  
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER  
 KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST A PETERBOURGH CANOE AND SOME BOBSLED FRAMES WERE FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF AKLUHMAYUAK CREEK. DATE AND CULTURAL AFFINITY ARE GIVEN AS "HISTORIC." (LOCATION NUMBER 67) A SITE NAMED AQLAMAQZUAQ AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK IS NOTED AS A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP. (LOCATION 67) AKLUHMAYUAK CREEK SOMETIMES SERVED AS A ROUTE TO THE UPPER NOATAK RIVER. UNAYPAK PARTS DATING POST 1850 WERE FOUND AT AN UNNAMED SITE WITH THE SAME LOCATION NUMBER. (67)
- 59 WATN AKMALIK CREEK AKMALIK CREEK  
 REFN 04666 974  
 STOR 160119201880000095000610000180  
 MOUT N682500 W1540500 U120S 0090W 17  
 LUPR 12 KILLIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CULTURAL REMAINS WERE PRODUCED FROM THE SANDY, NORTH SHORE OF A SMALL LAKE SOUTH OF THE CONFLUENCE OF AKMALIK CREEK WITH KILLIK RIVER. REMAINS WERE ALSO PRODUCED FROM A SITE ON A SMALL HILL AT THE MOUTH OF AKMALIK CREEK. (P16)
- 60 WATN AKMALLIK CREEK AKMALLIK CREEK  
 REFN 03681 950951  
 STOR 160119201880000095000610000180  
 MOUT N682500 W1540500 U120S 0090W 17  
 LUPR 12 KILLIK RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THIS CREEK WAS VISITED BY ARCHAEOLOGIST WILLIAM IRVING DURING 1950 OR 1951. (P79)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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- 61 WATN AKULURAK PASS AKULURAK  
REFN 00512 892  
STOR 1603403001486000230  
MOUT N622646 W1643509 S270N 0830W 12  
LUPR 31 KWEHELUK PASS  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST LOG HOUSES WERE BUILT BY FATHER TRECA AND FATHER BARNUM NEAR AKULURAK IN 1892. (P35)
- 62 WATN AKWE RIVER AKWE RIVER  
REFN 02697 962  
STOR 1610778  
MOUT N591700 W1390300 C300S 0380E 28  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP  
ABST THE VILLAGE OF GUSEX, (NO 26 ATTACHED MAP) PROBABLY THE PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE TL'UKNAXADI, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ON THE AKWE RIVER, APPARENTLY AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MAIN OR NORTHERN WITH THE WESTERN BRANCH. THE POPULATION WAS LARGE, THE HOUSES WELL BUILT, SOLID, AND ADORNED WITH PAINTINGS AND CARVINGS. GUSEX HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN AN ATHABASKAN TLUKAXADI SETTLEMENT BEFORE THE TLINGIT TLUKNAXADI BUILT HOUSES THERE. THE NAMES OF 5 HOUSES WERE MENTIONED, AND THE POSTS OF ONE WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN VISIBLE 40 OR 50 YEARS AGO. THE TOWN WAS ABANDONED ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY, AFTER MANY OF THE MEN FROM IT WERE DROWNED IN LITUYA BAY WHEN GOING TO MAKE WAR ON THE CHILKAT. ACCORDING TO ONE NATIVE INFORMANT, THIS SITE WAS LOCATED ABOUT 4 MI (ON A DIRECT LINE) FROM THE COAST, ANOTHER PLACED IT AT THE ENTRANCE TO A FORMER CHANNEL SOME DISTANCE DOWN THE AKWE AND ABOUT 2 MI (ON A DIRECT LINE) FROM THE SHORE. THE LATTER DESCRIBED THIS PLACE AS HAVING 4 OR 5 HOUSE PITS AND ONE EARTH-COVERED HOUSE. SITE NO 27 WAS IN A CLEARING ON THE WEST BANK OF THE AKWE, OPPOSITE ITS PRESENT CONFLUENCE WITH THE USTAY RIVER. THERE ARE SEVERAL PITS WHICH MAY INDICATE FORMER HOUSES OR CACHES. (P29)
- 63 WATN ALABAM CREEK ALABAM CREEK  
REFN 00108 91522 W 915  
STOR 160339907945801370000916201150107761390  
MOUT N653425 W1482315 FD90N 0040W 28  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY  
ABST IN "THE LATEST NEWS OF THE TOLOVANA CAMP," FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, SEPT 22, 1915, P4: THE BARTHEL BROTHERS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR SHAFT ON ALABAM CREEK BY GAS. THEY WILL GO BACK TO ALABAM THIS WINTER AND GIVE THEIR CLAIM A FURTHER TRYOUT. AT ONCE, "MOTHER" HERRILL IS GOING TO START A ROADHOUSE ON ALABAM AT THE MOUTH OF GOLDSTREAM. THIS IS HALF WAY BETWEEN THE "PROMISED LAND" AND LIVENGOOD CREEK.
- 64 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ALAGANIK SLOUGH  
REFN 00155 910  
STOR 1610379  
MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, TIDE, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL  
ABST THE AUTHOR OF THE 1910 PILOT NOTES SAYS ALAGANIK SLOUGH, THE WESTERN-MOST BRANCH OF THE COPPER RIVER, IS ABOUT 1/2 TO 1 MILE WIDE, WITH DEPTHS OF 5 TO 15 FT DEPENDING ON THE TIDE AND THE AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE RIVER. THE MEAN RISE AND FALL AT THE MOUTH IS ABOUT 10 FEET AND AT ALAGANIK 2 TO 3 FEET. THE FLOOD CURRENT IS FELT AT THE VILLAGE. (P11)
- 65 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ALAGANIK SLOUGH  
REFN 00686 892933  
STOR 1610379  
MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01

- LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, MAP, RIVER  
ABST BIRKET-SMITH AND DE LAGUNA ON ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1933 NOTE THE EYAK VILLAGE OF ALAGANIK LOCATED ON THIS SLOUGH OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P27) "THE SITE OF ALAGANIK IS ABOUT 75 YDS WEST OF MILE 21 ON THE COPPER RIVER RAILWAY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TRACKS. THE OLD HOUSES STOOD ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SMALL STREAM WHICH FLOWS INTO ALAGANIK SLOUGH JUST SOUTH OF THE TRACKS....THE SITE IS SURROUNDED BY WOODS." HOUSES WERE EXCAVATED.(P27) "MR ROSENBERG'S TRADING POST WAS NOT AT THE VILLAGE BUT WAS BUILT AT THE PRESENT SITE OF ALAGANIK STATION, AT MILE 22 ON THE RAILWAY, ON THE SAME SIDE OF THE SLOUGH AS THE VILLAGE." (P29) "ALAGANIK WAS ABANDONED IN 1892 OR 1893, FOLLOWING A SEVERE EPIDEMIC, AND NATIVES MOVED TO OLD TOWN, CORDOVA."(P21) THE MAP WHICH IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOWS ALAGANIK AND OLD TOWN CORDOVA. (PLATE 17, AND 18)
- 66 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ALAGANIK SLOUGH  
REFN 01536 971  
STOR 1610379  
MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST IN HIS CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971, M MILLER BRIEFLY MENTIONS THE ALAGANIK SLOUGH BOATING SITE. THERE IS A BOAT RAMP THERE. (P99) SITE IS ACCESSIBLE BY ROAD. (P83-84)
- 67 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ALAGANIK SLOUGH  
REFN 02212 912  
STOR 1610379  
MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE  
ABST MCKINLEY LAKE REGION CAN BE REACHED BY BOAT FROM ALGANIK BY WAY OF THE SLOUGH. (P78)
- 68 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ALAGANIK SLOUGH  
REFN 02599 898  
STOR 1610379  
MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01  
LUPR 53  
KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, TIDE, RIVER BASIN  
ABST AFTER THE COPPER RIVER ENTERS ITS DELTA, THERE ARE SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES. THE MOST W IS THE ALAGANIK..... SLOUGH-SITE OF ALAGANIK VILLAGE. IT IS THE MOST EXTENSIVELY TRAVELLED. IT IS A TIDAL STREAM AND NAVIGATION IS GREATLY FACILITATED BY THE TIDE. (P400)
- 69 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ALAGANIK SLOUGH  
REFN 02713 975  
STOR 1610379  
MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST "AN EYAK VILLAGE ONCE WAS SITUATED NEAR ALAGANIK SLOUGH". (P193)
- 70 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ALAGANIK SLOUGH  
REFN 02831 00001 975  
STOR 1610379  
MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER, COMMUNITY  
ABST ALAGANIK SLOUGH, THE WESTERN MOST AND MAIN OUTLET OF THE COPPER RIVER, IS 0.5 TO 1.0 MILE WIDE, WITH DEPTHS

FROM 5-15 FEET DEPENDING UPON THE STAGES OF THE TIDE AND RIVER. THE MEAN RANGE OF THE TIDE IS ABOUT 9 FEET AT THE MOUTH, AND IS REPORTED TO BE 2-3 FEET AT ALAGANIK, ABOUT 10 MILES UP THE SLOUGH. (P3-51)

- 71 WATN ALAGANIK SLOUGH ANEE RIVER  
 REFN 06885 847  
 STOR 1610379  
 MOUT N602503 W1453012 C170S 0020W 01  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, PHYSICAL, ICE, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST SEREBERINIKOFF BEGAN HIS EXPEDITION UP THE COPPER RIVER AT ALAGANIK, "ON THE MOST WESTERLY CHANNEL OF THE DELTA OF THE COPPER RIVER, CALLED BY HIM ANEE RIVER". HE PLACED THE VILLAGE AT LAT. 60 41 17. (LT ABERCRUMBIE LOCATED IT AT LAT 60 21). THE RUSSIAN PARTY LEFT ALAGANIK IN AUG 1847, INTENDING TO ROW UP THE RIVER, AND MET A CURRENT OF 9 MPH. SOME FLOATING ICE WAS ENCOUNTERED ENROUTE. "AT THE UPPER END OF THE CHANNEL WERE NUMEROUS SHALLOWS. (P20) THE AUTHOR FOUND THE COURSE OF THE RIVER FROM ALAGANIK TO BE NEARLY NORTH, FOLLOWING WESTERN CHANNELS.
- 72 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 02767 00003 971  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 MOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, VEGETATION, TIDE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE ALAGNAK RIVER'S PRINCIPAL HEADWATERS ARE KUKAKLEK AND NONVIANUK LAKES. THE OUTLETS OF THESE 2 LAKES JOIN SOME 10 TO 15 MILES DOWNSTREAM TO FORM THE MAIN ALAGNAK RIVER. (P40) (ACTUALLY NONVIANUK RIVER FLOWS FROM NONVIANUK LAKE TO JOIN THE ALAGNAK; THEREFORE, FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS RIVER WILL BE RECORDED SEPARATELY.) THERE ARE PRECIPITOUS RAPIDS WHICH ARE REPORTEDLY TOO DANGEROUS FOR BOATING ON THE UPPER PORTION OF THE ALAGNAK BEFORE IT JOINS THE NONVIANUK. (P40) THIS RIVER IS EXTREMELY BRAIDED, ESPECIALLY THE LOWER PORTIONS. SOME SEPARATED CHANNELS WIND FOR MILES THROUGH THICK SPRUCE, WILLOW, AND ALDER BEFORE THEY REJOIN THE MAIN RIVER. MANY SMALL AND LARGE WILLOW-COVERED ISLANDS ARE FOUND ON OR NEARBY THE RIVER. TIDAL INFLUENCE CAN BE NOTED FOR SOME 6 TO 10 MILES UP RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH. HIGH MUD BANKS INDICATE CONSIDERABLE TIDAL MULTITUDE. (P40) UPPER PORTION OF RIVER IS LARGE, CLEAR AND FAST MOVING. ON JUNE 28, 1971, THE "NONVIANUK BRANCH" WAS FLOATED TO THE ALAGNAK IN AN INFLATABLE 12 FT RAFT. TIDEWATER WAS REACHED 6 DAYS LATER. (P40) FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ALAGNAK AND NONVIANUK RIVERS DOWN, THE RIVER (ALAGNAK) BECAME INCREASINGLY FLOODED AND TURBID. (P42) CABINS, PROBABLY USED AS SUBSISTENCE FISHING AND TRAPPING CAMPS, WERE OBSERVED ALONG THE RIVER. ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME HAS A CABIN AND SALMON COUNTING TOWER "WELL DOWN-RIVER". (P44) THERE ARE 3 NATIVE SETTLEMENTS ON THE ALAGNAK RIVER. (P44) ONE OF THEM ON THE S BANK APPEARS TO BE PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED BY SEVERAL FAMILIES. A SECOND, SMALLER CLUSTER OF HOMES, IS ON THE N BANK AND IS PROBABLY USED AS A FISH CAMP. THE THIRD GROUP OF BUILDINGS IS AT THE MOUTH ON THE N BANK. THIS IS THE ABANDONED SITE OF BRANCH RIVER. (P44)
- 73 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 02858 974  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 MOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER  
 ABST EXCELLENT FLOAT STREAM. FED BY BLUE GREEN GLACIAL LAKES. (P146)
- 74 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 03186 974  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 MOUT N590000 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36



- LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW HUNTING, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST CARIBOU WERE HUNTED ALONG THE ALAGNAK RIVER DURING THE WINTER OF 1972-73 WHEN THE MULCHATNA HERD CROSSED THE KVICHAK AND AN ESTIMATED 3000 ANIMALS WINTERED BELOW IGIUGIG P.262 FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ALAGNAK AND NANVIANUK RIVERS THE ALAGNAK MEANDERS OVER AN EXTREMELY BRAIDED COURSE WESTERLY TO THE KVICHAK RIVER. P 57
- 75 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 04069 00017 972  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 MOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER, NO TRAFF  
 ABST \*HEADS AT KUKALCK LAKE AND FLOWS SOUTHWEST 64 MI TO KVICHAK RIVER 58 MI EAST OF DILLINGHAM. BRISTOL BAY LOWLANDS 59 00 N, 156 53 W REASONS FOR PROPOSAL: EXCELLENT CANOEING, GOOD SPORT FISHING, EXCELLENT ACCESS. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)
- 76 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00001 973  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 MOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, LAKE  
 ABST ALAGNAK RIVER ORIGINATES AT KUKAKLIK LAKE, FLOWS 64 MI WEST TO SOUTHWEST AND EMPTIES INTO KVICHAK RIVER. LOCALLY THE ALAGNAK IS REFERRED TO AS THE BRANCH RIVER. THE ALAGNAK IS A CLEAR FREE-FLOWING RIVER. IT "STARTS IN MOIST TUNDRA TYPE VEGETATION BUT AFTER ABOUT 10 MILES IT BEGINS TO FLOW THROUGH A CLOSED SPRUCE HARDWOOD FOREST..." (P1) ALONG ITS MID-REACHES THE RIVER BRAIDS OUT IN A WETTER AREA WHERE THE VEGETATION IS OF THE OPEN BLACK SPRUCE FOREST TYPE. MAXIMUM STREAM FLOW OCCURS DURING LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE. THE RIVER MOVES SLOWLY BUT THE KUKAKLIK LAKE BUT PICKS UP A SPEED OF 3-4 MPH WHICH CAUSES A FEW RAPIDS. (P2) "THE RIVER CORRIDOR LIES WITHIN AN AREA CONSIDERED TO HAVE PETROLEUM POTENTIAL AS WELL AS AN AREA HAVING LEASEABLE MINERALS." (P3) NUMEROUS CABINS ARE LOCATED NEAR THE LOWER END AND AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALAGNAK RIVER. AND ALL THE CABINS ARE INCLUDED WITHIN NATIVE WITHDRAWN LANDS. (P3-4) LOCATED 63 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE ALAGNAK RIVER IS THE KUKAKLET DAMSITE. (P5) "APPROXIMATELY 8 MILES OF THE ALAGNAK RIVER FROM KUKAKLET LAKE TO THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN T 12 S AND T 13 S, ILIAMNA QUADRANGLE, LIE IN NATIVE WITHDRAWAL LANDS. ALSO, APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES OF THE ALAGNAK RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN R 42 W, AND R 43 W, DILLINGHAM QUADRANGLE, EXCEPT FOR THAT PORTION WITHIN T 13 S, R 43 W, DILLINGHAM QUADRANGLE, LIE IN NATIVE WITHDRAWAL LANDS. THE REMAINDER OF THE ALAGNAK RIVER AND ALL OF ITS MAJOR TRIBUTARY, THE NONVIANUK RIVER, LIE WITHIN A LARGE BLOCK OF LAND WITHDRAWN BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR UNDER SECTION 17 (D) (2) OF ANCSA." (P6) UNDER STATE DEVELOPED CRITERIA "IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE ALAGNAK RIVER AND THE NONVIANUK RIVER MAY BE CONSIDERED \*NAVIGABLE\* FOR THEIR ENTIRE LENGTHS". (P6) FROM EVIDENCE COLLECTED IN THIS STUDY IT IS INDICATED THAT A SMALL NON-MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT CAN BE USED ON THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THIS RIVER. (P7, 14) THE UPPER 1/3 OF THE ALAGNAK FLOWS THROUGH MODERATELY INCISED CANYONS, THE REMAINING PORTION FLOWS THROUGH 50-250 FT LOCAL RELIEF LOWLANDS.
- 77 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 04282 00003 904  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 MOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY  
 ABST APPENDIX III. NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY BUILT A CANNERY AT HALLERVILLE ON THE ALAGNAK IN 1904. (P67)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- 78 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 HOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION  
 ABST RECREATIONAL FISHING ON ALAGNAK R (P269)
- 79 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAGNAK RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00161 951956  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 HOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE RIVER FALLS ABOUT 800 FT IN ITS COURSE OF ABOUT 40 MILES INTO THE SEA. THERE ARE NO FALLS OR OBSTRUCTIONS WHICH STOP THE FISH MIGRATION.
- 80 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER ALAKNAK RIVER  
 REFN 00660 936946  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 HOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST \*KOGGIUNG IS A FISHING VILLAGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. POST OFFICE OPENED APRIL 3, 1936. CLOSED JAN. 31, 1946.\* (P.51)
- 81 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER BRANCH RIVER  
 REFN 03186 974  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 HOUT N590000 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFFIC  
 ABST THERE WAS A REINDEER CAMP ADJACENT TO BRANCH RIVER. THE CORRAL AND HOUSE INDENTATIONS CAN STILL BE SEEN P.263
- 82 WATN ALAGNAK RIVER LOCKNOCK RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00906 906  
 STOR 1605236000510000260  
 HOUT N590008 W1565142 S130S 0450W 36  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE LOCKNOCK RIVER HAS ITS SOURCE IN A LAKE. (P37) THE BRANCH CANNERY OF THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY IS LOCATED ON THIS RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH. (P38)
- 83 WATN ALAKTAK RIVER ALAKTAK RIVER  
 REFN 00498 943944  
 STOR 1601304  
 HOUT N704856 W1551916 U170N 0130W 21  
 LUPR 11  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN ALFRED M. BAILEY'S "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," BOB BROWER, SON OF THE TRADER AT BARRON, CHARLES BROWER, COLLECTED BIRDS ON ALAKTAK RIVER FROM 1943 TO 1944. (P137) SEE ALSO P 137 TO 304.

- 84 WATN ALAKTAK RIVER ALAKTAK RIVER  
 REFN 03139 973  
 STOR 1601304  
 MOUT N704856 W1551916 U170N 0130W 21  
 LUPR 11  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF ALAKTAX IS LOCATED ON EAST SHORE OF ALAKTAK RIVER, 19 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPE SIMPSON. THIS VILLAGE AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN THE 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P.26)
- 85 WATN ALAMEDA CREEK ALAMEDA CREEK  
 REFN 02166 909  
 STOR 1602965002100000290  
 MOUT N650500 W1610000 K050S 0110W 06  
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,EXPEDITION,MAP  
 ABST IS A TRIBUTARY OF KOYUK RIVER FROM THE WEST. TWO CABINS NEAR THE CREEK MARK A SMALL PLACER SETTLEMENT. (P38) BENCH GRAVELS ARE PRESENT. DEEP HOLES WERE DUG TO EXAMINE THE GRAVELS ALONG THE CREEK. (P81) ALAMEDA CREEK WAS VISITED BY THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 IN EARLY AUGUST. VARIOUS PROSPECT HOLES HAD BEEN SUNK. SOUTH OF ALAMEDA CREEK A SHAFT 192 FEET DEEP WAS SUNK THRU PREDOMINANTLY QUARTZ GRAVEL. SAMPLES OF GRAVEL FROM THE BOTTOM SHOWED MINUTE SPECKS OF GOLD. WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE SHAFT A PAN OF SURFACE GRAVELS SHOWED GOLD. (P110-111) ANOTHER SHAFT WAS SUNK ON A BENCH ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CREEK. THE SHAFT WAS SUNK 32 FEET AND HIT BEDROCK. GOLD WAS FOUND ENTIRELY ON THE BEDROCK AND THE LOWER GRAVEL WAS ABOUT 1 CENTS TO THE PAN. UPSTREAM FROM THIS SHAFT THE CREEK GRAVELS DO NOT CARRY GOLD, WHILE DOWNSTREAM THE CREEK GRAVELS YIELD 7 CENTS TO A 10-PAN BUCKET. (P111) 1 1/2 MILES DOWNSTREAM THE GOLD DISAPPEARS. VARIOUS OTHER SHAFTS HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE AREA OF ALAMEDA CREEK FOR THE PURPOSE OF GEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS. (P111-113) THE GRAVELS ON ALAMEDA CREEK ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY GOLD BEARING TO BE MINED AT THE PRESENT TIME. (P113) ASSAY OF GOLD TAKEN FROM A PIT SUNK NEAR THE CREEK WAS REPORTED AS \$3.72 IN GOLD PER TON. (P113) FIGURE 12 IS A SKETCH MAP OF ALAMEDA CREEK SHOWING LOCATIONS OF WORK SITES. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (P110)
- 86 WATN ALATNA RIVER AHLASOOK RIVER  
 REFN 01399 953  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW VEGETATION,NO TRAFFIC,EXPEDITION  
 ABST "THE COUNTRY OF THE LOWER ALATNA IS WOODED." (P202)
- 87 WATN ALATNA RIVER AL-LASH-OOK RIVER  
 REFN 01746 886  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER LAKE,EXPEDITION,DIHENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE  
 ABST IN FEBRUARY 1886 LIEUTENANT GEORGE M STONEY TRAVELLED BY DOG TEAM FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK) TO THE AL-LASH-OOK RIVER. TRAVELLING ON THIS RIVER WAS DIFFICULT DUE TO DEEP SNOW. (P42) THE AL-LASH-OOK RIVER IS A LONG STREAM RUNNING ALONG THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS THAT FORM THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY OF THE PUTNAM. IT DISCHARGES INTO THE KOYUK RIVER, AND WHERE STONEY FIRST ENCOUNTERED THIS RIVER THE VALLEY IS 4 TO 6 MILES WIDE, BETWEEN MOUNTAIN CHAINS 3000 TO 3500 FEET HIGH, WITH THE RIVER RUNNING THROUGH THE CENTER, ITS WIDTH VARYING FROM 50 TO 250 YARDS. "IT IS SHALLOW AND FILLED WITH BOULDERS ABOUT WHICH A STRONG CURRENT RUNS. 10 MILES UP THE AL-LASH-OOK FROM TA-KAHOELA (TAKAHULA) LAKE THE A-KOO-LOO-UK (MILLICHETAH CREEK) RIVER ENTERS THE LEFT BANK. "STILL HIGHER UP AT THE BEND IN THE RIVER, THE

PING-ING-A-LOOK (PINGULUK) RIVER COMES IN ON THE LEFT BANK. AT THIS POINT THE VALLEY NARROWS TO LESS THAN 2 MILES AND IS WELL WOODED; THE MOUNTAINS ARE NEARLY BARE AND STEEP, WITH NUMEROUS WATERFALLS RUNNING DOWN TO THE SWIFT AND TORTUOUS RIVER HERE ONLY 30 YARDS WIDE. ABOUT 5 MILES BEYOND THE KOO-LO-ARK (KUTUK) RIVER COMES IN FROM THE NORTHWARD AND EASTWARD." (P43) STONEY FOLLOWED THE AL-LASH-OOK TO A FORK NEAR ITS HEAD.

- 88 HATN ALATNA RIVER ALASHOOK RIVER  
 REFN 01333 898899  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING  
 ABST IN 1898 LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. WAS PROSPECTING AND WINTERING OVER 170 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF KOBUK RIVER AN INDIAN CAME DOWN KOBUK ONE DAY WITH NEWS OF GOLD STRIKE ON ALASHOOK (ALATNA) RIVER. JOSEPH GRINNELL, A 21 YEAR OLD MEMBER OF CO KEPT A DIARY AND HE WROTE THAT THE INDIAN SAID HE HAD HEARD THAT WHITE MEN ON THE ALASHOOK WERE "AS THICK AS MOSQUITOES" AND DIGGING OUT "PLENTY GOLD." THEY CAME UP KOYUKUK IN STEAM LAUNCHES BUT COULD NOT GET CLOSER THAN 150 MI TO WHERE THE GOLD WAS ON THE ALATNA "ON ACCOUNT OF THE RAPIDS," SO THEY HAD TO WAIT AND SLED UP THE RIVER AFTER FREEZE UP. (P37)
- 89 HATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAKE, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE KOBUK-KOYUKUK TRAIL HEADS OVERLAND DUE E FROM NORUTAK LAKE UNTIL IT REACHES THE ALATNA RIVER WHICH IT FOLLOWS ON THE S SIDE TO ITS MOUTH, WHERE IT JOINS THE KOYUKUK TRAIL.
- 90 HATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00457 973  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST "THEN WE CONTRACTED AN ALATNA MAN, JIMMY EDWARDS, TO TAKE US UP THE ALATNA RIVER BY MOTORBOAT ABOUT 130 MILES TO A POINT NEAR THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE." (P21)
- 91 HATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00577 A 886968  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663400 W1523748 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW RECREATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST THREE YOUNG MEN HIKE IN THE BROOKS RANGE FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK. "WE GLIMPSED IN THE HEADWATER VALLEYS THE IMPENDING WINTER. WE ANTICIPATED THE FREEZEUP, BUT MADE IT IN OUR BOATS DOWN THE ALATNA WELL BEFORE IT REALLY CAME." (P142) "A PILOT HAD FLOWN IN THE BOATS AND PICKED THEM UP WHEN THEY WERE DONE. "IN 1969, ICE WAS BEGINNING TO FORM BY EARLY AUGUST. AT THAT RATE FREEZEUP WOULD COME ABOUT THREE WEEKS EARLY. BY THE END OF THE MONTH, THE HIGHER LAKES WERE FROZEN OVER." (P142) "ANOTHER LINK WITH THE PAST HAD TO DO WITH A HUMAN SETTLEMENT NEAR THE MIDDLE OF THE ALATNA CALLED "RAPID CITY". IN THE GOLD RUSH OF 1898, WHEN MINERS SWARMED INTO THE MAJOR VALLEYS OF THE BROOKS RANGE, ONE GROUP GOT STUCK, APPARENTLY, BY THE FREEZEUP AT A CAMP ON THE ALATNA BESIDE THE ONLY RAPIDS IN THE WHOLE RIVER. THEY BUILT A FEW CABINS ON THE SPOT AND SETTLED IN FOR THE WINTER." (P144) "THEY HAD BEEN BUILT IN THE AUTUMN OF 1898 WHEN AN EARLY FREEZEUP CAUGHT A GROUP OF

TENDERFOOT STAMPEDERS ON THIS LONESOME RIVER AND CUT THEM OFF FROM THE REST OF HUMANITY." (P144) "THEN SUDDENLY WAKING UP ONE EARLY OCTOBER MORNING WEEKS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FREEZEUP EVEN IN THE COLDEST REGIONS TO WHICH THEY WERE ACCUSTOMED, THEY FOUND THE ALATNA COVERED OVER AND ESCAPE LOCKED UP UNTIL DISTANT SPRING." (P146) "IT WAS A CLOUDY, PLACID DAY, NEAR THE END OF AUGUST, AS WE FLOATED DOWN THE LONELY RIVER. AHEAD OF US, I HEARD THE ROARING OF THE RAPIDS, AND KNEW IT MUST BE THE PLACE. AT THE RAPIDS, I GOT OUT OF OUR BOAT. ON THE LEFT BANK, WHERE RAPID CITY SHOULD HAVE BEEN THE FIRE HAD BURNT EVERYTHING BUT THE BIGGEST TREES TO THE GROUND. THE BURN STOPPED AT THE RIVER. THE FOREST ON THE OTHER BANK WAS STILL GROWING, AND EVEN THE NEEDS ON THE SAND BAR WERE ALIVE. BUT ANY VESTIGE OF RAPID CITY WAS GONE FOR GOOD." (P146) IN REFERENCE TO THE ALATNA, KEN BROWER, THE AUTHOR OF EARTH AND THE GREAT WEATHER-THE BROOKS RANGE MENTIONS THAT-"WHEN SMITH HAD COME UP THE RIVER, HE KNEW THAT AT LEAST THREE PARTIES (SURVEY) HAD PRECEDED HIM. THE EARLIEST OF THEM, STONEY, IN 1886, HAD ASCENDED THE ALATNA AS FAR AS EITHER KUTUK OR UNAKSERAK CREEK.

- 92 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00577 B 886968  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663400 W1523748 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RECREATION, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP  
 ABST KEN BROWER, IN EARTH AND THE GREAT WEATHER THE BROOKS RANGE, WRITES OF HIS WALK WITH TWO OTHER CONSERVATION HINDED YOUNG MEN FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK. MENTION IS MADE OF PRIOR SURVEYS UP THE RIVER. ONE WAS STONEY'S TRIP IN 1886. "SMITH HAD FOUND NO ESKIMO EXCEPT FOR SUMMER FISHING CAMPS ON THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER. (P146) YOUNG BROWER CITES IN HIS BOOK REFERENCES TO PRIOR TRIPS ON THE ALATNA RECORDED IN OTHER LITERATURE. "THE HELMERICKS, ON THE ALATNA, IN 1944, ROBERT MARSHALL'S IN 1931, THE MURIE BROTHERS IN 1922 (A WINTER DOGSLED JOURNEY).
- 93 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, BLUFF CUTS ALONG THE ALATNA AT ALLAKAKET ARE PROBABLY SILT WITH MINOR GRAVEL LENSES. (P.33)
- 94 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00660 925950  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE COMMUNITY OF ALLAKAKET IS ON THIS RIVER. HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE THE INDUSTRIES OF THIS TOWN. THE POST OFFICE OPENED AUGUST 12, 1925 AND DISCONTINUED ON OCT. 31, 1950. (P.17)
- 95 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00760 886903  
 STOR 160339904913000941004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION SAYS THAT STONEY GOT OVER TO THE ALATNA RIVER AROUND 1886. (P22) "IN 1903, TWO PROSPECTORS CROSSED THE BROOKS RANGE TRAVELLING UP THE KOBUK RIVER, OVER TO THE HEAD OF THE NOATAK AND ALATNA RIVER AND THEN DOWN THE KILLIK RIVER TO THE COLVILLE." (P27) IN THE STORY OF CREATION,

THE NUNAMIUT WERE CREATED AT THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA RIVER. (P54-55)

- 96 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00786 940  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, HUNTING  
 ABST GIDDINGS NOTES IN 1940 WHILE ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY HEADED FOR THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK COMING FROM THE KOYUKUK. THAT WALKING PARALLEL TO THIS RIVER HE HAD TO BREAK AWAY THE DEAD LOWER BRANCHES OF OLDER SPRUCE. (P294) "THERE HAD BEEN ENOUGH DUCKS AND GEESE ALONG THE ALATNA TO SUPPLY ME WITH FOOD. (P295)
- 97 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00788 940  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER  
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES ON THE ALATNA RIVER. "TIMBERLINE AT THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA RIVER IS REPORTED AT AN ALTITUDE OF 2,600 FT." (P30) A STAND OF RATHER SCRUBBY TREES ON THE RIDGE SOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER YIELDED SAMPLES IN WHICH THE RING VARIATIONS WERE PRONOUNCED AND SPECIALIZED BUT NOT READILY DATABLE WITH KNOWN RECORDS. RIVER BOTTOM TREES PROVED MORE COMPLACENT AND EASILY DATABLE. TREES ALONG THE MARGINS OF THE RIVER ARE TALL AND WELL PROPORTIONED... TREES GROWING ON A DRY AND SANDY HILLSIDE BETWEEN THE ALATNA AND HOGATZO RIVER ARE OF SLOW GROWTH." (P31) IN THE VALLEY OF THE ALATNA SPRUCE EXTENDS WITHIN ABOUT 6 MI OF THE PASS TO THE NOATAK AND UP THE UNAKSERAK." (P30) SITE NO 54 (P37) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT RIDGETOP AT 1200 FT WITH MUSKEG GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STAND WAS SCRUB, SCATTERED, OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YRS. SITE NO 55 (P38) WAS AT RIVER MARGIN OF 600 FT WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STAND IS OPEN, LARGE TREES. OLDEST TREES WERE 150 YRS. SITE NO 56 (P38) AT SOUTH HILLSIDE AT 1200 FT WITH SANDY SOIL GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN, TWISTED, SLOW GROWING. OLDEST TREES WERE 250 YRS. ALL SITES ARE LOCATED ON MAP.
- 98 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00792 922  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO  
 ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO: "LOOKING ACROSS THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER." (P169) THERE ARE A COUPLE SMALL BUILDINGS IN THE FOREGROUND; MOUTH OF ALATNA IS ACROSS RIVER AND BARELY DISCERNIBLE; LAND IS VERY FLAT. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.
- 99 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00854 904  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY  
 ABST ON HIS 1904 TRIP FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES TRANSFERRING A HERD OF REINDEER, LIND NOTES THAT MOSS WAS PLENTIFUL IN THE ALATNA RIVER VALLEY. (P120) ON DECEMBER 20, THEY REACHED THE ALATNA RIVER WHERE LIND, HIS MEN, AND THE HERD GATHERED ON THE ICE. (P121) THE NEXT DAY, WHILE PORTAGING TO AVOID A LONG BEND IN THE RIVER, THEY CAME UPON AN ESKIMO VILLAGE. FURTHER DOWN THE RIVER THEY CAME, SEVERAL DAYS LATER, TO ANOTHER VILLAGE WHERE THEY BOUGHT FISH-7 MEDIUM-SIZED WHITE FISH, 18 OR 20 POUNDS FOR \$4.00. (P126)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- 100 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00925 870890  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY  
 ABST GIDDINGS\* INFORMANT TELLS STORY ABOUT TRACKING A MAN WHO HAS KILLED A KOBUK MAN "AND THEY TRACK HIM TO THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA RIVER--THEY GO OVER THE DIVIDE TO ALATNA FOLLOWING HIS TRACKS. WHEN THEY GET UP ON A HILL THEY SEE EHELLUKS (CARIBOU SKIN TENTS)." (P100) AND HE IS THERE. (THIS WAS 1870-1890) GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.
- 101 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01146 901  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663400 W1523748 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST A H BROOKS DESCRIBES THE EXPLORATION MADE BY T C MENDENHALL AND D L RAEBURNIN 1901. BROOKS NOTES THAT THE MEN, IN CANOES, DESCENDED THE KOYUKUK TO THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER, WHICH THEY ASCENDED FOR ABOUT 100 MILES. (P.287)
- 102 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01172 952  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, WATER LEVEL, OBSTRUCTION, HUNTING  
 ABST CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS EXPLORED N ALASKA BY AIRPLANE TO COLLECT SMALL MAMMALS AND TO MAKE MOVIES. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. FROM THEIR HOME ON TAKAHULA LAKE THEY PORTAGED THEIR HAND MADE CANOE OVER TO THE ALATNA R. THE RIVER WAS CROWDED WITH SLUSH ICE AND DRIFTING ICE PANS. A WIND WAS BLOWING SAND 200 FT INTO THE AIR AND THE RIVER WAS LOW SO THAT IN SOME PLACES THEY WOULD SCRAPE BOTTOM SO THAT THEY HAD TO GET OUT AND MADE WITH THE CANOE. IN OTHER PLACES THE "RIVER PERVERSELY TURNED BACKWARDS AND HE HAD TO THRASH WATER FOR OUR LIVES IN THE STIFFENING WIND TO MAKE AN INCH OF PROGRESS". (P242) THERE WERE 5 ICE JAMS SPANNING THE RIVER, SOME CAUSED BY ICE CAKES BECOMING PILED TO IN A BEND, OTHERS CAUSED BY STILL WATER FREEZING OVER IN A THIN GLAZE. THE FIRST KIND THEY PORTAGED AROUND WHILE AT THE SECOND KIND. THEY PUSHED THE EMPTY CANOE OVER THE ICE. AFTER 15 MI THEY REACHED THEIR MOOSE KILL. THE MEAT WAS PACKED TO THE BEACH AND FERRIED ACROSS THE RIVER IN LOADS. THERE THE MEAT WAS CHACHED. THE MEAT WAS PACKED TO THEIR CABIN IN 18 TRIPS. BECAUSE THE RIVER FROZE THE CANOE ALSO HAD TO BE CARRIED BACK. (P244)
- 103 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01187 923  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST OLAUS AND ADOLPH MURIE TRAVELLED WITH 2 SLEDS AND 7 DOGS ON A RECONNAISSANCE OF NORTHERN ALASKA TO DETERMINE THE MIGRATIONS AND LOCATION OF CARIBOU HERDS. THEY ATTEMPTED TO GO FROM THE ALATNA RIVER TO THE KOBUK RIVER BUT TURNED BACK DUE TO DENSE WILLOWS AND ALDERS. THEN THEY TRAVELLED 150 MILES TO THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA AND KUTUK RIVER TO GET MOUNTAIN SHEEP SPECIMENS. (P6) THIS WAS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1923.
- 104 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01371 945  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810

- MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,EXPEDITION  
 ABST THIS IS THE STORY OF CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELNERICH'S SUMMER WITH THE ESKIMOS IN NORTHERN ALASKA. AFTER WINTERING IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS THEY WERE READY TO GET DOWN THE ALATNA RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF ALATNA ON THE KOYUKUK. SINCE IT WAS DURING BREAKUP TIME THE RIVER HAD REACHED ITS FLOOD PEAK AND HELD STEADY BEFORE THEIR CABIN. THEY TRAVELED IN A HOMEMADE 14 FT CANOE AND THE TRIP TOOK 5 DAYS. THE YEAR BEFORE IT HAD TAKEN THEM 5 WEEKS TO GET UP THE ALATNA RIVER. (P5) THE HELNERICKS WERE COLLECTING BOTANICAL SPECIMENS, PHOTOGRAPHING THE ESKIMO PEOPLE, AND DOING GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION.
- 105 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN G1503 A 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,FISHING,WATER GEOLOGY,LAKE,MAP,OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST IN 1931 ROBERT MARSHALL AND ERNIE JOHNSON WENT UP ALATNA IN 25 FT. SPRUCE BOAT WITH 10 HORSEPOWER OUTBOARD. FROM MOUTH OF ALATNA TO MOUTH OF KUTUK RIVER IT WAS 80 AIR MILES, BUT MORE THAN TWICE AS FAR BY RIVER. "FOR THE FIRST HUNDRED MILES IT TWISTED IN UNCEASING BENDS THROUGH FLAT LAND WITH NO POINTS WITHIN VISION RISING MORE THAN FIFTY FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. THE POORLY DRAINED SOIL WAS GENERALLY COVERED WITH THICK STANDS OF SLOW GROWING BLACK SPRUCE, THE LARGEST TREES SELDOM MORE THAN 5 IN. IN DIAMETER AT A FEW PLACES WHERE THE DRAINAGE WAS BETTER GREW SOME COTTONWOOD TREES. WILLOWS WERE EVERYWHERE." (P86) MOSQUITOES WERE VERY BAD AND ALWAYS MORE NETS. "THE CURRENT OF THE ALATNA RIVER WAS SLOW FOR THE FIRST 100 MI., PROBABLY NOT AVERAGING MORE THAN 3 MPH. WE USED THREE DIFFERENT METHODS OF TRAVELLING WHERE THE RIVER WAS DEEP WE LEFT THE OUTBOARD MOTOR ABOVE US ALONG. AT OTHER PLACES WE "LINED" THE BOAT UP THE RIVER, WHICH MEANS THAT ERNIE WOULD STAND IN THE BACK OF THE BOAT PUSHING AGAINST THE BOTTOM WITH A POLE AND KEEPING IT STRAIGHT WITH THE CURRENT WHILE THE 4 DOGS AND I WOULD BE HITCHED TO THE 150 FT. ROPE STRETCHING OUT FROM THE FRONT END OF THE CRAFT AND WOULD TUG AS WE WALKED ALONG THE SHORE. WHERE THE RIVER WAS LESS THAN 3 FT DEEP, ERNIE AND I WOULD JUMP OVER THE SIDE OF THE BOAT AND PULL HER ALONG. WE WORE HIP BOOTS WHILE OUT ON THE RIVER." (P87) COMMENTS THAT PHILLIP SMITH'S USGS MAP MADE 20 YRS. BEFORE WAS VERY ACCURATE. ALSO EKOK, ESKIMO GIRL HAD SKETCHED THE FIRST 40 MI. FROM MEMORY FOR MARSHALL. (P87) BRIEFLY STOPPED AT ESKIMO FISH CAMP OF 20 ADULTS. CAMPED HALF-A-DOZEN MILES ABOVE ESKIMOS. FOUND OLD TRAVELLING BAG PROBABLY LEFT BY 1898 STAMPEDE. (P88) ABOVE HELPEJACK CREEK MOUNTAINS WERE NEARER, "ENDLESS MUD" BECAME "HIGH GRAVEL BANKS." CURRENT MUCH SWIFTER, PERHAPS 5 MPH. THE TRIBUTARY CREEKS BELOW HELPEJACK "HAD NOT HAD ENOUGH CURRENT TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM THE MUD SLOUGHS WHICH WERE ON EVERY SIDE." (P88) THE RIVER MEANDERED BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE VALLEY, RAIN CONTINUED AND RIVER BECAME SWIFTER AND THEY MADE LESS PROGRESS. STOPPED NEAR TAKAHULA LAKE. CURRENT NOW 6 M.P.H.; THEY MET TWO ESKIMO PROSPECTORS JACK SACKETT AND "SELAWICK SAM" WORKING ON PINGALUK RIVER. MARSHALL AND JOHNSON WERE FIRST PEOPLE THEY SAW IN 6 MONTHS.
- 106 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01503 B 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW OBSTRUCTION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,MAP,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAKE  
 ABST THEY MADE BASE CAMP AND LEFT THEIR BOAT AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUTUK RIVER ON RETURN IT TOOK THEM "3 EASY DAYS" TO GO DOWN, WHAT HAD TAKEN 6 DAYS TO ASCEND. "A FEW MILES ABOVE THE INIAKUK RIVER, BESIDE THE STEEPEST RAPIDS ON THE STRETCH OF RIVER WHICH WE NAVIGATED, WERE THE CRUNBLING REMAINS OF 4 CABINS." HERE A GROUP OF PROSPECTORS HAD BEEN FROZEN IN DURING 1898 STAMPEDE, AND CALLED PLACE "RAPID CITY." (P96-97) NEAR MOUTH OF ROCKYBOTTOM CREEK SAW SACKETT AND SELAWICK SAM OUT IN THEIR POLING BOAT, PULLING A MOOSE IN THE WATER. (P98)NEXT DAY BACK AT ESKIMO FISH CAMP. LUCIEN NAPOLEON JOINED THEM FOR 3 HOUR TRIP TO ALLAKAKET.
- 107 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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41

- REFN 01504 930  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS, ACCOUNTS, AND EVENTS ARE DESCRIBED BY ROBERT MARSHALL IN HIS BOOK "ARCTIC VILLAGE." THE UPPER REACHES OF THIS RIVER "CUT THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST RUGGED TERRAINS IMAGINABLE, WITH PRECIPICES RISING SHEER FOR HUNDREDS AND EVEN THOUSANDS OF FT. WITH DEEP, GLACIAL CANYONS...AND WITH GREAT MOUNTAINS JUTTING ALMOST STRAIGHT UP FROM THE VALLEYS." THE LOWER PARTS OF THE RIVER FLOW THROUGH A FLAT SHAMPY AREA. (P.15) 100 YEARS BEFORE THE WHITE RACE INTERVENTION THE ONLY PEOPLE TO VISIT THIS RIVERS WATERSHED WERE ESKIMO HUNTING PARTIES. (P29) IN MARCH 1886 A LIEUTENANT STONEY AUGMENTED ALLENS TRIP BY LOOKING AT THE DRAINAGE OF THIS RIVER. (P30) A PHOTO ON PAGE 132 SHOWS "ERNIE JOHNSON, ON HIS WAY UP THE ALATNA BY POLING BOAT, STOPPING FOR LUNCH." A COPY OF THIS PHOTO IS INCLUDED IN THE RECORD.
- 108 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01749 906  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE  
 ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON, TRAVELLED FROM BETTLES TO KOTZEBUE SOUND BY DOG TEAM IN DECEMBER 1906. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA HIS ROUTE FOLLOWED THE ALATNA RIVER 50 MI OR SO AND THEN OVER A PORTAGE AND ACROSS TO THE KOBUK RIVER. THERE WAS A TRAIL UP THE ALATNA WHICH THEY FOLLOWED FOR 3 DAYS BEFORE HEADING ACROSS COUNTRY FOR THE KOBUK. (P71) ON THE ALATNA-KOBUK PORTAGE. (P73)
- 109 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01750 898  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THE ALATNA PROVIDES THE READIEST AND MOST-USED AVENUE OF TRAVEL FROM THE KOYUKUK TO THE KOBUK RIVER AND KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P329) SOME BOATS AND MEN "WENT A LITTLE WAY UP THE ALATNA" DURING THE RUSH 1898. (P344)
- 110 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02201 898912  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE ALATNA RIVER VALLEY IS ABOUT 140 MILES LONG AND IS SOMEWHAT NARROW IN PROPORTION TO ITS LENGTH. (P315) IN THE SOUTHERN PART THE VALLEY FLOOR IS A WIDE GRAVEL-FILLED LOWLAND IN WHICH THE STREAM, FROM ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-EIGHTH MILE IN WIDTH, MEANDERS EXTENSIVELY. "HERE AND THERE ROCKS OUTCROP ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER, BUT ALTHOUGH THE CURRENT IS TOO STRONG TO ALLOW ROWING THERE ARE NO OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION FOR SHALLOW-DRAUGHT BOATS." (P316) NORTHWARD FROM HELPME JACK CREEK THE RIVER FLOWS ON A FLOOD PLAIN RANGING IN WIDTH FROM 1 1/2 MILES TO ONLY A FEW FEET. MAXIMUM WIDTH REACHED IS ONE-EIGHTH MILE. (P316) 40 MILES N OF HELPME JACK CREEK THE COURSE IS VERY SINUOUS ALTHOUGH THE VALLEY IS STRAIGHT. "UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY CANOES AS FAR AS CAMP JULY 23, BUT IN ITS UPPER 25 MILES ITS GRADIENT IS SO STEEP THAT IT IS AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS SUCCESSION OF RIFFLES." (P316) INSTRUMENTAL CLIMATIC OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER. SPRUCE IS FOUND IN THE ALATNA BASIN TO WITHIN 3 OR 4 MILES OF THE STREAM LEADING TO THE NOATAK PORTAGE. (P321) IN 1898 A LITTLE PLACER GOLD WAS FOUND IN THE ALATNA VALLEY. SOME SULPHIDE-BEARING VEINS WERE STAKED BUT PRACTICALLY NO WORK HAD BEEN DONE BY 1911. A FEW INSIGNIFICANT PITS

DRIVEN ON QUARTZ STRINGERS WERE THE ONLY VISIBLE TRACE OF THE EARLIER WORK. (P333) IN 1911 THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY MET 3 PROSPECTORS WHO HAD THAT YEAR STARTED UP THE ALATNA RIVER IN A LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMBOAT WITH SUPPLIES FOR 2 YEARS, BUT ABOUT 40 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH THEIR BOAT HAD BEEN STOPPED BY LOW WATER. (P336) ABSTRACTED FROM U S G S BULLETIN 520 BY PHILLIP S SMITH DATED 1912. NO SPECIFIC LOCATION OR MAP WAS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT TO SHOW "CAMP JULY 23."

111 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02208 A 898911  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST DURING THE FIELD SEASON OF 1911 A U S G S PARTY LED BY PHILLIP SMITH TRAVERSED THE ALATNA IN CANOES FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION AND SPENT NEARLY A MONTH IN THE BASIN OF THIS RIVER. (P18) ON THE UPPER PART OF THE ALATNA RIVER, JOSEPH DEMANDEL AND L B CASSEL ASSISTED THE 1911 EXPEDITION BY TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES IN THEIR POLING BOAT AND BY HELPING IN THE BACK PACKING ACROSS THE ALATNA-NOATAK PORTAGE. (P10) PLATE IX, A, BETWEEN PAGES 62 AND 63 SHOWS THE "TOPOGRAPHY OF LIMESTONE AREA IN CENTRAL PART OF ALATNA RIVER VALLEY." PROSPECTORS VISITED THE ALATNA IN 1898 AND AT INTERVALS LATER. A LITTLE PLACER GOLD WAS FOUND IN SOME OF THE GRAVELS BUT THE INDICATIONS WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY PROMISING TO INDUCE FURTHER WORK AND THE REGION IS NOW PRACTICALLY ABANDONED BY PROSPECTORS. (P143) THE ALATNA RIVER VALLEY IS 140 MILES IN LENGTH AND IS RATHER NARROW. THE BASIN COMPRISES TWO DISTINCT TOPOGRAPHIC PROVINCES. THE SOUTHERN ONE HAS SUBDUED TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES; THE OTHER IS CHARACTERIZED BY RUGGED MOUNTAINS. IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE THE VALLEY FLOOR IS A WIDE GRAVEL-FILLED LOWLAND IN WHICH THE STREAM IS INCISED BUT SLIGHTLY AND FLOWS IN SINUOUS MEANDERS THAT TRY THE PATIENCE OF THE TRAVELER UPSTREAM. FROM THIS WIDELY OPEN, PARTLY FILLED VALLEY FLOOR GENTLE SLOPES LEAD TO THE SURROUNDING UPLAND, WHICH IN FEW PLACES RISES MORE THAN 2,000 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. IN THIS PART OF ITS COURSE, ALTHOUGH THE STREAM IS TOO SWIFT TO ALLOW RAPID PROGRESS TO BE MADE AGAINST IT BY ROWING, ITS GRADIENT IS LESS THAN 5 FEET TO THE MILE. HERE AND THERE ROCKS OUTCROP ON THE TWO SIDES OF THE RIVER, BUT THE LEDGES FORM NO OBSTRUCTION TO BOATS. SHALLOW-DRAFT RIVER STEAMBOATS HAVE ASCENDED THIS RIVER AS FAR AS HELPEJACK CREEK, BUT ONLY DURING PERIODS OF EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH WATER. IN 1911 A SMALL RIVER STEAMBOAT WAS ABLE TO GET ONLY ABOUT 40 MILES BEFORE IT WAS STOPPED BY SHALLOW WATER, ALTHOUGH THAT SEASON WAS NOT PARTICULARLY UNFAVORABLE. THE SECOND TOPOGRAPHIC PROVINCE EXTENDS FROM NEAR HELPEJACK CREEK NORTHWARD AS FAR AS THE REGION WAS EXPLORED. IN THIS PROVINCE THE RIVER OCCUPIES A FLOOR RANGING IN WIDTH FROM 1 1/2 MILES IN THE SOUTHERN PART TO ONLY A FEW FEET IN THE HEADWARD PORTION, THE MAXIMUM WIDTH OF THE STREAM ITSELF BEING LESS THAN ONE-EIGHTH MILE. AS FAR AS NAHTUK CREEK THE RIVER RUNS IN A VERY SINUOUS COURSE IN A RATHER STRAIGHT VALLEY.

112 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02208 B 898911  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER  
 ABST ABOVE NAHTUK CREEK THE COURSE OF THE RIVER BECOMES STRAIGHTER, THE CURRENT SWIFTER, AND THE WATER SHALLOWER. FROM HELPEJACK CREEK NEARLY TO TWIN MOUNTAIN CREEK THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY HAS GRAVEL DEPOSITS, WHICH FORM MARKED TERRACES WHERE THE RIVER HAS CUT ITS BED A HUNDRED FEET OR MORE INTO THEM. IN THIS PART BEDROCK OUTCROPS HERE AND THERE BUT FORMS NO SERIOUS OBSTRUCTION TO SMALL BOATS. GOOD GRAVELLY AND SANDY FOOTING MAY USUALLY BE FOUND IN NORMAL STAGES OF THE RIVER NEAR THE EDGE OF THE WATER. THE BED AND SHORE OF THE RIVER FROM TWIN MOUNTAIN CREEK TO THE NAHTUK IS FORMED OF QUICKSAND WHICH MAKES TRAVELING ON SHORE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT. FORTUNATELY, AS A RESULT OF THIS CONDITION, THE RIVER HAS A FLATTER GRADIENT AND CONSEQUENTLY A SLOWER CURRENT, SO THAT FAIR PROGRESS UPSTREAM MAY BE MADE BY ROWING OR WITH A FAVORABLE WIND BY SAILING. ABOVE NAHTUK CREEK FINE SAND AND GRAVEL, RATHER COARSER ON THE WHOLE THAN THE MATERIAL FARTHER DOWNSTREAM,

FURNISHES GOOD TRAVELING NEAR THE RIVER. STILL FARTHER UPSTREAM THE RIVER SPLITS INTO NUMEROUS SHALL STREAMS, SOME OF WHICH ARE TOO SMALL TO FLOAT EVEN A LIGHT CANOE. BETWEEN THESE PLACES, HOWEVER, THERE IS BUT A SINGLE STREAM FURNISHING AMPLE WATER. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE UNAKSERAK THE VOLUME OF THE ALATNA IS SO SMALL THAT IT MAY BE CROSSED ALMOST ANYWHERE ON THE RIFFLES WITHOUT GOING MORE THAN THIGH DEEP. THE SLOPE INCREASES SO MUCH THAT IN THE 15 MILES BETWEEN THE CAMPS OF JULY 20 AND JULY 23 THE FALL IS 700 FEET, OR AN AVERAGE OF NEARLY 50 FEET TO THE MILE. IN THIS PART THE RIVER FLOWS IN AN ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESSION OF RIFFLES. THE RIVER, NOW DIMINISHED TO A STREAM ONLY A FEW FEET IN WIDTH, MAKES MANY ABRUPT BENDS, ABUTTING AGAINST ROCKY OUTCROPS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE FLOOR. GRAVEL TERRACES AND ROCK-CUT BENCHES HERE AND THERE RISE ABOVE THE STREAM. ON THE WHOLE THE VALLEY FLOOR HAS A NEARLY STRAIGHT TREND AND IS MUCH WIDER THAN THE STREAM CHANNEL. THE SIDE STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE ALATNA ARE ALL RELATIVELY SHORT AND HAVE NO CONSIDERABLE DISCHARGE. PRACTICALLY NONE OF THESE STREAMS WAS EXPLORED TO ITS HEADWATERS, SO THAT THEIR LENGTH CAN ONLY BE INFERRED BY THEIR RELATION TO KNOWN BASINS AND BY REPORTS OF PROSPECTORS. (PP33-34) ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE THE CAMP OF JULY 23 THE RIVER, WHICH IS LITTLE MORE THAN A MOUNTAIN CREEK, FORKS, ONE PART DRAINING THE COUNTRY TO THE WEST AND THE OTHER THAT TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST-PASSES BY WAY OF EITHER OF THESE FORKS PROBABLY LEAD TO THE COLVILLE, AND SOME ARE UNDOUBTEDLY LOW AND MAY AFFORD EASY SLEDDING ROUTES; FOR BOAT PORTAGES, HOWEVER, THEY WOULD BE TOO LONG, AS IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCEND ALATNA RIVER, EVEN DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER, MUCH ABOVE THE CAMP OF JULY 23. (P36) MAP SHOWING CAMP LOCATIONS IS ATTACHED.

- 113 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02691 900963  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,RIVER  
 BASIN,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,TRAPPING  
 ABST THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER LIES WITHIN THE KOYUKUK INDIAN TERRITORY, WHILE ITS HEAD LIES IN THE NUNAMIUT TERRITORY. (P17) THE RIVER IS A MAJOR TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. (P9) "IN TRAVELING ALONG (THIS TRIBUTARY), A SINGLE BEND IN THE RIVER MAY TAKE ONE FROM ONE HABITAT TO THE OTHER-I.E., FROM A FORESTED REGION TO A TUNDRA-LIKE PRAIRIE, WITHIN THE BOREAL FOREST-TUNDRA TRANSITION." (P11) IN LATE SEPTEMBER, PRIOR TO FREEZEUP, THE ESKIMO MEN AND WOMEN, AND SOME INDIANS, SEINE FOR FISH UP THE ALATNA RIVER. THESE TRIPS ARE SHORT AND USUALLY LAST FOR 3 OR 4 DAYS AT A TIME. SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS OF FISH MAY BE CAUGHT IN A FEW DAYS BY A SINGLE PARTY. INDIANS HAVE ONLY ENGAGED IN THIS TYPE OF FISHING WITHIN RECENT YEARS. (P40) THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET AND ALATNA ARE LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ALATNA RIVER WITH THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P48) UNTIL RECENTLY, ESKIMOS HAD FISH CAMPS LOCATED ON THE RIVER, AS WELL AS TRAPPING CAMPSITES. (P52) BOTH INDIANS AND ESKIMOS FREQUENTLY HUNT FAR UP THE RIVER BEYOND TAKAHULA LAKE FOR SHEEP, MOOSE, AND CARIBOU. (P52) IN 1963, TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE EXCAVATED BY CAMPBELL ON THE RIVER OPPOSITE SIRUK CREEK. (P75) IT WAS A HOUSE SITE ON THE RIVER'S EAST BANK. (P125) AT THE TIME OF THE GOLD RUSH, ESKIMOS FROM THE KOBUK RIVER HAD ALREADY MOVED INTO THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE, ESPECIALLY ON THE ALATNA RIVER. (P85) MCILLWAIN (1901) REFERS TO THE RIVER ASA ALLASHOOK RIVER. (P109) AN INDIAN INFORMANT RELATED A FIGHT BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK INDIANS AND KOBUK ESKIMOS PRIOR TO WHITE CONTACT NEAR SIRUK CREEK ON THE ALATNA RIVER. AFTERWARD, KOBUK ESKIMOS BEGAN TO LIVE ALONG THE RIVER, AND HOSTILITIES CEASED. (P192) ONE OF THE AUTHOR'S INFORMANTS RELATES HIS GRANDFATHER, AFTER 1870, MADE TRADING TRIPS FROM THE KANUTI REGION TO THE KOBUK RIVER, VIA THE ALATNA RIVER -NORUTAK LAKE ROUTE. (P216) AN ELDERLY ESKIMO WOMEN RECOUNTS HER VISITS TO THE KOYUKUK REGION IN 1900 VIA THE ALLASHOOK (ALATNA) RIVER. (P250) MANY OF THE PRESENT DAY ESKIMOS DESCRIBE THE ALATNA RIVER AS, "THE WAY WE GO TO VISIT THE INDIANS." (P250)
- 114 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02773 885975  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST LIEUTENANT CANTWELL OF U S REVENUE MARINE SERVICE USED SKIN BOATS TO ASCEND ALATNA RIVER IN 1885, ENROUTE

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## BETWEEN KOYUKUK DRAINAGE AND KOBUK RIVER. (P2)

- 115 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02832 00001 929  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. ROBERT MARSHALL TRAVELLED THE ALATNA RIVER TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH KUTAK RIVER BETWEEN 1929 AND 1939. (P3-23) IN 1973 THE ALATNA RIVER WAS FLOATED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FROM ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF GULL CREEK. (P3-35) RESIDENTS OF ALLAKAKET AND ALATNA REGULARLY USE WATER CRAFT ON THE ALATNA AS FAR UP AS MALANUTE FORK. A FEW POWER BOATS ARE TAKEN UP AS FAR AS THE UNAKERAK RIVER FOR SHEEP. (P3-36)
- 116 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02832 00002 975  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. ANNUAL DISCHARGE FOR THE ALATNA IS ABOUT 4000 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-30)
- 117 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02995 911  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,RIVER  
 ABST IN 1911 PHILIP SMITH AND PARTY "WORKED UP THE ALATNA RIVER AND CROSSED TO THE NOATAK THROUGH THE PORTAGE CREEK PASS". (P3) THEN DESCENDED THE NOATAK.
- 118 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 03073 973  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE ALATNA RIVER DRAINAGES CONTAIN SOME OF THE BEST DALL SHEEP HUNTING AREAS. STANDS OF SAW-LOG SIZE WHITE SPRUCE AND POPLARS ARE FOUND ALONG THE RIVER'S VALLEYS. AREAS ALONG THE RIVER HAVE BEEN SELECTED AS ECOLOGICAL RESERVES FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH VALUES FOR ALPINE TUNDRA. MOOSE WINTER HABITAT AREAS AND CARIBOU MIGRATION ROUTES ARE ALONG THE RIVER.
- 119 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 03130 924  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663400 W1523748 F020N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC,VEGETATION  
 ABST THE FARTHEST NORTH OCCURRENCE OF SPRUCE TREES ON THE ALATNA RIVER OCCURS ABOUT 4 MI. BELOW THE PORTAGE LEADING FROM THE ALATNA TO THE NOATAK RIVER. AS NOTED BY PHILLIP S SMITH ON A GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN 1924

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- 120 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 03496 923  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROAD AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY ON THE TANANA VILLAGE TO KOYUKUK TRAIL WITH A BRANCH TO KOTZEBUE VIA THE ALATNA AND KOBUK, 1923 TO 1924, REPORTED ON A DEC DOG SLED TRIP. "FROM ALAKAKAKET, "I PROCEEDED WITH NAPOLEON, THE KOBUK GUIDE, JAN 7TH ALONG THE ALATNA RIVER, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PORTAGES, TO BLACKJACK, A KOBUK VILLAGE....FROM BLACKJACK THE RIVER WAS USED, MAKING SHORT CUTS ACROSS THE PORTAGES OF THE MANY BENDS OF THE RIVER." THEY CAMPED IN A SPRUCE GROVE. (P12) THEY BROKE TRAIL TO THE HOGATZA RIVER. (P12) THEY WENT UP THE HOGATZA RIVER FOR TWO DAYS AND THEN COMPLETELY RETRACED THEIR STEPS TO MARSAN, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA BECAUSE THEY WERE SHORT OF FOOD. (P12) RETURNING ON THE ALATNA, THEY MET A NOME TRADER WITH DOG SLEDS AND 2 INDIAN GUIDES. ONE NIGHT, THEY CAMPED AT POOTO HOPE'S CABIN. THEY "TRAVELED THE RIVER TO POOTO HOPE'S CABIN".(P12) ON THE SECOND ATTEMPT, THE SURVEYOR TOOK 2 SLEDS AND LEFT MARSAN ON THE ALATNA JAN 28TH, FOLLOWING HIS FIRST ROUTE AND ARRIVED ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK FEB 1. (P12)
- 121 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00001 922923  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION,LAKE,ROUTE,HUNTING,LAND TRANSPORT,TRAFFIC,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,PAST USAGE,MAP,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES O J MURIE COLLECTION BOX #1, ALATNA RIVER-KOKRINES FOLDERS 1, 2, 3-DEC 25,1922-MARCH 23,1923. BIOLOGIST MUREI CONDUCTS A SURVEY IN THE ALATNA WATERSHED."UPON OUR ARRIVAL AT ALLAKAKET, A NATIVE VILLAGE AND MISSION AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA, WE SOON LEARNED THAT WE HAD A GREAT MANY OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME. OUR GREATEST PROBLEM WAS TO SECURE DOG FEED. I LEARNED THAT AN ESKIMO, POOTO HOPE, WHO HAD A CABIN 30 MILES UP THE RIVER, WAS WELL SUPPLIED WITH WHITE FISH. ANOTHER PROBLEM WAS THAT THERE WERE NO TRAILS BROKEN IN MANY OF THE LOCALITIES WHICH I PLANNED TO VISIT." (P1) "IT WAS JANUARY 4TH BEFORE POOTO, THE ESKIMO, WOULD LEAVE FOR HIS HOME CABIN UP THE RIVER, WHERE HE COULD GET A SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR DOGS. JANUARY 4TH WE STARTED, UP THE RIVER, POOTO GOING WITH US. THE ESKIMO HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVEL TO THE KOBUK BY A ROUTE WHICH LEAVES THE ALATNA RIVER NEARLY FORTY MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, BY WINTER TRAIL, AND EXTENDS IN A GENERAL NW DIRECTION TO THE KOBUK, PASSING OVER NORUTAK LAKE." (P3) AT ONE POINT THE CREW DECIDED TO GO TO THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA AFTER SHEEP. "THE ESKIMO OCCASIONALLY MADE THIS TRIP AFTER SHEEP MEAT, BUT NO ONE HAD BEEN UP THERE FOR TWO YEARS. WE COULD GET ONLY FROZEN FISH AND AS THAT IS VERY BULKY DOG FEED WE WERE FORCED TO TAKE A LARGE QUANTITY AND LABORIOUSLY RELAY IT UP THE RIVER AND BREAK TRAIL AS WE WENT. WE BEGAN THIS WORK JAN 31 AND REACHED OUR HUNTING GROUNDS ON KUTUK RIVER MARCH 2ND." (P4) (FOLDER #3) "BELOW NAHTUK THE RIVER COURSE IS VERY CROOKED, AND THE WINTER TRAVELER MAKES NUMEROUS PORTAGES ACROSS THE BENDS OF THE STREAM. THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE STREAM ITSELF IS PROBABLY SOMETHING OVER 100 YDS AND THE BANKS ARE GENERALLY STEEP. THERE ARE OCCASIONAL SMALL ISLANDS AND SIDE CHANNELS OR "SLOUGHS". THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE ALATNA ARE SMALL AND, I AM TOLD, NOT VERY LONG. KUTUK RIVER IS THE ONLY TRIBUTARY I VISITED AND IS PROBABLY TYPICAL." (P5) "THE SPRUCE FOREST CHARACTERISTIC OF INTERIOR ALASKA, EXTENDS UP THE ALATNA VALLEY ALMOST TO ITS HEAD, ACCORDING TO REPORTS." (P9) SPECIES OF TREES AND MAMMALS ARE GIVEN. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 122 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 03917 00047 883907  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663400 W1523800 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST RECORD GROUP 75 BIA ALASKA DIVISION. LETTER RECEIVED 1883-1907 ALATNA-7 1908. THE ALATNA RIVER JOINS THE

KOYUKUK AT ALLAKEKET AND CAN BE ASCENDED 40 MI TO 50 MI PORTAGE LEADING TO THE KOBUK RIVER. (P4)

- 123 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 04069 00017 972  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW VEGETATION,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST "STREAM FLOWS SOUTHEAST 145 MI TO KOYUKUK RIVER AT ALLAKAKET, KANUTI FLATS; 66 34 N 152 37 30 W. THE ALATNA RIVER WAS PROPOSED TO THE ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL ON ITS BEING A GOOD CANOEING AND FLOATING RIVER, ALSO ACCESSIBLE TO RIVER BOATS. NATIVES DEPEND HEAVILY ON THIS STREAM FOR SUBSISTENCE LIVING. IT IS LOCATED IN THE PROPOSED GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILDERNESS AREA "ALPINE CLIMAX VEGETATION, SPRUCE AND BIRCH FORESTS, AND LOWLAND FLATS RICH WITH WILD FLOWERS..."THE ALATNA IS A CLEAR-WATER STREAM. PUBLISHED JANUARY 25,1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)
- 124 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00002 973  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE ALATNA RIVER IS 145 MI LONG. THIS IS A LAKE FED STREAM. FOR 20 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM SOURCE VEGETATION IS MOIST TUNDRA.
- 125 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00002 973  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,DINENSION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,HUNTING,FISHING,PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS, ALATNA RIVER" WAS PREPARED BY BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION JUNE 1,1973. ALATNA RIVER IS A CLEARWATER, FREE FLOWING INTERMEDIATE-SIZED RIVER.IT HAS ITS SOURCE IN THE ALATNA LAKES AND FLOWS 145 MILES TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER.FOR 20 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM ITS SOURCE THE RIVER VALLEY IS A MILE WIDE AND COVERED WITH MOIST TUNDRA. THE VALLEY REMAINS UNDER 2 MI IN WIDTH THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS BUT THE VEGETATION CHANGES TO CLOSED SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST. THE VALLEY WIDENS TO 5 MI AS RIVER MEANDERS THROUGH ALATNA HILLS. RIVER CONTINUES TO MEANDER THROUGH KANUTI FLATS. MAXIMUM STREAM FLOWS OCCUR IN JUNE FROM SPRING BREAKUP AND SNOW MELT. LOW FLOWS BEGIN IN SEPTEMBER WITH FREEZEUP IN OCTOBER. RIVER FLOW IS SLUGGISH THROUGH FLATS. EXISTING LAND USE CONSISTS OF SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING AND A FAIR AMOUNT OF SPORT HUNTING AND FISHING IN THE TWO MILE WIDE RIVER CORRIDOR. ONE ACTIVE MINING CLAIM IS REPORTED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF HELP ME JACK CREEK."THE ALATNA RIVER MAY BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH UPSTREAM TO THE VICINITY OF TAKAHULA LAKE." THIS STUDY INDICATES THAT "THERE IS GENERALLY SUFFICIENT WATER VOLUME TO PERMIT A PLEASURABLE RECREATION EXPERIENCE IN SMALL NONMOTORIZED WATER CRAFT FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIVER AND IN SHALL MOTORIZED WATER CRAFT FROM THE RIVER MOUTH UPSTREAM TO WHERE THE RIVER FLOWS OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS."ACCESS IS LIMITED TO THE USE OF AIRCRAFT, SNOHMOBILES, DOG SLEDS, AND RIVER BOATS VIA THE KOYUKUK RIVER. AN AIRSTRIP IS LOCATED AT THE VILLAGE OF ALLAKAKET.
- 126 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00043 974  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER

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- ABST A SHORT LOW PASS INTO THE KOBUK HEADWATER TRIBUTARY OF KICHAIAKAKA CREEK FROM HELPMEJACK CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO THE ALATNA RIVER CAN ALSO BE USED BY SNOWMACHINES AND DOGSLEDS COMING FROM THE VILLAGES IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK DRAINAGE. THIS SAME ROUTE WAS USED HISTORICALLY IN SUMMER MONTHS ALSO BY TRAVEL
- 127 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
REFN 04077 00071 973  
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
LUPR 32 KOYUKUK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE  
ABST "ALATNA RIVER FLOAT TRIP-JUNE 1973" BY DAVID DAPKUS BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. THE FIELD CREW ARRIVED BY HELICOPTER FROM BETTLES ON JUNE 21, 1973. THEY TRAVELLED BY CANOE FROM RAM CREEK TO ALLAKAKET AND ALATNA ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, ARRIVING ON JUNE 30, 1973. WATER LEVEL WAS SLIGHTLY HIGH, AND TEA-COLOURED DUE TO BREAKUP. EXCEPT FOR THE 1ST 40 MI WHICH ARE FAST AND RAPID LINED, THE RIVER RUNS SMOOTH, BROAD, AND SLOW. IT IS EASILY CANOEABLE WITH CAUTION, DUE TO THE SHALLOW AND FAST 1ST 40 MI. (P1)
- 128 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
REFN 04328 923  
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
HOUT N663400 W1523748 F200N 0240W 11  
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTOGRAPH  
ABST IN EARLY 1923, O. J. AND ADOLPH MURIE TRAVELED BY DOG TEAM UP ALATNA RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO CABIN OF POOTO WHERE THEY STAYED SEVERAL WEEKS. THEY TRAVELED TO KUTUK RIVER, OVERLAND EXCEPT FOR HELPMEJACK CREEK AND PERHAPS OTHER UNMENTIONED CREEKS, ON WAY TO BROOKS RANGE. (P139-144) PHOTOGRAPH (P157) SHOWS "OLAUS DOGSLEDDING ALONG THE ALATNA RIVER, STRADDLING THE TOWLINE AND USING A GEE POLE TO STEER."
- 129 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
REFN 04490 917918  
STOR 160339904913000497004275004810  
HOUT N663400 W1523748 F200N 0240W 11  
LUPR 33  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY  
ABST IN EARLY WINTER 1917, ARCHDEACON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER TRAVELED BY DOGSLED 50-60 MI UP ALATNA RIVER FROM ALLAKAKET MISSION AT WHICH POINT THEY HAD TO PORTAGE 40 TO 50 MI TO REACH THE KOBUK RIVER. ARCHDEACON STUCK PERFORMED MINISTER SERVICES AT MISSION.
- 130 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
REFN 04806 906969  
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND-WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREEZEUP, LAKE  
ABST JACK SACKET AND BIG CHARLIE HAD PROSPECTED ABOUT THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA RIVER FOR A YEAR. (P17) HELMERICKS LANDED IN RIVER AT THE MISSION. (P104) IN FALL OF 1906, HARMON AND JIM HELMERICKS, WITH JAP AND MAY HAMMOND EXPLORED RIVER BY CANOE FROM HEADWATERS. EARLY FREEZEUP CAUGHT THEM. HELMERICKS WALKED OUT TO GET AIRPLANE AND RETURNED TO LITTLE LAKE FROM WHERE THEY HAD STARTED TO PICK OTHERS UP, WHEN LAKE WAS FROZEN SOLID, A WEEK LATER.
- 131 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
REFN 04873 945  
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11

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LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST CARRIE HELNERICKS, WIFE OF A FORMER AMERICAN SOLDIER, SPENT 16 MONTHS WORKING ALONG THE BANKS OF THE ALATNA RIVER SHORTLY AFTER THE LAST WAR. (P35)

132 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 05007 885  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN 1885 GEORGE STONEY EXAMINED THE HEADWATERS OF THE ALATNA. (P130)

133 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 05748 901  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER  
 ABST IN 1901 MENDENHALL AND REABURN WENT UP THE ALATNA RIVER 100 MILES IN CANOES, THEN PORTAGED TO THE KOBUK RIVER. (P117)

134 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 05748 902  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN 1902 MENDENHALL AND REABURN ASCENDED THE ALATNA FOR 100 MILES IN CANOES. (P117)

135 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 06348 968  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW BREAKUP,ICE,NO TRAFF  
 ABST OPEN WATER WAS NOTED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA ON MAY 9,1968. ICE WAS BREAKING UP MAY 18,1968. ONLY SMALL AMOUNT OF ICE LEFT ON MAY 26,1968. (P51)

136 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 06348 968  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW BREAKUP,ICE,NO TRAFF  
 ABST OPEN WATER WAS NOTED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA ON MAY 9,1968. ICE WAS BREAKING UP MAY 18,1968. ONLY SMALL AMOUNT OF ICE LEFT ON MAY 26,1968. (P51)

137 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 07055 969  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER



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## KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "GLACIAL GEOLOGY OF THE LOWER ALATNA VALLEY" BY THOMAS HAMILTON 1969. CUTBANKS ARE MENTIONED ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF THE ALATNA AT LOCALITY 6 (RESEARCHER'S NOTE: I COULD NOT LOCATE THIS-P195). DUTWASH TERRACE IS CONTINUOUS ALONG SH SIDE OF ALATNA FLOOD PLAIN TO WITHIN 0.5 MI OF MOUTH SIRUK CREEK. (P201)

- 138 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALATNA RIVER  
 REFN 07144 00001 966  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS. MCFADYEN, CLARK, ANN 1966. AT ALLAKAKET THE ALATNA RIVER JOINS THE KOYUKUK AND ITS MOUTH IS APPROXIMATELY 150 YARDS WIDE. (P15)
- 139 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALLENKAKAT RIVER  
 REFN 05062 897900  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, HUNTING, BREAKUP  
 ABST WINCHESTER, AND ENGLISHMAN, TOOK HAUL BOAT UP RIVER, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO SMALL SHEET-IRON BOATS. (P192) RAPIDS CLOSE TO MOUTH. DEEP WATER IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM FROM RAPIDS. BOTTOM WAS SMALL WHITE PEBBLES. (P193) MANY INDIAN VILLAGES ALONG SHORE. (P194) MANY BOATS IN WINTER QUARTERS. JENNY M ON SANDBARS 60 MI. BELOW MOUTH OF "HELP ME JACK" CREEK. ICE BEGINNING TO FORM ON RIVER OCT. 2. (P195) BEAVER CITY AT MOUTH OF HELP ME JACK. (P195) ROARING BULL RAPIDS JUST BELOW BEAVER CITY AND LAST ONE. (P193) MADE TRIP FROM MOUTH OF ALLENKAKAT TO BEAVER CITY IN 8 DAYS. (P198) DURING WINTER, THE STEAMER KYLE RAN A DOG EXPRESS BETWEEN BEAVER AND ARCTIC CITY. (P204) APPARENTLY GROUPS OF MINERS BUY A STEAMER AND BRING IT UP RIVER AS CLOSE TO THEIR CLAIM AS POSSIBLE-JENNY M, NORTH STAR, SUNFLOWER, ANAMANDO ECLIPSE. (P205-207) INDIANS USE RIVER AS PASSAGE TO CARIBOU HUNTING GROUNDS. (P215) SPRINGS AT BEAVER CITY DID NOT FREEZE. (P222) WATER RAN OVER THE ICE, THEN BREAKUP CAME WITH A RUSH AT BEAVER CITY. ICE JAMMED AT ROARING BULL RAPIDS REPEATEDLY. ICE CATCHES ON SAND BARS. (P227-228) BEAVER CITY TO MOUTH OF ALLENKAKAT RIVER TOOK 17 RUNNING HRS.
- 140 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALLENKAKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06885 885  
 STOR 160339909413000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE MOUTH OF THE ALLENKAKAT IS ABOUT LATITUDE 66 37, LONGITUDE 151 16. A HIGH BANK OF CLAY CALLED UNATLOTLY BY THE NATIVES, IS BELOW THE MOUTH. ONE OF THE ACCOMPANYING INDIANS INFORMED THE AUTHOR THAT HE HAD BEEN "MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE MOUNTAINS IN WHICH THIS TRIBUTARY HEADS, TO A RATHER SMALL RIVER, BASNUNA, THEN DOWN IT TO A LARGE RIVER, THE HOLOATNA. HE MAPPED OUT THE ALLENKAKAT, SHOWING IT TO HAVE FIVE TRIBUTARIES", FIVE DAYS BEFORE PORTAGE, 5 DAYS FOR PORTAGE. AUTHOR NOTES THIS LARGE RIVER WAS PROBABLY THE KOYUK, ON WHICH LT CANTWELL ASCENDED IN 1885 AND LT STONEY WAS NOW ENCAMPED. (P98) "AT THE JUNCTION IT WAS DIFFICULT AT FIRST TO DECIDE WHETHER THE ALLENKAKAT OR THE KOYUKUK WAS THE LARGER. THE FORMER COULD BE ASCENDED QUITE A DISTANCE IN A STEAM LAUNCH, PROVIDED NO FALLS EXIST." THE LAND NORTH OF "UNATLOTLY" IS LOWLAND PARTLY SUBMERGED FOR 5 MI. (P99)
- 141 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALLENKAKET RIVER  
 REFN 00828 A 898900  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 HOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST GEORGE BETLES, IN BERGMAN ON THE KOYUKUK, TOLD HEWITT AND HIS GROUP: "NOW THE ALLENKAKET RIVER (THE ALEUTNA TO THE NATIVES...) FLOWS INTO THE KOYUKUK JUST 7 MILES NORTH OF HERE. IT HAS NEVER BEEN TESTED; IS, IN FACT, A VIRGIN PROSPECTING STREAM. IT SHOWS GOOD COLORS IN SAMPLE PANS OF GRAVEL." (P67) SO THE GROUP DECIDED TO TRY THE ALLENKAKET FOR GOLD. "PASSING A SMALL INDIAN VILLAGE NEAR THE MOUTH, WE SOON CAME UPON OUR ST MICHAEL NEIGHBOR, THE "MINNEAPOLIS," STUCK FOR THE WINTER ON A BIG HOODED SANDBAR AFTER A BRIEF STOP... WE CHUGGED ON FOR ABOUT 40 MILES UNTIL WE FOUND THE PLACE WE LIKED FOR THE WINTER QUARTERS AND THE CAMP." (P67) "ON SEPTEMBER 9 WE SHOVED THE NOSE OF THE "ILLINOIS" INTO THE MOUTH OF A SMALL CREEK, ON THE E BANK OF A SLOUGH OF THE ALLENKAKET RIVER; 6000 MILES FROM COLESBURG AND 1,200 MILES FROM ST MICHAEL, MAKING THE LATTER TRIP IN 7 WEEKS... WE WERE 50 MILES N OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. WE FOUND THAT ANOTHER-A PINT-SIZED STEAMER, THE "LONE STAR"-HAD PRECEDED US WITHIN THE WEEK." (P67) "WE FIRST PLACED THE "ILLINOIS" UPON LOGS, FROM WHICH SHE COULD FLOAT WITHOUT DAMAGE FROM ICE IN THE SPRING." (P67-68) "WE WERE HIGH ON THE BANK OF THE SLOUGH, WHERE THE RIVER WAS WIDE, FACING A WOODED ISLAND, BEYOND WHICH WAS THE REAL CHANNEL, WITH A MOUNTAIN RANGE IN THE REAR. BEHIND US WAS A FLAT FOREST." (P68) THEY HAD A VISITOR HERE "FROM A PLACE 75 MILES UP RIVER CALLED BEAVER CITY, THE NEW ALLENKAKET CENTER OF PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES." (P68) THE VISITOR SAID PROSPECTING LOOKED GOOD IN THE BEAVER CITY AREA. "WE DECIDED TO SEND A PARTY AT ONCE... IT WOULD REQUIRE 8 TO MAN THE 2 POLING AND ROWING BOATS WE WERE TO SEND... THE BOATS, 15 FT BY 6, HAD FLAT BOTTOMS WITH POINTED PROMS AND AMPLE DEPTH AND WERE QUICKLY ASSEMBLED FROM LUMBER ALREADY PREPARED. THERE WERE OARS AND LONG POLES FOR PROPULSION OF THE CRAFT IN ROUGH GOING." (P68) A NATIVE PREACHER VISITED THE ORIGINAL CAMP AND GAVE THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE POPULATION OF THE AREA, SAYING HE COUNTED A HUNDRED WHITES ON THE ALLENKAKET. "TWO MILES BELOW US WAS A SMALL CALIFORNIA PARTY; A FEW MILES N WAS A PARTY IN A BOAT ON A SANDBAR. HE MENTIONED THE "MINNEAPOLIS", AND 2 MILES ABOVE US WAS A TEMPORARY NATIVE VILLAGE OF 75 PEOPLE." (P73) HEWITT AND GUIDE TRAVELLED TO BEAVER CITY BY DOGSLEED. "WE MADE THE TRIP EASILY IN 2 DAYS... WE MET BEAVER'S UNOFFICIAL MAYOR, DR CUNNINGHS, WHO, WITH HIS PARTY OF 15, HAD BROUGHT THEIR LITTLE STEAMER, THE "BEAVER CITY", FARTHEST N ON THE ALLENKAKET.

142 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALLENKAKET RIVER  
 REFN 00828 B 898900  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST SHE WAS STUCK FOR THE WINTER ON A SANDBAR IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREAM, AND ENJOYED THE HONOR OF HAVING THE TOWN NAMED FOR HER." (P77) ALL THIS WAS SOMETIME BETWEEN 1898 AND 1900.

143 WATN ALATNA RIVER ALLENKAKET RIVER  
 REFN 04095 900  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810  
 MOUT N663412 W1523732 F200N 0240W 11  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST A LETTER DATED JANUARY 18, 1900 DESCRIBING A RICH GOLD STRIKE CAME FROM BERGMAN, A TRADING POST LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER "THERE IS A GOLD BELT RUNNING ALMOST EAST AND WEST AND CUT FIRST BY THE ALLENKAKET RIVER, 12 MILES ABOVE BERGMAN, WHERE GOOD PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND AND SOME 12 OR 14 MEN ARE NOW AT WORK." (P841)

144 WATN ALBERT CREEK ALBERT CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740007800080  
 MOUT N653445 W1443000 F090N 0160E 30  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE WAGON ROAD CROSSES ALBERT CREEK ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

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- 145 WATN ALBERT CREEK ALBERT CREEK  
 REFN 00788 938  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740007800080  
 MOUT N653445 N1443000 F090N 0160E 30  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, MAP  
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES ALONG THE SOUTH SLOPE OF THIS CREEK. HE NOTES "TIMBERLINE CHARACTERISTICS WERE COMPLETELY ABSENT EXCEPT ON THE WIND-SWEPT TOP OF THE RIDGE WHERE A FEW YOUNG TREES ARE SOMEWHAT STUNTED AND TWISTED IN GRAIN." (P20) THIS SUGGESTS THE ADVANCE OF A RECENT FOREST FRONT. (P20) SITE NO. 39 (P36) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN ON UPLAND AT 1800 FT. GROUND COVER WAS MODERATE MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS FAIRLY OPEN WITH MEDIUM PROPORTIONS. OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YRS. MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATION.
- 146 WATN ALBERT CREEK ALBERT CREEK  
 REFN 02248 914  
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230010400106  
 MOUT N620000 N1471500 S220N 0120E 08  
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST FIELD WORK COMMENCED JUNE 25, 1914 AT ALBERT CREEK. IS A BRANCH OF CROOKED CREEK. A RICH FIND OF GOLD WAS REPORTED ON ALBERT CREEK. (P119) A TRAIL PASSES BY WAY OF ALFRED CREEK TO THE HEAD OF ALBERT CREEK. (P123) THE DISTANCE FROM ALBERT CREEK TO KNIK IS ABOUT 106 MILES. (P123) IS THE ONLY STREAM IN THE NELCHINA REGION THAT HAS PRODUCED GOLD. IN THE FALL 1912 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AND 10 CLAIMS WERE STAKED NEXT SPRING BY OLSON, GETCHELL, PALMER AND MCCORMICK. A CUT 34 BY 39 FEET WAS OPENED AND YIELDED 60 OUNCES OF GOLD. AVERAGE YIELD OF GRAVEL WAS OVER \$10 A CUBIC YARD. IN JUNE OVER 1/2 MILE OF DITCH WAS COMPLETED. IT WAS REPORTED THAT 150 OUNCES OF ALLUVIAL GOLD WAS RECOVERED. A NUMBER OF OTHER MEN ALSO PROSPECTED ALONG THE CREEK BUT WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. ALBERT CREEK IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG. ENTERS CROOKED CREEK 9 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. THREE MAIN TRIBUTARIES ARE LOCALLY KNOWN AS MONEY GULCH, PORPHYRY GULCH AND NOON GULCH. ALLUVIAL GOLD IS DISSEMINATED THROUGH COARSE GRAVEL WITH LITTLE OR NO CONCENTRATION ON THE BEDROCK. TIMBER FOR CABINS AND MINING PURPOSES AT ALBERT CREEK WAS BROUGHT FROM STARTUP, A CAMP AT THE HEAD OF SQUAM CREEK, 6 MILES SOUTH. (P128)
- 147 WATN ALBERT CREEK ALBERT CREEK  
 REFN 03467 00001 912914  
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230010400106  
 MOUT N620000 N1471500 S220N 0120E 08  
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST JOHN BUFFERS DESCRIBED THE FEW SUCCESSFUL GOLD CLAIMS IN THE NELCHINA RIVER AREA. THE FIRST GOLD DISCOVERY WAS MADE IN 1912 ON ALBERT CREEK BY ODIN OLSEN, FRED GETCHEL, JOE PALMER AND DUNCAN MCCORMACK. (P8) "THE GROUND IN THE BEGINNING RAN AS HIGH AS \$10 TO THE CUBIC YARD, BUT SOON GOT POORER AND IN 1914 ONLY 150 OUNCES OF GOLD WAS RECOVERED." (P8)
- 148 WATN ALBERT CREEK ALBERT CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230010400106  
 MOUT N620000 N1471500 S220N 0120E 08  
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR ON A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, SUMMER, 1926, REPORTED THAT HE CAME FROM HATANUSKA RIVER, OVER A PASS, AND DOWN CROOKED CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF ALBERT CREEK, "THENCE DUE W UP ALBERT CREEK 1 1/2 MI TO NELCHINA DISCOVERY, THE END OF THE PROPOSED TRAIL." (P24) APPARENTLY HE WAS WALKING. "THE RETURN TRIP WAS MADE FROM NELCHINA DISCOVERY ON ALBERT CREEK TO CHICKALDON OVER THE FOLLOWING ROUTE: W AND UP ALBERT

CREEK ONE MI TO THE S FORK OF ALBERT, THENCE UP THIS CREEK TO THE SUMMIT BETWEEN ALBERT AND ALFRED CREEKS" AND ON TO ALFRED CREEK. (P24) "FRED GITCHELL OF ANCHORAGE OWNS NELCHINA DISCOVERY ON ALBERT CREEK WHERE \$25,000.00 WAS TAKEN OUT OF A GRAVEL BAR...GEORGE BALLINGER AND JACK CAMERON ARE LIVING ON DISCOVERY CLAIM AND OWN HALF OF #1 BELOW, ALSO #2 AND #3 BELOW DISCOVERY AND #1 AND #2 ABOVE DISCOVERY; FRED GITCHELL ALSO OWNS HALF OF #1 BELOW DISCOVERY." (P25) BALLINGER AND CAMERON HAVE LIVED THERE 8 YEARS AND TOOK 1 OUNCE PER DAY OF COARSE GOLD. (P25) "A C CHRISTOFERSON LIVES ON #3 ABOVE DISCOVERY AND HAS BEEN THERE SINCE 1914." (P25) HE AVERAGED \$1,000 PER YEAR. (P25) THE GOLD IS COARSE AND \$5 OR \$8 HUGGETS NOT UNCOMMON. (P25)

- 149 WATN ALBERT CREEK ALBERT CREEK  
 REFN 04880 913  
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230010400106  
 MOUT N620000 W1471500 S220N 0120E 08  
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GOLD DISCOVERED ALONG ALBERT CREEK IN 1913 PROMPTED A SMALL RUSH TO THAT REGION. JOHN BUGGE, ONE OF THE STAMPEDERS, ESTIMATES THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN TOOK PART. THE NEW STRIKE PROVED DISAPPOINTING AND MOST OF THE PROSPECTORS LEFT WITHIN A YEAR. (P22)
- 150 WATN ALBERT JOHNSON CREEK JOHNSON CREEK  
 REFN 00706 932  
 STOR 1605402001450000070  
 MOUT N564737 W1574520 S390S 0530W 20  
 LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN ROBERT DOUGLAS' "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAINS," PUBLISHED 1932, HE STATED, "FROM ONE END OF THE LAKE (MESHIK) FLOWS JOHNSON CREEK WHICH JOINS THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND EMPTIES INTO THE PACIFIC COAST." (P105)
- 151 WATN ALBERT JOHNSON CREEK UNNAMED  
 REFN 04390 903  
 STOR 1606402001450000070  
 MOUT N564737 W1574520 S390S 0530W 20  
 LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, HUNTING, RECREATION  
 ABST ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN 1903, A PARTY LED BY ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND WRITER C R E RADCLIFFE, TOWED A FLAT-BOTTOMED DORY AND KAYAK UP THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND ALBERT JOHNSON CREEK TO ESTABLISH A CAMP BY MESHIK LAKE. THE STREAM WAS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWING "A VERY WINDY COURSE, THROUGH A WIDE VALLEY SOME FIVE OR SIX MILES ACROSS. THE BED OF THE VALLEY WAS A LARGE DESOLATE PLAIN, COVERED WITH VOLCANIC ROCKS AND ASHES, FOR THE GREATER PART DEVOID OF VEGETATION, THOUGH HERE AND THERE GREW PATCHES OF SCRUB WILLOW. THE WHOLE WAS INTERSECTED BY NUMEROUS SMALL STREAMS RUNNING INTO THE MAIN RIVER." NONE THE SMALLER STREAMS ARE IDENTIFIED OR DESCRIBED SO AS TO BE IDENTIFIABLE. (P89-92)
- 152 WATN ALBION CREEK ALBION CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200009000150001750010  
 MOUT N650000 W1634000 K050S 0250W 34  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PPI-64. IN 1927 THE CROOKED CREEK DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A MINING DREDGE ON ALBION CREEK IN THE COUNCIL DISTRICT. (P40)
- 153 WATN ALBION CREEK ALBION GULCH  
 REFN 02166 907  
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200009000150001750010

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MOUT N650000 W1634000 K050S 0250W 34  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST CONTAINS AURIFEROUS GRAVELS THROUGHOUT ITS COURSE. IN 1907 TWO CAMPS WERE ESTABLISHED ON THIS STREAM. A HILLSIDE PLACER WAS MINED BY "HYDRAULICKING". OBTAINING AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WATER HAS HAMPERED DEVELOPMENT ON THIS GULCH. (P121)

154 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 00361 907908  
 STOR 1602388  
 MOUT N660300 W1621200 K080N 0170W 35  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAHNOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL AM. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI 87-130. ALDER CREEK ENTERS KOTZEBUE SOUND ABOUT 10 MILES WEST OF KIUEDIK. (P93)

155 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 00853 904  
 STOR 1602388  
 MOUT N660323 W1621206 K080N 0170W 35  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ON AUG 16, 1904 THE "LAURA MADSEN" ANCHORED OFF ALDER CREEK, 15 MILES W OF KEWALIK, TO WATER SHIP. (P112)

156 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 00900 897  
 STOR 1603399079037013660  
 MOUT N653800 W1495300 F090N 0110W 08  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST IN HIS REPORT OF 1898 SAM DUNHAM QUOTES H.T. WATKINS ABOUT HIS TRIP UP THE YUKON IN 1897, ON THE ST. MICHAEL. TWENTY MILES ABOVE RAMPART THEY STOPPED AT ALDER CREEK AND THE CREW LOCATED MINING CLAIMS ON THIS CREEK. THE ENTIRE CREW, ABOUT 14 PEOPLE WALKED UP THE CREEK ABOUT 12 MILES, TO GET TO A PART OF THE CREEK WHICH WAS NOT STAKED. (P409) "THE TRAIL CROSSED AND RECROSSED THE CREEK SCORES OF TIMES...." (P410) THE STEAMER ST. MICHAEL STOPPED AT ALDER CREEK TO LET THE MEN STAKE THE CREEK.

157 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 01445 900  
 STOR 160276800141000027000021000050  
 MOUT N650400 W1661200 K050S 0370W 08  
 LUPR 22 BLUESTONE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1900 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT ALDER CREEK, IN THE KOUGAROK AREA, BY MRS KEY PITTMAN. (P249)

158 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 01445 954  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645845 W1421930 F020N 0270E 19  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT ALDER CREEK, NEAR EAGLE, WITH A CATERPILLAR D-6, BY BARNEY HANSEN. (P262)

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- 159 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 01504 930  
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350012000080  
 MOUT N670849 W1504743 F270N 0150W 23  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS ARE STATED BY ROBERT MARSHALL IN HIS BOOK "ARCTIC VILLAGE." THREE MEN CARL FRANK, ARGO BELL, AND JOHN TOBIN WERE GOLD MINING ON THIS CREEK. (P32)
- 160 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645900 W1422000 F020N 0270E 14  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF ALDER CREEK AT CLAIM NO 7 ABOVE FOR 1911. (P234)
- 161 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470003000030  
 MOUT N644950 W1475258 F010S 0020W 14  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN 1907 A SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERY WAS MADE OF AURIFEROUS GRAVELS ON ALDER CREEK. (P41) THE CREEK WAS PROSPECTED THAT YEAR, BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF VALUES WERE FOUND. ALDER CREEK IS IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. (P41)
- 162 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 02174 910  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645900 W1422000 F020N 0270E 19  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF GOLD WERE RECOVERED FROM ALDER CREEK GRAVELS IN 1910. (P172)
- 163 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645900 W1422000 F020N 0270E 19  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET OF FLUME AND ALDER CREEKS FOR 1910. (P215)
- 164 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 02209 913  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645845 W1421930 F020N 0270E 19  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST SEVERAL NUGGETS RANGING FROM \$1-\$19 HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM ALDER CREEK (P79) DATE GIVEN IS THE DATE OF

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- 165 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 02216 913  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645900 W1422000 F020N 0270E 19  
 LUPP 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. FOUR MEN WORKED ALDER CREEK FOR NEARLY THE WHOLE SEASON. (P219)
- 166 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00001 910932  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645845 W1421930 F020N 0270E 19  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, FLOOD, ECONOMY, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST LATE SUMMER 1910, C A BRYANT, HIS WIFE, AND DAN MCQUADE LEFT EAGLE FOR "ALDER CREEK, 70-MILE". (P163) THEY BUILT A 14 BY 18 FT HOUSE AND A STABLE AND WERE BACK IN EAGLE BY SEPT. "DURING THE WINTER WE FREIGHTED SUPPLIES TO THE NEW HOME, 3 HARD DAYS EACH WAY, BREAKING TRAIL ALL THE TIME." (P164) IN FEB 1911, "WE STARTED THAWING AND EXCAVATING FOR A DAM. HAD THIS NEARLY DONE (AROUND FIRST OF APR)." (P165) LATE IN JULY 1911, BRYANT AND TED GORING RETURNED AND DID SOME GROUND SLUICING. "GOT 7 OZ, NOT MUCH, BUT A STARTER." (P166) "THE SUMMER OF 1912 WAS A BUSY ONE. WE HAD 2 DUMP GATES, EACH 6 BY 8 FT. WE SET UP THE BOXES AND SHOVELED IN 65 OZ OF GOLD, INCLUDING ONE NUGGET WHICH WEIGHED \$25. WE HAD 1 FLOOD DURING THE SEASON THAT DELAYED US SEVERAL DAYS AS IT FILLED OUR CUT WITH DEBRIS." (P168) IN SUMMER 1913, HE AND 2 MEN MADE A TRIP TO EAGLE IN 36 HRS, "INCLUDING ALL STOPS. THIS WAS A RECORD." (P169) IN WINTER 1916-17, WHILE BRYANT WAS MINING ON THE SEVENTYMILE: "JOHN POWERS BEGAN TO FREIGHT THE HYDRAULIC OUTFIT TO ALDER CREEK FOR MADISON AND ROSS. IT TOOK 2 4-HORSE TEAMS 10 DAYS TO COMPLETE THE JOB, AT THE COST OF \$700." (P177) HE DOESN'T MENTION FROM WHERE THE FREIGHT WAS COMING, BUT IT WAS PROBABLY EAGLE. DURING WINTER 1917-18, "I BOUGHT OUT MADISON'S INTEREST IN THE PLANT AT ALDER FOR \$5,000. PAID \$1,000 DOWN, BALANCE IN ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS OF \$1,000." (P180) HE WORKED ALDER CREEK 1918-1919. THE WINTER OF 1919-20: "DEEP SNOW AND GLACIER WATER BOTHERED A GOOD DEAL." (P181) SUMMER 1920: "IT WAS A DRY SEASON, AND WE COULD NOT FINISH THE SECOND CUT. FOR 2 WEEKS WE GOT ONLY 3 10-MIN SPLASHES IN 12 HRS. WHEN WE HAD A FULL HEAD OF WATER WE RUN 2 SHIFTS OF 12 HRS EACH. WAGES WERE 50 CENTS PER HR, BOARD AND LODGING INCLUDED, WHICH WAS BETTER THAN 75 CENTS PER HR AND FIND YOURSELF." (P182) "CLEANED UP ON SEPT 9, THE LATEST WE EVER DID, HOPING TO GET A RAISE IN WATER TO FINISH THE CUT, BUT OF NO AVAIL." (P182) BRYANT WORKED AT ALDER CREEK DURING SPRING AND SUMMER 1932. HE CLEARED A 90 BY 140 FT STRIP OF LAND BUT "DID NOT GET A CHANCE TO TAKE OUT ANY MONEY". (P194) WATER BROKE ON ALDER CREEK IN 1929 ON MAY 1. (P191)
- 167 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00003 940  
 STOR 160339912382002012000507000770  
 MOUT N645845 W1421930 F020N 0270E 19  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, FLOOD  
 ABST PHOTO INCLUDED IN MANUSCRIPT OF "WILD RIDE": "MY HOME IN ALDER CREEK, 70-MILE, AFTER THE FLOOD, 1940." (BETWEEN PAGES F AND G) PHOTO IS A XEROX COPY SO IS NOT EASY TO SEE. PHOTO CAPTION: "PLANE ON LANDING FIELD AT ALDER." (BETWEEN PAGES G AND I, PAGE H IS MISSING) PHOTO IS A XEROX COPY SO IS NOT CLEAR; PHOTO IS DATED 1940. THESE PHOTOS DO NOT PERTAIN TO THE STORY RELATED IN "WILD RIDE". THESE PHOTOS MORE LIKELY BELONG WITH THE MANUSCRIPT OF "ANOTHER MAN'S LIFE", DOC.#03466-01.
- 168 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 03496 954  
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000

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- HOUT N642130 W1412440 F060S 0320E 33  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A 1954 REPORT STATED THAT A TIMBER BRIDGE WAS PLACED OVER ALDER CREEK AT M115 TAYLOR HIGHWAY, 75 FT LONG. (P113)
- 169 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 04251 898900  
 STOR 1602388  
 HOUT N660300 W1621200 K080N 0170W 35  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, MINING  
 ABST THERE IS A PHOTO OF A MINING CAMP ON ALDER CREEK AT THE TOP OF PAGE 208, NUMBER 2. ALDER CREEK WAS A PLACER MINING CAMP IN THE BLUESTONE DISTRICT. (P208)
- 170 WATN ALDER CREEK ALDER CREEK  
 REFN 06018 902  
 STOR 1602388  
 HOUT N660323 W1621206 K080N 0170W 35  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, MENTION'S MADE OF A MINER'S CAMP ON ALDER CREEK, "TWELVE MILES ALONG THE KOTZEBUE COAST FROM MORAN'S STATION AT KIVALIK LAGOON." DOGSLEDS WERE USED. (P140-142)
- 171 WATN ALEXANDER CREEK ALEXANDER CREEK  
 REFN 02694 975  
 STOR 1607143001050000090  
 HOUT N612500 W1503500 S150N 0070W 06  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST AN AREA LOCATED ABOUT 200 FT WEST OF ALEXANDER CREEK AND SOUTH OF DOBBERT'S FISH CAMP IS SAID TO BE A VILLAGE SITE. THE SITE IS LOCATED ON HISTORIC TRAILS INTO THE INTERIOR. (P91)
- 172 WATN ALEXANDER CREEK ALEXANDER CREEK  
 REFN 03964 958  
 STOR 1607143001050000090  
 HOUT N612500 W1503500 S150N 0070W 06  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN 1958 3 SET NET SITES WERE OBSERVED IN ALEXANDER CREEK AND THEY CAPTURED ABOUT 200 KING SALMON. (P6)
- 173 WATN ALEXANDER LAKE ALEXANDER LAKE  
 REFN 02686 972  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N644445 W1565248 K080S 0100E 32  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST ALEXANDER LAKE, ABOUT 1 MILE OUTSIDE THE OLD VILLAGE OF GALENA, WAS TO BE THE SITE OF THE NEW VILLAGE OF GALENA. IT IS ON SLIGHTLY HIGHER GROUND AND THE NEW COMMUNITY WAS TO BE A MODERN COMMUNITY. HOWEVER, SEVERAL VILLAGERS PLANNED TO STAY AT THE OLD SITE BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO ONE, HOUSES IN THE NEW LOCATION WOULD SOON SINK INTO THE BOGGY TUNDRA.



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- 174 WATN ALEXANDER LAKE ALEXANDER LAKE  
 REFN Q3984 953  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N614500 W1505500 S190N 0090W 09  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, FISHING  
 ABST J YOAKUM OF USFW SPENT JUNE 15-18, 1953 ON ALEXANDER LAKE TEST FISHING WITH SEINE NETS.
- 175 WATN ALEXANDER LAKE ALEXANDER LAKE  
 REFN 04804 00001 933  
 STOR 1612  
 HOUT N574000 W1341000 C480S 0690E 36  
 LUPR 60 HASSELBORG CREEK  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN ALLAN HASSELBORG'S PAPERS THERE IS A LETTER TO HASSELBORG FROM MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY REFERRING TO A SALMON SPECIMEN THAT HASSELBORG SENT THEM WHICH WAS ACQUIRED FROM ALEXANDER LAKE. LETTER IS DATED JULY 14, 1933. (BOX 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.
- 176 WATN ALFRED CREEK ALFRED CREEK  
 REFN 02740 900972  
 STOR 160801600724000073000137500260003200060  
 HOUT N615500 W1473500 S220N 0100E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, ROUTE, MINING, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY DISCHARGE  
 ABST IN THE EARLY 1900'S, THE ALFRED CREEK PART OF THE ROUTE (SQUAW CREEK TO BELANGER PASS) WAS TRAVELED BY PROSPECTORS COMING FROM KNIK BY CHITNA PASS. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON ALFRED CREEK IN 1911. PROSPECTORS WENT BEYOND THE CREEK TO ALBERT AND CROOKED CREEKS, ALSO. (PP137, 138) GAME TRAILS LEAD FROM SQUAW CREEK TO ALFRED CREEK VALLEY, FOLLOWING A STREAM TO A PLATEAU, THEN HEADING NORTHWEST DOWN SAWMILL CREEK TO ALFRED CREEK. CABINS AND MINES ARE ALONG ALFRED CREEK. A TRACKED-VEHICLE TRAIL PARALLELS THE CREEK. THE SQUAW CREEK-BELANGER PASS ROUTE CROSSES THE CREEK "AT THE FIRST WIDE PLACE UPSTREAM FROM THE CABINS." CLIFFS MAKE FOLLOWING THE SOUTH BANK IMPOSSIBLE. "THIS IS A POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS STREAM AS IT IS AT LEAST KNEE-DEEP AND VERY SWIFT." THE ROUTE LEADS UP THE TRACKED VEHICLE TRAIL PAST THE CLIFFS, ABOUT 2 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM PASS CREEK, CROSSING ALFRED CREEK AND CONTINUING ON ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE TO PASS CREEK. (PP139, 140)
- 177 WATN ALFRED CREEK ALFRED CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 160801600724000073000137500260003200060  
 HOUT N615500 W1473645 S220N 0100E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A SURVEYOR OF A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, SUMMER, 1926, CAME UP ALBERT CREEK, CROSSED THE DIVIDE TO ALFRED CREEK, AND "THENCE IN A SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION DOWN THE CREEK CHANNEL OF ALFRED CREEK TO THE POPE AND REESE SAWMILL, WHICH IS 9 MIS FROM NELCHINA DISCOVERY, THENCE UP A SMALL CREEK TO THE HEAD OF WAPOO CREEK, THENCE DOWN WAPOO TO ALFRED--THIS AVOIDED GOING THROUGH A CANYON ON ALFRED CREEK BELOW THE SAWMILL--THENCE DOWN CREEK CHANNEL OF ALFRED TO A POINT APPROXIMATELY 1 MI ABOVE THE JUNCTION WITH CARIBOU CREEK--THERE ARE SOME OLD TENT FRAMES AT THIS PLACE WHERE THE TRAIL LEAVES ALFRED--THENCE OVER A SWAMPY HILL TO CARIBOU CREEK." (P24) APPARENTLY, HE WAS WALKING. ON FOLLOWING THIS CREEK CHANNEL HE CROSSED AND RECROSSED MANY TIMES. (P25) AL DREESE AND OLD MAN HALL LIVE ON THE CREEK NEAR THE SAWMILL; HALL FOR 25 YRS. BOTH PROSPECTED. (P25)
- 178 WATN ALICE GULCH ALICE CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912

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STOR 160339911616001896000046000070001000010001000020  
 MOUT N651500 W1432000 F050N 0210E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON ALICE CREEK IN 1912. (P213)

179 WATN ALIKTONGNAK LAKE ALIKTONGNAK LAKE  
 REFN 03841 973  
 STOR 1602  
 MOUT N672400 W1624100 K230N 0180W 09  
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION  
 ABST ALIKTONGNAK LAKE WAS 10 MILES S E OF CAMP II AND AT THE TIME OF WATER SAMPLING WAS RELATIVELY DEEP, HAVING A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 4 METERS VISITED BY FLOAT PLANE JUNE 27, 1973. (P167)

180 WATN ALINEMENT CREEK ALINEMENT CREEK  
 REFN 01503 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350077500460  
 MOUT N675931 W1502935 F370N 0130W 35  
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYH PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP  
 ABST ON MARSHALL'S 1930 EXPEDITION. "APPARENTLY NO HUMAN BEING HAD BEEN UP ALINEMENT CREEK. SO I DETERMINED TO EXPLORE IT." (P49) "A MILE AND A HALF BROUGHT ME TO A SMALL PERMANENT ICE FIELD." (P49) DEEP GULCHES WITH A HEAVY FLOW OF WATER CAME IN ON THE SIDES. "THE RIVER KEPT BOILING DOWN THE NARROW VALLEY, NOW SHARP UP AGAINST ONE STEEP SIDE, NOW FLUSH AGAINST THE OTHER. OCCASIONALLY I HAD TO LEAVE THE BED AND CLIMB OVER HIGH CLIFFS." (P49-50) AT ONE PLACE A SCHIST LEDGE CAME STRAIGHT DOWN TO WATER. AT THE LAST FORKS "ONLY A LITTLE BROOK WAS LEFT" AND HERE HE TURNED AROUND. (P50) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

181 WATN ALLEENE CREEK ALLEN CREEK  
 REFN 00851 901902  
 STOR 160272600377000031000118000100  
 MOUT N652500 W1660000 K010S 0360W 26  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST T L BREVIG IN HIS JOURNAL TELLER REINDEER STATION, 1901-1902, REPORTS THAT ON MAY 12, 1902, HE AND KOZETUK WENT TO THE HERD. THEY "REACHED SOME DISTANCE DOWN THE ALLEN CREEK" WHEN THEY STOPPED AND TOOK A NAP. THEY WERE AWAKENED BY A NOISE AND SAW THAT 5 MILES DOWN THE CREEK TENTS WERE BEING PITCHED AND SOME DEER BEING TETHERED. IT WAS A DEER CAMP ON THE MOVE TOWARD SUMMER GROUNDS. (PP119-120)

182 WATN ALLEN CREEK ALLEN CREEK  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570035330180002590070005130070  
 MOUT N651042 W1502841 F040N 0140W 18  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE, DIMENSION, MAP  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES ALLEN CREEK AT MILE 96 WHERE THE CREEK HAS AN ELEVATION OF 1050 FT. (MAP B-3, P.27) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

183 WATN ALLEN CREEK ALLEN CREEK  
 REFN 02196 911  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080  
 MOUT N645900 W1485400 F020N 0070W 23

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LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST GOLD PROSPECTS WERE FOUND ON ALLEN CREEK IN 1911. (P241) THE CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF GOLDSTREAM CREEK.

184 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 00760 820  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270052000120  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGY DISSERTATION NOTES THE INDIANS (KUTCHIN) LIVED DOWN AT THE ALLEN RIVER IN THE SOUTHERN BROOKS RANGE. (P83) ABOUT 1820.

185 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 01082 800965  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N600900 W1584400 S010N 0550W 24  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYH COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST WAS A RESULT OF THIS SURVEY THERE WAS DETERMINED TO BE AN OCCUPIED SETTLEMENT AT ONE TIME (NAME UNKNOWN) AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALLEN RIVER.

186 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 02604 899  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270052000120  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER  
 ABST PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A RECONNAISSANCE ALONG THE CHANDLAR AND KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA IN 1899. BY F. C. SCHRADER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 21ST ANNUAL REPORT PART 2. (PP441-486) SCHRADER MAKES A STATEMENT THAT FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMER CRAFT MADE THEIR WAY UP ALLEN RIVER FOR AN INDETERMINATE DISTANCE. (P455) THE ALLEN IS DESCRIBED AS BEING A LARGE STREAM WHICH CAN BE ASCENDED NEARLY 40 MI BY A LIGHT DRAFT, FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMBOAT. (P456) SEE TABLE OF DISTANCES (DISTANCES BY RIVER ALONG THE KOYUKUK FROM SUMMIT OF CHANDLAR RIVER-ROBERT CREEK-KOYUKUK PORTAGE (LATITUDE 67 50, LONGITUDE 149 DEG) TO THE MOUTH OF KOYUKUK RIVER ON THE YUKON)

187 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 02628 901  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270052000120  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST USGS RECON 1901. IN JULY, MENDENHALL AND PARTY WENT UP THE ALLEN RIVER IN PETERSBORO CANOES. THE STREAM, ALTHOUGH SWIFT, IS FREE FROM SERIOUS RAPIDS AND THERE ARE USUALLY BARS ALONG ITS SHORES TO GIVE GOOD TEACHING. (P9) THE LOWER VALLEY OF THE STREAM, ABOVE THE MORE EXTENSIVE FLATS AT THE MOUTH, IS 5 TO 10 MI WIDE. (P24)

188 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 02754 964  
 STOR 160516000675000245000567500340003500040  
 MOUT N600400 W1583700 S010S 0540W 30  
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER  
 KEYH LAKE, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THERE IS A SMALL SETTLEMENT (TAY-2) JUST W OF THE MOUTH OF ALLEN RIVER WHICH CONNECTS NUYAKUK LAKE AND LAKE

CHANEKUKTLI. THE LAND IS LOW AND THE MOUTH IS SEGMENTED BY ISLANDS. IT IS 2 M ABOVE WATER AND MEASURES 150 M BY 50 M. POPULATION WAS NEVER OVER 25. (P119) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

- 189 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 03056 00001 954  
 STOR 160516000675000245000567500340003500040  
 MOUT N600400 W1583700 S010S 0540W 30  
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ALLEN RIVER FALLS MORE THAN 200 FEET IN THE TEN MILE LENGTH OF THE STREAM INTO LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI. REFERENCE TO THREE SETS OF RAPIDS IS MADE IN THIS 1954 CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NO 5 ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. (P79)
- 190 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00023 970  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270052000120  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST SEVERAL MINING CLAIMS HAVE BEEN FILED IN THE ALLEN RIVER/CREVICE CREEK AREA. SOME PROSPECTING AND CLAIM STAKING FOR COPPER HAVE TAKEN PLACE RECENTLY IN THE ALLEN RIVER AREA. REPORT WRITTEN IN THE EARLY 1970'S.
- 191 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00072 974  
 STOR 160339904913000947004981005270052000120  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST B. O. R. FIELD NOTES 1974. ALLEN RIVER IS VERY CLEAR, LESS THAN A FT DEEP, 15 FEET WIDE. (P7)
- 192 WATN ALLEN RIVER ALLEN RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00161 951956  
 STOR 160516000675000245000567500340003500040  
 MOUT N600400 W1583700 S010S 0540W 30  
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE  
 ABST THE OUTLET STREAM FOR CHIKUMINUK LAKE IS ALLEN RIVER WHICH FALLS MORE THAN 200 FT IN THE 10 MILE LENGTH OF THE STREAM INTO LAKE CHANEKUKTULI. THE FALL IS MORE OR LESS CONCENTRATED IN 3 SETS OF FALLS IN ROCK CANYON WHICH ARE ADEQUATE TO BLOCK THE SALMON MIGRATION AS THE FISH DO NOT REACH CHIKUMINUK LAKE.
- 193 WATN ALLENE CREEK ALLEN CREEK  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 160272600377000031000118000100  
 MOUT N652500 W1660000 K010S 0360W 26  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER-SHISHHAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR REPORTED THAT AN AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WOULD SERVICE MINERS ON ALLEN CREEK WHERE THERE WAS A DREDGE, NOT OPERATING. (P18) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED.
- 194 WATN ALLENE CREEK ALLEN CREEK  
 REFN 03496 927

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STOR 160272600377000031000118000100  
 MOUT N652500 W1660000 K010S 0360W 26  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER-SHISHKAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR REPORTED THAT AN AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WOULD SERVICE MINERS ON ALLEN CREEK WHERE THERE WAS A DREDGE, NOT OPERATING. (P18) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED.

195 WATN ALLENE CREEK "ALLEAN" GULCH  
 REFN 05310 898904  
 STOR 160272600377000031000118000100  
 MOUT N652500 W1660000 K010S 0360W 26  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYH MINING, ECONDMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST VERY HIGH GRADE GOLD, WORTH \$19.80 PER OUNCE, WAS PRODUCED ON "ALLEAN" GULCH. THIS GULCH IS SAID TO BE A TRIBUTARY OF THE AGIAPUK. (P56) THE AUTHOR PLACES THE WORK "ALLEAN" WITHIN QUOTATION MARKS.

196 WATN ALLISON CREEK ALLISON CREEK  
 REFN 00933 950  
 STOR 1610189  
 MOUT N610500 W1462000 C090S 0060W 18  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ALLISON CREEK HEADS IN A SMALL GLACIER AND FLOWS 5.0 MILES TO FORT VALDEZ. PART OF THE STREAM IS THROUGH A LAKE WHICH IS 1 1/4 MILES LONG AND ABOUT 0.3 MILES WIDE. FROM THE LAKE OUTLET AT MILE 2.2, THE STREAM FALLS ABOUT 1,370 FEET TO SEA LEVEL. THE DRAINAGE AREA AT THE LAKE OUTLET IS ABOUT 5.6 SQUARE MILES. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUN-OFF IS EQUIVALENT TO A UNIFORM FLOW OF 35 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P99)

197 WATN ALLISON CREEK ALLISON CREEK  
 REFN 02800 963  
 STOR 1610189  
 MOUT N610500 W1462000 C090S 0060W 18  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF  
 ABST CHUM SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED ON ALLISON CREEK DURING 1963. NO GROUND COUNTS WERE INDICATED. (P38)

198 WATN ALLISON CREEK ALLISON CREEK  
 REFN 02831 00001 975  
 STOR 1610189  
 MOUT N610500 W1462000 C090S 0060W 18  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ALLISON CREEK HEADS IN A SMALL GLACIER AND FLOWS NORTHWARD ABOUT 5.0 MILES TO ENTER THE WATERS OF PORT VALDEZ AT A POINT 4 MILES SW OF THE TOWN OF VALDEZ. PART OF THE STREAM COURSE IS THROUGH A LAKE. FROM THE LAKE OUTLET AT MILE 2.2, THE STREAM FALLS ABOUT 1,370 FEET TO SEA LEVEL. THE DRAINAGE AREA AT THE LAKE OUTLET IS ABOUT 5.6 SQUARE MILES. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUN-OFF FROM THE AREA AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 25,000 ACRE-Feet, EQUIVALENT TO A UNIFORM FLOW OF 35 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (2-138)

199 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSECK RIVER  
 REFN 03600 929  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35

- LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING  
ABST IN A LETTER TO WICKERSHAM FROM SUTHERLAND DATED 11/24/29, FILE #22 BOX 1, SUTHERLAND COLLECTION U/A ARCHIVES, SUTHERLAND DISCUSSES THE EXCESSES OF FISHERIES COMMISSIONER O'HALLEY. "THERE ARE A GREAT MANY EXAMPLES OF THE WAY O'HALLEY HAS MANIPULATED THE REGULATIONS TO GIVE MONOPOLISTIC PRIVILEGES TO A FEW TRAP MEN. O'HALLEY HAS DECIDED THAT UNDER THE LAW HE CAN FIX THE MOUTH OF A STREAM ANYWHERE HE WISHES TO AND ON THE ALSECK RIVER HE HAS DECIDED THAT THE MOUTH IS ABOUT TWENTY MILES ABOVE WHERE IT EMPTIES INTO DRY BAY. NO DOUBT HE CAN DRIVE THE FISHERMAN TO ANY DISTANCE HE WISHES INSIDE OF THREE MILES BUT THE COURT HAS DECIDED WHAT CONSTITUTES THE MOUTH OF A STREAM."
- 200 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 00238 909  
STOR 1610787  
MOU N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, GLACIER  
ABST IN A NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC ARTICLE ENTITLED "MARKING THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY" PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ALSEK RIVER APPEAR ON PAGES 597 AND 598. ONE SHOWS A CANOE BEING STEERED FROM THE SHORE BY MEANS OF LINES AT EITHER END. ALSEK GLACIER MAKES NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER DIFFICULT DUE TO FALLING CAKES OF ICE. A PHOTO OF THE DELTA SHOWS THE MANY CHANNELS OF THE RIVER. DOCUMENT IS DATED JULY 1909.
- 201 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 00244 909  
STOR 1611787  
MOU N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, DISCHARGE  
ABST "NATIVES RESIDING AT DRY BAY, 60 MILES SE OF YAKUTAT BAY, REPORT THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1909 THERE WERE REMARKABLE AND LONG-CONTINUED CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF THE ALSEK RIVER, WHICH MAY BE RELATED TO THE ADVANCING AND BREAKING OF SOME OF THE GLACIERS WHOSE ENDS LIE UP THIS VALLEY." (P35)
- 202 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 00424 927  
STOR 1610787  
MOU N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
ABST KREIGER IN "INDIANS VILLAGES OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA" IN A 1927 SMITHSONIAN REPORT NOTES THE ONLY WAY INTERCOURSE BETWEEN INTERIOR GROUPS AND COASTAL GROUPS COULD TAKE PLACE WAS BY THE "TAKU, ALSEK, STIKINE, NASS AND SKEENA RIVERS". (P468) THE PEOPLE USED DUGOUT CANOES. (P473) "THE HUNA PEOPLE (TLINGIT) OCCUPIED A VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALSEK RIVER." (P483)
- 203 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 00469 00006 893  
STOR 1610787  
MOU N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF, ICE, GLACIER  
ABST IN THE 6TH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, SIR ROBERT FINLAY, BRITISH COUNSEL, QUOTED MR KING, CANADIAN SURVEYOR IN 1893, IN WHICH, "A LARGE ICEFIELD LYING TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF GLACIER BAY DISCHARGES... IN PART INTO ALSEK RIVER." (P269)
- 204 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

63

REFN 00659 897898  
 STOR 1610787  
 HOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, GLACIERS, OBSTRUCTION, MAP  
 ABST IN 1897 A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS, SUPPOSEDLY ORGANIZED BY STANDARD OIL, BUT IN REALITY JUST A FRAUD, LANDED AT YAKUTAT. THE PURPOSE OF GROUP LEADER WAS TO LEAD THEM AROUND ON A WILD GOOSE CHASE AFTER GOLD IN THE WILDERNESS FOR ONE WINTER. HE CHOSE YAKUTAT. THE AUTHOR, BRUCE COTTON, WAS ONE OF EMPLOYEES ON THE TRIP BUT HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE FRAUD. THEY TRIED TO CROSS A GLACIER TO GET TO ALSEK VALLEY, BUT COULDN'T MAKE IT THEN THEY TRIED THE COAST, AND CAMPED 15 MI FROM ALSEK. THE PLAN WAS TO BUILD A BOAT AND PADDLE UP ALSEK, WHICH COTTON SAID WAS "A FEAT ABOUT AS EASY AS PADDLING A CANOE UP MOUNTAIN ST ELIAS." (P67) HE SAID THE ALSEK "IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR ANY CRAFT ON EARTH, FOR IT FLOWS THROUGH AND UNDER A SERIES OF GLACIERS." (P67) BY MIDDLE OF MARCH 2 MEN IN PARTY VISITED ALSEK, AND SAID THE "ICE WAS BREAKING UP AND GOING OUT IN GREAT FLOES." (P67) A MAP BY AUTHOR IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

205 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 01146 914  
 STOR 1610787  
 HOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60 ALSEK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST A H BROOKS NOTES THAT THE ALSEK RIVER HAS BEEN TRAVERSED AND ASCENDED BUT HE DOES NOT SPECIFY WHEN OR BY WHOM. (P8) HE MENTIONS THAT THE RIVER TRAVERSES THROUGH A STEEP-WALLED VALLEY AND RECEIVES DISCHARGE FROM SEVERAL LARGE GLACIERS. (P9) DATA CONCERNING THE RIVER IS NOT DATED BY AUTHOR.

206 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 01147 890  
 STOR 1610787  
 HOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST AUTHOR BROOKS DESCRIBES THE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF ALASKA. HE EXPLAINS THAT THE PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM IS IN GENERAL AN AREA OF HIGH RELIEF BROKEN BY MANY BROAD DRAINAGE BASINS AND LOWLANDS. "SEVERAL LARGE RIVERS FLOW TRANSVERSE TO THESE RANGES IN NARROW STEEP WALLED GORGES. ONE OF THEM IS THE ALSEK RIVER." (P1) IN DISCUSSING ICE AND SNOW RESERVOIRS OF ALASKA AUTHOR BROOKS MENTIONS THAT THE LARGEST OF THESE IS IN THE UNEXPLORED PARTS OF THE ST ELIAS RANGE. (P10) "THIS GREAT SEA OF ICE POURS THROUGH NUMEROUS GAPS AND VALLEYS TO THE OCEAN AND TO ALSEK RIVER." (P10) IN DISCUSSING PRINCIPLE EARLY EXPLORERS OF ALASKA, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT IN 1890, GLAVE AND DALTON HAD MADE A DARING TRIP DOWN THE ALSEK. (P15)

207 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 1610787  
 HOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST WAHRHFTIG SAYS THAT THE ALSEK RIVER FLOWS WEST ACROSS THE ST ELIAS MOUNTAINS TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN FROM LOWLANDS ON THE NE SIDE.

208 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 02090 906  
 STOR 1610787  
 HOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER  
 ABST THE "POWERFUL" ALSEK RISES IN THE INTERIOR PLATEAU OF THE YUKON TERRITORY AND AFTER TRAVERSING THE COASTAL MOUNTAIN BELT IN A SERIES OF NARROW CANYONS EMERGES "SUDDENLY" UPON THE FORELAND AND FLOWS INTO THE PACIFIC THROUGH THE DIVIDED CHANNELS OF ITS DELTA. (P82) THE LOWEST CANYON OF ALSEK RIVER EXHIBITS A SECTION OF METAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS LYING IN VERTICAL ISOCLINAL FOLDS. THE SERIES EXHIBITED CONSISTED LARGELY OF QUARTZOSE SCHISTS AND PHYLLITES. ALSO SMALL QUARTZ VEINS AND STRINGERS TRAVERSE THE SCHISTS BUT NO VALUABLE MINERALS WERE FOUND. (P83) PROSPECTORS REPORT FINDING "COLORS" AT SEVERAL POINTS IN THE CANYONS OF THE ALSEK VALLEY. (P87) "THESE ARE GREEN STAINS INDICATIVE OF COPPER IN THE CANYON OF THE ALSEK JUST ABOVE THE MAIN FORKS; BUT NOTHING IS KNOWN OF THE VALUE OF THE DEPOSITS." (P87) "AT PRESENT THERE SEEMS TO BE NO EASY WAY OF REACHING AND EXPLORING THE VALLEY OF ALSEK RIVER." (P87) THE RIVER CAN BE ASCENDED IN SMALL BOATS FROM ITS MOUTH ONLY "IN TIME OF LOW WATER". DURING JUNE, JULY, AND PARTS OF MAY AND AUGUST, THE LOWER CANYON, 20 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH IS USUALLY IMPASSABLE. "AT THESE TIMES THE RIVER FILLS THIS CANYON IN THE COAST RANGE FROM THE FRONT OF THE ALSEK GLACIERS, WHICH FORMS ONE WALL OF THE CANYON, TO THE PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS OF ROCK ON THE OPPOSITE BANK. ALTHOUGH DIFFICULT, IT IS POSSIBLE EVEN UNDER THESE CONDITIONS TO DRAG BOATS UP ALONG THE W BANK; BUT THE ALMOST INCESSANT FALLING OF ROCKS FROM THE CLIFFS RENDERS SUCH AN UNDERTAKING EMINENTLY PERILOUS." (P87) WHEN THE RIVER SUBSIDES IN THE FALL, A GRAVEL BAR IS UNCOVERED AND BOATS MAY BE HAULED ALONG THIS WITHOUT SPECIAL DANGER. "ONCE ABOVE THIS CANYON, THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER APPEARS TO INVOLVE NO GREAT DIFFICULTIES---AT LEAST AS FAR AS THE ABANDONED SETTLEMENT ON NEW HAMBURG." (P87) NEW HAMBURG IS PROBABLY IN CANADA. THE RIVER CAN BE EASILY DESCENDED BY BOAT INTO THE UPPER CANYON OF THE MAIN ALSEK AS FAR AS THE FIRST GLACIER WHICH COMES INTO THE RIVER. "IT IS SAID THAT THIS GLACIER FORMS A SERIES OF RAPIDS WHICH IS ENTIRELY IMPASSABLE, BUT BY MAKING A PORTAGE OF SEVERAL MILES ACROSS THE END OF THE GLACIER IT IS POSSIBLE TO REACH THE RIVER AGAIN BELOW. FROM THAT POINT NAVIGATION CAN BE RESUMED AND CONTINUED TO THE PACIFIC." (P88)

209 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 02573 903  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE ALONG THE ALSEK RIVER; ITS VALLEY CROSSCUTS THE ST ELIAS RANGE. (P47)

210 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 02697 949962  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, GLACIER, OBSTRUCTION, ICE, LAKE  
 ABST UNTIL FAIRLY RECENTLY THE DRY BAY PEOPLE USED TO ASCEND THE ALSEK RIVER TO HUNT, FISH, GATHER BERRIES AND TRADE WITH THEIR INTERIOR NATIVES AND RELATIVES. P14 NATIVE TRADITION REFERS TO A BREAKING OF A GLACIER BRIDGE ACROSS THE ALSEK RIVER PROBABLY ABOUT 1850-1875 OR TOWARD THE END OF THE CENTURY. PRIOR TO THIS THE RIVER HAD FLOWED OUT UNDER A TUNNEL OF ICE. THE TLUK WAXADI FROM DRY BAY, WHEN MAKING THEIR ANNUAL TRIPS TO THE INTERIOR HAD TO CARRY THEIR CANOES OVERLAND THROUGH A GORGE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER TO BY PASS THE GLACIER, AND ON THEIR RETURN DOWNSTREAM WOULD PADDLE FEARFULLY UNDER THE ICE. THE COLLAPSE OF THE ICE IS SAID TO HAVE CAUSED A FLOOD THAT DROWNED MANY PEOPLE IN DRY BAY. THERE WERE ALSO ICE-DAMNED LAKES FORMED AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE ALSEK RIVER WHICH WOULD BREAK OCCASIONALLY, THE FIRST OCCURRENCE ABOUT 1842. (P17-18)

211 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 02858 974  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF ALSEK RIVER, BY EDGAR WAYBURN ON PAGE 43, SHOWS SILTY, WIDE, MULTI-CHANNELED RIVER. IT'S FULL



LENGTH HAS BEEN RUN IN A BOAT ONLY ONCE SUCCESSFULLY. IT ATTRACTS ONLY THE MOST EXPERT AND COURAGEOUS KAYAKERS. (P144)

- 212 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00068 973  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,GLACIER,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST STATED IN AN APRIL 1973 FILE LETTER, THE FIRST KNOWN PARTY TO RUN THE ENTIRE ALSEK RIVER TRAVELLED BY KAYAK AND PORTAGE IN 1961. THEY FOUND SPECTACULAR SCENERY, CANYONS, GLACIERS, ICE-FALLS AND MOUNTAINS. THE LARGEST GLACIER, THEEDSHUIR, ALMOST BLOCKS THE RIVER, FORMING THE TUMULTUOUS TURNBACK CANYON BETWEEN ITS TERMINUS AND THE OPPOSITE VALLEY CLIFF. THE RIVER HAS BEEN TRAVELLED A NUMBER OF TIMES SINCE 1961, AND ONE MAN, TRAVELLING SOLO, HAS EVEN RUN ITS ENTIRE LENGTH INCLUDING TURNBACK CANYON. OTHERS HAVE PORTAGED THE MORE DIFFICULT PORTAGES. BELOW THE CANYON THE RIVER WIDENS OUT. GLACIERS ALONG THE RIVER HAVE BLOCKED IT MANY TIMES TO FORM GLACIER DAMMED LAKES. THERE IS NO DEVELOPMENT ON THE ALSEK RIVER.EVEN BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE COAST THERE IS LITTLE ACTIVITY ALONG THE RIVER, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE SOME CABINS, DIRT LANDING STRIPS AND SO FORTH.
- 213 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 04218 00001 949  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,PAST USAGE  
 ABST "AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN TLINGIT, 1949", BY DE LAGUNA, SUMMARIZES THE RESULTS OF A PROJECT UNDERTAKEN TO TRACE THE DEVELOPMENT OF TLINGIT CULTURE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD DETERMINABLE BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE TO THE PRESENT DAY. (1949) "IN ABORIGINAL TIMES TRADING AND POTLATCHING EXPEDITIONS WENT INLAND VIA THE ALSEK RIVER TO THE CAMPS OF THE TESLIN ATHABASKANS IN YUKON TERRITORY BEYOND THE MOUNT SAINT ELIAS RANGE, AND EVEN BACK ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO THE TLINGIT VILLAGES ALONG THE CHILKAT RIVER." (P8) THE TLINGITS ARE DESCRIBED AS ADEPT CANOEMEN. (P8)
- 214 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 04218 00002 949  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE  
 ABST F DE LAGUNA STATES IN "AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NORTHERN TLINGIT TERRITORY, 1949", THAT "DRY BAY LIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALSEK RIVER UP WHICH AN ANCIENT TRAIL LED TO THE ATHABASKAN VILLAGES IN THE INTERIOR AND EVENTUALLY TO THE TLINGIT SETTLEMENTS ON THE CHILKAT RIVER." (P5)
- 215 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00907 907  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE ALSEK RIVER DRAINS THE GREAT ICE FIELDS NORTH OF THE ST ELIAS AND FAIRWEATHER RANGES, ONE BRANCH DIPPING AROUND TO THE WESTWARD AND TAPPING THE ST ELIAS REGION, AND ANOTHER BRANCH EXTENDING MORE TO THE NORTHWARD INTO THE CHILKAT COUNTRY. THE RIVER BREAKS THROUGH THE RANGE BACK FROM DRY BAY, AND AFTER CUTTING A LARGE GLACIER LYING NEAR THE NORTHERN END OF THE BAY, FORMS ITS DELTA OF 3 SEPARATE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS TO THE SEA. THE RIVER ITSELF HAS A VERY RAPID CURRENT, MAKING THE HANDLING OF NETS AND BOATS A DIFFICULT MATTER, WHILE THE 3 CHANNELS COMPOSING THE DELTA ARE FILLED WITH BARS AND SMALL ISLANDS WITH RAMIFYING CHANNELS, ALL

CHANGING FROM DAY TO DAY. STORMS ARE FREQUENT ALONG THIS STRETCH OF COAST, AND THE TREMENDOUS SURF ENGENDERED, TOGETHER WITH THE QUITE NARROW ENTRANCES TO THE DELTA, MAKE IT A VERY DIFFICULT MATTER TO GET IN EXCEPT WHEN THE WEATHER IS CALM. (P21)

- 216 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 04368 918919  
STOR 1610787  
MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,TRAPPING  
ABST AN ACCOUNT OF PROSPECTING, TRAPPING AND HUNTING TRIP UP THE ALSEK RIVER BY BOAT. THE JOURNEY INVOLVED FREE RUNNING OF THE RIVER AS WELL AS PORTAGING AND TOWING OR LINING OF THE BOAT AND SUPPLIES. A REFERENCE EARLY IN THE ACCOUNT NOTES THAT THE TWO MEN WERE "THIRTY MILES FROM THE COAST AND ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN WET CLIMATE AND THE INTERIOR" (P.37), BUT THEY PROCEED FAR BEYOND THAT BEFORE THEY ESTABLISH A CAMP FOR PROSPECTING. DIARY OF DEAD PROSPECTOR / TRAPPER, "THE WILD MAN OF THE ALSEK", REPRINTED IN THIS BOOK, CONTAINS OBSERVATIONS OF WATER AND ICE CONDITIONS ON THE RIVER (OCT. 1917-APRIL 1918) WITH REFERENCE TO THE USE OF A CANOE AND A SLED. (PP.37-43) A BOAT IS USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK (AND HIS PARTNER) BUT IT IS UNCLAR FROM THE ACCOUNT TO WHAT EXTENT THE UPPER STRETCHES OF THE RIVER ARE "NAVIGABLE" OR NOT. THE ACCOUNT COVERS THE PERIOD MAY 1918-APRIL 1919.
- 217 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 04804 00001 934  
STOR 1611787  
MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,GLACIER,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION  
ABST A LETTER FROM JOE DIXON, U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR OCT 25, 1934 TO ALLAN HASSELBORG, BEAR GUIDE, MENTIONS RETURNING TO THIS RIVER, "PARTICULARLY THAT PORTION INLAND, BEFORE THE RIVER BREAKS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS, TO EMERGE AT DRY BAY. AS I RECALL IT, YOU TOLD ME THAT THERE WAS NO CHANCE TO MAKE IT UP THE RIVER IN A CANOE FROM DRY BAY BECAUSE OF A GLACIER ON ONE SIDE WITH A VERTICAL CLIFF ON THE OTHER BANK AND SWIFT WATER BETWEEN...I UNDERSTAND THAT THERE HAS BEEN ONE PARTY OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYORS DOWN THE ALSEK TO THE CANYON (BUT NOT THROUGH) AND THAT THEY TOOK CANOES IN BUT SAID TO STAY OFF THE RIVER, THAT IT WAS BAD MEDICINE". (BOX 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.
- 218 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 05007 889891  
STOR 1611787  
MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,DISCHARGE,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN  
ABST IN 1889, GLAVE AND JACK DALTON LEFT THE LESLIE EXPEDITION AND CROSSED A DIVIDE TO THE UPPER ALSEK RIVER, A YOUNG, VIOLENT STREAM WHICH THEY DESCENDED TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. IN THE SPRING OF 1891 GLAVE RETURNED TO THE ALSEK REGION AND AGAIN WITH DALTON EXPLORED THE AREA, THIS TIME USING PACK HORSES. (P141) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE "COPPER AND ALSEK-NEITHER OF THEM NAVIGABLE-DRAIN THE COASTAL MOUNTAINS". (P12)
- 219 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
REFN 05114 967  
STOR 16011787  
MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST THE ALSEK CAN BE CLASSED AS A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RIVER. (P100) THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE ALSEK RIVER WAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "NAVIGABILITY UNKNOWN. RIVER IS BELIEVED TO BE BRAIDED AND SHALLOW." (P101)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

67

220 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE ALSEK RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 9,500 SQ MI SEDIMENT FROM THE ALSEK RIVER HAS COMPLETELY FILLED DRY BAY.

221 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEK RIVER  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK FOR ALASKA", INDICATES THAT THE ALSEK RIVER IS PRACTICABLE FOR POLING BOATS. (P24) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN, I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

222 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEKH RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00004 872878  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN THE FOURTH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE CORRESPONDENCE FROM 1872 TO 1878 SUGGESTED SURVEYING THE BOUNDARY POINT ON THE ALSEKH. (P56-58)

223 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEKH RIVER  
 REFN 01688 890893  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60 ALSEK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST DR KRAUSE, DR EVERETTE AND MR E J GLAVE EXPLORED THE HEADWATERS. MR GLAVE DESCENDED TO DRY BAY ONE SEASON. (P96) FRANK LESLIE EXPEDITION IN 1890 EXPLORED IT FROM SOURCE TO MOUTH A LONG OLD TRAIL USED BY KLOHKUTZ'S CHILKATS. GLACIAL RIVER. (P131)

224 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALSEKH RIVER  
 REFN 05157 870  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST NORTH WEST OF CAPE FAIRWEATHER THE RIVER ALSEKH FLOWS BY 5 MOUTHS INTO THE SEA. THE GROUND THROUGH WHICH THESE PASS IS SO LOW, THAT AT VERY HIGH WATER IT IS COVERED BY THE SEA. FORMING A LAGOON 15 MI LONG AND 12 MI WIDE. IT WAS NAMED BY LAPEROUSE BERING'S RIVER AND IS SUPPOSED TO BE A SHORT STREAM. (P271)

225 WATN ALSEK RIVER ALTSECH RIVER  
 REFN 01452 882  
 STOR 1610787  
 MOUT N591112 W1382919 C310S 0410E 35  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, MAP

- ABST AUREL KRAUSE IN "THE TLINGIT INDIANS" NOTES HIS BROTHER, ARTHUR ON JUNE 25, 1882, "REACHED THE DIVIDE OF THE WATERS WHICH FLOW TO ALTSECH AND THOSE THAT FLOW INTO THE YUKON." (P6) HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY 2 INDIAN GUIDES FOR THIS GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITION. "THE ATSECH, A SMALL STREAM IN THE VALLEY THROUGH WHICH THE CHILKAT TRAVEL TO THE SEA, EMPTIES SOUTH OF YAKUTAT BAY. THE CHILKAT RIVER FLOWS INTO THE NORTHWEST ARM OF LYNN CANAL AND FROM ITS TERRITORY SEVERAL PASSES LEAD INTO THE ALSEK, TO YAKUTAT BAY AND TO THE SOURCES OF THE YUKON." (P53) IN SPEAKING OF TRADING POINTS THE AUTHOR NOTES, "SPECIAL PLACES IN THE INTERIOR ARE DESIGNATED AS RENDEZVOUS POINTS...ON THE CHILKAT TRAIL WE MET PARTIES AT ALSEK OR AT THE NORTH END OF KUSAWA" (CANADA). (P136) THE MAP AS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOWS THIS RIVER.
- 226 WATN AMANKA LAKE AMANKA LAKE  
REFN 01823 898  
STOR 1605  
MOUT N590610 W1591415 S120S 0590W 28  
LUPR 42 IGUSHIK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, MAP, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE  
ABST ON SEPT. 23, 1898 SPURR CANDED ACROSS LAKE AS PART OF ROUTE FROM KULULUK BAY TO NUSHAGAK BAY. THIS LARGE LAKE IS SEVERAL MILES WIDE AND ITS SHORES HAVE GROVES OF POPLAR AND BIRCH. (P58&89) SEE MAP. WALLED IN BY MOUNTAINS AND HAS OUTCROPS OF SEDIMENTARY SLATES AND FINE TUFF AT LOWER END WHICH CONTAINS SHEETS OF BASALT. (P141&142)
- 227 WATN AMANKA LAKE AMANKA LAKE  
REFN 04004 961962  
STOR 1605  
MOUT N590610 W1591415 S120S 0590W 28  
LUPR 42 IGUSHIK RIVER  
KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 35 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 65 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 23 M. VOLUME IS 0.80 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 9 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 3.94 WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE OF AREA EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE. (P409) MEAN SECCHI DISH READINGS ARE GIVEN AS 08.5 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)
- 228 WATN AMANKA LAKE AMANKA LAKE  
REFN 05811 965  
STOR 1605  
MOUT N590610 W1591415 S120S 0590W 28  
LUPR 42 IGUSHIK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING  
ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM AMANKA LAKE IN 1965. (P2)
- 229 WATN AMANKA LAKE LAKE AMANKA  
REFN 06128 967  
STOR 1605  
MOUT N590610 W1591415 S120S 0590W 28  
LUPR 42 IGUSHIK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST IN JULY 1967, 2 ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM LAKE AMANKA. (P2)
- 230 WATN AMANK CREEK AMANK CREEK  
REFN 01503 929939  
STOR 160339904913000947005190005350074000440  
MOUT N675654 W1503325 F360N 0130W 17  
LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP  
 ABST IN 1939 ROBERT MARSHALL, KENNETH HARVEY, JESSE ALLEN, AND NUTIRWIK CAMPED NEAR MOUTH OF ANAWK CREEK. ON FOOT THEY FOLLOWED THE TUMBLING, PLUNGING WATERS OF ANAWK CREEK OVER BOULDERS GROUND SMOOTH. THREE MI UP REACHED MAJOR FORK. LEFT FORK CAME THRU "DEEP LIME CANYON" AND RIGHT CAME THRU SCHIST CANYON "AFTER RISING IN A SERIES OF LAKES AND SPRINGS." (P156) ASCENDED CREEK LATER TO GO TO HAMMOND RIVER. (P158) WALKED ON A "MOSS COVERED BENCH IN ORDER TO AVOID THE BOX CANYON THROUGH WHICH THE RIGHT FORK DROPPED ITS TURBULENT WATERS." (P158) AFTER A FEW MILES CREEK "EMERGED FROM ITS CAGE OF ANDESITE ROCK." MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 231 WATN AMAZON CREEK AMAZON CREEK  
 REFN 02165 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060001600010  
 MOUT N612618 W1425534 C050S 0140E 17  
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER  
 KEYH GLACIER,NO TRAFF  
 ABST ROCK GLACIER OF NOTABLE LENGTH IN AMAZON CREEK. (P58) (NOTE: STOR AND MOUT ARE SAME AS FOR BONANZA AND JUMBO CREEKS TO SOUTH ON ASSUMPTION THEY CONVERGE UNDER ROOT GLACIER.)
- 232 WATN ANBLER RIVER ANBLER RIVER  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 1602095017320001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE FOLLOWS THE KOBUK RIVER AND THUS CROSSES THE ANBLER RIVER 2 MI. ABOVE ITS MOUTH WHERE IT IS 100 FT. WIDE. (P.21) "THE SAND BANKS REACH A HEIGHT OF 100 FT. ON THE ANBLER RIVER AND A ROCK RIDGE EXTENDS ACROSS THE RIVER AT THIS POINT." (P.21)
- 233 WATN ANBLER RIVER ANBLER RIVER  
 REFN 00786 941  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST GIDDINGS, NEW COMB AND FOUR SHUNGNAK NATIVES CAME TO THIS RIVER IN KAYAK AND ROW BOAT IN 1941 LOOKING FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. A CAMP WAS SET UP HERE. ON ANBLER ISLAND, WHERE THE ANBLER JOINS THE KOBUK THERE SEEMED TO BE A ONE-PERIOD VILLAGE. JADE TOOLS WERE FOUND HERE. THERE WERE 15 HOUSE PITS DUG DATING 1700 AND 1750 A D. (P314)
- 234 WATN ANBLER RIVER ANBLER RIVER  
 REFN 00788 940  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,VEGETATION,MAP  
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES HERE. SITE NO 64.(P38) SAMPLES WERE FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 400 FT ELEVATION WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE FAIRLY DENSE, STOCKY, TWISTED TREES. OLDEST TREES WERE 150 YEARS. SITE NO 65.(P38) SAMPLES WERE FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 400 FT. ... ELEVATION WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPNN WITH ALDERS, STOCKY TWISTED TREES. OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YEARS. SITES ARE LOCATED ON MAP.
- 235 WATN ANBLER RIVER ANBLER RIVER  
 REFN 00985 870890  
 STOR 1602095017220001050

- MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST GIDDINGS' INFORMANTS MENTIONS HE WAS SITTING WITH 6 OTHERS AT THE MOUTH OF THE AMBLER RIVER AROUND 1870-1890. WHEN A MAN,KAHKIK ARRIVED AND LANDED HIS KAYAK ON A SANDBAR "CROSS FROM THEM. (P28) GIDDINGS' ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON KOBUK RIVER. KAHKIK WAS AWARE OF CLAY FOR POTTERY ON THE AMBLER RIVER "GOOD CLAY DEPOSITS AT THE MOUTH OF THE AMBLER RIVER." (P143) IN FORMANT RELATES A STORY OF A WOMAN CROSSING AMBLER RIVER ON A RAFT "AND AFTER SHE GETS TO AMBLER RIVER, SHE MAKES A RAFT AGAIN TO GET ACROSS." (P63)
- 236 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
REFN 01746 885886  
STOR 1602095017220001050  
MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,ICE,SPRING,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,ROUTE  
ABST IN DECEMBER 1885, LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. STONEY, ENSIGN HOWARD, AND 4 NATIVES TRAVELLED UP THE AMBLER RIVER ON AN EXPLORATION FROM THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK) TO THE NOTOARK RIVER (NOATAK). THEY HAD 3 SLEDS AND 20 DOGS. "A GREAT OBJECTION TO THIS ROUTE IS THAT THE RAPIDS DO NOT FREEZE; A THIN ICE FORMS OVER THEM, WHICH IS SO DECEPTIVE THAT DOGS AND SLEDS BREAK THROUGH, NECESSITATING THE MAKING OF ROADS ALONG THE BANKS AMONG THE GROWTH OF LOW BRUSH; AND EVEN HERE ARE NUMEROUS SPRINGS SO TREACHEROUS THAT I OFTEN WENT THROUGH." (P37) "ABOUT 160 MIS ABOVE THE MOUTH, THE AMBLER, OR NUT-YUCK-TO-WO-ARK RIVER, THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY, ENTERS THE RIGHT BANK. IT RISES IN THE MOUNTAINS SEPARATING THE VALLEYS OF THE PUTNAM AND NOTOARK, AND IS FOR MANY MILES A RAPID MOUNTAIN STREAM, WINDING DOWN IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION THROUGH A VALLEY OF ITS OWN. WHERE THE VALLEY NARROWS, THE BANKS RISE INTO TOWERING PERPENDICULAR CLIFFS, AND THE WATERS TUMBLE AND ROAR OVER GREAT BOULDERS. THE SOUTHERLY COURSE IS HELD UNTIL WITHIN 20 MI OF THE PUTNAM WHEN, THE VALLEY OPENING, THE STREAM TURNS SHARPLY AND RUNS PARALLEL TO THE RECIPIENT, SEPARATED FROM IT BY A LOW RANGE OF MOUNTAINS. BY ANOTHER SHARP TURN IT ENTERS THE PUTNAM AT RIGHT ANGLES. THE VALLEY OF THE AMBLER RIVER IS WELL WOODED WITH SPRUCE, HILLON, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD, EXTENDING WELL UP THE MOUNTAIN SIDES. THE ROUTE BY THIS VALLEY IS ONE OF THE WAYS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE NOTOARK AND PUTNAM COUNTRIES." (P50) IN APRIL 1886 ENSIGN HOWARD, PRICE (CH) RILEY (INTERPRETER), AND 2 NATIVES LEFT FORT COSMOS ON THE PUTNAM (KOBUK) RIVER EN ROUTE TO POINT BARROW. THE PARTY WITH 2 DOG TEAMS TRAVELLED UP THE NUTYUCKTOHOARK RIVER. (P67)
- 237 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
REFN 02558 952964  
STOR 1602095017220001050  
MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAKE,EXPEDITION,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST A RECONNAISSANCE FIELD STUDY OF THE KOBUK RIVER VALLEY WAS MADE DURING SUMMER, 1952 BY USGS. CANOE TRAVERSES WERE MADE DOWN THE AMBLER RIVER FROM LAKE ANIRAK. (PK5) A PHOTO ON P KB SHOWS EXPOSURE OF TILL AND OUTWASH OF THE KOBUK GLACIATION ALONG THE E BANK OF THE AMBLER RIVER. THE BLUFF SHOWN IS 2 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE AMBLER AND KOBUK RIVERS. THE AMBLER RIVER IS A BRAIDED STREAM UPSTREAM FROM THE AMBLER GLACIATION MORAINE. (PK28) REPORT DATED 1964. USGS BULLETIN 1181-K, BY ARTHUR T FERNALD.
- 238 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
REFN 02666 949  
STOR 1602095017220001050  
MOUT N670556 W1574731 K290N 0050E 28  
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF  
ABST SMALL AMOUNTS OF NICKEL IN GARNIERITE OR A CLOSELY RELATED MINERAL WERE FOUND IN SPECIMENS OF BEDROCK TAKEN FROM NEAR AMBLER RIVER, AT THE EASTERN FORT OF JADE HILLS. (P15-16)

- 239 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00003 970  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, HUNTING, FISHING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAND  
 TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS, AMBLER RIVER" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR  
 RECREATION. THE AMBLER RIVER HEADS IN THE SCHWATKA MOUNTAINS AND FLOWS 75 MI SE TO THE KOBUK RIVER. IT HAS  
 CLEARWATER AND FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW VALLEY. STRETCHES OF WHITE WATER ARE NOT UNCOMMON IN THE FIRST 20 MI.  
 BELOW THE CONFLUENCE WITH ULANEAK CREEK THE VALLEY WIDENS. 1 1/2 MI BELOW NANIRATKOHORT CREEK THE AMBLER  
 RIVER RESUMES ITS FLOW IN A SINGLE CHANNEL AS IT MEANDERS ACROSS THE BROAD FLOOD PLAIN TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH  
 THE KOBUK RIVER. THE GRAVEL BARS AND THE STREAM TERRACES OF THE AMBLER RIVER, VALLEY ARE FREE OF THE CHOKING  
 BRUSH AND SWAMPY SLOUGHS TYPICAL OF THIS AREA DUE TO THE CARBONATE ROCKS PRESENT IN THE RIVER GRAVELS. HEAD  
 WATERS OF THE AMBLER ARE APPROXIMATELY 3,600 FT IN ALTITUDE. THE GRADIENT OF THE RIVER BETWEEN THE HEADWATERS  
 AND THE END OF THE STUDY SITE 43 MILES DOWNSTREAM AVERAGES 92 FT PER MI WITHIN THE FIRST 10 MI THE AVERAGE  
 GRADIENT IS 260 FT PER MI. BELOW THIS THE RIVER HAS AN AVERAGE GRADIENT 22 FT PER MI. MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF  
 THE RIVER OCCURS AFTER SPRING BREAKUP. THE RIVER IS USED FAIRLY EXTENSIVELY BY THE NATIVES OF THE AREA FOR  
 SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING. THERE ARE A FEW CABINS IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER IS  
 NAVIGABLE BY SMALL RIVERBOATS IN THE LOWER REACHES AND "GENERALLY THERE IS SUFFICIENT WATER VOLUME TO PERMIT  
 PLEASUREABLE RECREATION EXPERIENCE IN CANOE OR KAYAK." ACCESS IS REPORTEDLY GAINED BY LIGHT AIRCRAFT AS  
 THERE ARE MANY GRAVEL BARS IN THE STUDY REACH SUITABLE FOR LANDING SMALL PLANES. THE RIVER IS ALSO ACCESSIBLE  
 BY SMALL RIVERBOATS FROM THE KOBUK RIVER. SOILS IN THE HEADWATERS CONSIST OF SHALLOW RUBBLE AND SANDY  
 GRAVELS. SOILS ALONG THE LOWER STUDY SEGMENT ARE DEEP SILTY, SANDY GRAVEL WITH BOULDERS. CLOSED  
 SPRUCE-HARDWOOD IS THE DOMINANT FOREST TYPE ALONG THE AMBLER RIVER. THE FOREST OCCURS IN STRINGERS ALONG THE  
 RIVER IN THE LOWER RIVER SEGMENT. THE MAJOR VEGETATION TYPE OF THE HEADWATERS IS ALPINE TUNDRA. THE RIVER HAS  
 EXTENSIVE MEANDERS WITH MANY OXBOW LAKES AND PONDS IN THE AMBLER LOWLANDS. THERE IS SOME FLYING, HUNTING, AND  
 FISHING, BUT THIS USE IS LIGHT. THE RIVER IS FROZEN OCT THROUGH MAY. ESTIMATED DATE OF THIS DOCUMENT EARLY  
 70'S.
- 240 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00003 970  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE AMBLER RIVER IS 75 MI LONG. EIGHT MILES BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF ULANEAK CREEK THE RIVER BEGINS TO BRAID  
 AND CONTINUES UNTIL 1 1/2 MI BELOW NANIRATKOHORT CREEK WHERE IT RESUMES ITS FLOW IN A SINGLE CHANNEL AND  
 MEANDERS TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KOBUK RIVER. IN THE FIRST 10 MI FROM THE HEAD WATERS, THE RIVER HAS A  
 GRADIENT OF 260 FT PER MI. CLOSED SPRUCE-HARDWOOD IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION.
- 241 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00003 970  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE AMBLER RIVER IS 75 MI LONG. EIGHT MILES BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF ULANEAK CREEK THE RIVER BEGINS TO BRAID  
 AND CONTINUES UNTIL 1 1/2 MI BELOW NANIRATKOHORT CREEK WHERE IT RESUMES ITS FLOW IN A SINGLE CHANNEL AND  
 MEANDERS TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KOBUK RIVER. IN THE FIRST 10 MI FROM THE HEAD WATERS, THE RIVER HAS A  
 GRADIENT OF 260 FT PER MI. CLOSED SPRUCE-HARDWOOD IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION.
- 242 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER

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REFN 04708 961  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST "AMBLER, FORMERLY A SEASONAL FISH CAMPSITE, HAS ONLY RECENTLY BECOME A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT AGAIN." (P158)

243 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
 REFN 06313 00006 970  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST AMBLER RIVER SUPPLIES AMBLER WITH WATER. POPULATION WAS 169 IN 1970. A STATE SCHOOL HAS 44 STUDENTS. SPRING FLOODING FROM THE RIVER AND BANK EROSION ARE A HAZARD TO THE COMMUNITY. ECONOMY IS SUBSISTENCE. (P32)

244 WATN AMBLER RIVER AMBLER RIVER  
 REFN 06313 00006 970  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST AMBLER RIVER SUPPLIES AMBLER WITH WATER. POPULATION WAS 169 IN 1970. A STATE SCHOOL HAS 44 STUDENTS. SPRING FLOODING FROM THE RIVER AND BANK EROSION ARE A HAZARD TO THE COMMUNITY. ECONOMY IS SUBSISTENCE. (P32)

245 WATN AMBLER RIVER NOTHOKTOWAK RIVER  
 REFN 06897 826884  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,RIVER,EXPEDITION  
 ABST DOCUMENT TITLE IS "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". ON JULY 29,1884, WHILE EXPLORING THE KOWAK (KOBUK) RIVER, LT CANTHELL REPORTS, "I EXAMINED THE MOUTH OF THE NOTHOKTOWAK OR "PACK" RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE KOWAK, WHICH DRAINS THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE NDOTOK AND THE LATTER STREAM...." CANTHELL IS TRAVELING IN A SKIN BOAT. NO DETAILS ARE GIVEN. (P63)

246 WATN AMBLER RIVER NUT-NOK-TO-WAY-OK RIVER  
 REFN 05761 885  
 STOR 1602095017220001050  
 MOUT N670556 W1574731 K200N 0050E 28  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,FLOOD  
 ABST ON AUGUST 11,1885, CANTHELL'S PARTY CAMPED ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE NOT-NOK-TO-WAY-OK RIVER WHERE THE KOWAK TRENDS TO THE NORTHWEST. (P46) THERE IS AN ISLAND SOME TWO MILES IN DIAMETER LYING AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NOT-NOK-TO-WAY-OK AND THE KOWAK RIVERS, FORMED, ACCORDING TO CANTHELL, BY SPRING FLOODS WHICH OVERFLOW THE KOWAK VALLEY, BREAKING THROUGH THE STREAM BANKS TO FORM THE ISLANDS. (P47)

247 WATN AMBRESVAJUN LAKE LAST LAKE  
 REFN 00570 972  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N683536 W1434527 U100S 0360E 08  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAKE



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES A TRIP IN A LIGHT PLANE FROM FT. YUKON TO LAST LAKE. "MORE AND MORE LAKES CAME INTO VIEW, AND AT THE LAST LAKE ON WHICH A FLOAT PLANE CAN LAND, WE TOUCHED DOWN. THE PILOT WAITED NO LONGER THAN IT TOOK TO UNLOAD OUR EQUIPMENT ON THE SHORE." (P141)
- 248 WATN AMBRESVAJUN LAKE LAST LAKE  
 REFN 00577 968  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N683536 W1434527 U100S 0360E 08  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ICE  
 ABST KEN BROWER, CONSERVATION WRITER FOR FRIENDS OF THE EARTH ORGANIZATION TOOK A SEVERAL WEEKS LONG CAMPING/HIKING TRIP WITH TWO OTHER YOUNG MEN FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK ALL IN THE BROOKS RANGE. PHOTO SHOWS LAST LAKE IN THE SHEENJEK VALLEY. SHOWS GRASSES, TREES, AND BACKGROUND MOUNTAINS. THEY ENTERED BY FLOATPLANE AND FRIGHTENED TWO MOOSE. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE BLACK SPRUCE WERE STUNTED, TUSsock GRASS LINED THE SHORE. CAMPING SUPPLIES FOR THE (3) MEN WERE UNLOADED. "TO THE SOUTH OF LAST LAKE WAS A SMALL FIELD OF AUFEIS. IN WARMER SUMMERS THE FIELD MAY HAVE BEEN A LAKE, BUT THIS SUMMER ONLY A THIN CRESCENT OF BLUE WATER STOOD FREE OF ICE. SEVERAL SURFACE STREAMS RAN OVER THE ICE, AND A CENTRAL STREAM HAD CUT A CHANNEL THROUGH IT. THE GROUP LEAVES AFTER A FEW DAYS TO WALK THROUGH THE BROOKS RANGE. BUT BEFORE LEAVING-"IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS WE CAMPED AT LAST LAKE AND WANDERED AROUND. I FISHED FOR GRAYLING IN THE LAKE AND IN THE SMALL STREAM THAT RAN FROM IT." (P46)
- 249 WATN AMBRESVAJUN LAKE LAST LAKE  
 REFN 01540 968  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N683536 W1434527 U100S 0360E 08  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST JOHN P MILTON, WRITER CONSERVATIONIST WALKS WITH TWO OTHERS 300 MILES IN THE BROOKS RANGE FROM LAST LAKE TO BARTER ISLAND. "OUR PLANE, ON ARRIVING, SKIMMED OVER A RUGGED SERIES OF GRAY MTS - THEN DROPPED ABRUPTLY, CIRCLING HAWK-LIKE, INTO LAST LAKE." (P5)
- 250 WATN AMBRESVAJUN LAKE LAST LAKE  
 REFN 04077 00061 973978  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N683600 W1434500 U100S 0360E 08  
 LUPR 34 SHEENJEK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, AIR WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST B O R, FIELD NOTES, SHEENJEK 73. RIVER INSPECTION PARTY LANDED BY BEAVER JUN 13, 73, ON LAST LAKE.
- 251 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS AMERICAN CREEK ON ITS E SIDE FROM MOUTH OF DISCOVERY FORK TO ITS MOUTH ON THE YUKON AT EAGLE.
- 252 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 160289000265000033000341000430  
 MOUT N650002 W1641006 K060S 0270W 05  
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

74

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, AFTER THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES THE NIUKLUK, IT CONTINUES NW TO HEADWATERS OF AMERICAN CREEK AFTER CROSSING A PASS OF 400 FT. (P.17) ALSO CALLS CREEK THE SOUTH FORK OF THE NIUKLUK. SPARSE, MEDIUM SPRUCE WITH A VALLEY FROM 1 TO 3 MI. WIDE. (P.17)

- 253 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 00634 897  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST IN HIS GUIDE TO THE KLONDIKE, CLEMENTS DESCRIBES MINING ALL SUMMER ON AMERICAN CREEK WITHOUT SUCCESS. (P22)
- 254 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 00900 895897  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MAP,MINING,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON AMERICAN CREEK IN 1895. AMERICAN CREEK IS ABOUT 25 MILES LONG. "THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY WAS MADE ABOUT 6 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH AND THE CREEK WAS LOCATED TO THE FORKS, SIX MILES ABOVE DISCOVERY." (P356) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. IN TEXT IT IS FOOTNOTED THAT THE MAP AND THE ABOVE DESCRIPTION DO NOT AGREE, BUT THAT IS WHAT DUNHAM TOLD THEM, AND HE WAS STILL IN ALASKA.
- 255 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 01098 900  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HIS ACCOUNT OF THE ALASKA AND KLONDIKE GOLD RUSHES, WHARTON SAYS THAT AMERICAN CREEK PROVIDED FRESH WATER FOR TRAVELLERS. IT WAS NOT A RICH STRIKE WHEN PROSPECTED BUT IT DID YIELD GOLD. (P132) THE GOLD RUSH IN THIS AREA WAS AROUND 1900.
- 256 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 01445 898954  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1898 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT AMERICAN CREEK, NEAR EAGLE. (P257) IN 1954, NEW PROSPECTS FOR MINING THE CREEK APPEARED. (P262)
- 257 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 01481 915  
 STOR 1602820002440000390  
 MOUT N644700 W1654800 K080S 0350W 20  
 LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PAST USAGE  
 ABST THIS IS CARL LOMEN'S STORY OF HIS FOUNDING OF A REINDEER BUSINESS IN ALASKA AND LOMEN COMMERCIAL CO. IN JAN. 1915 HE WAS IN A PARTY OF SIX WHICH TRAVELLED WITH REINDEER AND SLEDS FROM NOME TO IGLOO VIA SINROCLIK, AMERICAN CREEK AND MOSQUITO PASS. THEY SPENT THE NIGHT IN AN UNOCCUPIED COARK ON AMERICAN CREEK. (P104)

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- 258 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST EAGLE CAMPGROUND IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "A BRIDGE THERE, ACROSS AMERICAN CREEK, LEADS TO A BEAVER DAM." (P23) AUTHOR'S MAP AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THIS CAMPGROUND IS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF EAGLE, "ON A BLUFF WHICH OVERLOOKS MISSION CREEK AND AMERICAN CREEK." (P23)
- 259 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 01784 967  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, SPRING, VEGETATION  
 ABST AUTHOR TROUT AND WIFE TOOK TRIP WITH PICKUP CAMPER AROUND ALASKA IN 1967. "ARRIVING AT EAGLE IN A DRIZZLE, WE SOUGHT THE CAMPGROUND ON AMERICAN CREEK. WE FOUND IT IN AN INVITING BIRCH SETTING... I WENT DOWN THE SWITCH-BACK PATH TO INVESTIGATE THE SPRING BELOW. I FOUND ICE WATER, FLOWING FROM A 3-INCH PIPE." (P61)
- 260 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411400 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FOOT OF AMERICAN CREEK AND BRANCHES FOR 1911. (P237)
- 261 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02040 899902  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO OPEN COAL VEINS ON AMERICAN CREEK, BUT NOTHING WAS BEING DONE IN THE SUMMER OF 1902. ALSO REPORTED THAT A COAL BED OUTCROPPING A SHORT DISTANCE BELDN THE EAGLE-VALDEZ TRAIL HAD BEEN OPENED UP AND ABANDONED TWICE. (P27)
- 262 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02050 903904  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL  
 ABST LOCALITIES ON AMERICAN CREEK CAN BE REACHED BY TRAIL FROM EAGLE WHICH FOLLOWS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK, THEN DESCENDING INTO THE DEEP VALLEY OF THE CREEK. (P11) AMERICAN CREEK, AT PRESENT, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT GOLD PRODUCING AREA NEAR EAGLE. THE CREEK HEADS ABOUT 16 MI FROM EAGLE, FLOWING IN AN IRREGULAR NE COURSE, ENTERING MISSION CREEK ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. FROM HEAD TO MOUTH, THE CREEK HAS A FALL OF MORE THAN 3,000 FT. THE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FLOW WITH A SHIFT CURRENT THROUGH A NARROW V SHAPED VALLEY. (P53) A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED ON THE CREEK ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE DISCOVERY FORK IN 1903. HERE, BARITE IS COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE GOLD. THE SITE IS ON A DENCH ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK, WHERE A 7,200 FT

FLUME (CAPACITY OF 1,200 IN) HAS BEEN BUILT. A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PLANT APPEARS IN PLATE XI. PLATE XIIA IS A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A VIEW UP AMERICAN CREEK, WITH BUILDINGS ALONG THE CREEK IN THE BACK GROUND. (P54)

- 263 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02051 903904  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MQUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, MINING  
 ABST A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED ON AMERICAN CREEK IN 1903 (P.29). WATER WAS BROUGHT UNDER A HEAD OF 150 FEET. (P.29). THE WATER SUPPLY WAS FOUND INSUFFICIENT FOR 2 HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS AND IN 1904 MODIFICATIONS OF THE METHOD WERE BEING TRIED (P.29). NONETHELESS AMERICAN CREEK WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GOLD-PRODUCING AREAS IN THE EAGLE VICINITY IN 1904. (P.29).
- 264 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02122 903907  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MQUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION  
 ABST A GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD FROM EAGLE TO AMERICAN CREEK, ABOUT 9 MI, HAS BEEN COMPLETED AS PART OF ROAD PROJECT INTO THE FORTY-MILE COUNTRY. (P14) PHOTO, P 8, SHOWS "VIEW UP AMERICAN CREEK", NARROW CHANNEL, STEEP-SIDED, TIMBERED HILLS, BRUSH AND GRAVEL BARS, BUILDINGS IN THE DISTANCE. APPEARS TO BE A "COMMUNITY". IN THE VALLEY OF AMERICAN CREEK AND IN THE RIDGE BETWEEN IT AND WOLF CREEK ARE FOUND SANDSTONE, CLAY, LIGNITE, FERRUGINOUS NODULES AND CONGLOMERATE. (P23) THE MOST IMPORTANT GOLD-PRODUCING AREA IN THE VICINITY OF EAGLE IS THAT OF AMERICAN CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARY, DISCOVERY FORK. THESE STREAMS FLOW IN ACUTELY V-SHAPED VALLEYS WITH A RATHER STEEP GRADE. THE HEADS OF THE VALLEYS ARE CUT IN CARBONACEOUS SCHISTS AND LIMESTONES. THE BEDROCK OF THE LOWER PARTS OF THE VALLEYS IS MOSTLY SERPENTINE WITH BASIC DIKES. GRAVELS ARE SHALLOW AMERICAN CREEK HAS BEEN WORKED FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND HAS PRODUCED A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF COARSE GOLD. IN 1903 PREPARATIONS WERE BEGUN FOR HYDRAULIC MINING, A FLUME 7200 FT LONG AND A HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR WERE INSTALLED. BUT THE WATER SUPPLY WAS LIMITED. IN 1907 PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE TO WORK THE CREEK BY "AUTOMATIC DAM" METHOD. (P45) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.
- 265 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02139 908  
 STOR 160289000265000033000341000430  
 MQUT N650000 W1641000 K060S 0270W 05  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. SEE TABLE: DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF AMERICAN CREEK, 1908.
- 266 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02139 908  
 STOR 160289000265000033000341000430  
 MQUT N650000 W1641000 K060S 0270W 05  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. SEE TABLE: DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF AMERICAN CREEK, 1908.
- 267 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02155 909

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STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411400 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C. E. ELLSWORTH 1910. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 442: 230-245. \$25,000 WORTH OF GOLD WAS PRODUCED FROM THE EAGLE DISTRICT AND PRINCIPALLY FROM AMERICAN CREEK IN 1909. (P244)

268 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02174 910  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411400 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C. E. ELLSWORTH AND G. L. PARKER 1911. U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. FOUR MEN WERE EMPLOYED WORKING GRAVELS ON UPPER AMERICAN CREEK IN 1910. (P172)

269 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411400 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C. E. ELLSWORTH AND G. L. PARKER. U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. AMERICAN CREEK IN ITS UPPER REACHES WAS CANYON-LIKE AND THE AVERAGE GRADE FOR THIS PORTION WAS 125 FT TO THE MILE. (P211) THE TOTAL FALL FROM HEAD TO MOUTH WAS 2000 FT. (P211) SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET, OF AMERICAN CREEK FOR 1910. (P212)

270 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 0219E 911  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100009570090  
 MOUT N651300 W1501200 F040N 0130W 04  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE RAMPART AND HOT SPRINGS REGIONS 1912, H. M. EAKIN. U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (PP271-286) THIRTY TO 50 MEN WORKED FROM CLAIMS ON THE AMERICAN CREEK IN 1911. (P284)

271 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411400 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C. E. ELLSWORTH AND R. W. DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. TEN TO 15 OUTFITS MINED SOME VERY RICH GROUND IN 1912 ON AMERICAN CREEK. (P220)

272 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02216 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230000116000290001510070017710120  
 MOUT N650400 W1512000 F030N 0190W 25  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C. E. ELLSWORTH AND R. W. DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. TWO CLAIMS WERE WORKED AND SOME 17000 SQUARE FEET OF GRAVELS WERE SLUICED. (P220)

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273 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02237 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230000116000290001510070017710120  
 MOUT N650330 W1512000 F030N 0190W 25  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST SEVERAL PLANTS ON AMERICAN CREEK EMPLOYED 30 TO 75 MEN. DRIFTING IS USED AND GRAVEL IS RAISED TO THE SURFACE BY WINDLASS. (P362)

274 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02449 925936  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING  
 ABST GOLD PLACERS OF THE FORTY MILE, EAGLE, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS, ALASKA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 697-C PP133-261. J B MERTIE JR 1936. AMERICAN CREEK, ABOUT 16 MILES IN LENGTH, AND A TRIBUTARY TO MISSION CREEK FELS 3000 FEET FROM ITS HEAD TO ITS MOUTH. (P199) PLACER WORKINGS ON THIS CREEK IN THE VICINITY OF DISCOVERY FORK WERE WORKED BEGINNING IN 1925 AND WERE WORKED AT LEAST INTO THE MID-1930'S. (P200)

275 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02455 938  
 STOR 160339907005001230000116000290001510070017710120  
 MOUT N650330 W1512000 F030N 0190W 25  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SKITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 971 PP1-113. AMERICAN CREEK OPERATING COMPANY MANNED A DREDGE ON AMERICAN CREEK IN 1938. (P50)

276 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02458 938  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A FEW MEN WERE ENGAGED IN PLACER MINING ON AMERICAN CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN 1938. (P217) COAL DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN FOUND AND PROSPECTED ON THE CREEK. (P228) THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY FROM EAGLE TO FORTYHILE HAS BEEN PARTIALLY CONSTRUCTED 20 MI ALONG THE CREEK'S VALLEY.

277 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02573 903  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST ON AMERICAN CREEK, FORTYHILE DISTRICT, A LARGE PLANT HAS BEEN INSTALLED FOR MINING, INCLUDING A FLUME, GIVING A 150-FOOT HEAD AND POWER TO WORK 2 HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS. SCARCITY OF WATER PREVENTED EXTENSIVE OPERATION OF THIS PLANT. (P57)

278 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 02618 896  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25

- LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
ABST A TRAIL FOLLOWS NEARLY THE FULL LENGTH OF AMERICAN CREEK FROM THE SITE OF THE GOLD DIGGINGS TO THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK. (P157-158) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE UPPER CANYON ON AMERICAN CREEK, WHERE A CLAIM OWNED BY STILES, ROBERTS AND BUSHNELL WAS ACTIVELY BEING WORKED IN 1896. (P340) ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE THE CREEK'S MOUTH, GRAY SHALES CHANGE TO UNIFORM GRAY-BLUE SANDY LIMESTONE OR IMPURE QUARTZITE, WHICH BECOME BLACK, GREENISH AND OFTEN BROWN. (P339) DURING THE AUTHORS VISIT ABOUT 27 DOLLARS PER DAY PER MAN WAS BEING OBTAINED FROM THE SLUICES. (P341)
- 279 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
REFN 02992 967  
STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST AMERICAN CREEK IS DESCRIBED AS HAVING STEEP, CANYON-LIKE HILLSIDE. (P12)
- 280 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
REFN 03163 973  
STOR 1602  
MOUT N650002 W1641006 K060S 0270W 05  
LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
KEYH PHOTO, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION  
ABST PLATE 18, ATTACHED SHOWS A STAND OF COTTONWOOD TREES ALONG AMERICAN CREEK. (P243) A STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN CREEK-NIUKLUK RIVER AREA WAS DONE JULY 18 TO 19, 1973. PRIMARY FOCUS WAS THE SHRUB THICKETS AND COTTONWOOD WOODLANDS ALONG AMERICAN CREEK. (P351)
- 281 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
REFN 03413 A 895896  
STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ICE, HUNTING, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY, DIMENSION  
ABST JAMES ANDERSON, A PROSPECTOR NOTES IN HIS DIARY OCT 5, 1895 GOING 20 MI UP AMERICAN CREEK WITH HIS PARTNER JIM ELWELL. IT WAS HERE THAT THEY HAD A CLAIM AND BUILT A CABIN AND CACHE. (OCT 19, 1895) OCT 26, HE WENT BACK DOWN TO THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK TO GET GRUB FROM A CACHE THERE. (ALL FROM DIARY), OCT 6--MOVED 4 MI UP AMERICAN CREEK, OCT 7--3 MI MORE UP AMERICAN CREEK, OCT 8--3 MI MORE UP AMERICAN CREEK, OCT 10--REACHED FORKS (TEDDY'S FORK AND DISCOVERY CREEK?), OCT 11--2 MI FURTHER (WHICH BRANCH?), OCT 12--3/4 MI FURTHER, OCT 13--REACHED CLAIM. THEY MINED ABOUT 4000 LBS (OCT 1), ALTOGETHER. OCT 26, HE WENT TO THE MOUTH OF AMERICAN CREEK TO GET SOME STUFF FROM THE CACHE. NOV 4, 1895 HE MOVED 150 LBS 16 MI UP THE CREEK ON A SLED. HE MADE 4 MORE TRIPS FROM THE MOUTH 1.6 MI UP FROM NOV 6--NOV 10, 1895. "HAD THE USE OF A DOG A PIECE AND IT HELPED US VERY MUCH" (NOV 9, 1895). FROM THIS PLACE THEY MOVED THE STUFF TO THEIR CABIN FURTHER UP (4 MI?) IN ABOUT 5 TRIPS (NOV 10-14, 1895). "THE RIVER IS STILL OPEN... SOMETHING UNUSUAL" (NOV 20, 1895, DIARY 1) "WATER OVER THE ICE" (NOV 21, 1895). THERE WERE SEVERAL OTHER PROSPECTORS ON THIS CREEK WHO VISITED BACK AND FORTH FREQUENTLY. THEIR NAMES WERE SULLIVAN, KNOWLINGER, ROBERTS, BUSHNELL, GIBB JACK RNEISS, JACK ISEMAN, GEORGE THE SLEIGH PACKER, NUTE HALSTUD. FRENCH FRED DATES WERE OCT 21, NOV 22, NOV 24, DEC 1, DEC 5, DEC 28, DEC 28, JAN 1, JAN 2, JAN 3, JAN 6, JAN 16, JAN 19, JAN 20, JAN 21, JAN 22, FREQUENT REFERENCE IS MADE TO PUTTING IN HOLES AND MAKING FIRES, NOV 24-27, AUTHOR NOTES PUTTING IN HOLES AND PANNING DIRT BUT NO GOLD. DEC 12, 1895 HE NOTES, "HAVE MY HOLE DOWN TO WATER WENT THROUGH 6 FT OF GRAVEL AND CAME TO CLAY BOTTOM." "CALDER POWERS LEFT FOR UP CREEK PROSPECTING" (DEC 27) DIARY 1
- 282 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK

- REFN 03413 B 895896  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010K 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,ICE,HUNTING,RIVER  
 CHANNEL,ECONOMY,DIMENSION  
 ABST "KNOWLINGER STOPPED FOR DINNER WITH US GOING UP CREEK PROSPECTING" (DEC 28,1895, DIARY 1) "POWERS WENT DOWN CREEK TODAY (JAN 5,1896, DIARY 1) "NEWCOMERS PASSED TODAY TO CLAIMS 2 MI ABOVE" (JAN 9,1896, DIARY 1) "NOTE WAS HERE FOUND SOME COLORS NOT ON BEDROCK" (JAN 10,1896) "KNOWLINGER AND GNISS WENT UP CREEK TO PROSPECT (JAN 11) "JIM AND I WENT TO THE FORKS TO SEE POWERS AND RUSSELL. POWERS TO BEDROCK & FOUND A 10 NUGGET-INDICATIONS NOT VERY GOOD" (JAN 12,1896, DIARY 1) JACK ISEMAN WAS UP TO LOOK FOR A PLACE TO PROSPECT-CAN DO NOTHING ON HIS CLAIM" (JAN 13,1896, DIARY 1) JIM AND I WENT UP CREEK 4 MI" (JAN 14,1896, DIARY 1) JAN 18 REFERS TO SHOOTING CARIBOU AND PHEASANT. "NO SIGN OF BEDROCK WITH US. 4 MI ABOVE US KNOWLINGER WENT 9 FT AND FOUND MUD." (JAN 21,1895, DIARY 1) VISITING TOOK PLACE JAN 24, JAN 26, JAN 25, JAN 27, FEB 8, FEB 9, FEB 14, FEB 18, FEB 25, DIARY 1) WED JAN 22 AND SUNDAY JAN 26 HE NOTES THE CREEK AS BEING NO GOOD. SO JAN 29 HE BEGAN MOVING STUFF BACK DOWN THE CREEK ON A SLED. THE NEXT FEW DAYS HE MOVED STUFF DOWN CREEK TO THE FORKS. FEB 4, "GNISS FOUND COLORS ON THE CREEK" FEB 6, "POWERS GIVEN UP THE CREEK AND LEFT" FEB 15, "POWERS CAME BACK UP CREEK." FEB 17, "QUICK SILVER THAWED TODAY. BOY HERE PANNED \$100 IN A PAN TODAY. ONE PIECE 564" FEB 20, FOR THE FIRST TIME COLORS TODAY AND SOME SULPHATES. KNOWLINGER MOVED UP THE FORK TO PROSPECT." "JACK ISEMAN WAS DOWN TODAY. CREEK OVERFLOWED ABOVE" (FEB 28, DIARY 1) "POWERS GOT TO BEDROCK FOUND A 30 NUGGET. I AM DOWN ABOUT 5 FT" (FEB 23, DIARY 1) (DIARY 2 BEGINS OCT 1) "CREEK 2 1/2 MI ABOVE CASSAIR BAR ON LEFT SIDE GOING UP." (MAR 3, DIARY 2) (THIS CREEK COULD NOT BE LOCATED ON MAP). MARCH 2,1896 "CUT THROUGH 5 FT OF ICE. JIM RETURNED FROM 70 MI PROSPECTING NOT GOOD." MAR 10, "HAVE STARTED HOLES IN THE CREEK. NALLINEN STARTED FOR 40 MI TODAY. WAS DOWN TO THE FORKS FOR FLOUR." MAR 13, WAS DOWN TO THE FORKS. EMMILL FITZGERALD FOUND
- 283 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 03413 C 895896  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010K 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,ICE,HUNTING,RIVER  
 CHANNEL,ECONOMY,DIMENSION  
 ABST A \$160.00 NUGGET YESTERDAY. (DIARY 2) MAR 16 HE NOTES WATER STARTING OVER THE ICE. MAR 18 HE STARTED FOR 40 MI. MAR 19 "STILL AT THE FORKS NALLINEN AND POWERS WENT TO THE MOUTH AFTER SUPPLIES" (AMERICAN CREEK) MAR 20, MOVED TO MOUTH." MAR 21, "POWERS, NALLINEN, AND FITZGERALD LEFT FOR UP CREEK. ROBERTS DOWN FOR GRUB. ISEMAN AND NUTE DOWN ON WAY FOR 70 MI JACK DIVINE HERE." MAR 22 HE STOPPED AT A CABIN 9 MI ON THE WAY TO 40 MI AND THE NEXT DAY AT THE SURVEYOR'S CABIN ON BOUNDARY LINE. AT 40 MI HE NOTES APRIL 17 THAT "BILL LEFT FOR UP CREEK WITH 8 DOGS AND 1500 LBS" I ASSUME AMERICAN CREEK. (DIARY 2)
- 284 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00001 899929  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,MISC TRANSPORT,ICE,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST C A BRYANT CAME TO EAGLE IN 1899. IN SPRING 1900 HE AND JOHN POWERS BOUGHT 4 HORSES IN DAWSON AND USED THEM IN EAGLE TO HAUL GOODS IN A 1-HORSE WAGON. "LATER I PACKED UP AMERICAN CREEK FOR 10 CENTS PER LB. I COULD MAKE THE ROUND TRIP IN 24 HRS." (P144) THEY BOUGHT A CABIN OFF ED KELLY ON AMERICAN CREEK, TOOK IT DOWN, HAULED IT BACK TO EAGLE, AND PUT IT UP. (P145) "THE SUMMER OF 1901 WAS A BUSY ONE. HE HAD DONE SOME PROSPECTING ON OUR CLAIM ON AMERICAN CREEK, NO 16, WHICH HE BOUGHT OFF BARNEY GIBNEY FOR \$300...WE NEVER GOT ANYTHING OUT OF NO 16 EXCEPT THE TIMBER THAT WAS ON IT." (P146) IN EARLY 1903, "POWERS AND I CONTRACTED WITH DOC GREEN TO HAUL UP HIS OUTFIT AND 90,000 FT OF LUMBER TO AMERICAN CREEK. HE WANTED TO BUILD A FLUME FOR HIS



HYDRAULIC PLANT. IT KEPT US BUSY THE BALANCE OF THE WINTER. THE DISTANCE WAS 12 MIS. WE HAULED A LOAD OF WOOD BACK FROM OUR CLAIM, NO 16. IT TOOK US 2 DAYS TO MAKE THE TRIP AS IT WAS HEAVY HAULING AND MUCH GLACIER AND BAD TRAIL. WE HAD 2 4-HORSE TEAMS ON THE JOB, ONE COMING, THE OTHER GOING." (P152) IN SPRING 1904, HE TELLS ABOUT A PARTY HAULING SUPPLIES WITH A MULE AND SLED ON COPPER CREEK, SAYING THEY HAD TO "NEARLY SWIM THE OUTFIT DOWN...AS THE WATER WAS RUNNING OVER THE ICE. THE SAME THING HAPPENED TO ME GOING DOWN AMERICAN CREEK (AT SAME TIME)." (P154) FIRST WEEK OF MAY 1929, BRYANT WAS WALKING BACK TO EAGLE FROM ALDER CREEK. "FROM THE (SUMMIT) CABIN TO EAGLE (4 HRS WALK) IT WAS GOOD, NO SNOW. CROSSED EXCELSIOR, MISSION, WOLF, AND AMERICAN CREEKS ON FOOT BRIDGES." (P191)

- 285 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 03549 902  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLECTION. IN MID NOV 1902 WILLIAM MITCHELL MADE A RECONNOITERING TRIP WITH ARNOLD DEHAUS UP AMERICAN CREEK. DOG TEAMS WERE USED. (P121)
- 286 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 03619 00001 901  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, FARNSWORTH COLLECTION, BOX 1, FOLDER 8, 1901. THIS LETTER DESCRIBES A TRIP MADE BY C S FARNSWORTH IN 1901 IN COMPLIANCE WITH POST ORDERS NO 19 FOR SELECTING A ROUTE FOR TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION. MARCH 9,1901 FARNSWORTH ASCENDED AMERICAN CREEK TO ITS HEAD (26 MI). (P1)
- 287 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RECREATION,NO TRAFF  
 ABST ON A 1961 LIST OF CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDES, STATE OF ALASKA, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT MILE 158, TAYLOR HIGHWAY.
- 288 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 04004 961962  
 STOR 1605253009235001350  
 MOUT N583343 W1550151 S190S 0350W 03  
 LUPR 42 SAVONOSKI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION  
 ABST THIS CREEK IS 80 KM LONG AND RECEIVES WATER FROM RUNOFF AND SNOWMELT. (P411)
- 289 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 04066 00232 925  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY  
 ABST EAGLE DISTRICT ROADS. IN A 10 PAGE LETTER FROM R J SHEPPARD TO THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS, DATED JULY 3,1925, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AMERICAN CREEK PROBABLY YIELDED ABOUT \$5000. WORTH OF GOLD PER YEAR. (P1)

- 290 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00004 956975  
 STOR 1605253009235001350  
 MOUT N583343 W1550151 S190S 0350H 03  
 LUPR 42 SAVONOSKI RIVER  
 KEYH WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, LAKE  
 ABST AMERICAN CREEK, LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF THE ALASKAN PENINSULA, IS A CLEARWATER STREAM ABOUT 40 MI LONG. IT FLOWS NW FROM MURRAY AND HAMMERSLY LAKES THEN SOUTH INTO LAKE COVILLE WITHIN KATHAI NATIONAL MONUMENT. THE CREEK MEANDERS THROUGH TWO CANYONS, ONCE THROUGH A SECTION OVER 2 MI LONG IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE STREAM, AND AGAIN IN THE MIDDLE REACHES FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 MI. (P1) FROM ITS SOURCE, WHERE THE RIVER HAS CUT A CHANNEL THROUGH THE GLACIAL MORaine BLOCKING HAMMERSLY LAKE, AMERICAN CREEK DROPS ALMOST 1500 FT BEFORE REACHING LAKE COVILLE. THIS DESCENT IS AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 30 FT PER MILE. THROUGH THE LOWER CANYON THE GRADIENT APPROACHES 60 FT PER MILE OVER ONE SIX-MILE SECTION. THE CURRENT IS SWIFT EXCEPT OVER THE LOWER 10 MILES OF THE STREAM. RAPIDS OCCUR THROUGHOUT MUCH OF THE RIVER, AND THE CURRENT AVERAGES 5 TO 7 MPH OVER THE UPPER 30 MILES AND 2 TO 3 MPH IN THE LOWER 10 MILES. (P2) THE STREAM'S BOTTOM CONSIST LARGELY OF 8-10 INCH COBBLES OVER MOST OF ITS LENGTH, ALTHOUGH PROTRUDING ROCKS ABOVE OR NEAR THE WATER'S SURFACE ARE COMMON ALONG THE UPPER 30 MILES. THE LOWER SECTION OF THE STREAM IS GENERALLY GRAVELLY AND SANDY. RAPIDS "ARE ESPECIALLY RUGGED OVER A 1 MILE SECTION IN THE UPPER CANYON AND A 5 MILE SECTION THROUGH THE LOWER CANYON. THERE THE RIVER PLUNGES OVER THREE TO FOUR FOOT DROPS IN SEVERAL PLACES." (P3) AMERICAN CREEK AVERAGES ABOUT 15 YDS IN WIDTH, AND 1-2 FT IN DEPTH IN ITS UPPER REACHES; 15-20 YDS IN WIDTH, AND 2-3 FT IN DEPTH IN ITS MIDDLE REACHES. NEAR ITS MOUTH IT IS ABOUT 20 YDS WIDE AND 3-4 FT DEEP IN THE MAIN CHANNEL. IT IS A MEANDERING STREAM EXCEPT NEAR THE LOWER 12 MI WHERE IT IS BRAIDED. THE STREAM DRAINS AN AREA OF OVER 300 SQ MI. ITS AVERAGE STREAM FLOW NEAR ITS MOUTH, AS MEASURED BY THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES AUG 15, SEPTEMBER 29, 1956, RANGES BETWEEN 50-60 CFS. MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF THE RIVER IS REACHED IN EARLY MAY AFTER BREAKUP. (P4) DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM A BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION REPORT WRITTEN IN OCT 1975 AND ENTITLED "AMERICAN CREEK A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS."
- 291 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 04200 898  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST M D K WEINER, EAGLE CITY AREA MINER NOTES THAT CREEK IS PROBABLY 25 MI LONG, THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF MISSION RIVER, LOCATED ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILES ABOVE MISSION'S MOUTH. CREEK HAS BEEN PROSPECTED. (P241-242) ACCORDING TO JOTTINGS FROM AUTHOR'S DIARY, HE AND A COMPANION WADED TO THE HEAD OF AMERICAN CREEK JULY 1, 1898. (P306)
- 292 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 04351 917919  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING  
 ABST EVELYN BURGLUND STATES IN HER BOOK, BORN ON SNOW SHOES, THAT THIS CREEK WAS LINED WITH BIRCH AND SPRUCE TREES AND WOUND BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN HILLS AND WAS SWIFT. (P 1) THERE WAS MUCH MINING IN THE CREEK. THE NEAREST VILLAGE WAS EAGLE (P 1,2). PEOPLE ALSO TRAPPED ALONG THE CREEK. (P.2) THE YEARS WERE 1914 TO 1919.
- 293 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 05016 890  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 MOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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83

- LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN JULY 1890, SPURR AND HIS COMPANIONS WALKED TO AMERICAN CREEK WHERE SOME NEW GOLD DIGGINGS WERE JUST BEING DEVELOPED. THERE WERE SOME PAYING CLAIMS ALREADY ON THIS CREEK. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES IT AS, "A LITTLE STREAM WHICH ONE COULD LEAP AT ALMOST ANY POINT." ON THE EDGE OF THE STREAM THE ROCK, A RUSTY SLATE, LAY LOOSELY. ONE OF THE MINERS TURNED A PIECE OVER REVEALING A CREVICE FILLED WITH FLAT PIECES OF GOLD OF ALL SIZES. (P159) THE 2 MINERS IMMEDIATELY SET OFF DOWN THE STREAM TO STAKE OUT CLAIMS. (P160)
- 294 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 05181 974  
 STOR 160339907005001230000116000290001510070017710120  
 HOUT N650330 W1512000 F030N 0190M 25  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE AMERICAN CREEK ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON AMERICAN CREEK IN THE HOT SPRINGS MINING DISTRICT, NEAR TOFTY. (P64) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.
- 295 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 1605253009235001350  
 HOUT N583343 W1550151 S190S 0350M 03  
 LUPR 42 SAVONOSKI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST AMERICAN CREEK, IN PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO KATHAI NATIONAL PARK, "IS NOT A GOOD CANOEING OR FLOATING STREAM DUE TO MANY ROCKS, SWEEPERS, SHALLOUNESS, ETC. ONE WOULD HAVE TO BUILD A TRAIL THE ENTIRE LENGTH FOR A TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR, SINCE WILDERNESS WOULD BLOCK BOTH ENDS OF THIS TO AIRPLANE LANDINGS." (P64)
- 296 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 05374 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230000116000290001510070017710120  
 HOUT N650330 W1512000 F030N 0190M 25  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT  
 ABST ELHER AND JACK BOARDMAN TOOK OUT 3000 DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD DUST FROM AMERICAN CREEK IN THE SPRING OF 1906. MANY MINERS CONVERGED ON THE AREA SHORTLY THEREAFTER. (P188) "JACK HAD TO ROW DOWN THE RIVER TO MEET THE STEAMER TO GET A NEW SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS FOR THE CAMP." (P195) DICK JOHNSON AND TWO OTHER MEN CAME TO VISIT THE BOARDMANS VIA ROWBOAT." (P198) THE AUTHOR ALSO MENTIONS MUCH MINING ACTIVITY AND BOATING OCCURRING ON THIS CREEK. (P198-251)
- 297 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00906 906  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 HOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, F E G BERRY SURVEYED A NEW ROUTE FROM FORTY MILE TO EAGLE. IT FOLLOWED THE RIGHT SIDE OF AMERICAN CREEK FROM THE MOUTH OF DISCOVERY FORK TO THE MOUTH OF AMERICAN CREEK. (P27)
- 298 WATN AMERICAN CREEK AMERICAN CREEK  
 REFN 06893 899  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010  
 HOUT N644800 W1411341 F010S 0320E 25

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST JOHN RICE AND HIS CREW, AS REPORTED BY RICE IN A REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, TRAVELED ALONG THIS RIVER WITH 8 HORSES AND FIVE MEN. (P101)

299 WATN AMERICAN RIVER AMERICAN RIVER  
 REFN 02800 963964  
 STOR 1609440  
 MOUT N573900 W1523000 S290S 0200W 21  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,TIDE  
 ABST WAVES SEVERLY TORE UP MOST OF THE LOWER STREAMBED OF AMERICAN RIVER, DUE TO TSUNAMIC ACTION ON MARCH 27, 1964. (P26) AMERICAN RIVER WAS SELECTED AS PART OF THE PINK SALMON SAMPLING PROGRAM DURING 1963 AND 1964. (P27)

300 WATN AMERICAN RIVER AMERICAN RIVER  
 REFN 03034 960  
 STOR 1609440  
 MOUT N573900 W1523000 S290S 0200W 21  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION  
 ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED THE AMERICAN RIVER IS THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE MIDDLE GRAZING UNIT WITH FIREWEED THE DOMINANT PLANT, BLUEJOINT SECONDARY AND WITH POPLAR COVERING LARGE ACREAGE ADJOINING STREAMS. (P45)

301 WATN AMERICAN RIVER AMERICAN RIVER  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 1602726003550000280  
 MOUT N652528 W1654650 K010S 0350W 02  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,RIVER,RIVER  
 BASIN,AGRICULTURE,MINING,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER-SHISHMARIF RECONNAISSANCE OF 1927, THE SURVEYOR RECOMMENDED INSTEAD THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE. "THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE, 95 MILES LONG, IS TRAVELED MORE OR LESS FOR 3/4'S OF THE DISTANCE WITH WILLOWS FOR FUEL PLENTIFUL...THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE, SUMMER AND WINTER SERVES THE LAPP REINDEER HERDERS, THE MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS ON IGLOO CREEK, ALLEN CREEK (WHERE THERE IS A DREDGE NOT OPERATING), BUDD CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES (WHERE THERE IS A DREDGE NOT OPERATING...." (P18) "GOING OVER ARCTIC DIVIDE FROM PORTAGE CREEK TO BONANZA CREEK...THIS ROUTE WOULD CONNECT WITH SERPENTINE RIVER TRAIL AT THE MOUTH OF THE SANAGUICH OR ARCTIC RIVERS." (P18) "THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE HAS A GOOD STOPPING PLACE AT THE LAPP IGLOO ABOUT 25 MILES...THERE IS A FAIRLY GOOD 14 FT X 16 FT LUMBER CABIN (DOBSON'S) AT ABOUT MILE 35; BUDD CREEK MINERS UP BUDD CREEK MILE 40." (P18) HE WAS LOCATING POSSIBLE BUILDINGS FOR SHELTERS ON THE ROUTE. HE MADE THE TRIP BY DOGSLED. (P18) HE STAKED A WINTER TRAIL ON AMERICAN CREEK FROM THE MOUTH OF IGLOO CREEK TO "25 MILES TOWARDS DOBSON'S CABIN". (P19) HE RECOMMENDED THAT THE TRAIL BE PERMANENTLY STAKED FROM TELLER TO BUDD CREEK ON THE AMERICAN RIVER WHICH ALREADY HAD CABINS AND WAS SAFER. (P19)

302 WATN AMERICAN RIVER AMERICAN RIVER  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 1602726003550000280  
 MOUT N652528 W1654650 K010S 0350W 02  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,RIVER,RIVER  
 BASIN,AGRICULTURE,MINING,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER-SHISHMARIF RECONNAISSANCE OF 1927, THE SURVEYOR RECOMMENDED INSTEAD THE AMERICAN RIVER

ROUTE. "THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE, 95 MILES LONG, IS TRAVELED MORE OR LESS FOR 3/4'S OF THE DISTANCE WITH WILLOWS FOR FUEL PLENTIFUL....THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE, SUMMER AND WINTER SERVES THE LAPP REINDEER HERDERS, THE MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS ON IGLOO CREEK, ALLEN CREEK (WHERE THERE IS A DREDGE NOT OPERATING), BUDD CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES (WHERE THERE IS A DREDGE NOT OPERATING...." (P18) "GOING OVER ARCTIC DIVIDE FROM PORTAGE CREEK TO BONANZA CREEK....THIS ROUTE WOULD CONNECT WITH SERPENTINE RIVER TRAIL AT THE MOUTH OF THE SANAGUICH OR ARCTIC RIVERS." (P18) "THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE HAS A GOOD STOPPING PLACE AT THE LAPP IGLOO ABOUT 25 MILES....THERE IS A FAIRLY GOOD 14 FT X 16 FT LUMBER CABIN (DOBSON'S) AT ABOUT MILE 35; BUDD CREEK MINERS UP BUDD CREEK MILE 40." (P18) HE WAS LOCATING POSSIBLE BUILDINGS FOR SHELTERS ON THE ROUTE. HE MADE THE TRIP BY DOGSLED. (P18) HE STAKED A WINTER TRAIL ON AMERICAN CREEK FROM THE MOUTH OF IGLOO CREEK TO "25 MILES TOWARDS DOBSON'S CABIN". (P19) HE RECOMMENDED THAT THE TRAIL BE PERMANENTLY STAKED FROM TELLER TO BUDD CREEK ON THE AMERICAN RIVER WHICH ALREADY HAD CABINS AND WAS SAFER. (P19)

- 303 WATN AMERICAN RIVER AMERICAN RIVER  
 REFN 04058 957  
 STOR 1602726003550000280  
 HOUT N652528 W1654650 K010S 0350W 02  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING OF URANIUM DEPOSITS IN THE AMERICAN RIVER AREA HAS NOT DISCLOSED COMMERCIAL QUALITY. (P55) REPORT DATED 1957.
- 304 WATN AMERICAN RIVER AMERICAN RIVER  
 REFN 04237 962  
 STOR 1609440  
 HOUT N573900 W1523000 S290S 0200W 21  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE FAST WATERS OF THE AMERICAN RIVER ARE POPULAR FOR FISHING. (P90) THIS RIVER IS ACCESSIBLE TO THE ROAD SYSTEM. (P90) A BRIDGE SPANS THIS RIVER. (P93)
- 305 WATN AMERICAN RIVER AMERICAN RIVER  
 REFN 06447 900909  
 STOR 1602820002440000390  
 HOUT N644700 W1654800 K080S 0350W 20  
 LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST A A "SCOTTY" ALLAN, ALONG WITH TWO YOUNG MEN RESCUED TWO MEN FROM AN ISLAND IN THE AMERICAN RIVER WHERE THEY HAD GOTTEN STRANDED WHILE DRIFTING DOWN THE RIVER DURING BREAKUP. THEY WERE NEAR STARVATION AND HAD TURNED TO CANNIBALISM. THEY WERE TAKEN TO TELLER. (P134-135) THE YEAR WAS NOT GIVEN IN THE REFERENCE BUT WAS PROBABLY 1900 TO 1909.
- 306 WATN AMERICAN RIVER UNNAMED RIVER  
 REFN 04518 910  
 STOR 1602726003550000280  
 HOUT N652528 W1654650 K010S 0350W 02  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION  
 ABST "CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE" BY CAPT F E KLEINSCHMIDT RELATES AN EXPERIENCE HE HAD WHILE ON ONE OF HIS THREE GOVERNMENT MAIL ROUTES. THE RUN FROM TELLER TO IGLOO, 60 MILES, AND RETURN, TOOK 2 DAYS EACH WAY. HIS SLEIGH WAS PULLED BY REINDEER "THROUGH DEEP SNOW, OVER LAKES, DESOLATE TUNDRA, STORM-SWEPT VALLEYS, UP THE ICE-BOUND RIVER AND SLOUGHS TO IGLOO. (P343) DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1910.
- 307 WATN ANY CREEK ANES CREEK

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86

REFN 02121 907  
STOR 161039501198000276000372000300  
HQUT N614500 W1435000 C020S 0090E 06  
LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
ABST AMES CREEK IS A SMALL STREAM IN A HANGING VALLEY, WHOSE BROAD ROUND CROSS SECTION IS DUE TO THE WORK OF GLACIAL ICE. COPPER PROSPECTING HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT ON THE CREEK BY 1907. (P55)

308 WATN AMY CREEK AMY CREEK  
REFN 02278 916917  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710008200140  
HQUT N653230 W1482645 F080N 0040W 07  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST IN HIS REPORT "THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT" (USGS BULLETIN 662, 1916) J. B. MERTIE SAYS: NO MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON AMY CREEK, BUT A NUMBER OF PROSPECT SHAFTS ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE CREEK SHOW THE PRESENCE OF AURIFEROUS GRAVELS, LYING ON BEDROCK. THE OWNERS OF CLAIM NO 4 ABOVE DISCOVERY EXPECT TO BEGIN OPEN-CUT WORK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1917, AND OTHER CLAIMS ON THIS CREEK WILL ALSO DOUBTLESS BE WORKED. (P268)

309 WATN AMY CREEK AMY CREEK  
REFN 02325 918  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710008200140  
HQUT N653230 W1482645 F080N 0040W 07  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST IN THE USGS REPORT BULLETIN 712, R. M. OVERBECK WROTE "PLACER MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT", IN 1918, P. 181: "AMY CREEK." FOUR OR FIVE CLAIMS IN THE AMY CREEK VALLEY WERE MINED IN 1918, AND ONE PLANT WAS RUNNING AT THE TIME OF VISIT. THE PLANTS ARE ALL WITHIN A MILE OF THE MOUTH OF THE PRESENT CREEK AND ARE ON A BENCH ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY, 150 FEET OR LESS ABOVE THE PRESENT CREEK BED. SHAFTS ON DIFFERENT CLAIMS RANGE IN DEPTH FROM 25 TO 100 FEET. THE GOLD IS IN FAIRLY COARSE GRAVELS ON OR NEAR BEDROCK. THE PAY STREAK RANGES FROM 40 TO 160 FEET IN WIDTH, AND THE THICKNESS OF PAY GRAVELS IS ABOUT 3 FEET. THE GOLD IS VARIABLE BUT TENDS TO BE RATHER FINE. BEDROCK WHERE CLEANED IS FAIRLY LEVEL AND DOES NOT SHOW THE MARKED IRREGULARITIES OF UPPER LIVENGOOD CREEK. ON THREE OF THE CLAIMS THE BEDROCK IS LIMESTONE. THE SHAFTS ARE PUT DOWN THROUGH SLIDE AND CLEAR ICE, SO THAT IN SOME OF THE MINES THE TENDENCY OF THE GRAVEL TO SLAB IS MUCH GREATER THAN ON LIVENGOOD CREEK. MOVEMENT OF THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND, DUE PROBABLY TO THAWING OF THE ICE, IS AT PLACES SO GREAT THAT BUILDINGS ARE MOVED OUT OF POSITION. UNDERGROUND WORK HAS BEEN INSUFFICIENT TO ALLOW A DEFINITE PAY STREAK TO BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED. FROM THE ALIGNMENT OF PLANTS, HOWEVER, IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE PAY STREAK SWINGS INTO LIVENGOOD CREEK, AN INDICATION THAT THE DEPOSITION OF GOLD IN THE PRESENT CHANNEL TOOK PLACE WHEN AMY CREEK WAS A TRIBUTARY OF LIVENGOOD CREEK.

310 WATN AMY CREEK AMY CREEK  
REFN 03496 940  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710008200140  
HQUT N653230 W1482645 F080N 0040W 07  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1940 REPORT STATED THAT THE ROAD UP AMY CREEK FROM LIVENGOOD CREEK WAS REHABILITATED WITH THE LOCAL MINERS CONTRIBUTING CASH. IT WAS 1 MI LONG. (P93)

311 WATN ANACONDA CREEK ANACONDA CREEK  
REFN 02141 908  
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000  
HQUT N621300 W1410000 C050N 0240E 05

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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87

- LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY  
ABST NEAR THE HEAD OF ANACONDA CREEK, A QUARTZ LODE HAS BEEN STAKED. CHALCOPYRITE AND AZURITE ARE THE ONLY VISIBLE ORE MINERALS. ASSAYS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED \$1.50 A TON IN GOLD AND 1 1/2 PER CENT OF COPPER. (P60)
- 312 WATN ANAKTUVAK RIVER ANAKTUVAK RIVER  
REFN 00601 955  
STOR 16011870098500004500  
MOU N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
HEAD N151  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY  
ABST IRVING, AN ARCHEOLOGIST, DISCOVERED NINE NUNAMIUT ESKIMO SITES NEAR THE ANAKTUVAK RIVER IN 1953 WHILE ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION (P.45)
- 313 WATN ANAKTUVAK RIVER ANAKTUVAK RIVER  
REFN 00760 700961  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOU N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION MENTIONS "ON AN APRIL SPRING DAY, THE NUNAMIUT STARTED TRAVELLING NORTH DOWN THE ANAKTUVAK RIVER". (P86) THIS WAS A STORY ABOUT CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIANS AND NUNAMIUT AND REFERS TO A LARGE FIGHT THAT TOOK PLACE AT THE ITIGAMALUKPUK, ONE SHAMAN DECIDED LATER TO GO BACK TO PICK UP A SLED HE LEFT AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANAKTUVAK RIVER. (P87) FORMERLY KAYAKS WERE USED BUT "TODAY A SMALL PLYWOOD ROWBOAT IS USED TO CROSS THE ANAKTUVAK RIVER NEAR TULUGAK LAKE". (P131)
- 314 WATN ANAKTUVAK RIVER ANAKTUVAK RIVER  
REFN 00784 953  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOU N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST GIDDINGS NOTES IN 1953 THAT ASSEMBLAGES OF ARTIFACTS IN THE DENBIGN FLINT COMPLEX TRADITION HAVE BEEN FOUND NEAR THIS RIVER... "THE ANAKTUVAK RIVER SITE OCCUPIES UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS OF GLACIAL ORIGIN" (P14) "THE MORAINAL RIDGES UPON WHICH THE SITE IS FOUND APPEAR SIMILAR IN DEGREE OF MODIFICATION AND DISSECTION TO MORAINAL RIDGES DEPOSITED DURING THE SECOND OF THE THIRD GLACIAL ADVANCES" (P15)
- 315 WATN ANAKTUVAK RIVER ANAKTUVAK RIVER  
REFN 01915 945963  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOU N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST "GEOLOGY OF THE CHANDLER RIVER REGION", DETTERMAN, 1963. A GROUP IN 1945 ESTABLISHED THEIR FIRST CAMP NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE ANAKTUVAK AND KANAYUT RIVERS, THEN CONTINUED DOWN THE ANAKTUVAK RIVER BY BOAT TO THE COLVILLE RIVER, ARRIVING AUG 29. (P224-5) PHOTO SHOWS CLIFF-TYPE BANKS OF ANAKTUVAK RIVER (TUKTU ESCARPMENT). (P254)
- 316 WATN ANAKTUVAK RIVER ANAKTUVIC RIVER  
REFN 04488 925  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOU N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20

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- LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST SMITH AND OTHERS LEFT PART OF A LOAD ALONG THIS RIVER. THEY WERE TRAVELING ALONG IT BY DOGSLED. (P267)
- 317 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
REFN 00567 909  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
ABST THE CHART OF ANALYSIS OF ALASKA COAL COMPILED FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS SHOW THAT THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER HAS SUBBITUMINOUS COAL. (P18) THIS IS ACCORDING TO A REPORT BY ALFRED H BROOKS.
- 318 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
REFN 00615 953962  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN  
ABST CHAMBERS RELATES STORY OF THE FORMER MISSIONARY IN 1953 INQUIRING ABOUT TENTS ALONG THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER, AS SEEN FROM A SMALL PLANE, NEAR ANAKTUVUK PASS. THE FORMER MISSIONARY WAS TOLD THAT THE PEOPLE WERE NUNAHUTES, INLAND ESKIMO PEOPLE, WHO TRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE FOLLOWING CARIBOU HERDS. (P45) THE PEOPLE OF THE VILLAGE OF ANAKTUVUK SPLIT UP IN SUMMER, SOME IN TENTS ON ANAKTUVUK RIVER. (P45) CAPTION OF PHOTO SHOWING BROOKS RANGE (NO WATERBODIES) READS: "JOHN RIVER FLOWS SOUTH FROM ANAKTUVUK PASS TO BETTLES AND ANAKTUVUK RIVER FLOWS NORTH PROVIDING NEARLY DIRECT NORTH-SOUTH ROUTE THRU THIS RUGGED RANGE." (P29) LEAVING THE VILLAGE OF ANAKTUVUK PASS, AUTHOR HOPES THE FOG ISN'T "ALL THE WAY DOWN TO THE WILLOW BRUSH OF THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER BOTTOM." (P126) FLYING OUT, FOLLOWING THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER NORTH, HE REFERS TO A SPOT "FURTHER DOWN THE RIVER, PERHAPS 40 MILES FROM ANAKTUVUK AT A SPOT CALLED FISHHOOK BEND." (P126) AUTHOR WAS TAKING OFF FROM ELEANOR LAKE, NOT ANAKTUVUK RIVER. (P126)
- 319 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
REFN 01175 954  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DISCHARGE  
ABST "THESE GO FAR INLAND, ALMOST TO THE SOURCES OF THE RIVER, UP SEVERAL, BUT NOT THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER. IT IS TOO SHIFT." (P87) (WHITEFISH) "OUR COURSE WAS SOUTHWEST, TOWARD THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VALLEY. WE HAD THEREFORE TO CROSS THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER, WHICH WAS NOT YET FROZEN." (P147)
- 320 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
REFN 01371 945  
STOR 1601192009850000450  
MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST THIS IS THE STORY OF CONSTANCE & HARMON HELMERICKS SUMMER WITH THE ESKIMO IN NORTHERN ALASKA. WHILE DESCENDING THE COLVILLE RIVER FROM UMIAT TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN THEY CAMPED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER IT WAS A RATHER LARGE RIVER, "TINKLING OVER FURROWED GRAVEL, BY 3 DIFFERENT MOUTHS INTO THE COLVILLE." (P58)
- 321 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
REFN 01503 A 929939  
STOR 1601192009850000450



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,GLACIER,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP,OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST ROBERT MARSHALL, JESSE ALLEN, KENNETH HARVEY AND ERNIE JOHNSON REACHED RIVER IN 1938 ON FOOT FROM ERNIE PASS. CAMPED 5 MI. BELOW FORK IN RIVER. ABOVE CAMP THERE WAS A VALLEY "IN THE CENTER OF WHICH THE ANAKTUVUK FLOWED IN A LITTLE CHASM, A FEW FEET WIDE AND 30 TO 40 FT. HIGH, WHERE THE STREAM WAS CUTTING THROUGH THE LIMESTONE BED ROCK." (P124) NOTES SOME RAPIDS, "20 FT. LEDGES," AND ALSO CLEAR DEEP POOLS WITH FISH, IN MILE LONG CHASM. ABOVE CHASM THE MAIN VALLEY TURNED TO LEFT, AND THEY ENTERED A GLACIATED CANYON, WITH LIMESTONE WALLS, THAT WAS ABOUT 1/2 OR 3/4 OF A MI. WIDE. AHEAD THEY FOUND AN UNMELTED FIELD OF LAST YEARS SNOW, 600 YDS ACROSS AND 9 FT. AT DEEPEST. VALLEY TURNED TO LEFT, STILL LIMESTONE CLIFFS, OCCASSIONALLY BROKEN BY GORGES WITH WATER FALLS, ONE AT LEAST 1200 FT HIGH. WITH INDIVIDUAL FALLS 50 TO 100 FT. HIGH. (P124-125). ABOVE THE FALLS THE MAIN RIVER FORKED. "ONE-THIRD OF THE WATER CAME CHURNING OUT OF A V SHAPED THROUGH WHICH BENT NEARLY 90 TO THE RIGHT. THE OTHER TWO-THIRDS CAME FROM A STREAM BENDING ALMOST AS SHARPLY TO THE LEFT, WHERE IT RACED DOWN A HALF-MILE STRAIGHTAWAY. ABOVE THIS STRAIGHTAWAY IT STOOD ON END. THIS IS LITERALLY TRUE. IT TUMBLED OVER A WATER FALL, 220 FT. HIGH."(P125) THEY CLIMBED UP FALL ON LEFT FORK AND "FOUND ABOVE IT A SERIES OF IGNEOUS TERRACES, BLACK AND POCK-MARKED. THE CREEK WAS HIDDEN AMONG THEM."(P125) CLIMBED UP BENCHES TO BROAD HANGING VALLEY, AT THE HEAD OF BASIN "A LARGE CREEK, WITH ALMOST AS MUCH WATER AS THE MAIN RIVER, DROPPED IN FROM THE RIGHT. LIKE THE MAIN RIVER LOWER DOWN, IT ALSO SEEMED TO BE STANDING ON END, SO WE CALLED IT STANDONEND CREEK, ABOVE 1000 FT. OF CASCADES THERE SEEMED TO BE A HIGH, HANGING VALLEY."(P125) MAIN VALLEY TURNED AGAIN TO LEFT. ON EVERY SIDE "TOWERED GREAT LIMESTONE MOUNTAIN WALLS." AT HEAD OF VALLEY LOOKED LIKE CLOUD ON MOUNTAIN, BUT DISCOVERED IT WAS A GLACIER. VALLEY BECAME NARROWER NEAR HEAD AND WAS "BOUNDED BY ROCKSLIDES DROPPING FROM THE LIMESTONE WALLS." (P126) THE VALLEY ENDED IN A "WALL OF LOOSE ROCK" 200 FT. HIGH THEY CLIMBED. ABOVE IT AND FOUND GLACIER, ICE 50 FT. THICK.(P126) THEY DESCENDED RIVER DOWN TO FORKS BELOW THE FALL, AND ASCENDED RIGHT HAND FORK. THIS FLOWED NOT IN A BROAD VALLEY BUT IN A "NARROW SLIT IN THE OVERTOWERING LIMESTONE CRAGS THROUGH WHICH THE CREEK DROPPED IN WILD LEAPS." (P127)

322 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 01503 B 929939  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,MAP,GLACIER  
 ABST 1 1/2 MILES UP IT "PLUNGED OVER A HARD, IGNEOUS WALL, "FALLING 200 FT. (THEY NAMED RIGHT FORK "MOOSE DUNG CREEK.") FROM THEIR CAMP FIVE MI. BELOW FORKS, MARSHALL AND JOHNSON WALKED DOWNSTREAM TO JOIN THEIR SURVEY OF ANAKTUVUK WITH THAT MADE BY PETERS AND SCHRADER IN 1901. (P128) MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.

323 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 01673 973  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RIVER  
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, STATED THAT ANAKTUVUK PASS AT 2,200 FT. WAS ONE OF THE LOWEST PASSES IN THE BROOKS RANGE AND IS WIDELY USED. IT LIES BETWEEN THE N. FLOWING ANAKTUVUK RIVER AND S. FLOWING JOHN RIVER AND HAS THE ONLY INLAND ESKIMO SETTLEMENT. (PP18-19) WILLOW PTARMIGAN MIGRATE THROUGH THE PASS TO WINTER ON THE S. SIDE OF THE BROOKS RANGE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 50,000 WILLOW PTARMIGAN MIGRATE BACK AND FORTH ANNUALLY. (P39) FALL MOVEMENT OCCURS IN LATE SEPT. AND PEAKS IN MID-OCT. SPRING MOVEMENT HAS TWO PHASES: A SMALL ONE IN END OF JAN. AND THE MAIN ONE IN APRIL. THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS OF ANAKTUVUK PASS KNOW THESE MIGRATION PATTERNS WELL. (P39)

324 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 02660 948950  
 STOR 1601192009850000450

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HOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE OCCURRENCE OF PHOSPHATE WAS FIRST AUTHENTICATED IN 1948 FROM A PROSPECTOR'S SAMPLE FROM THE UPPER ANAKTUVUK RIVER VALLEY. (P1) DEPOSITS WERE NOTED BY A FIELD PARTY IN 1950, WHO WERE USING LIGHT PLANE AND HELICOPTER. (P2) THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER HEADS NEAR THE CENTER OF THE BROOKS RANGE AND MEANDERS NORTHWARD THROUGH "DEEP FLAT-FLOORED U-SHAPED GLACIAL VALLEYS." SHALL LAKES ARE COMMON ALONG THE VALLEY FLOOR. (P2) PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLES 50A B0 76 AND 50A B0 78 WERE COLLECTED BY A L BOWSHER FROM OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE ANAKTUVUK VALLEY NEAR THE MOUNTAIN FRONT. (P13)

325 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 02691 951962  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 HOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER LIES WITHIN THE NUNANIUT ESKIMO TERRITORY. (P17) THE RIVER ENTERS FROM THE EAST IN THE ANAKTUVUK VALLEY AND FLOWS NORTH TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P26) IN 1951, AN AIRSTRIP WAS BUILT FOR THE NUNANIUT, WHO HAD BY THIS TIME HAD ALL NEARLY MOVED INTO A VILLAGE AT THE SUMMIT OF ANAKTUVUK PASS. (P90)

326 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 02761 974  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 HOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ROUTED ALONG ANAKTUVUK RIVER, THE SE BEARING PIPELINE CORRIDDOR HAS BEEN PROPOSED AS THE ROUTE OF A RAILROAD EXTENSION FROM THE FAIRBANKS AREA THAT WOULD TERMINATE JUST TO THE E OF UMIAT. (P29)

327 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 02786 974  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 HOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST PHOTO ON P5 SHOWS ANAKTUVUK RIVER AND BROAD VALLEY IN SEP.

328 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 03073 973  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 HOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST CARIBOU MIGRATION ROUTES ARE FOUND ALONG THE RIVER.

329 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00023 901  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 HOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1901 A USGS PARTY FLOATED DOWN THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER TO THE COLVILLE RIVER.

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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330 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 04247 940951  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST TWELVE ESKIMOS FROM "TULUAK LAKE" ARRIVED AT ELEANOR LAKE TO TAKE PART IN THE RODAHL'S MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS IN 1951. "IN EARLIER TIMES THEY JOURNEYED SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN." (P118) ESTIMATED DATE OF THIS EVENT IS 1940. IN ORDER FOR THEM TO REACH THE COLVILLE RIVER IT IS PROBABLE THAT THEY FIRST TRAVELED VIA THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER.

331 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 04806 969  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST GEORGE HOOD AND JOHN SEGAR FOLLOWED THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER ON THEIR WAY FROM KOYUKUK REGION TO ARCTIC OCEAN DURING THE GOLD RUSH DAYS. (P294)

332 WATN ANAKTUVUK RIVER ANAKTUVUK RIVER  
 REFN 05189 867974  
 STOR 1601192009850000450  
 MOUT N693006 W1512600 U020N 0030E 20  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST "ANAKTUVUK PASS IS NOT ONLY A CARIBOU AND NOMADIC TRIBE MIGRATION CORRIDOR BUT WAS USED AS A TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR FOR MACHINERY AS EARLY AS THE 1920'S" (P16)

333 WATN ANAN CREEK ANAN CREEK  
 REFN 03902 957958  
 STOR 1612093000135000020  
 MOUT N561006 W1315224 C660S 0870E 12  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST A PINK SALMON FRY ENUMERATION STATION WAS OPERATED ON ANAN CREEK IN 1957 AND 1958. (PP6,7)

334 WATN ANAN CREEK ANAN CREEK  
 REFN 04073 00321 922  
 STOR 1612093000135000020  
 MOUT N561006 W1315224 C660S 0870E 12  
 LUPR 60 EAST FORK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST "WATER POWER RECONNAISSANCE, ANAN CREEK PROJECT, NEAR WRANGELL ALASKA. DAMSITES ARE LOCATED ON "ANAN LAKE" AND ANAN CREEK. ANAN LAKE IS 210 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND COVERS 436 ACRES. A U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489.

335 WATN ANAN CREEK ANAN CREEK  
 REFN 05803 954  
 STOR 1612093000135000020  
 MOUT N561006 W1315224 C660S 0870E 12  
 LUPR 60 EAST FORK RIVER  
 KEYW FISHING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE PINK SALMON COMMERCIAL SEASON OPENED AND THE FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICER TRAVELLED TO THE MOUTH OF ANAN CREEK WHERE THE FISHERMEN WERE ALREADY CONGREGATED. (P150) THEY WERE FISHING VIA PURSE SEINING. (P151) DATE IS PUBLICATION.

336 WATN ANAN CREEK ANAN CREEK  
 REFN 06506 969  
 STOR 1612093000135000020  
 HOUT N561006 W1315224 C6645 0870E 12  
 LUPR 60 EAST FORK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST ANAN CREEK EMPTIES INTO ANAN BAY AFTER A "DEVIANT" RUN DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE. A WELL-KEPT TRAIL FOLLOWING THE CREEK IS FREQUENTLY CROSSED BY WILD LIFE TRAILS USED BY DEER, BEARS, AND OTHER ANIMALS ON THEIR WAY TO THE WATER. THE AUTHOR HOPED TO SEE A BEAR CATCHING A FISH BUT WAS TOO LATE AS THOSE AHEAD OF HIM IN THE HIKE HAD SCARED THEM AWAY. ALL HE SAW WAS ONE BIG BEAR AS HE LEFT THE CREEK TO HEAD INTO THE WOODS. THE CREEK "WAS LITERALLY A SOLID PACK OF HUMPBACK SALMON MAKING THEIR WAY UP STREAM TO SPAWN, FIGHTING UP THE RAPIDS AND HURLING THEMSELVES UPWARD IN THE FALLS." A RUSTIC OBSERVATION HOUSE PROVIDED AN OPPORTUNITY, TO REST AND WATCH FOR BEARS OR SEE THE STRUGGLING MASSES OF FISH. ON THE RETURN TRIP THE AUTHOR SAW MANY EAGLES SHOOPING DOWN TO LIFT A SALMON FROM THE SWIRLING RAPIDS OR WAITING PATIENTLY ON A SAND BAR AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. (PP134-5) BETTY NUNN, IN "AK REFLECTIONS" STOPPED AT ANAN CREEK AND CAUGHT LOCH LEVIN TROUT. SHE TOOK THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE TRAIL ALONG THE CREEK THROUGH THE "PRIMEVAL FOREST WHERE ANCIENT MOSS-COVERED TREES AND MASSIVE BOULDERS ARE HIGHLIGHTED BY REFLECTIONS FROM THE STREAM" (PP238-9)

337 WATN ANAN CREEK ANAN STREAM  
 REFN 00992 905  
 STOR 1612093000135000020  
 HOUT N561006 W1315224 C6605 0870E 12  
 LUPR 60 EAST FORK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, FISHING  
 ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION, AUTHOR CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "THE ANAN STREAM, TRIBUTARY TO BRADFIELD CANAL, SEEMS TO BE PERFECTLY ADAPTED TO ALL THE SOCKEYE REQUIREMENTS, BUT NO RECOGNIZED RUN ENTERS IT." (P76) ANAN STREAM WAS "VISITED" AUG 31, 1905. (P92) "THIS STREAM IS NOTED AS THE EARLIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE HUMPBACK STREAM IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA. IT IS SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THE NAHA IN VOLUME AND ABOUT 3 MILES IN LENGTH BELOW THE FIRST LAKE (ANAN LAKE). NOWHERE IN THE COURSE ARE ANY IMPEDIMENTS TO SALMON AT ORDINARY STAGES OF WATER. THE LAKE HAS ABOUT 160 FT OF ELEVATION." (P92) THE TEMPERATURE OF THE STREAM WAS ABOUT 58.50; A TRIBUTARY OF THE STREAM WAS 54. (P92)

338 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
 REFN 00544 953962  
 STOR 1608152  
 HOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ANCHOR RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 226 SQ MILES. DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1953-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE: MAY 7, 1954, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 4.95 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 2,320 CFS (10.3 CFS PER SQ MI). RECURRENCE INTERVAL 1.3 YRS; JAN. 20, 1961, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 11.6 FT (FROM FLOOD MARK). NO DISCHARGE GIVEN. (P13) GAGING STATION ON RIVER IS GIVEN AS "AT ANCHOR POINT"; ON USGS 1:63,360 MAP, THERE IS A GAGING STATION MARKED, SO LATITUDE/LONGITUDE FOR GAGING STATION IS GIVEN ON STORET FORM AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

339 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1608152  
 HOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33

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- LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP  
ABST ANCHOR RIVER, WAYSIDE IS MENTIONED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. AUTHOR NOTES THAT "A SMALL ROAD...WILL TAKE THE MOTORIST TO THE MOUTH OF THE ANCHOR RIVER." (P82) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.
- 340 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
REFN 01743 948950  
STOR 1608152  
MOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, MAP  
ABST GORDON STODDARD HOMESTEDED IN THIS AREA IN 1950. A NEIGHBOR FAMILY, THE KEELERS, "HAD COME TO ALASKA FROM OREGON IN 1948, PURCHASED 80 ACRES ON THE BANKS OF THE ANCHOR RIVER AND STARTED A SMALL SAWMILL THERE." (P90) IN 1950-51, THEY MOVED THEIR SAWMILL 2 MIS S OF STODDARD'S HOMESTEAD. (P90) IN 1950, STODDARD DID SOME RECREATIONAL FISHING AT THE MOUTH OF ANCHOR RIVER. HE STOOD ON A 3-FT BANK AND ONCE WADED "ACROSS THE STREAM TO A SAND BAR". (P158-159) PHOTO SHOWS AUTHOR FISHING IN ANCHOR RIVER. ONLY PART OF RIVER IS SHOWN; AUTHOR IS STANDING ON BANK A FEW FT HIGH. (PHOTOS INSERTED BETWEEN P60 AND 61) PHOTO SHOWS BRIDGE ACROSS ANCHOR RIVER ALONG COURSE OF GRAVEL ROAD. RIVER APPEARS PERHAPS 10-FT WIDE; BANKS SLOPE VERY GENTLY; THERE ARE CABINS TO RENT AT THIS SPOT. (PHOTOS BETWEEN P124 AND 125) AUTHOR'S MAP OF KENAI PENINSULA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.
- 341 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
REFN 01972 964  
STOR 1608152  
MOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
LUPR 52  
KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
ABST FIGURE 4 SHOWS THE ANCHOR RIVER, OF THE NINILCHIK LOWLAND, AS THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN A HUMMOCKY, MARSHY MUSKEGY SURFACE ON THE SOUTH AND THE CHANNELLED AND TERRACED MARSH AND MUSKEG-COVERED PROGLACIAL-LAKE FLOOR IN THE NORTH. (P19) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 342 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
REFN 03623 00001 961  
STOR 1608152  
MOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
LUPR 52  
KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP  
ABST ON A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA, HUNTING AND FISHING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT 4 MILES SE OF ANCHOR POINT (ON BY-PASS ROAD).
- 343 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
REFN 03964 958  
STOR 1608152  
MOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST ANCHOR RIVER WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P15)
- 344 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
REFN 06348 966967  
STOR 1608152  
MOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
LUPR 52

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION  
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE ON APRIL 7, 1966 AT ANCHOR POINT. AT 12 FT FROM THE LEFT BANK FACING  
 DOWNSTREAM, THERE WAS 2.0 FT THICK ICE. AT 17 FT, THE ICE WAS 2.3 FT THICK RANGING TO 1.5 FT AT 24 FT FROM  
 LEFT BANK. RIGHT BANK AT 26 FT. ON JAN. 18, 1967 THE ICE RANGED FROM 0.2-2.3 FT THICK AT 4-17 FT FROM LEFT  
 BANK. ON MARCH 27, 1967 ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT THICK AT 12 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 1.0 AT 22 FT. RIGHT BANK WAS  
 AT 30 FT. (P92)

345 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
 REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 1608152  
 HOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FISHING  
 ABST MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF, BASED ON 6-YEAR GAGE RECORD AT THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE IS ABOUT 204,000 ACRE-FEET OR 900  
 ACRE-FEET PER SQ MILE. AT A DAMSITE, ABOUT 300 FEET BELOW THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE, WATER SURFACE ELEVATION IS 25  
 FEET AND THE VALLEY FLOOR IS 120 FT WIDE. SPORTS FISHERMAN RATE THE RIVER AS ONE OF THE BEST READILY  
 ACCESSIBLE FISHING STREAMS FOR KING AND SILVER SALMON AND FOR STEEL HEAD IN THE AREA. (PP29-30) US CORPS OF  
 ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

346 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
 REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 1608152  
 HOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST ANCHOR RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 226 SQ MI. (P29) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

347 WATN ANCHOR RIVER ANCHOR RIVER  
 REFN 06553 962  
 STOR 1608152  
 HOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ANCHOR RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 226 SQUARE MILES AND ENTERS COOK INLET AT ANCHOR POINT 16 MILES NORTHWEST OF  
 HOMER. THE MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF, BASED ON A 6-YEAR GAGE RECORD AT THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE, IS ABOUT 204,000  
 ACRE-FEET OR ONLY 900 ACRE-FEET PER SQUARE MILE. (P29)

348 WATN ANCHOR RIVER SOUTH ANCHOR POINT RIVER  
 REFN 00524 897  
 STOR 1608152  
 HOUT N594654 W1515135 S040S 0150W 33  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST J H COOPER, A VERY EARLY COOK INLET MINER, DID SOME SLUICE MINING AT ANCHOR POINT AROUND 1897 OR 1898. LONG  
 DITCHES, UP TO 1/2 MI IN LENGTH, WERE DUG TO DIVERT WATER FROM SOUTH ANCHOR POINT RIVER TO THEIR MINING  
 OPERATIONS ON THE BEACH.

349 WATN ANDERSEN CREEK WILLOW CREEK  
 REFN 00992 903905  
 STOR 1612423000658000140  
 HOUT N553434 W1324219 C230S 0840E 06  
 LUPR 60 KARTA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

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- ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-05, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "AT KARTA LAKE, SEPT 11, WILLOW CREEK WAS 50 1/2; ALDER CREEK, 47 1/2. SOCKEYES WERE SPAWNING IN BOTH IN ABOUT EQUAL NUMBERS, OR SLIGHTLY PREFERRING WILLOW CREEK, PERHAPS FOR ITS GREATER SIZE." (P94) ACCORDING TO CHAMBERLAIN, KARTA RIVER HEADS IN UPPER KARTA LAKE AND FLOWS THROUGH LOWER KARTA LAKE; ACCORDING TO ORTH, KARTA RIVER HEADS IN SALMON LAKE AND FLOWS THROUGH KARTA LAKE/LITTLE SALMON LAKE. THE UPPER LAKE HAS 2 MAIN TRIBUTARIES ON MODERN MAPS, THE LARGEST BEING KNOWN AS ANDERSEN CREEK. THIS CREEK IS PROBABLY WHAT AUTHOR REFERS TO WITH "WILLOW CREEK."
- 350 WATN ANDERSON CREEK SOUTH BRANCH ANDERSON CREEK  
REFN 01851 951  
STOR 1602695001520000250  
MOUT N653234 W1665257 K020N 0400W 25  
LUPR 22 DON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST FROM A MAP (1951 GEOLOGICAL MAP) THERE IS GRANITE AND SOME BLACK SLATE AT THE SOUTH BRANCH ANDERSON CREEK.
- 351 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
REFN 05748 897  
STOR 1603399009510002210  
MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
ABST IN 1897 LIEUTENANT D.H. JARVIS AND HIS PARTY REACHED THE YUKON FROM THE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK NEAR CAPE VANCOUVER. THEY CROSSED THE RIVER AND FOLLOWED THE ANDREAFSKI FOR 8 MILES TO THE NEW VILLAGE, A TRADING POST OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. (P108)
- 352 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI  
REFN 05314 848897  
STOR 1603399009510002210  
MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON WAS REPORTED NAVIGABLE FAR 50 MI. (P32)
- 353 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
REFN 00550 903  
STOR 1603399009510002210  
MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY  
ABST AUTHOR BLOUNT ON HER TRAVELS ON ALASKA NOTES "MOORED TO THE BANKS OF THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER IS A FLEET OF DERELICT YUKON RIVER STEAMERS--THEY CALL IT THE RIVER HOSPITAL. THE TOWN IS SITUATED AT THE POINT WHERE THE MUDDY YUKON IS JOINED BY THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER WHICH FLOWS THROUGH A ROCKY BED, AND A DISTINCT LINE OF DEMARCATION CAN BE SEEN WHERE THE CLEAR WATERS OF THE LATTER COME IN CONTACT WITH THE TURBID YUKON, AND PRESENTLY BLEND WITH IT. AWAY ON THE HILLS WE COULD SEE HERDS OF REINDEER". (P74)
- 354 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
REFN 00575 888898  
STOR 16033990095010002210  
MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT  
ABST MINER BRUCE WROTE A COMPLETE BOOK IN 1898 OF ALASKA'S HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY. IN DISCUSSING ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR HE MENTIONS SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON. "THE NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES OF

THE YUKON FOR SMALL LIGHT DRAFT BOATS INCLUDE THE ANDREAFSKI FOR 50 MILES." (P165)

- 355 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
 REFN 00728 897  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 HOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 50  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, INGERSOLL AND ELLIOT REPORT THAT THE ANDREAFSKI IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 50 MILES. (P32)
- 356 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
 REFN 00728 897  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 HOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 50  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, INGERSOLL AND ELLIOT REPORT THAT THE ANDREAFSKI IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 50 MILES. (P32)
- 357 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
 REFN 00852 903904  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 HOUT N620142 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,RIVER  
 ABST CARL O LIND HIRED A CANOE AND A NATIVE AND ROWED 12 MI UP THE "ANDREAFSKI" RIVER FROM IT'S CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON IN ORDER TO CHECK ON THE REINDEER HERD THAT WAS STATIONED THERE. (P94) IN LATE NOVEMBER 1903, A GROUP LOOKING FOR THE ANDREAFSKY REINDEER HERD SEARCHED "EVERY LITTLE GULCH AND CREEK THAT OPENED INTO THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER, AS WELL AS THAT RIVER ITSELF" FOR A DISTANCE OF 16 MI. (P101)
- 358 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
 REFN 00853 903904  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 HOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN WINTER, 1903 4 MEN AND 7 SLEDS TRAVELLED ON THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER WITH A HERD OF REINDEER THEY WERE DRIVING FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETHEL. (P60) THEY TRAVELLED IT AGAIN AN THE RETURN TRIP. ON DEC 17, THEY REACHED THE DIVIDE WHICH SEPARATES THE ANDREAFSKI AND THE PASTOLIK RIVERS. (P75) LIND LEFT UNALAKLEET ON AUG 26,1904 TO INSPECT THE HERDERS AT ANDREAFSKI. HE ARRIVED ON AUG 31 AND HIRED A BOAT AND A NATIVE WHO TOOK HIM 12 MI UPRIVER IN 3 HOURS. (P96)
- 359 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
 REFN 00900 898  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 HOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM NOTES, "FOR BOATS DRAWING 3 FEET THE ANDREAFSKI IS NAVIGABLE FOR 100 MILES". (P413)
- 360 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKI RIVER



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REFN 04187 898  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631453 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY  
 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 HOULTON KLONDIKE MINING CO OF MANCHESTER, N H ON THE 1000 MI. TRIP FROM RANPART CITY TO ST MICHAEL, VIA THE YUKON RIVER, THEY REACH THE MOUTH OF THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER. STACEY AND TWO OTHER MEN PROCEED UP THE ANDREAFSKI RIVER IN A SMALL FLAT BOTTOMED BOAT, 18 FT LONG AND WITH A 3 FT BEAM. (P61) FOUR MI. UP THE RIVER A RIVER BOAT IS ENCOUNTERED AND THE MEN AND THEIR BOAT ARE LOADED ABOARD FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TRIP TO ST MICHAEL. (P66)

361 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 00614 940  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. IN APPENDIX E, HE LISTS ANDREAFSKY AS A POST FOR ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

362 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 00856 901  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST WHILE ENROUTE FROM THE EATON REINDEER STATION TO BETHEL MISSION WITH A HERD OF REINDEER, HENRY NOREEN TOOK A COURSE PARALLEL TO THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER. THEY CAMPED A FEW MILES TO THE NORTH OF ANDREAFSKY VILLAGE. (P22) THIS OCCURRED IN MARCH, 1901.

363 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 02767 00003 972973  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST DURING THE 1972-73 REPORT PERIOD A PERMIT WAS GRANTED FOR MINING ON THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER. (P11)

364 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 02959 974  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL,RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE E I S, 1974, ON THE PROPOSED YUKON DELTA WILDLIFE REFUGE THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER IS A CLEAR WATER STREAM ABOUT 120 MILES LONG AND OCCUPYING A NARROW MOUNTAIN VALLEY AND FLOWING SOUTHWARD. THE TOWN OF ST MARY'S IS AT THE RIVERS MOUTH. THE STREAM CONTAINS CHAR, GRAYLING, NORTHERN PIKE AND WHITEFISH AND IS AN IMPORTANT SPANNING AREA FOR SPANNING SALMON. (P29)

365 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 03907 00006 940  
 STOR 1603399009510002210

HOUT N620200 W1631500 S220N 0760W 05

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING

ABST RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 269 U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES SEMI-MONTHLY REPORTS, YUKON. IN A REPORT FROM C.F. TOWNSEND TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE SEPTEMBER 30, 1941 FISH COUNTS WERE MADE ALONG THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER AT A TIME OF HIGH WATER. ON AUGUST 9, 1940. C.F. TOWNSEND REPORTED ASCENDING THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER IN THE 4-FOOT DRAFT COOT FOR 25 MI TO THE COOT'S NAVIGABILITY LIMIT. BY MEANS OF CANOE AND OUTBOARD MOTOR THEY WENT ANOTHER 12 MILES; SPANNING CONDITIONS WERE REPORTED AS EXCELLENT. (P1)

366 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER

REFN 03908 00003 918

STOR 1603399009510002210

HOUT N620200 W1631500 S220N 0760W 05

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING

ABST RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 91 ITEM 12 RECORD OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUREAU OF FISHERIES, DIVISION OF ALASKA FISHERIES. REPORTS AND RELATED RECORDS-YUKON RIVER PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS, 1918. IN A REPORT FROM C.F. TOWNSEND, 1918 IT WAS MENTIONED THAT ON AUGUST 7 THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER WAS ASCENDED 30 MI BY BOAT. (P1)

367 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER

REFN 04077 00005 A 974

STOR 1603399009510002210

HOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,ICE,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,TRAPPING,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,PRESENT USAGE

ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "ANDREAFSKY RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS." WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ON OCTOBER 23, 1974. THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER AND THE EAST FORK ARE APPROXIMATELY 125 MI LONG AND PARALLEL EACH OTHER 10 TO 15 MI APART. THE EAST FORK JOINS THE ANDREAFSKY NEAR ST MARYS, FOUR MILES ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON. THE TWO RIVERS DRAIN A COMBINED AREA OF OVER 2200 SQ MI. THE VALLEY OF THESE RIVERS ARE GENERALLY 1/2 TO 1 MI WIDE. THE AVERAGE GRADIENT OVER THE ENTIRE RIVER LENGTHS IS ALMOST 9 FT PER MI. THE GRADIENT IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AREA IS 8 FT PER MI. CURRENT IS MODERATE THROUGHOUT THE STUDY LENGTHS AVERAGING 4 MI PER HR. THE VALLEY FLOORS ARE COVERED WITH BALSAM POPLAR GROVES, WILLOW THICKETS AND STRINGER OF WHITE SPRUCE BROKEN BY LARGE AREAS OF MOIST TUNDRA. MAJOR TREE STANDS EXTEND UP THE RIVER FOR 3/4 OF THEIR LENGTHS WHILE THE UPPER REACHES ARE COVERED BY ALPINE AND MOIST TUNDRA. THE MOUTHS OF THE RIVERS ARE LESS THAN 20 FT IN ALTITUDE. BOTH RIVERS ARE NON-GLACIAL HAVING VERY CLEAR WATERS. THE WATERSHED IS STABLE AND SEDIMENT LOAD IS MINIMAL. THE BOTTOM IS GENERALLY STONEY TO GRAVELLY IN CHARACTER. IN THE UPPER REACHES, THE RIVERS AVERAGE 10-15 YARDS WIDE WITH DEPTHS OF 1 TO 2 FEET. AT THE LOWER STUDY BOUNDARY, BOTH RIVERS ARE ALMOST 100 YDS WIDE. THE ANDREAFSKY IS OVER 400 YD WIDE AT ITS MOUTH AND DEPTHS OF 10 FT ARE COMMON IN THE LOWER REACHES. MAXIMUM DISCHARGE IS REACHED AFTER BREAKUP IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE. ICE BEGINS FORMING IN LATE OCT AND BY MID WINTER THICKNESSES OF 4 FT OR MORE ARE COMMON. THE LOWER QUARTER OF THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER SHOWS EVIDENCE OF LOCAL WOOD GATHERING AND LOG CUTTING IN SPRUCE STANDS ALONG THE RIVER BANKS. HUNTING AND TRAPPING ARE PRIMARY USES OF THE PROPOSED STUDY AREA PRINCIPALLY IN ASSOCIATION WITH SUBSISTENCE LIFE STYLE OF THE VILLAGE OF ST MARYS. ACCESS IS BY DOGSLED AND SNOWMOBILE. SHALLOW RIFFLES IN THE STUDY AREA PROHIBIT UPSTREAM NAVIGATION BY LARGE COMMERCIAL VESSELS. PRIMARY ACCESS IS BY AIRCRAFT AND SMALL BOAT. THERE ARE VERY FEW GRAVEL BARS WHICH PROVIDE NATURAL LANDINGS STRIPS. IN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER SECTIONS OF THE RIVERS FLOAT PLANES CAN LAND ON THE RIVER IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS. ACCESS UP RIVER FROM THE YUKON RIVER IS POSSIBLE FOR MOTORBOATS FOR ABOUT 35-40 MI WITH NORMAL WATER LEVELS. JET BOATS AND AIR BOATS COULD PROBABLY REACH THE UPPER RIVER AREA. SOILS OF THE AREA ARE EXTREMELY THIN AND ARE GENERALLY FORMED FROM DEEP DEPOSITS OF FINE ALLUVIAL OR EOLIAN SILTS. MAJOR VEGETATION TYPE FOR BOTH RIVERS INCLUDE CLOSED SPRUCE HARDWOOD FOREST AND ALPINE TUNDRA. 2/3 OF THE RIVER SEGMENTS ARE FORESTED.

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- 368 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00005 B 974  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, TRAPPING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST THE LARGER SPRUCE AVERAGE 10-12 INCHES IN DIAMETER APPROXIMATELY THE UPPER 30 MI OF EACH RIVER ARE COVERED BY ALPINE TUNDRA. RIVER FLOW GENERALLY PARALLELS THE STRIKE OF THE BEDDED ROCKS. THE SEDIMENTS ARE MAINLY SILTSTONES AND FINE GRAINED SAND STONES. USE OF THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER FOR SPORT FISHING MAINLY TAKES PLACE NEAR THE VILLAGE OF ST. MARYS. CURRENTS ARE MODERATE. WATERS ARE CLEAR AND FEW OBSTACLES ARE PRESENT IN THESE RIVERS.
- 369 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 03902 00042 918  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620200 W1631500 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY  
 ABST RECORDS GROUP 22 ENTRY 91. ITEM 13 RECORDS OF THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUREAU OF FISHERIES, DIVISIONS OF ALASKA FISHERIES. IN 1918 THE CARLISLE PACKING COMPANY ESTABLISHED A FLOATING CANNERY ON THE ANDREAFSKY RIVER, ABOUT 120 MI FROM THE MOUTH. (P1)
- 370 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREAFSKY RIVER  
 REFN 04200 899  
 STOR 16033 99009 K 100022  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY  
 ABST M D K WEINER RETURNING TO THE "OUTSIDE" AFTER SPENDING NEARLY TWO YEARS IN AND AROUND THE EAGLE CITY AREA, REPORTS HIS OBSERVATIONS MADE WHILE ABOARD THE STEAMER "TACOMA" IN 1899. HE NOTES THAT THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO ALLOWED ITS STEAMERS TO WINTER AT ANDREAFSKY RATHER THAN ST MICHAEL BECAUSE THEY WOULD BE SAFE FROM BREAKUP DESTRUCTION AND NEARLY A MONTH COULD BE GAINED SINCE ST MICHAEL'S HARBOR IS NOT FREE OF ICE PILES UNTIL LONG AFTER THE RIVER IS OPEN TO NAVIGATION. ANDREAFSKY IS OPEN AN AVERAGE YEAR NEAR JUNE 1, THE MOUTH A FEW DAYS LATER, ST MICHAEL'S HARBOR IS SHUT SOMETIMES UNTIL JULY 1. ((P265))
- 371 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER ANDREIEVSKY RIVER  
 REFN 01378 929  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0720W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS ALASKA DIARY OF 1929 TOOK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIP DOWN THE YUKON. HE MADE A SHORT EXCURSION BY BOAT AUG 8 UP THE ANDREIEVSKY RIVER "...TO A SITE ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES UP A CREEK ON THE LEFT BANK." (P246)
- 372 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 03138 958  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 MOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, SPRING  
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF ANDREAFSKY (ON THAT RIVER) COMES FROM A SPRING. FIVE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED.

(P20) DRINKING WATER FOR ST MARY'S MISSION COMES FROM A WELL. THREE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P20)

- 373 WATN ANDREAFSKY RIVER WEST FORK ANDREAFSKI RIVER  
 REFN 03177 956  
 STOR 1603399009510002210  
 HOUT N620147 W1631449 S220N 0760W 05  
 LUPR 31 LOWER YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER LEVELS  
 ABST ABOUT 75 MI. OF THE STREAM WERE SURVEYED FROM AUG. 20-25, 1956. "THE UPPER 65 MILES CONTAINED MANY SPANNING AREAS AND ABOUT 16 MILES CONTAINED GOOD TO EXCELLENT SPANNING GRAVEL. THE REMAINING AREAS CONTAINED BOTTOM MATERIALS WHICH WERE EITHER TOO COARSE OR TOO SANDY FOR SPANNING." (P.25) WATER LEVELS WERE FROM TWO TO FOUR FEET ABOVE NORMAL WHEN THE STREAM WAS SURVEYED. WILLOW, ALDER, COTTONWOOD, VARIOUS GRASSES AND SEDGES WERE NOTED ALONG THE BANKS. BOAT WAS USED IN THE SURVEY BY USFWS OF "FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE LOWER YUKON RIVER." "THE RIVER HAS CHANGED COURSE MANY TIMES IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT PAST AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT BEAVER WERE THE MAIN CAUSE OF SUCH CHANNEL CHANGES." (P.28)
- 374 WATN ANIAK RIVER ANAUK RIVER  
 REFN 00028 91206 R 912  
 STOR 1604054017711003580  
 HOUT N613500 W1593100 S170N 0570W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 4/6/1912 "FIRST GOLD DISCOVERY IN ALASKA WAS MADE 79 YEARS AGO" S LUKEEN DISCOVERED GOLD ON ANAUK RIVER IN 1832 MAKING IT THE FIRST PLACE OF DISCOVERY IN AK.
- 375 WATN ANIAK RIVER ANAUK RIVER, YELLOW RIVER  
 REFN 00110 93523 Q 832935  
 STOR 1604054017711003580  
 HOUT N613448 W1593103 S170N 0570W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, FREIGHT, RIVER  
 ABST KUSKO TIMES SAT MAR 23, 1935 VOL-1, P2, COL 3. GOLD 1ST DISCOVERED IN ALASKA IN 1832, MANY YEARS BEFORE THE KLONDIKE DISCOVERY-REPORTEDLY GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE ANAUK RIVER, WHEN THE TERRITORY WAS A RUSSIAN POSSESSION. THE RIVER, DISCOVERED BY A RUSSIAN TRADER, SIMENSEN LUKEEN IN 1832, WHEN HE BUILT LUKEEN FORT, 25 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ANAUK ON THE KUSKOKWIM. PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY NATIVES IN 1841 IT WAS REBUILT BY KALHAKOFF, A RUSSIAN TRADER, AND CALLED KALHAKOFF REDOUBT. "IN 1832 THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN FUR CO. TRANSPORTED FROM THERE TO LUKEENS FORT BY WAY OF THE NUSHAKAK RIVER, TIKCHI LAKE AND RIVER, DOWN THE ANAUK TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND THEN 25 MI TO THE REDOUBT. IN 1837 THE YEARLY SUPPLIES WERE SENT IN BY WAY OF THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM, AND THE OLD WAY WAS ABANDONED AS A SUMMER ROUTE AND USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SENDING OUT MAIL IN THE WINTER BY MEANS OF DOG TEAMS." IT WAS THE ONLY WINTER ROUTE EVER USED BY THE RUSSIANS. GOLD WAS APPARENTLY DISCOVERED ON ONE OF THESE TRIPS (1832) AND TODAY (1911) IT IS KNOWN AS THE YELLOW RIVER BY THE RUSSIANS. NOT KNOWN IF ANY MINING WAS ATTEMPTED. XEROX COPY OF ARTICLE ATTACHED-STORY REPORTED ON THE ALASKA WEEKLY, STATED KUSKO TIMES. ACCORDING TO ORTH, THE EXACT LOCATION OF YELLOW RIVER HAS NEVER BEEN DETERMINED, ALTHO IT WAS THE SITE OF A STAMPEDE 1900-01, AND COMES INTO THE CENTRAL REGION OF THE KUSKOKWIM, AND IS 25 MI ON THE RIVER FROM KOLHAKOF. AFTER A CLOSE EXAMINATION OF MODERN USGS MAPS, THIS WATER BODY IS MOST LIKELY THE ANIAK RIVER. THE OLD COMMUNITY CALLED KOLHAKOF (REDOUBT) WAS SITED APPROXIMATELY 25 MI UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ANIAK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.
- 376 WATN ANIAK RIVER ANIAK RIVER  
 REFN 00110 93719 Q 937  
 STOR 1604054017711003580  
 HOUT N613448 W1593103 S170N 0570W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

101

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" MARCH 19,1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 7. INFORMATION APPEARS IN ARTICLE TITLED "TOWN OF ANIAK IS GARDEN SPOT OF KUSKOKWIM". PAGE 1 COLUMN 3. TOWN OF ANIAK LOCATED ON KUSKOKWIM AT MOUTH OF ANIAK RIVER TOM L JOHNSON HAS A STORE AND ROADHOUSE THERE. "THE ANIAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE, WITH SMALL BOATS, FOR 60 MILES BACK TO A COUNTRY RICH IN MINING AND FURS."

377 WATN ANIAK RIVER ANIAK RIVER

REFN 00591 941945

STOR 1604054017711003580

MOU N613448 W1593103 S170N 0570W 12

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,MAP,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAKE,ROUTE

ABST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTIES DID GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND MAPPING, IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION. THE ANIAK RIVER WHICH DRAINS MUCH OF THE WEST SLOPE OF THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS, FLOWS N AND ENTERS THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER NEAR THE WESTERN END OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER GORGE. (P9) THE ANIAK RIVER LOWLANDS EXTEND NORTHWARD FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE MOUTH OF ATSAKSOVLUK CREEK. MUCH OF THE BOTTOM LAND IS WET AND SWAMPY AND NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES DOT THE AREA FOR A DISTANCE OF 15 MILES OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. "THE ANIAK RIVER FLOWS IN SEVERAL SHIFTING CHANNELS THAT CROSS BACK AND FORTH AS A BRAIDED PATTERN. IT IS NOT AS FAVORABLE FOR NAVIGATION WITH SMALL BOATS AS ARE MOST OF THE OTHER LARGE STREAMS OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION." (P11) THE LARGEST COMMUNITY OF THE REGION IS ANIAK, WHICH IS THE SITE OF AN AIRFIELD OPERATED BY THE U S CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION. ABOUT 40 TO 50 NATIVES AND 30 TO 40 WHITE PEOPLE LIVE HERE. (P11) GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE SEEN IN THE BENCHES AND TERRACES ALONG THE ANIAK RIVER VALLEY. (P58) A WINTER TRACTOR TRAIL HAS BEEN CLEARED FROM THE ANIAK RIVER TO THE CINNABAR CREEK AREA (QUICKSILVER CLAIMS) BY WAY OF WEST FORK OF TIMBER CREEK. (P113) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES USED POLING BOATS, CANOE, AND FOOT AS MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION, HOWEVER THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS WATER BODY IS NOT SPECIFIED. A MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

378 WATN ANIAK RIVER ANIAK RIVER

REFN 01445 906954

STOR 1604054017711003580

MOU N613448 W1593103 S170N 0570W 12

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,BREAKUP,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,ROUTE

ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT THE ANIAK STORE WAS LOCATED WHERE THE ANIAK RIVER JOINS THE KUSKOKWIM, ON A HIGH BANK, OUT OF ORDINARY SPRING BREAKUP FLOOD DANGER. THERE IS TIMBER AND THE STORE SUPPLIES GOLD MINES AT THE HEADS OF 3 RIVERS: ANIAK, SALMON AND HOLITNA. IN 1954, IT WAS THE LARGEST COMMUNITY IN THE VICINITY OF THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AND AS A RESULT WAS A FUR-TRADING CENTER. (PP174-175) DUE TO A GOLD STAMPEDE TO YELLOW RIVER, ANIAK WAS FOUNDED IN 1906. NORTHERN COMMERCIAL BOUGHT THE STORE IN 1930 FROM TOM JOHNSON. IN 1948, THE COMPANY FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH WAYNE HOUSE: NC SUPPLIED THE MERCHANDISE AND HOUSE PROVIDED THE BUILDING. (P175) AN AIRPORT AT ANIAK SERVICES THE MINES IN WINTER AND SUMMER. (P175)

379 WATN ANIAK RIVER ANIARAK RIVER

REFN 00854 904905

STOR 1604054017711003580

MOU N613448 W1593103 S170N 0570W 12

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE

ABST DECEMBER 22, 1904, A HERD OF REINDEER WAS TAKEN TO THE ANIARAK RIVER AND WAS REPORTED TO BE DOING WELL, ACCORDING TO A D STECKER'S "ANNUAL REPORT OF REINDEER, MORAVIAN MISSION", APRIL 27, 1905. (P68)

380 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

102

REFN 00017 976  
 STOR 1606402  
 HOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, TRAPPING  
 ABST MERRY TUTEN'S PRELIMINARY STUDY OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE PROPOSED ANIAKCHAK CALDERA NATIONAL MONUMENT WAS DONE FOR THE COOPERATIVE PARK STUDIES UNIT. HUNTERS USUALLY KILL MOOSE FROM THEIR SKIFFS WHILE TRAVELLING UP THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER WITHIN 2 TO 3 MI OF THE OCEAN (P54) ADOLPH VON HEMMEL LIVED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND TRAPPED THE INTERIOR LOWLANDS. (P32) "THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER, ALTHOUGH SHALLOW, CAN BE FLOATED BY RAFT. BOATS CAN BE USED ON THE LOWER RIVER AND A FEW AIR BOATS EXIST THAT CAN TRAVEL THE RIVER AND MANY OF ITS LARGER TRIBUTARIES (P76) SEVERAL GUIDES HAVE CAMPS IN THIS AREA: JOHN PANGBORN ANIAKCHAK LOCATED IN N-SIDE OF VALLEY AT LAT 56 40 LONGITUDE 157 40 AND ANOTHER CAMP AT ANIAKCHAK RIVER MOUTH 56 45 LATITUDE, 157 40 LONGITUDE; AND STEPHEN BLACK'S CAMP IN THE ANIAKCHAK DRAINAGE-56 45 LATITUDE AND 157 58 LONGITUDE (P74) AUTHOR'S FILLED WORK WAS DONE IN 1976.

381 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 REFN 00268 930  
 STOR 1606402  
 HOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE, RIVER, CANNERY, MISC TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE  
 ABST IN A 16-FOOT BOAT WITH AN OUTBOARD MOTOR, THE PARTY LEFT CHIGNIK IN EARLY SUMMER 1930 INTENDING TO GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE UP THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND THEN TO PACK IN. (P322) A PHOTO ON (P320) SHOWS CHIGNIK CANNERIES ON A SPLIT WITH AT LEAST TWO DOCKS AND SOME BARGES ANCHORED IN THE WATER OFFSHORE. SINCE IT MENTIONS THAT THE CANNERIES ARE AT THE RIVERS' MOUTH, THESE DOCKS AND BARGES COULD ALSO BE AT THE RIVERS' MOUTH. THE LOWER STRETCHES OF THE RIVER WERE CHOKED WITH VOLCANIC ASH; IT CURVES IN WIDE MEANDERS, AND OXBOW LAKES, SWARPS, AND CUT-OFFS ARE ABUNDANT. BLUFFS OF UP TO 100 FT HIGH CAN SEPARATE A MILE OF RIVER MEANDER BY ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS. TWO DAYS BROUGHT THE PARTY TO THE JUNCTION OF ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND ALBERT JOHNSON CREEK, HALFWAY TO THE CRATER, WHENCE THE TREK BEGAN ON FOOT. (P322) A PHOTO ON (P327) SHOWS A PERSON IN A SMALL BOAT NAVIGATING THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND CITES THE DIFFICULTY DUE TO MEANDERS. SAID TO BE THE LARGEST RIVER FLOWING TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN FROM THE ALASKA PENINSULA, THE ANIAKCHAK BEGINS IN THE CRATER AND RUSHES IN A TURENT THROUGH A CLEFT IN THE RIH. A PHOTO ON (P333) SHOWS THE APPROXIMATE WIDTH OF THE RIVER AND THE RIVER BANKS. UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR TRIP, THE GROUP RETURNED TO THE JUNCTION OF THE 2 RIVERS WHERE THEY HAD CACHED THE BOAT, AND WITH THE AID OF THE CURRENT, MOTORED DOWNRIVER TO ANIAKCHAK BAY IN A DAY. (P342)

382 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 REFN 00706 932  
 STOR 1606402  
 HOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST IN ROBERT DOUGLAS' "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAINS" PUBLISHED 1932, HE, FATHER HUBBARD AND THEIR PARTY HIKE FROM KIVUKIK BAY TO THE VALLEY OF THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER. "THE VALLEY BECAME FLAT AND MOSS GAVE WAY TO ASH COVERED SAND." (P49) "FROM IT (SURPRISE LAKE IN VOLCANO ANIAKCHAK) THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER ROARED OUT THROUGH THE GREAT QUAKE RIFT IN THE WALL WHICH SARGENT HAD NAMED THE GATES." (P55) THEY MADE A HEADQUARTERS CAMP IN THE VALLEY CLOSE TO PINNACLE MOUNTAIN. (P52) LATER, THE PARTY HIKE OVER A RIDGE AND UP THE RIVER TO THE GATES. THERE WERE RAPIDS AT THE RIFT IN THE CRATER WALL. (P108) THEY CAMPED CLOSE TO THE RIFT FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

383 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 REFN 01109 933  
 STOR 1606402  
 HOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35



## GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE

ABST THE ANIAKCHAK IS THE LARGEST RIVER ON THE PENINSULA. THE RIVER'S DRAINAGE AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 168 SQ MI. THE RIVER CAN BE DIVIDED INTO 3 PARTS, CALDERA, CANYON, AND VALLEY. AN EXPLANATION AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH IS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT. (P26) THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER IS ALMOST 100 FT AND ITS DEPTH RANGES FROM 4 TO 6 FT. ANIAKCHAK RIVER FLOWS EAST FROM SURPRISE LAKE AND PASSES BENEATH THE 2000 FT HIGH WALLS OF "THE GATES" AS IT EXITS FROM THE CALDERA. "THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER IS PASSABLE FOR FOOT TRAVEL AND PROVIDES THE PRIMARY ENTRANCE AND EXIT TO THE CRATER FLOOR FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN." (P29) THE RIVER PASSES THROUGH A NARROW VALLEY OF ROUNDED HILLS. IT IS IN THIS SECTION THAT THE RIVER DROPS AT A RATE OF ABOUT 100 FT PER MILE FROM AN ELEVATION OF 1055 FT AT SURPRISE LAKE TO 175 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THERE ARE NO MAJOR FALLS BUT THERE ARE NUMEROUS RAPIDS. "SEVERAL IMPRESSIVE WATERFALLS ON THE LEFT BANK ANNOUNCE THE PRESENCE OF TRIBUTARY STREAMS." HIDDEN CREEK ENTERS FROM THE RIGHT AND FLOWS UNDER ASH AND CINDER FOR MUCH OF ITS LENGTH. THE LOWER 17 MILES OF ANIAKCHAK FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY UP TO 3 MI WIDE. THE CURRENT IS SHIFT BUT THERE ARE NO RAPIDS. THE AVERAGE GRADIENT IS ALMOST 9 FT PER MILE. THE RIVER IS 150-200 FT WIDE AND IS SLIGHTLY MEANDERED. (P30-31) A LONG BARRIERS BAR SEPARATES MOST OF THE TIDAL PORTION OF THE RIVER FROM ANIAKCHAK BAY." (P31) HIGHEST FLOWS COINCIDE WITH SNOW MELT UNTIL EARLY JULY WHEN VOLUME DECREASES. STREAM VELOCITY IS SHIFT, ESTIMATED TO BE UP TO 10 MPH IN THE CANYON SECTION WHERE GRADIENTS ARE GREATEST. "EARLY REPORTS NOTE THAT THE RIVER IS TOO SHIFT TO WADE AND THAT ROCKS ARE CONSTANTLY BEING MOVED ALONG THE STREAMBED." (P31) ALTHOUGH NO DETERMINATION HAS BEEN MADE ON THE "NAVIGABILITY" OF THIS RIVER, UNDER THE PRELIMINARY CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE "IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE ENTIRE ANIAKCHAK RIVER MIGHT BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE." (P34) A QUOTATION TAKEN FROM U S G S PROFESSIONAL PAPER NO 132 WRITTEN BY WALTER R SMITH, 1923-24 NOTES THAT ANIAKCHAK RIVER WAS "NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOAT TO THE MEANDERS BELOW MYSTERY CREEK." (P34) ACCESS TO THE RIVER BY BOAT IS DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE DISTANCE FROM EXISTING HARBORS AND THE EXPOSED NATURE OF ANIAKCHAK BAY BUT IS POSSIBLE. ACCESS TO ANIAKCHAK RIVER IS ALSO POSSIBLE BY AIR. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FLOATPLANES MAY BE LANDED AT THE RIVERS' MOUTH WITH NO DIFFICULTY. (P34)

388 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 04077 00006 973  
STOR 1606402  
MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51  
KEYW PHYSICAL  
ABST ANIAKCHAK RIVER IS 27 MILES LONG (P26) AND 150-200 FEET WIDE. (P30)

389 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 04077 00052 973  
STOR 1606402  
MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
KEYW PHYSICAL  
ABST THE FIRST 15 MILES OF THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER, ACCORDING TO DAVID DAPKUS OF THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, DROPS AT 100 FEET PER MILE. (P2)

390 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 04077 00052 973  
STOR 1606402  
MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST THIS DOCUMENT GIVES A JULY 1973, FLOAT TRIP DESCRIPTION OF THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER. THE FIELD NOTES DATE JULY 11-16 WERE WRITTEN BY THE TEAM LEADER DAVID DAPKUS, OF THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. THE SEVEN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FLOAT TRIP WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, AND THE ALASKA DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. THE GROUP FLOATED THE RIVER VIA 2-MAN RUBBER RAFTS. THE JULY 16 ENTRY READS "WE MADE 5 MILES THE FIRST DAY, 5 MILES THE SECOND DAY, 8



MILES THE THIRD DAY AND THE REMAINING DISTANCE THE FOURTH DAY, JULY 16." (P1) ABOUT A 400 YARD PORTAGE NEAR THE END OF THE MILE LONG "GATES" WAS MENTIONED ALSO, THE RAFTS WERE LINED AT AN AREA IN THE RIVER AT THE TWO "PILLARS" OF 25 FT. HIGH ROCKS, ABOUT TEN MILES DOWNSTREAM. THE RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING "RUNABLE BY RAFT ONLY." THE LOWER 17 MILES OF IT ARE SLOW AS IT MEANDERS THROUGH FLAT LAND. (P2) THE FLOAT TRIP AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RAFTERS WERE TO BE USED AS AN EVALUATION AS TO WHETHER THE RIVER SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED AS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

- 391 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 04654 931  
STOR 1606402  
HQUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
KEYN NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY  
ABST THIS EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE ANIAKCHAK VOLCANO FOUND THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND ITS VALLEY VERY DIFFICULT TO TRAVEL (ON FOOT). "THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER, IN A SERIES OF WHITE RAPIDS, TUMBLED OUT OF THE CRATER. ITS WATERS WERE HEAVY WITH SUSPENDED ASH, AND THE CANYON WALL THAT ROSE A THOUSAND FEET ABOVE..." (PP.64,69) PERIOD WAS 1931 (EST.) IN AN ACCOUNT BY THE "GLACIER PRIEST."
- 392 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 04656 A 973  
STOR 1606402  
HQUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51  
KEYN DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MAP, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT  
ABST THE RIVER HEADS IN ANIAKCHAK CRATER AT SURPRISE LAKE AND TERMINATES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AT ANIAKCHAK BAY. THIS IS A LENGTH OF 25 MI, IN WHICH THE RIVER DROPS 1,055 FT TO SEA LEVEL. THE RIVER FLOWS BETWEEN OUTCROPS OF THE JURASSIC NAKNEK FORMATION AND THE JURASSIC/CRETACEOUS STANIUKOVICH FORMATION AT "THE GATES" WHERE THE RIVER BREACHES THE CRATER. FOR ABOUT 6 MI THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH PROTRUDING HILLS OF JURASSIC NAKNEK AND JURASSIC/CRETACEOUS STANIUKOVICH ROCKS ON EITHER SIDE. NEXT THE RIVER WINDS THROUGH A 1/2 TO 3 MI WIDE VALLEY FLOOR TO THE MOUTH. THE JURASSIC NAKNEK IS FINE GRAINED ARKOSIC SANDSTONES AND DARK-GRAY SILTSTONES. THE JURASSIC/CRETACEOUS STANIUKOVICH FORMATION IS FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONES AND ARKOSES. A SECTION AT AMBER BAY, NE OF RIVER MOUTH HAS AN EXPOSED THICKNESS OF 500 PLUS OR MINUS FEET, BUT AT LEAST 1500 FT IS PRESENT A FEW MILES E OF ANOER BAY. (P3-4) THERE ARE NO KNOWN MINERAL DEPOSITS ALONG THE RIVER DRAINAGE. (P6) A FIELD INSPECTION WAS DONE FROM JULY 11-18, 1973. EQUIPMENT USED WAS 4-12 FT RUBBER RAFTS. IT WAS THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THE TEAM OF 8 MEN THAT THE RIVER IS DEFINITELY "WILD". THE TEAM ENTERED THE CALDERA JULY 11 BY AMPHIBIOUS LANDING ON SURPRISE LAKE. 2 DAYS WERE SPENT IN THE CALDERA MAKING A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE. THE RUNNING OF THE RIVER BY RAFT BEGAN ON JULY 13. IN THE PROCESS OF GETTING THROUGH "THE GATES" 2 PADDLES WERE BROKEN, RAFT HOLED, ONE RAFT FLOODED AND ESCAPED, BUT WAS CAUGHT DOWNSTREAM. THE FIRST DAY THEY MADE ONLY 5 MI AND CAMPED JUST SHORT OF A ROUGH STRETCH CALLED "THE CHUTE". IT TOOK 3 MORE DAYS TO REACH THE MOUTH, WITH AN AVERAGE OF 5 MI PER DAY. (P2A) ALL STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS ADJACENT TO THE RIVER WERE SAMPLED AND EXAMINED IN THE FIELD. GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT STREAM MOUTHS OR ONE-MILE INTERVALS. (P3A) THE PETROLEUM POTENTIAL IN VERY LOW. 41 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN. THE RESULTS INDICATE LOW MINERAL POTENTIAL. (P5A) THERE IS EXCITEMENT AND DANGER IN TRAVELLING THE RIVER BY RAFT. APPENDIX II INCLUDES A CHART OF ANALYSES OF STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES FOR COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC. STATION 118 WAS A SMALL STREAM JUST PAST THE GATE WHICH WAS SAMPLED JULY 13, 1973, AND REACHED BY RAFT. AFTER THE FIRST 50 YDS, THE TEAM RAN INTO A ROUGH PLACE ON THE RIVER.
- 393 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 04656 A 973  
STOR 1606402  
HQUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51

KEYM DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MAP, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST THE RIVER HEADS IN ANIAKCHAK CRATER AT SURPRISE LAKE AND TERMINATES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AT ANIAKCHAK BAY. THIS IS A LENGTH OF 25 MI, IN WHICH THE RIVER DROPS 1,055 FT TO SEA LEVEL. THE RIVER FLOWS BETWEEN OUTCROPS OF THE JURASSIC NAKNEK FORMATION AND THE JURASSIC/CRETACEOUS STANIUKOVICH FORMATION AT "THE GATES" WHERE THE RIVER BREACHES THE CRATER. FOR ABOUT 6 MI THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH PROTRUDING HILLS OF JURASSIC NAKNEK AND JURASSIC/CRETACEOUS STANIUKOVICH ROCKS ON EITHER SIDE. NEXT THE RIVER WINDS THROUGH A 1/2 TO 3 MI WIDE VALLEY FLOOR TO THE MOUTH. THE JURASSIC NAKNEK IS FINE GRAINED ARKOSIC SANDSTONES AND DARK-GRAY SILTSTONES. THE JURASSIC/CRETACEOUS STANIUKOVICH FORMATION IS FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONES AND ARKOSES. A SECTION AT AMBER BAY, NE OF RIVER MOUTH HAS AN EXPOSED THICKNESS OF 500 PLUS OR MINUS FEET, BUT AT LEAST 1500 FT IS PRESENT A FEW MILES E OF AMBER BAY. (P3-4) THERE ARE NO KNOWN MINERAL DEPOSITS ALONG THE RIVER DRAINAGE. (P6) A FIELD INSPECTION WAS DONE FROM JULY 11-18, 1973. EQUIPMENT USED WAS 4-12 FT RUBBER RAFTS. IT WAS THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THE TEAM OF 8 MEN THAT THE RIVER IS DEFINITELY "WILD". THE TEAM ENTERED THE CALDERA JULY 11 BY AMPHIBIOUS LANDING ON SURPRISE LAKE. 2 DAYS WERE SPENT IN THE CALDERA MAKING A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE. THE RUNNING OF THE RIVER BY RAFT BEGAN ON JULY 13. IN THE PROCESS OF GETTING THROUGH "THE GATES" 2 PADDLES WERE BROKEN, RAFT HOLED, ONE RAFT FLOODED AND ESCAPED, BUT WAS CAUGHT DOWNSTREAM. THE FIRST DAY THEY MADE ONLY 5 MI AND CAMPED JUST SHORT OF A ROUGH STRETCH CALLED "THE CHUTE". IT TOOK 3 MORE DAYS TO REACH THE MOUTH, WITH AN AVERAGE OF 5 MI PER DAY. (P2A) ALL STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS ADJACENT TO THE RIVER WERE SAMPLED AND EXAMINED IN THE FIELD. GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT STREAM MOUTHS OR ONE-MILE INTERVALS. (P3A) THE PETROLEUM POTENTIAL IS VERY LOW. 41 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN. THE RESULTS INDICATE LOW MINERAL POTENTIAL. (P5A) THERE IS EXCITEMENT AND DANGER IN TRAVELLING THE RIVER BY RAFT. APPENDIX II INCLUDES A CHART OF ANALYSES OF STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES FOR COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC. STATION 118 WAS A SMALL STREAM JUST PAST THE GATE WHICH WAS SAMPLED JULY 13, 1973, AND REACHED BY RAFT. AFTER THE FIRST 50 YDS, THE TEAM RAN INTO A ROUGH PLACE ON THE RIVER.

394 HAIN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER

REFN 04656 B 973

STOR 160402

MOUT N564553 W1573055 S3905 0520W 35

LUPR 51

KEYM DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MAP, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST ONE MAN WAS SWEEP OVER AND PICKED UP 100 YDS DOWNSTREAM. ALL TEAM MEMBERS WET. HAD TO STOP AT LEAST EVERY 1/2 MI TO BAIL AND REPAIR HOLES. ALL SAMPLES TAKEN ON F-13-73 WERE ON SMALL BARS AT THE CENTER OF THE RIVER OR BARS ALONG THE SIDE OF THE BANK. RIVER IS 80 FT WIDE AND VERY FAST. NEAR MILE 7, A SMALL 4 FT WIDE STREAM WAS NOTED ON 7-14-73. APPROXIMATELY AT MILE 8, AFTER RAPIDS WAS A 1 FT WIDE STREAM FLOWING ON BEDROCK. APPROXIMATELY 1 1/2 MI FARTHER WAS A CANYON 5-30 FT HIGH AND 1/2 MI LONG. ALTHOUGH THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES A MAP WITH SAMPLING STATIONS NOTED, THE FIELD NOTES ARE NOT IN ACCORD. THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME CONFUSION IN DECIDING HOW MANY MILES DOWN THE RIVER EACH SITE IS. STATIONS 126 AND 128 ARE BOTH LISTED AT MILE 8 IN THE FIELD NOTES WHILE THE MAP SHOWS THEM TO BE ALMOST 2 MI APART. STATION 128 (AT "MILE 8") WAS AT A 4 FT WIDE STREAM WHICH WAS FAST AND ON THE SOUTH BANK. STATION 129 WAS AT A 20 FT HIGH BY 100 FT LONG CLIFF ON THE NORTH SIDE. AT STATION 127 (MILE 8 3/4) A 4 FT WIDE STREAM WAS LEADING INTO THE RIVER. STATION 132 WAS AT THE BASE OF A WATERFALL WHERE A 10 FT WIDE STREAM ON BEDROCK ENTERED THE RIVER (FIELD NOTES, 7-14-73) STATION 136 WAS AT AN AREA ON THE RIVER WHERE IT IS 40 FT WIDE, STEEP AND AT THE BASE OF VERY FAST RAPIDS. STATION 137 WAS AT A SMALL SLOW STREAM 2-6 FT WIDE. STATION 138 WAS AT A FAST SMALL STREAM 4 FT WIDE. STATION 142 WAS AT A SMALL 5 FT WIDE STREAM. STATION 143 WAS AT A SMALL 15 FT WIDE STREAM WHICH DRAINED FROM THE N AND MEANDERED. THIS SAMPLE LOST WHEN RAFT OVERTURNED. ONE RAFT COLLIDED WITH VERTICAL ROCK FACE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT GOT WET. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT WAS VERY ILL. ONE MAN IS TO GO AHEAD WITH SICK MAN AND REACH THE MOUTH FOR HELP. (FIELD NOTES, 7-15-63) ON JULY 16, 1963, A SHELL OIL HELICOPTER WAS SIGNALLED TO AID THE SICK MAN WHO WAS AHEAD OF THE CAMP ON THE RIVER. STATION 145 WAS AT A SMALL 30 FT WIDE CREEK WHICH WAS SLOW AND CLEAR. STATION 149 WAS AT A CREEK ON THE NORTH SIDE WHICH WAS 30-40 FT WIDE AND FAST FLOWING. STATION 150 IS A 15 FT WIDE CREEK WHICH IS NOT ON THE MAP. APPARENTLY, IT BROKE THROUGH A NEW CHANNEL AND IS NOW FEEDING INTO THE RIVER NW OF PREVIOUS MOUTH.

395 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 REFN 04656 B 973  
 STOR 160402  
 MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND  
 TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MAP, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST ONE MAN WAS SWEPT OVER AND PICKED UP 100 YDS DOWNSTREAM. ALL TEAM MEMBERS MET. HAD TO STOP AT LEAST EVERY 1/2  
 MI TO BAIL AND REPAIR HOLES. ALL SAMPLES TAKEN ON F-13-73 WERE ON SMALL BARS AT THE CENTER OF THE RIVER OR  
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 APPROXIMATELY 1 1/2 MI FARTHER WAS A CANYON 5-30 FT HIGH AND 1/2 MI LONG. ALTHOUGH THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES A  
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 A SMALL 5 FT WIDE STREAM. STATION 143 WAS AT A SMALL 15 FT WIDE STREAM WHICH DRAINED FROM THE N AND  
 MEANDERED. THIS SAMPLE LOST WHEN RAFT OVERTURNED. ONE RAFT COLLIDED WITH VERTICAL ROCK FACE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC  
 EQUIPMENT GOT MET. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT WAS VERY ILL. ONE MAN IS TO GO AHEAD WITH SICK MAN AND REACH  
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 AND CLEAR. STATION 149 WAS AT A CREEK ON THE NORTH SIDE WHICH WAS 30-40 FT WIDE AND FAST FLOWING. STATION 150  
 IS A 15 FT WIDE CREEK WHICH IS NOT ON THE MAP. APPARENTLY, IT BROKE THROUGH A NEW CHANNEL AND IS NOW FEEDING  
 INTO THE RIVER NW OF PREVIOUS MOUTH.

396 WATN ANIANCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 REFN 04656 C 973  
 STOR 1606402  
 MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND  
 TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MAP, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST EVERYTHING IS MUD. STATION 151 WAS AT A 6 FT WIDE CREEK WHICH WAS VERY SLOW, AND ALL SAND AND MUD. CAMP WAS  
 MADE 5 MI FROM THE MOUTH, PULLING THE RAFTS. HERE THEY AWAITED THE HELICOPTER TO RETURN FOR THE SHELL  
 GEOLOGISTS WHO HAD GOTTEN OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE SICK MAN. A SKIFF FROM THE MOTOR VESSEL, "IVANOF" CAME  
 UP RIVER AND TOWED 2 RAFTS TO FISHING BOATS AT THE MOUTH. (FIELD NOTES, 7-16-73) STATION 153 WAS ON THE NORTH  
 BANK AT THE MOUTH. THE PARTY HAD SPENT THE NIGHT ON THE "JOHNNY B" WHILE WAITING FOR AIRCRAFT PICKUP.  
 (7-17-73, FIELD NOTES). AIRCRAFT WAS UNABLE TO LAND BECAUSE OF HIGH WINDS. FINAL PICK-UP MADE BY SMALL PLANE  
 ON BEACH AT 21:30 P N (FIELD NOTES, 7-18-73) THE SICK MAN WAS FLOWN TO NAKNEK BY HELICOPTER ON 7-16-73. (P2A)  
 THIS WHOLE OPERATION WAS AMAZINGLY PRECARIOUS AND UNORGANIZED. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS IS THE FACT THAT  
 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN WHITE PLASTIC BAGS, PEACH BAGS, MOUNTAIN HOUSE FOOD BAGS AND EVEN WHITE  
 WOOL SOCKS. HOWEVER, THE FIRSTHAND AND RELATIVELY RECENT EXPERIENCE OF THE RIVER MADE IT A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

397 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
 REFN 04656 C 973  
 STOR 1606402  
 MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND

- TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MAP, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT
- ABST EVERYTHING IS MUD. STATION 151 WAS AT A 6 FT WIDE CREEK WHICH WAS VERY SLOW, AND ALL SAND AND MUD. CAMP WAS MADE 5 MI FROM THE MOUTH, PULLING THE RAFTS. HERE THEY AWAITED THE HELICOPTER TO RETURN FOR THE SHELL GEOLOGISTS WHO HAD GOTTEN OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE SICK MAN. A SKIFF FROM THE MOTOR VESSEL, "IVANOF" CAME UPRIVER AND TOWED 2 RAFTS TO FISHING BOATS AT THE MOUTH. (FIELD NOTES, 7-16-73) STATION 153 WAS ON THE NORTH BANK AT THE MOUTH. THE PARTY HAD SPENT THE NIGHT ON THE "JOHNNY B" WHILE WAITING FOR AIRCRAFT PICKUP. (7-17-73, FIELD NOTES). AIRCRAFT WAS UNABLE TO LAND BECAUSE OF HIGH WINDS. FINAL PICK-UP MADE BY SMALL PLANE ON BEACH AT 21:30 P M (FIELD NOTES, 7-18-73) THE SICK MAN WAS FLOWN TO NAKNEK BY HELICOPTER ON 7-16-73. (P2A) THIS WHOLE OPERATION WAS AMAZINGLY PRECARIOUS AND UNORGANIZED. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS IS THE FACT THAT GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN WHITE PLASTIC BAGS, PEACH BAGS, MOUNTAIN HOUSE FOOD BAGS AND EVEN WHITE WOOL SOCKS. HOWEVER, THE FIRSTHAND AND RELATIVELY RECENT EXPERIENCE OF THE RIVER MADE IT A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.
- 398 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 04812 930  
STOR 1606402  
MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51  
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION  
ABST BLUNT FLEW UP THE RIVER CANYON ON THE 1931 EXPEDITION TO ANIAKCHAK CRATER. (P118)
- 399 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER ANIAKCHAK RIVER  
REFN 05189 974  
STOR 1606402  
MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51  
KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING  
ABST "BOTH SPORT AND SUBSISTENCE HUNTING ARE PRESENTLY IMPORTANT USES OF THE PROPOSED (ANIAKCHAK NATIONAL MONUMENT) MONUMENT AREA. SOME OF THE CHIGNIK SALMON FISHERMEN OBTAIN MUCH OF THEIR WINTER MEAT SUPPLY FROM MOOSE AND CARIBOU IN KUJULIK, ANIAKCHAK AND ANBLER BAYS. GUIDED HUNTS FOR BROWN BEAR, MOOSE AND CARIBOU ARE CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT MOST OF THIS MONUMENT." (P44)
- 400 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER UNNAMED  
REFN 04390 903  
STOR 1606402  
MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
LUPR 51  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, GENERAL, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY  
ABST IN 1903, C R E RADCLYFFE, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN, AND OUTDOOR WRITER LED A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO ALASKA IN SEARCH OF "BIG GAME." THE PURPOSE WAS TO OBTAIN MUSEUM SPECIMENS AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AS WELL AS RECREATION. FOLLOWING AN EXTENDED GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO HUNTING AREAS OF ALASKA, DATA ON THE LARGER GAME ANIMALS AND ADVICE TO OTHER HUNTERS, THE ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL TRAVEL BEGINS WITH A TRIP FROM KODIAK TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA FOR BEAR. INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE IS INFORMATION ON THE PAY OF HEAD GUIDES AT \$5-10 PER DAY, NATIVE HELPERS AT \$1.25 TO \$1.50 PER DAY, EXCEPT AT UNGA WHERE IT AS MUCH AS \$2.50 PER DAY "AS THEY CAN EARN THIS BY WORKING IN THE MINES." (P19) AND (P1-88) THEIR FIRST BASE HUNTING CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER, AND A FLAT-BOTTOMED DORY AND KAYAK WERE USED TO TOW SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT UPSTREAM. THE RIVER TEEMED WITH SANDBARS AND SHALLOWS" AND THERE WAS A "LACK OF TIMBER" ALONG THE BANKS. AFTER 4-5 DAYS OF TOWING THEY PITCHED CAMP BY "THE LAKE." THERE WAS NO STREAM CONNECTING LAKE AND RIVER. (P89-93) (FROM THIS DESCRIPTION, AND WHAT IS DESCRIBED ABOUT MESHIK LAKE AND MESHIK RIVER IN THIS ACCOUNT, THE PARTY HAD LEFT THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND MOVED UP ALBERT JOHNSON CREEK TO CAMP AT MESHIK LAKE.) AFTER HUNTING THE AREA FOR BEAR, THE RETURN TRIP DOWNRIVER TO THE BASE CAMP WAS MADE IN ONE DAY, ENCOUNTERING NATIVE HUNTERS ENROUTE. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE PARTY HUNTED AROUND ANIAKCHAK BAY BUT NONE OF THE STREAMS CROSSED WERE IDENTIFIED. ALEUTS FROM A "NEIGHBORING SETTLEMENT" ARE MENTIONED. (P94-117) PHOTO OF MEN, KAYAK, AND DORY "STARTING TO TOW UP THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER." (P97); PHOTO OF MEN AND BOATS "MOVING CAMP ON THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER" (P119)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

109

- 401 WATN ANIAKCHAK RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 04390 903  
 STOR 1606402  
 MOUT N564553 W1573055 S390S 0520W 35  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,RECREATION,COMMUNITY,GENERAL,ECONOMY,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN 1903, C. R. E. RADCLIFFE, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN, AND OUTDOOR WRITER LED A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO ALASKA IN SEARCH OF "BIG GAME." THE PURPOSE WAS TO OBTAIN MUSEUM SPECIMENS AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AS WELL AS RECREATION. FOLLOWING AN EXTENDED GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO HUNTING AREAS OF ALASKA, DATA ON THE LARGER GAME ANIMALS AND ADVICE TO OTHER HUNTERS, THE ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL TRAVEL BEGINS WITH A TRIP FROM KODIAK TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA FOR BEAR. INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE IS INFORMATION ON THE PAY OF HEAD GUIDES AT \$5-10 PER DAY, NATIVE HELPERS AT \$1.25 TO \$1.50 PER DAY, EXCEPT AT UNGA WHERE IT AS MUCH AS \$2.50 PER DAY "AS THEY CAN EARN THIS BY WORKING IN THE MINES." (P19) AND (P1-88) THEIR FIRST BASE HUNTING CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER, AND A FLAT-BOTTOMED DORY AND KAYAK WERE USED TO TOW SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT UPSTREAM. THE RIVER TEEMED WITH SANDBARS AND SHALLOWS" AND THERE WAS A "LACK OF TIMBER" ALONG THE BANKS. AFTER 4-5 DAYS OF TOWING THEY PITCHED CAMP BY "THE LAKE." THERE WAS NO STREAM CONNECTING LAKE AND RIVER. (P89-93) (FROM THIS DESCRIPTION, AND WHAT IS DESCRIBED ABOUT MESHIK LAKE AND MESHIK RIVER IN THIS ACCOUNT, THE PARTY HAD LEFT THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND MOVED UP ALBERT JOHNSON CREEK TO CAMP AT MESHIK LAKE.) AFTER HUNTING THE AREA FOR BEAR, THE RETURN TRIP DOWNRIVER TO THE BASE CAMP WAS MADE IN ONE DAY, ENCOUNTERING NATIVE HUNTERS ENROUTE. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE PARTY HUNTED AROUND ANIAKCHAK BAY BUT NONE OF THE STREAMS CROSSED WERE IDENTIFIED. ALEUTS FROM A "NEIGHBORING SETTLEMENT" ARE MENTIONED. (P94-117) PHOTO OF MEN, KAYAK, AND DORY "STARTING TO TOW UP THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER." (P97); PHOTO OF MEN AND BOATS "MOVING CAMP ON THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER" (P119)
- 402 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANAKVIK RIVER  
 REFN 03562 916  
 STOR 1602671  
 MOUT N652936 W1674032 K010N 0430W 18  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AGRICULTURE,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST HANS J CHRISTENSEN'S PHOTO COLLECTION, BOX 2, FILE "SHIPS AND BOATS" SHOWS IN 2 PHOTOS A UMIK BEING ROWED AND PULLED BY DOGS UP THE MOUTH OF THE ANAKVIK RIVER.UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. NO 73-24. IN THE FILE "REINDEER" THERE IS A HERD OF REINDEER GRAZING IN THE FOREGROUND WITH A DREDGE (MINING) LOCATED ON THE RIVER IN THE BACKGROUND. RIVER HAS SAND BARS AROUND DREDGE. CAPTION "CAPE YORK REINDEER HERD, BEN BENARD'S GOLD DREDGE ON ANIKOVIK RIVER, 1916."
- 403 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANAKVIK RIVER  
 REFN 03562 916  
 STOR 1602671  
 MOUT N652936 W1674032 K010N 0430W 18  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AGRICULTURE,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST HANS J CHRISTENSEN'S PHOTO COLLECTION, BOX 2, FILE "SHIPS AND BOATS" SHOWS IN 2 PHOTOS A UMIK BEING ROWED AND PULLED BY DOGS UP THE MOUTH OF THE ANAKVIK RIVER.UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. NO 73-24. IN THE FILE "REINDEER" THERE IS A HERD OF REINDEER GRAZING IN THE FOREGROUND WITH A DREDGE (MINING) LOCATED ON THE RIVER IN THE BACKGROUND. RIVER HAS SAND BARS AROUND DREDGE. CAPTION "CAPE YORK REINDEER HERD, BEN BENARD'S GOLD DREDGE ON ANIKOVIK RIVER, 1916."
- 404 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANIKOVIK RIVER  
 REFN 02037 903  
 STOR 1602671  
 MOUT N653000 W1674000 K010N 0430W 18  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW ND TRAFF,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY

- ABST TIN WAS ALSO FOUND ON ANIKOVIK RIVER ABOUT HALF A MILE BELOW THE MOUTH OF BUHNER CREEK. TIN WAS FOUND IN WITH THE CONCENTRATES FROM THE MINING OPERATIONS. ONE PEBBLE OF TIN WAS 2 INCHES IN DIAMETER. GOLD IS FOUND HERE IN QUARTZ AND CALCITE VEINS.
- 405 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANIKOVIK RIVER  
REFN 02045 899903  
STOR 1602671  
MOU N652936 W1674057 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22  
KEYM COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,NO TRAFF  
ABST YORK IS THE CHIEF SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE REGION AND IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANIKOVIK R. (P155) PLACER GOLD WAS FOUND ON THIS R IN THE FALL OF 1899. (P155) IN 1900 ALFRED H BROOKS, USGS, FOUND SOME SPECIMANS OF TIN IN THE PLACERS OF THIS R AND AT ONE OF ITS TRIBUTARIES, BUHNER CREEK. (P155) A WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS THE BED OF ANIKOVIK R FOR 10 MILES THEN CROSSES A LOW DIVIDE TO GROUSE CREEK. (P162) ANIKOVIK R IS ABOUT 15 MILES LONG AND FLOWS IN A COMPARATIVELY BROAD VALLEY CUT IN THE YORK PLATEAU. IN THE LOWER PART OF ANIKOVIK VALLEY THERE ARE EXTENSIVE GRAVEL DEPOSITS. (P165) ON ANIKOVIK R, ABOUT ONE-HALF MILE BELOW THE MOUTH OF BUHNER CREEK ALFRED BROOKS FOUND THAT SLUICING FOR GOLD WAS IN PROGRESS IN 1900 AND SPECIMANS OF CASSITERITE WERE OBTAINED FROM THE SLUICE BOXES. SINCE 1901 THESE WORKINGS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED BY MINERS BECAUSE NEITHER GOLD NOR CASSITERITE WERE FOUND IN PAYING QUANTITIES. (P166) THERE ARE EXTENSIVE GRAVEL DEPOSITS ON THE ANIKOVIK R.
- 406 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANIKOVIK RIVER  
REFN 02059 900  
STOR 1602671  
MOU N653000 W1674000 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22  
KEYM NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING  
ABST STREAM TIN WAS DISCOVERED IN THE GOLD PLACER MINES OF THE ANIKOVIK RIVER, NEAR YORK, IN 1900. (P120)
- 407 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANIKOVIK RIVER  
REFN 02120 907  
STOR 1602671  
MOU N652436 W1674057 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22  
KEYM NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN  
ABST STREAM TIN IS FOUND IN ANIKOVIK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P67)
- 408 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANIKOVIK RIVER  
REFN 02569 900915  
STOR 1602671  
MOU N653000 W1674000 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22  
KEYM MINING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST THIS RIVER WAS PROSPECTED FOR GOLD IN 1900. BETWEEN 1225-1250 DUNCES WAS RECOVERED APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MILE FROM THE COAST. THE RIVER DRAINS INTO THE BERING SEA. A DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON IT IN 1914 AND 1915. (P98)
- 409 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANIKOVIK RIVER  
REFN 03807 915  
STOR 1602671  
MOU N652936 W1674057 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22 ANIKOVIK RIVER  
KEYM MINING,NO TRAFF  
ABST TWO DREDGES OPERATING ON THE ANIKOVIK RIVER IN 1915 IN THE PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT RETRIEVED GOLD AND TIN

## SIMULTANEOUSLY.

- 410 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ANIKOVIK RIVER  
REFN 03807 915  
STOR 1602671  
MOUT N652936 W1674057 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22 ANIKOVIK RIVER  
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
ABST TWO DREDGES OPERATING ON THE ANIKOVIK RIVER IN 1915 IN THE PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT RETRIEVED GOLD AND TIN SIMULTANEOUSLY.
- 411 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER ONOKOVUK RIVER  
REFN 01824 899  
STOR 1602671  
MOUT N652936 W1674057 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST THE KANDOCK MINING DISTRICT WAS ORGANIZED IN THE SUMMER OF 1899. "YORK" WAS THE CHIEF CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF ONOKOVUK RIVER IN THE CAPE YORK REGION. (P26)
- 412 WATN ANIKOVIK RIVER YOUP-NUT  
REFN 02853 826  
STOR 1602671  
MOUT N652936 W1674057 K010N 0430W 18  
LUPR 22  
KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF  
ABST THIS RIVER WAS MENTIONED TO BEECHEY (ON HIS 1826-7 EXPLORATION) BY THE NATIVES OF CHAURISSO ISLAND. IT WAS LOCATED BETWEEN WALES AND A BAY CALLED L-ART-SO-ROOK (WHICH THE AUTHOR CALLS AVASAYUK, OR CAPE NOME.) BEYOND THIS WAS THE ENTRANCE TO NORTON SOUND. (P81)
- 413 WATN ANIRALIK LAKE ANIRALIK LAKE  
REFN 02728 001972  
STOR 1602  
MOUT N681000 W1595000 K320N 0050W 04  
LUPR 21 NIMIUKTUK RIVER  
KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN  
ABST A SITE, NIM-1, WAS LOCATED BY ANDERSON ON A TERRACE E OF THE OUTLET CREEK OF ANIRALIK LAKE BIFACE FRAGMENTS AND SPALLS WERE RECOVERED. (LOCATION NUMBER 74) AT SITE NIM-2 SPALLS WERE RECOVERED. NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR NIM 1 OR 2. (LOCATION 74) AT SITE NIM-3 A LUNATE BIFACE AND SPALLS WERE RECOVERED DATING CIRCA 400 AD. IPIUTAK CULTURAL AFFINITY IS POSSIBLE AT THIS PARTICULAR SITE. (LOCATION NUMBER 74) AT SITE NIM-4, LOCATED ON A RIDGE NE OF THE LAKE, MICROBLADES AND VARIOUS OTHER ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED. (LOCATION NUMBER 75) AT A KNOLL IMMEDIATELY N OF THE LAKE, AT SITE NIM-5 LOCATION 1, MICROBLADES WERE FOUND RANDOMLY SCATTERED. NUMEROUS OTHER ARTIFACTS (256) WERE RECOVERED HERE. DATING IS GIVEN A POSSIBLE DATE 1500-1000 BC; CULTURAL AFFINITY IS KAYUK. (LOCATION NUMBER 76) AT SITE NIM-5 LOCATION 2, 3 CONCENTRATIONS OF ARTIFACTS WITH UNKNOWN DATING AND CULTURAL AFFINITY WERE FOUND. (LOCATION NUMBER 76) SITES NIM 1 THROUGH NIM 5 WERE CITED FROM ANDERSON, 1972, WHO MADE ALL SITE LOCATIONS DURING ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE AREA.
- 414 WATN ANISAK RIVER ANISAK RIVER  
REFN 02728 700970  
STOR 1602047024000002530  
MOUT N680500 W1590000 K310N 0010W 31  
LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER

ABST IN 1970 HALL VISITED A SITE ON THE W BANK OF THE MOUTH OF THE ANISAK RIVER. HE NOTED NUMEROUS HOUSES, CACHE PITS, AND ARTIFACTS DATING CIRCA 1700-1900. (LOCATION NUMBER 94) A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER DATING CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 94) A SITE LOCATED IN ANISAK RIVER VALLEY 15 MI BELOW DESPERATION LAKE IS A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP. (LOCATION NUMBER 97) AT A SITE N OF BUCCANEER CREEK AND ANISAK RIVER CONFLUENCE ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED. (LOCATION NUMBER 99)

415 WATN ANIUK RIVER ANIUK RIVER

REFN 02728 850899

STOR 1602047030300002550

MOU N680000 W1575500 K300N 0040E 22

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST ACCORDING TO ERNEST BURCH A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF ANIUK RIVER. THIS SITE DATES CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 124) WILLIAM IRVING NOTED OLD SLEDS AND A TENT RING AT THIS LOCATION. STONEY, 1899, REFERS TO A MAN NAMED HOWARD WHO VISITED A SITE AT THE CONFLUENCE OF ANIUK AND NOATAK RIVERS ON APRIL 16, 1886. (LOCATION NUMBER 124) FROM OCTOBER TO JANUARY MEMBERS OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP LIVE IN LARGE SETTLEMENTS "AT TRIBUTARY MOUTHS AND ON SHORES OF LARGE MOUNTAIN LAKES IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE KUGURUROK RIVER AND ANIUK RIVER." (TABLE 2 BETWEEN PP 12-13)

416 WATN ANOTHER RIVER ANOTHER RIVER

REFN 02394 928

STOR 160709800030000002000590000780001150030

MOU N611100 W1530100 S130N 0210W 27

LUPR 52 AGITINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE

ABST THE CHAKACHAMNA-STONY REGION S. CAPPS 1928. U S G S BULL. 813: 97-123. ON JUNE 30, 1928 A U S G S EXPEDITION LED BY S CAPPS LEFT KENIKUNA LAKE BEHIND AND PROCEEDED WESTWARD TO THE HEAD OF ANOTHER RIVER. (P100) ANOTHER RIVER COULD BE CROSSED DURING THE SUMMER IN SEVERAL PLACES, BUT IN OTHERS THE SHIFT CURRENT AND SLICK BOULDERS MADE IT DANGEROUS TO CROSS EVEN WITH HORSES. DURING PRECIPITATION IT BECAME A DANGEROUS TORRENT. (P102)

417 WATN ANOTHER RIVER ANOTHER RIVER

REFN 02432 935

STOR 160709800030000002000590000780001150030

MOU N611111 W1530038 S130N 0210W 27

LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAKE

ABST "RISES ON THE CREST OF THE RANGE IN MERRILL PASS, FLOWS EASTWARD INTO KENIBUNA LAKE" FOR A DISTANCE OF 12 MI. (P.18)

418 WATN ANTLIN RIVER ANTLIN RIVER

REFN 04604 00002 908

STOR 1611767001510000190

MOU N592700 W1391200 C280S 0370E 31

LUPR 60 AHRKLIN RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER BASIN

ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG OF 1908, NOTES "STARTED UP ANTLIN 5 A.M. ABOUT 10 MI UP FOUND TRACK OF 2 BEARS... CAMPED UNDER CANDE" MAY 1. (P8) "HUNTED FURTHER UP RIVER" MAY 2. (P8) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) "STARTED UP RIVER AT 6 A.M. CAMPED AT INDIAN HOUSE IN NORTH FORK 11 A.M. HUNTED UP NORTH FORK" MAY 4. (P8) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) "WENT UP SOUTH BRANCH OF NORTH FORK TO LAKE (UNIDENTIFIABLE) AND OVER HILLS TO HEAD OF SOUTH FORK OF ANTLIN" MAY 6. (P9) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

113

- 419 WATN ANTLE RIVER ANTLE CREEK  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1611508  
 MOUT N584830 W1345730 C350S 0630E 30  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 5.5 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 6000 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136)  
 PUBLISHED 1952.
- 420 WATN ANTLE RIVER ANTLE RIVER  
 REFN 05864 974  
 STOR 1611508  
 MOUT N584830 W1345730 C350S 0630E 30  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO  
 ABST FIGURE 11, A PHOTOGRAPH OF BERNERS BAY VIEWED FROM POINT ST. MARY TO THE MOUTH OF ANTLE RIVER AND LACE RIVER  
 APPEARS ON P31.
- 421 WATN ANTLE RIVER MIDDLE RIVER  
 REFN 04804 00002 910  
 STOR 1611508  
 MOUT N584830 W1345730 C350S 0630E 30  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, EXPEDITION  
 ABST HASSELBORG NOTES MEETING "ONE OLD INDIAN COMING DOWN THE MIDDLE RIVER. HE HAD TWO GUNS, BEAR TRAP CLAMPS AND  
 A BEAR DOG IN HIS CANOE". THIS WAS IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG FOR JUNE 13, 1910. (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) ALASKA STATE  
 LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.
- 422 WATN ANOK RIVER ANOK RIVER  
 REFN 01378 929  
 STOR 1603399005690001290  
 MOUT N621900 W1635100 C260N 0770W 25  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS ALASKA DIARY OF 1929 TOOK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIP DOWN YUKON. ABOARD  
 THE FISHERIES BOAT THE "COOT" AUG 8, THEY ATTEMPT "TO GET INTO ANOK RIVER FOR THE NIGHT-A BAR PREVENTS;"  
 (P247) BETWEEN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND DOGFISH VILLAGE ON THE YUKON.
- 423 WATN ANVIK RIVE ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 00575 897  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES EXPANSIVELY OF THE RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES, AND SCENERY OF ALASKA AS WELL AS ITS  
 HISTORY. IN DISCUSSING THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS HE MENTIONS THAT THE ANVIK RIVER IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT STREAMS  
 FOR THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD. "ALONG THE ANVIK, DISCOVERIES WERE ANNOUNCED LAST SPRING, AND CONSIDERABLE  
 EXCITEMENT WAS OCCASIONED BY THE REPORTS FROM THAT REGION." (P187)
- 424 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK CREEK  
 REFN 04200 899  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, FREIGHT, RIVER  
 ABST M D K WEIMER, WHO WORKED AS A MINER NEAR EAGLE CITY AND AS EDITOR OF THE EAGLE REPORTER, NOTES HIS OBSERVATIONS MADE ABOARD THE STEAMER "TACOMA" AS IT MADE ITS WAY ALONG THE YUKON, JULY 1899. ANVIK WAS ONE OF THE STOPS MADE ALONG THE WAY. AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT A SHORT DISTANCE UP THE ANVIK IS AN EPISCOPALIAN MISSION CHURCH AND SCHOOL, A SAW MILL AND AN INDIAN VILLAGE. THE BISHOP OF THE MISSION HAD A SMALL STEAMER CALLED "THE NORTHERN LIGHT" WHICH HE USED TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE MISSIONS ALONG THE RIVER. (P264)

425 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 00464 905905  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST IN PROPOSAL OF BUILDING THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY, THE ROUTE TO THE BERING SEA AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY, WAS FROM ANVIK ON THE YUKON, UP ANVIK RIVER TO KLIHATALIK. (P8) MAP IS INCLUDED IN REPORT. ANVIK RIVER IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON AND JOINS THE YUKON IN THE LOW MARSHY AREA A LITTLE BEFORE THE YUKON ENTERS ITS DELTA. ANVIK RIVERS COMES FROM THE N IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA.

426 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 01384 834886  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1834, ANDRIE GLAZANOF LEFT ST MICHAELS AND CROSSED TO THE HEAD OF ANVIK RIVER. HE FOLLOWED THE RIVER TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. (P155) IN 1886, THE EPISCOPAL MISSIONARIES DR AND MRS JOHN W CHAPMAN OPENED A MISSION ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE ANVIK, ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. (P238)

427 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 01824 899  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COARSE GOLD FINDS WERE REPORTED AT THE HEADWATERS OF ANVIK RIVER. THERE IS A VILLAGE WITH A SAWMILL AND MISSION AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH. (P28)

428 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 02039 903  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COAL WAS REPORTED BY A MISSIONARY FIFTY HILES UP ON THE ANVIK RIVER. THE COAL IS EXPOSED IN THE RIVER BANK AND NATIVES USED IT TO MAKE BLACK PAINT. (P.282)

429 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 02040 902  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

115

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST AUTHOR QUDTES J W CHAPHAN, MISSIONARY AT ANVIK, WHO REPORTED OCCURENCE OF COAL ON ANVIK R ABOUT 50 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. IT HASN'T BEEN "OPENED" BUT IS USED BY NATIVES IN MANUFACTURE OF BLACK PAINT. (P58)

430 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 02166 911  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PROSPECTORS REPORT PLACER-BEARING GRAVELS ON THE ANVIK RIVER. (P105)

431 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 02684 00001 867  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN THE LATE 1800'S, THE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS MET AND DIVIDED THE COUNTRY INTO MISSIONS TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS. AN EPISCOPAL MISSION WAS ASSIGNED TO ANIVK. (P10)

432 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 02853 834880  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY  
 ABST GLAZYNOV AND 4 FRIENDS ON DOGSLEDS, IN 1834, CROSSED OVER TO THE ANVIK RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF WHICH THEY FOUND RESIDENTS OF ANVIK VILLAGE NERVOUSLY AWAITING AN ATTACK FROM UNALAKLEET ESKIMOS. A CAUPLIER HAD ARISEN OVER A CARIBOU HUNT. (P124) GLAZYNOV TOOK THE UNALAKLEET PORTAGE TO THE ANVIK RIVER IN 1834, 1835 AND 1837. (P124) IN NOVEMBER 1880, NELSON AN ETHNOGRAPHIC, FOUND A FAMILY OF MALENIUT "IN A MISERABLE BUT ON THE UPPER PART OF ANVIK RIVER." (P136)

433 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 03176 957  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ONE OF THE LARGER RIVERS SURVEYED. ABOUT 80 MI. WERE COVERED IN THE SURVEY: AUG. 31-SEPT. 5, 1957. RECENT RAINS HAD RAISED THE LEVEL OF THE WATER AND MADE IT SOMEWHAT TURBID COMPARED TO ITS USUAL CLEARNESS. MODE OF TRAVEL NOT SPECIFIED. THE VOLUME OF WATER AT A POINT 6 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH WAS CALCULATED AT 5,670 CFS; WIDTH 225 FT.; DEPTH 7 FT.; VELOCITY 4.5 FPS. AT THE UPPER END OF THE SURVEYED AREA, IN BEAVER CREEKS, DISCHARGE WAS 475 CFS, VELOCITY 5.5 FPS AT A POINT WHERE THE TRIBUTARY MEASURED 40 FT. IN WIDTH AND 2.7 FT. IN DEPTH. COTTONWOOD, SPRUCE, ALDER, WILLOW, TANARACK, AND VARIOUS HERBS, GRASSES AND SEDGES ALONG THE STREAM BANKS. GRAVEL BOTTOMS WITHOUT VEGETATION WERE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH OF THE STREAM. SOME MUD AND SAND NOTED IN THE POOLS AND BACKWATERS. OBSERVATIONS RECORDED DURING USF&WS STUDY OF "FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN." (P67-68)

434 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 03632 00011 910  
 STOR 1603399032080006650

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

116

HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST PILCHER NOTES BREAKING ICE (WITH HIS BOAT) ON THE ANVIK RIVER SEPT 21,1910.

435 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 03907 00006 941  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624100 W1601200 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING  
 ABST RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 269 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES. SEMI-MONTHLY REPORTS, YUKON. IN A REPORT FROM C.F. TOWNSEND TO THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DATED 09/01/41 A REPORT OF AN ASCENT BY BOAT OF ANVIK CREEK WAS MADE TO DETERMINE SUCCESS OF SALMON SPANNING. (P1)

436 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00912 912  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY  
 ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK RIVER, ABOUT 200 MILES BELOW NULATD, IS THE ANVIK EPISCOPAL MISSION. THERE IS HERE A CONSIDERABLE SETTLEMENT OF INDIANS WHO HUNT AND TRAP UP THE RIVER AND A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE ADJACENT COUNTRY. (P109)

437 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 04318 869  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT RAYMOND, WHO MADE A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE YUKON RIVER IN 1869 AND WROTE: "OUR JOURNEY UP THE ANVIK RIVER WAS MADE ENTIRELY IN THESE BOATS (BIRCH BARK CANOES), AND I FOUND THEM ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO RIVER TRAVEL. THEY ARE LIGHT AND DRAW VERY LITTLE WATER, AND THOUGH EASILY INJURED THEY ARE QUICKLY REPAIRED" (P12)

438 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 04701 834937  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,RIVER  
 ABST "APPARENTLY ON" JAN 4,1834, AN EXPEDITION LED BY GLAZUNOV ARRIVED AT THE UPPER ANVIK RIVER ON JAN 25 THEY REACHED ANVIK WHICH IS NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ANVIK RIVER AND THE YUKON. THE PARTY TRAVELLED ON FOOT." (P37) ACCORDING TO ZAGOSKIN "IT APPEARS" GLAZUNOV MADE A SECOND JOURNEY TO THE ANVIK RIVER, "GOING OVER THE PORTAGE IN JAN, 1835 AND RETURNING TO ST MICHAEL IN APRIL." (P38) LANCES AND SEINE NETS WERE USED FOR CATCHING FISH ON THE ANVIK RIVER. (P198 AND 214) MOOSE SKIN BOATS ARE USED ON THE "UPPER REACHES" OF THE ANVIK. (P379)

439 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
 REFN 05007 868881  
 STOR 1603399032080006650  
 HOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

117

- LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION  
ABST IN 1868 CAPTAIN CHARLES RAYMOND, HIS 2 ASSISTANTS AND THE POST TRADER OF ANVIK BEGAN AN ASCENT OF THE ANVIK RIVER, INTENDING TO PORTAGE AT ITS HEAD TO NORTON SOUND. (P92) IN 1881 EDWARD NELSON TRAVELED DOWN THE ANVIK RIVER. (P96)
- 440 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
REFN 05151 833  
STOR 1603399032080006650  
MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION  
ABST IN 1833, A CREOLE (PERSON WITH RUSSIAN FATHER AND ALEUT MOTHER) BY THE NAME OF ANDREI GLAZUNOF, CONDUCTED AN OVERLAND EXPEDITION FROM NORTON SOUND TO THE ANVIK RIVER AND THEN DOWN IT TO THE YUKON. (P5)
- 441 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
REFN 05157 868  
STOR 1603399032080006650  
MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSIONS  
ABST ON JUNE 8, 1868 WILLIAM H DALL ARRIVED AT ANVIK, A VILLAGE A SHORT DISTANCE UP THE ANVIK RIVER. THEY TRAVELED BY BIDARRA, WITH A PARTY OF DALL AND THREE INDIANS. (P217) WILLIAM H DALL AND HIS PARTY WERE ENROUTE FROM NULATO ON THE YUKON RIVER TO ITS MOUTH AT ST MICHAEL. ANVIK IS A VILLAGE OF 10 TO 12 HOUSES. EACH OF WHICH MIGHT CONTAIN 20 INHABITANTS. THE ANVIK RIVER IS ABOUT 50 MI. LONG, AND FROM KEGIKOHUK A WINTER PORTAGE IS MADE IN TWO DAYS TO THE ANVIK RIVER. (P281)
- 442 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
REFN 05791 00071 971  
STOR 1603399032080006650  
MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW EXPEDITION,TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,COMMUNITY  
ABST RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS WERE DONE ON THE ANVIK IN 1971 TO SELECT A SITE FOR A COUNTING TOWER TO DETERMINE TIMING AND MAGNITUDE OF SALMON RUNS. IN EARLY JULY A SITE WAS FOUND,BUT LATENESS OF THE SEASON, AND RISING TURBID WATER DUE TO RAIN, PRECLUDED ANY SIGNIFICANT COUNTING.DURING JULY 27-29, A SALMON CARCASS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED BY BOAT FROM THE SHIFT RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF ANVIK. (P9)
- 443 WATN ANVIK RIVER ANVIK RIVER  
REFN 05969 898924  
STOR 1603399032080006650  
MOUT N624052 W1601159 S300N 0580W 20  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,FISHING  
ABST J CHAPMAN, A MISSIONARY, LIVED WITH THE INDIANS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ANVIK AND THE YUKON FOR 43 YEARS. (PVII) THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ST MICHAEL'S AND ANVIK IS 120 MI BY THE WINTER PORTAGE, BUT 450 MILES BY WATER OF THE SUMMER ROUTE. (P19) THE NATIVE VILLAGE GOT CLAY FOR COOKING UTENSILS AND LAMP SAUCERS FROM A RAVINE IN THE BLUFFS AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK RIVER. THEY CROSSED (CHAPMAN AND NATIVES) THE MOUTH IN A CANOE. (P32) BETWEEN P 102 AND 103 IS A SERIES OF PLATES. ONE SHOWS ANVIK VILLAGE OPPOSITE THE MISSION. SOME SMALL CANDES ARE ON THE SHORE. WOODEN HOUSES IN THE BACKGROUND. ANOTHER PHOTO SHOWS AN ANVIK FISHERMAN TAKING SALMON FROM A TRAP WHILE IN A BIRCH BARK CANOE. IN 1898 3 PARTIES OF GOLDSEEKERS WINTERED AT ANVIK. ANOTHER PARTY WINTERED 30 MI UP THE ANVIK AFTER TRAVELLING UP IT. (P120) ALSO, COMPANY EMPLOYEES BROUGHT A BARGE UP THE ANVIK FOR WINTERING. (P120) ANVIK WAS DIRECTLY IN THE MIDDLE OF DAWSON AND NONE WHICH SUBJECTED IT TO MUCH

TRAFFIC. IN 1899, A SMALL STEAMER TRAVELLED FROM THE TANANA TO ANVIK IN TIME TO CATCH A STEAMER TO ST MICHAEL'S. IT WAS LED BY VAN NOTE, AN ANVIK LOGGER WHO HAD BEEN LOGGING ON THE TANANA. (P123-5) IN 1924 A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC STRUCK THE YUKON TOWNS. A PLANE FLEW IN FROM FAIRBANKS AND WAS THE FIRST TO LAND AT ANVIK. IT BROUGHT FRESH VACCINE, (P183) AND LANDED ON THE RIVER ICE. THE WATER IN THE MOUTH OF THE ANVIK IS DEEP AND WHEN MAIL SERVICE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1898 AND A POST OFFICE OPENED AT ANVIK, THE BOATS CAME INTO THE RIVER AND DREW UP AT THE MISSION. (P94)

- 444 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00009 900907  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,ECONOMY  
 ABST IN "ANVIL AND CLEARY CREEKS," BY (?), ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 2, APRIL 1907, (PP116-119) VARIOUS DETAILS OF THE MINING HISTORY OF THE TWO STREAMS ARE PRESENTED. GOLD IN QUANTITY WAS FOUND IN THE CREEK AND ON THREE OLD CHANNELS IN THE BENCHES. THE CREEK SHUGGISHLY MEANDERS." THE MINING HAS BEEN DONE BY "MEN WITH SHOVELS AND HORSES AND SCRAPERS," AND A STEAM SHOVEL HAS BEEN USED AS WELL. PHOTO, P116, OF "SCENES ON ANVIL CREEK," SHOWING MINING CUTS, SLUICeways, ROCKY BANKS, MEANDERING CHANNEL. THREE CREEK CLAIMS PRODUCED OVER A MILLION DOLLARS EACH; AT LEAST \$7,000,000 TOTAL PRODUCED. (PP116-118)
- 445 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00139 900950  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST AUTHOR CARRIGAR MENTIONS ANVIL CREEK WHILE SHE LIVED IN NOME AROUND 1950. WHERE ANVIL CREEK JOINS SPECIEN CREEK WERE FOUND RICH DEPOSITS OF GOLD. (P337) THE SLOPE WAS TREELESS AND THE CREEK WAS DRY. PILES OF TAILINGS WERE ALL OVER. (P333) BEN GILLETTE WAS THE ONLY MINER STILL TAKING GOLD FROM THE AREA, HE MELTED DOWN \$15,000 IN GOLD "IN ONE CLEAN-UP." (P333) BEN ARRIVED IN 1900 AND LEFT ANVIL CREEK WHEN "HIGH-LEVEL ROBBERS FROM WASHINGTON ARRIVED. "IN A PREHISTORIC AGE ANVIL CREEK WAS FLOWING THROUGH QUARTZ THAT WAS GENEROUSLY COMBINED AND ENCRUSTED WITH GOLD, AND IT CAUSED THE ROCK TO DISINTEGRATE, RELEASING THE PRECIOUS METAL." (P340) THE CREEK CARRIED THE ROCK TO SEA AND LEFT THE GOLD BEHIND. (P340)
- 446 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00460 940940  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST ON S E BANK OF CREEK, ANTIMONY MINE. NAME OF OLSEN SHALFT. ON N W BANK, BELOW QUARTZ GULCH, ANOTHER ANTIMONY MINE. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II. ALSO ANTIMONY LOCATED ON THE RIDGE BETWEEN THIS CREEK AND GLACIER CREEK, S W OF SNOW GULCH. ANVIL CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER NEAR NOME.
- 447 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00479 898898  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST IN C L ANDREX'S STORY OF ALASKA, JOHN BRYNTESON, ERICK O LINDBLOOM AND JAFET LINDBERG PANNED \$1800 FROM CREEK AND BEGAN NOME STAMPEDE. (P201)

- 448 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00535 899901  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, MINING, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, PHOTO: "LARGEST NUGGET EVER FOUND IN ALASKA, 97 OZ AND VALUED AT \$1,552, FOUND AT PIONEER MINING CO'S: ANVIL CREEK MINE, SEPT 14, 1901 (HEGG PHOTO)" (P13) 3 SWEDES: LINDEBERG, LINDHOLM AND BRYNTESEN FOUND GOLD ON CREEK. (P137) THEY WITH G W PRICE, DR KITTILSEN AND S TORNENSIS FORMED THE CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT AND TOOK \$3,000,000 IN GOLD IN 1899. (P137) BOLOGNE. PHOTO: "FIRST ARRIVALS AT ANVIL USED ESKIMO BARABARAS BUILT OF SOD. IN ALL EXPANSE OF TUNDRA THERE WAS NO TREE, NO SHRUB LARGER THAN A WILLOW WHIP, NOT A BOARD, NOT A LOG EXCEPT TANGLED PILES OF DRIFTWOOD ON DELTA OF YUKON RIVER (HEGG PHOTO)" (P141) PHOTO SHOWS A SMALL SOD HOUSE THAT LOOKS LIKE A HILL WITH 3 MEN STANDING IN FRONT OF IT.
- 449 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00565 898  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN JOHN SHOY'S BOOK BASED ON MISSIONARY BREVIG'S RECORDS OF 1894-1917, BREVIG NOTES "A GOLD STRIKE HAD BEEN MADE SEPT. 1898" A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE BEACH, AT A PLACE WHERE ANVIL CREEK EMPTIES INTO THE SNAKE." (P139)
- 450 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00571 909  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "ENOUGH GOLD HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THIS CREEK ALONE TO REPAY THE PURCHASE PRICE OF ALASKA, AND EVERY YEAR ENOUGH IS TAKEN FROM THIS PENINSULA TO REPAY THE PURCHASE PRICE OF ALASKA." (P86) "FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN GOLD HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT." (P86)
- 451 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00606 898900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN AN ALASKAN GOLD MINE, AN ACCOUNT ABOUT LITIGATION OVER GOLD CLAIMS ON SEWARD PENINSULA, LELAND CARLSON STATES THAT WHILE ON A GENERAL EXPLORATORY TRIP FOR GOLD IN THE CAPE NOME DISTRICT, THE MISSIONARY NELS HULTBERG "FOUND EXCELLENT PROSPECTS ON ANVIL CREEK, BUT DID HIS BEST TO CONCEAL THE FACT." (P7) HE SENT THE REST OF THE PARTY ON TO SINUK RIVER. (P7) THE YEAR WAS THE LATE SUMMER OF 1898. ON SEPT. 22, 1898, JOHN BRYNESTON, ERIC LINDBLOM AND JAFET LINDEBERG STAKED ON RICH CLAIMS AT ANVIL CREEK. (P8) ON JULY 23, 1900, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE DROVE WITH HORSE AND WAGON 4 MI. OUT FROM NOME TO ANVIL CREEK AND SEIZED POSSESSION OF THE CLAIMS. (P21-22) IN THE SUMMER OF 1899, KARLSON, HULTBERG AND P H ANDERSON WALKED FROM ANVIL CREEK OVER THE TUNDRA TO NOME. (P79)
- 452 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 00608 898  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17

- LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY  
ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WHILE IN NOME AS PART OF A TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 NOTES ANVIL CREEK AND THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD SEPT 20, 1898. \$1800 IN GOLD WAS TAKEN OUT IN A FEW DAYS BY JAFET LINDBERG, JOHN BRYNTESEN AND ERIK LINDBLOOM. (P192-193)
- 453 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 00631 900902  
STOR 16028330004600000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY  
ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900. M CLARK NOTES, "THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS POCKETY; NO BIG MONEY WILL BE MADE OUT OF IT EXCEPT ON THE VERY FEW RICH CLAIMS ON ANVIL AND DEXTER." (P37) CLARK SAYS \$800,000 IN GOLD WAS MINED ON ANVIL IN 1900. (P91) IN 1902 TOTAL GOLD OUTPUT FOR THE AREA WAS \$5,000,000. "ANVIL WAS THE GREATEST PRODUCER OF ALL. ON SEPT 1, ANVIL HAD TURNED OUT \$150,000; SNOW GULCH \$28,000 THE PRINCIPAL OWNERS OF THESE MINES ARE CHAS D LANE, LINDBERG, LINDBLOOM, ANDERSON AND A FEW OTHERS". (P91)
- 454 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 00695 902904  
STOR 16028330004600000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
ABST AUTHOR DEVINE DID MISSIONARY WORK IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04. DURING HIS STAY, A MINER ON ANVIL CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER) FOUND A GOLD NUGGET "NEARLY AS LARGE AS A LOAF OF BREAD, THE LARGEST EVER FOUND IN ALASKA." (P251) IT WEIGHED 182 OZ AND WAS WORTH 3200 DOLLARS; IT WAS PUT ON DISPLAY IN THE PIONEER MINING CO OFFICE. (P251-52)
- 455 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 00772 900903  
STOR 16028330004600000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
ABST FRANCES FITZ IN HER MEMOIRES BECAME INVOLVED IN STRINGING A TELEPHONE LINE FROM NOME TO COUNCIL. THEY WERE SHORT 3 MILES SO SHE WENT TO THE WILD GOOSE MINING CAMP ON ANVIL CREEK. "THE WILD GOOSE HAD A PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINE RUNNING UP TO A SIDE CREEK FROM ANVIL. THOSE CLAIMS ARE WORKED OUT, AND IF THEY HAVEN'T STRUNG THE WIRE SOMEPLACE ELSE, WE CAN PROBABLY GET IT." (P286) "PREVIOUSLY, THEY (THE WILD GOOSE) HAD BUILT A 7 MILE RAILROAD FROM NOME TO ANVIL." (P300) 1900 TO 1903.
- 456 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 00828 898  
STOR 16028330004600000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST "IN SEPT. (OF 1898), LINDBERG AND BRYNTESEN DISCOVERED THE RICH ANVIL CREEK, A BRANCH OF THE SNAKE RIVER WITH LINDBLOOM, THEY FORMED THE PIONEER MINING CO, HAVING TITLE TO THE RICHEST ANVIL CREEK GROUND." (P141)
- 457 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 01130 A 899900  
STOR 16028330004600000080



MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST W E FILLO IN "THE ALASKA GOLD MINING CO AND THE CAPE NOME CONSPIRACY", A PH D DISSERTATION, 1935, QUOTED FROM A REPORT BY SAMUEL DUNHANY CENSUS TAKEN FOR THE AREA, "ANVIL, AS FAR AS SHOWN BY DEVELOPMENTS, IS THE BEST CREEK IN THE DISTRICT, NO 1 BELOW DISCOVERY YIELDED AS HIGH AS \$14,000.00 IN A CLEAN-UP, AND PRODUCED \$115,000 DURING THE SEASON. NO 8 ABOVE DISCOVERY PRODUCED \$192,000 AND 2 OR 3 OTHER CLAIMS PASSED THE \$50,000 MARK... SOME SALES HAVE BEEN MADE AT PRICES RANGING FROM \$45,000 TO \$75,000 FOR A 20 ACRE CLAIM." (P35) FOR 1899. IN JUNE, 1899, ROBERT CHIPPS JUMPED DISCOVERY CLAIM, LATER DEEDED IT OVER TO ALEX MACKENZIE WHICH FORMED MACKENZIE'S CLAIM TO THE MINE. (P38) JUDGE NOYES APPOINTED MACKENZIE AS RECEIVER WHEN CHIPPS CHALLENGED THE ORIGINAL LOCATORS, CLAIMING THEY WERE ALIENS AND DID NOT HAVE A RIGHT TO LOCATE A CLAIM. (P153-154) JULY 23, 1900, MACKENZIE WAS APPOINTED BY THE COURT TO BE THE RECEIVER FOR 5 RICH CLAIMS ON ANVIL CREEK. (USUALLY, IF A CLAIM WAS CONTESTED THE COURT ISSUED AN INJUNCTION WHICH STOPPED ALL MINING. MACKENZIE AS RECEIVER, WORKED THE MINES, SUPPOSEDLY HANDING OVER ALL GOLD TO THE SUCCESSFUL PARTY.) THREE CLAIMS WERE WEBSTER VS NAKKELI, MINE NO 1 ON NAKKELI GULCH; HELSING VS TORNANSES, MINE NO 10 ABOVE DISCOVERY; AND ROGERS VS KJELLMAN, MINE NO 2 BELOW DISCOVERY, OWNED BY CHARLES D LANE AND THE WILD GOOSE MINING AND TRADING CO OF SAN FRANCISCO. (P173) THE 3 ORIGINAL LOCATORS ON ANVIL CREEK, JOHN BRYNTESON, ERIC LINDBLOM AND JEFET LINDBERG HAD FORMED THE HEALTHY PIONEER MINING CO AND OWNED THE REST OF THE CLAIMS CONTESTED, INCLUDING DISCOVERY. MACKENZIE EVEN BECAME RECEIVER FOR NO 11 ABOVE DISCOVERY EVEN THOUGH NO PAPERS HAD BEEN MADE OUT FOR IT. (P174) MACKENZIE BROUGHT A CONTEMPT OF COURT AGAINST HANS WOLLNER, FOREMAN OF THE PIONEER MINING CO ON NO 1 BELOW DISCOVERY. "...A DRAIN HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED FROM THE LOWER PORTION OF DISCOVERY DRAINING A PORTION OF THAT CLAIM INTO AND THRU NO 1 BELOW. WHEN MACKENZIE TOOK CHARGE OF DISCOVERY HE EXTENDED THIS DRAIN UPWARD THRU THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE DISCOVERY CLAIM. THE RESULT WAS THAT THE MINE BELOW WAS ENTIRELY FLOODED BECAUSE OF THE GREATLY INCREASED VOLUME OF WATER. THE FOREMAN ON NO 1 BELOW, TO SAVE THE MINE FROM BEING FLOODED, PLUGGED UP THE DRAIN LEADING UP INTO DISCOVERY. THE DRAIN WAS AN UNDERGROUND WOODEN MAIN SEVERAL FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND. MACKENZIE IMMEDIATELY APPLIED TO THE COURT FOR AN ORDER CITING WOLLNER FOR CONTEMPT.

458 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK

REFN 01130 00002 B 899900

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST IT WAS CONTESTED THAT IN PLUGGING THE MAIN AND SHUTTING OFF THE DRAINAGE FROM DISCOVERY INTO NO 1 BELOW, HE HAD INTERFERRED WITH THE WORK OF THE RECEIVER... WOLLNER WAS FINED THE LIMIT, \$100, AND WAS ORDERED TO OPEN UP IMMEDIATELY THE PLUGGED DRAIN. AS A RESULT OF THIS ACTION, THE PIONEER MINING CO FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTINUE WORK ON CLAIM NO 1 BELOW DISCOVERY." (P205)

459 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK

REFN 01155 898

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST DURING THE LATE SUMMER OF 1898, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON ANVIL CREEK IN THE NOME DISTRICT, AND ANOTHER STAMPEDE WAS STARTED. (P26)

460 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK

REFN 01317 899

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, VEGETATION

ABST BY THE FALL OF 1899 PROSPECTORS WERE "WORKING ALL OVER THE LOW HUMMOCKY TUNDRA OF THE ANVIL CREEK AREA" LOOKING FOR GOLD. (P86) FROM A CHAPTER IN "ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA" ENTITLED "GOLD", TAKEN FROM "THE REAL BOOK ABOUT ALASKA" BY SAMUEL EPSTEIN AND BERYL WILLIAMS.

- 461 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 01521 900901  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 NOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST "SOME OF THE MINES ON ANVIL CREEK, EVEN WITH ONLY A FEW MEN SHOVELING THE PAY DIRT INTO THE SLUICE-BOXES, WERE TURNING OUT FROM 10 TO 15 THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY." (P47) THE ALASKA GOLD MINING COMPANY'S MAIN ASSETS CONSISTED OF "JUMPERS" CLAIMS TO RICH MINING PROPERTY NEAR NOME, PRINCIPALLY SITUATED ON ANVIL CREEK. (P107) A RAILROAD WENT TO THE ANVIL CREEK MINES. (P237) A NUGGET OF GOLD FOUND AT THIS CREEK WAS ON DISPLAY AS THE "LARGEST NUGGET WHICH ALASKA HAD YET PRODUCED." (P240) IT WEIGHED 97 OUNCES AND WAS WORTH \$1552. GREAT DITCHES ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED IN THE AREA. (P240)
- 462 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 01524 903  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 NOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST J S MCLAIN GIVES A STANDARD ACCOUNT OF GOLD DISCOVERY ON ANVIL CREEK. (P158) A PUMPING PLANT OWNED BY THE C O LANE COMPANY PUMPS WATER FROM NOME TO THE ANVIL CREEK AREA, 8 OR 9 MILES AWAY AND 800 FEET HIGHER. (P159) MCLAIN REPORTS THAT A SINGLE NUGGET WORTH \$3,285.90 WAS TAKEN FROM AN ANVIL CREEK BENCH CLAIM. (P164) MCLAIN AND GROUP WERE HERE IN 1903.
- 463 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 01525 898900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 NOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN THE PACIFIC CLIPPER LINE'S "SEATTLE TO THE NOME GOLD COAST", 1900 "ANVIL CREEK A TRIBUTARY OF THE SNAKE RIVER, IS PROBABLY THE BEST KNOWN CREEK IN THE DISTRICT. IT WAS ON THIS CREEK THAT JAFERT LINDERBERG AND HIS ASSOCIATES PANNED OUT THE FIRST NOME GOLD, SEPT 16, 1898. DURING 2 MO'S WORK IN 1899 CLAIM NO 1 ON THIS CREEK PRODUCED NEARLY \$200,000.00. THE TWO LARGEST NUGGETS FOUND ARE VALUED AT \$443.00 AND \$312.00. THIS CREEK IS ALL STAKED." (P118) E G MCMICKEN, A CONTRIBUTING WRITER, VISITED LINDERBERG'S CLAIM AND KJELBERG'S CLAIM ON THE CREEK. (P13) HE SAW LARGE CLEAN UPS AT LINDERBERG'S DISCOVERY AND NO 1 BELOW, PRICE'S NO 8 ABOVE AND DR KITTELSON'S NO 7 ABOVE.
- 464 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 01756 900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 NOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, PHOTO  
 ABST IN HER MEMOIR, MARY K SULLIVAN SAYS SHE WAS PRESENT WHEN THE WEST BANK OF ANVIL CREEK WAS STRUCK. "IN AUGUST THE WEST BANK OF THE CREEK WAS ACCIDENTLY PRICKED AND FOUND TO BE FAR RICHER THAN THE BED OF THE STREAM. NUGGETS WORTH MANY DOLLARS WERE CONTINUALLY UNEARTHED, THE LARGEST ONE THAT SUMMER AMOUNTING TO NINETY DOLLARS. THE RICHEST PASS CONTAINED SIXTY-FOUR DOLLARS, SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS AND EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS, WITH OTHERS RANGING ALL THE WAY BELOW. FROM A BENCH CLAIM NEXT TO NUMBER ELEVEN ON THIS

CREEK, AND ONLY ONE-FOURTH OF MILE ABOVE US. GREAT HEAPS OF GOLD WERE TAKEN FROM THE GROUND, NO PAN CARRYING LESS, IT WAS SAID, THAN FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS." (P136) SEVENTY MEN WORKED THE STREAM IN HIGH WATER, TWENTY-FIVE IN LOW. (P136) "IN ALL THERE WERE FIFTEEN PLACER CLAIMS STAKED ON ANVIL. SOME OF THESE WERE SCARCELY TOUCHED THAT SUMMER, BUT FROM THOSE OPERATED FULLY TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WERE TAKEN IN THREE MONTHS." (P136-137) "PHOTO": CAPTION, "CLAIM NUMBER NINE, ANVIL CREEK," SHOWS TEN MEN WITH MINING EQUIPMENT IN A DITCH. VERY LITTLE WATER PRESENT. 7 TENTS IN BACKGROUND. (P136) "PHOTO" "CLAIM NUMBER FOUR, ANVIL CREEK NOME" SHOWS 6 MEN WITH SLUICE BOX AND MANY PILEN OF GRAVELS. THE CREEK SEEMS TO HAVE BECOME A POT HOLE OF WATER IN BACKGROUND. (P168)

- 465 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 01700 898  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 HOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST UNDERWOOD NOTES THAT ONE MAY MAKE TRIPS TO ANVIL CREEK "WHEN BIG HYDRAULIC PLANTS ARE AT WORK." (P.134) "JAFET LINDBERG, ERIK LINDBLOOM, AND JOHN BAYNESTON UNCOVERED A RICH PAYSTREAK ON ANVIL CREEK, A STREAM WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE SNAKE RIVER, ABOUT THREE MILES FROM WHERE THE TOWN (OF NOME) IS SITUATED. THE PIONEERS FORMED THE PIONEER MINING COMPANY AND STAKED CLAIMS ON ANVIL AND SEVERAL OTHER CREEKS." THIS WAS IN 1898 (P.135) DISAPPOINTED KLONDIKES SOON SWARMED THERE BY THE THOUSANDS. (P.135-136)
- 466 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 01824 898899  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 HOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION  
 ABST A GENERAL GEOLOGIC SURVEY AND OBSERVATIONS OF BEDROCK WERE MADE BY THE AUTHORS IN A LIMITED AREA IN ANVIL C BASIN. THE AREA IS PREDOMINATELY Limestones AND PHYLLITES. IRON AND COPPER PYRITES WERE OBSERVED IN SOME PLACES. (P12,13) BETWEEN THE HEADS OF ANVIL C AND DEXTER CREEK, (8 MI N OF NOME IN MT KING REGION) BENCHING AND GRAVEL TERRACES (SEEMINGLY MARINE) WERE OBSERVED ON SOUTHERN SLOPES. (P12) IN JULY, 1898, A PARTY (WITH N C HULTERG AND J J BRINTERSON) CROSSED THE TUNDRA FROM SNAKE RIVER TO ANVIL CREEK AND FOUND SOME "COLORS." FROM THERE THEY WENT TO SINROCK. (P31) OTHERS RETURNED TO THE CREEK IN SEPT, 1898 (PARTY WITH E O LINDBLOM, J LINDBERG, AND J BRINTERSON) AND SPENT A FEW WEEKS IN AREA; FOUND GOLD "OF UNQUESTIONABLE ECONOMIC VALUE" ON SEPT 20. DR KING, IN CHARGE OF THE PIONEER MINING CO'S MINES ON THE CREEK, REPORTED THE OCCURRENCE OF PLATINUM WITH GOLD, KING, MCARTHUR AND LINDEN STATE AT POINTS BETWEEN ANVIL AND NOME CREEKS, GOLD WAS TAKEN AT 10 CENT TO 30 CENTS PER PAN. THE RICHEST FINDS WERE IN PONDS AND DEPRESSIONS IN THE TUNDRA. (P9,19) TWO NUGGETS WERE FOUND ON ANVIL CREEK WEIGHING 20 TO 25 OZ (WORTH \$300 TO \$400). (P17) BY FALL OF 1898, ABOUT \$2000 OF GOLD HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM ANVIL CREEK AND SNOW GULCH, BEFORE FREEZE SET IN. (P33) PLATE VII IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ANVIL CREEK VALLEY, SHOWING THE EDGE OF MOUNTAINS, TUNDRA AND SEA. PLATE XI IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CREEK AT CLAIM #1, SHOWING DIGGINGS WITH TUNDRA AND SEA IN BACKGROUND. THE PHOTOS WERE PUBLISHED IN 1899. THE POULKA- A LAPLAND FREIGHT SLED SHAPED LIKE A BOAT WAS SEEN ON THE CREEK WITH REINDEER PULLING FREIGHT. (P38)
- 467 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02035 903  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 HOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A NARROW GAGE RAILROAD RUNS FROM THE BEACH TO THE HEAD OF ANVIL CREEK. "AURIFEROUS GRAVELS" ARE FOUND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE VALLEY. EXTRACTION OF GOLD HERE HAS BEEN A PROBLEM. THE GRAVELS OF THE CREEK BED "ITSELF WERE NEARLY ALL RUN THROUGH THE SLUICES DURING THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS." (P.45)

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468 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02051 904  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST ON ANVIL CREEK, THE PIONEER COMPANY SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED IN 1904, THE STEAM SHOVEL FOR HANDLING GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS, WHILE THE WILD GOOSE COMPANY STRIPPED THE OVERBURDEN BY HYDRAULIC METHODS AND HANDLED THE PAY GRAVELS WITH TRACK AND INCLINE (P.21). HIGH BENCHES ON THE HILLS BETWEEN NEWTON GULCH AND ANVIL CREEK WERE SUPPOSED TO BE MINED BY HYDRAULIC METHODS (P.21).

469 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 A GOLD DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON ANVIL CREEK. (P34)

470 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 A GOLD DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON ANVIL CREEK. (P34)

471 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02435 917933  
 STOR 160339902786000594004844705440  
 MOUT N630800 W1563000 K270S 0120E 24  
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING  
 ABST USGS 1933. ANVIL CREEK IS ABOUT 2 MILES LONG. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1917 AND THE CREEK HAS BEEN WORKED INTERMITTENTLY SINCE THAT TIME. AT PRESENT, ONE OPEN CUT IS BEING WORKED. (P190)

472 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02573 903  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "THE WILD GOOSE RAILWAY, WHICH IS NARROW GAUGE, EXTENDS FROM NDHE TO THE HEAD OF DEXTER CREEK, BY WAY OF ANVIL CREEK VALLEY" (P51) AN HYDRAULIC LIFT WAS INSTALLED ON ANVIL CREEK. (P53)

473 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02666 949  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

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- ABST ANTONY WAS FOUND ON THE S E BANK OF ANVIL CREEK (OLSON SHAFF) AND THE NW BANK (BELOW QUARTZ GULCH) (P22)  
AND ON THE RIDGE BETWEEN ANVIL AND GLACIER CREEKS. (P22)
- 474 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 02703 899966  
STOR 1602833000460000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
ABST THE HEIGHT OF THE INFLUX OF GOLD SEEKERS, INTO THE NOME AREA, CAME IN 1899. THIS WAS TWO OR THREE YEARS AFTER  
THREE PROSPECTORS DISCOVERED GOLD ALONG ANVIL CREEK AND SPENT ONE NIGHT PANNING 1800 DOLLARS WORTH. (P200)
- 475 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 02709 900  
STOR 1602833000460000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST THERE WAS A RUSH TO NOME IN THE EARLY 1900S AFTER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON ANVIL CREEK. (P11)
- 476 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 02737 898900  
STOR 1602833000460000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, PHOTO  
ABST IN SEPTEMBER, 1898, THE "THREE LUCKY SWEDEN" FOUND GOLD ON ANVIL CREEK. THEY PANNED \$30-50. THEY ESTABLISHED  
A MINING DISTRICT, AND BY SIMPLE ROCKERS GOT \$1800 IN TWO DAYS. (P96) IN 1900 JACK HINES LEASED A CLAIM ON  
ANVIL CREEK AND AVERAGED \$160 A DAY FOR THE SEASON. (P201) THERE IS A PICTURE OF MINING ON ANVIL CREEK  
BETWEEN P 136-137.
- 477 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 02853 897  
STOR 1602833000460000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
ABST THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH OF 1897 WAS INDIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON ANVIL CREEK NEAR NOME IN  
JULY AND SEPT 1898. IN SEPT 1897, LIBBY, A FORMER TELEGRAPH WORKER, ORGANIZED A MINING PARTY TO WORK ON THE  
FISH RIVER. (P201)
- 478 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 02864 898  
STOR 1602833000460000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE NOME AREA ON ANVIL CREEK IN SEPT 1898, BY LINDBERG. (P164)
- 479 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
REFN 02864 898  
STOR 1602833000460000080  
MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17

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LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE NOME AREA ON ANVIL CREEK IN SEPT 1898, BY LINDBERG. (P164)

480 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 02882 898  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, VEGETATION  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON ANVIL CREEK IN 1898. (P29) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CREEK ON P 167 SHOWS THE GOLD DIGGINGS AND TUNDRA.

481 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 03460 00001 954  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST ESTELLE ANGIER, WHILE TOURING IN 1954, TOOK A SIGHTSEEING TRIP TO ANVIL CREEK WHERE HER GROUP BOARDED THE "CURLY-KEW R.R."--"A QUIANT CONCOCTION OF COACH AND CABOOSE BUILT OVER A LORD ENGINE AND CHASSIS, WITH 10 INCH-FLANGED WHEELS". (P82) THE RAILROAD WAS BUILT OVER PERMAFROST IN ORDER TO SHIP THE GOLD OUT OF THE CREEK AND WAS 90 MILES LONG. (P82) IT CROSSED A HIGHWAY 3 MI OUT WHERE THEY GOT OFF AND TOOK A BUS BACK TO NOME. (P82)

482 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 04089 901  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF "KLONDIKE MIKE" MAHONEY'S EXPERIENCES IN THE NOME AREA, 1900-1901, IT IS NOTED THAT "A TRAMWAY WAS LAID ON PLANK SEVEN MILES ACROSS THE TUNDRA TO ANVIK CREEK AND NAMED THE WILD GOOSE RAILWAY BECAUSE NO ONE COULD FIND IT IN THE SPRING". IT'S APPARENT THE TRAMWAY WAS BUILT TO FACILITATE ACCESS TO THE MINING SITES AND TO BY-PASS THE USUAL SNAKE RIVER ROUTE. (RESEARCHER'S OPINION). (P295) IN THIS PERIOD, KLONDIKE MIKE RAN THE MAIL-RUN BETWEEN NOME AND WALES, USING DOG AND HORSE-TEAMS, 1901-1904. (P294, 304)

483 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 04095 898899  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, DIMENSION  
 ABST IN SEPTEMBER, 1898, ANVIL CREEK WAS STAKED OUT FOR MINING. IN OCT. A "ROCKER" WAS SET UP. WATER BEGAN TO RUN IN THE CREEK ON JUNE 20, 1899, AND ACTIVE MINING OPERATIONS WERE SOON UNDER WAY. (P845) "ANVIL AS FAR AS SHOWN BY DEVELOPMENTS, IS THE BEST CREEK IN THE DISTRICT. IT IS ABOUT 7 MILES IN LENGTH AND EMPTIES INTO SNAKE RIVER 4 MILES IN AN AIR LINE FROM THE BEACH. THERE ARE ABOUT 30 CLAIMS OF 20 ACRES EACH AND A FEW FRACTIONAL CLAIMS ON THE CREEK." (P845 AND 846) DURING THE 1899 SEASON 250 MEN WORKED FOR WAGES ON THIS CREEK. WAGES WERE \$5 PER DAY AND BOARD, WITH A BONUS OF \$3 PER DAY AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICE. (P847)

484 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 04251 898900

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

127

STOR 160283304600000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT ANVIL CREEK IS ABOUT FOUR MILES LONG AND RUNS INTO SNAKE RIVER FROM AN EASTERLY DIRECTION ABOUT 6 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE. THE AUTHOR NOTED THERE WERE 17 CLAIMS ON ANVIL CREEK IN 1898-1899 AND THAT \$200,000 HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THE LARGEST, DISCOVERY CLAIM, SINCE OCTOBER, 1898. (P239) THE AUTHOR GAVE THE TWO YEAR TOTAL OF GOLD FROM ANVIL CREEK AS ABOUT \$2,000,000. (P241) A PHOTOGRAPH OF A PACK TRAIN ON ANVIL CREEK APPEARS ON P 279. THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT IN 1898, ANVIL CREEK PRODUCED 50 CENTS TO \$1 PER PAN AT ITS MOUTH. (P247)

485 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 04377 900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST THE WILD GOOSE MINING COMPANY OWNED BY CHARLES D LANE "BUILT IN 1900 THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD FROM NOME FOUR MILES TO ANVIL CREEK BY LAYING 2 X 14 IN PLANKS DOWN ON THE TUNDRA, THEN TIES AND RAILS ON TOP OF THE PLANKS." THEY ALSO HAD MINOR PLACER MINES HERE. (P29)

486 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05065 898900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON ANVIL CREEK AT NOME BY 5 PEOPLE IN 1898. (P112) THE CLAIM PRODUCED \$400,000 THE FIRST SEASON AND EVENTUALLY MUCH MORE. (P112) IN 1900 SEVENTY MEN WERE TAKING OUT \$10,000 TO \$20,000 WORTH OF GOLD A DAY. (P116) THE WEST BANK OF ANVIL CREEK WAS REPORTED AS MUCH RICHER FOR 15 PLACER CLAIMS ON ANVIL CREEK DISGORGED \$2,500,000. (P117)

487 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05077 00001 975  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTO OF THE PLACER MINING ON THIS CREEK, NEGATIVE #C-64. IT SHOWS THE SLUICE BOXES AND 4 MINERS STANDING IN THE WATER. ALSO THERE ARE MANY LARGE TENTS IN THE BACKGROUND. DATE IS PUBLICATION.

488 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05151 898  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE FIRST REAL STAMPEDE TO ALASKA TERRITORY OCCURRED WITH THE DISCOVERY OF PLACER GOLD ON ANVIL CREEK NEAR NOME IN 1898. (P17)

489 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05309 900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN 1900 THE CAPE NOME HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY LOCATED A CLAIM ON ANVIL CREEK KNOWN AS NUMBER 5. (P54) FRENCH NOTES THAT CLAIM NUMBER 5 PRODUCED THE LARGEST NUGGET FOUND IN THAT SECTION IN THAT SEASON. IT WEIGHED 1 1/2 LB. (P55) A PHOTO OF NUGGETS FROM NUMBER 5 IS ON PAGE XIII. CHARLES LANE BUILT FOUR MILES OF RAILROAD FROM THE BEACH AT NOME TO DISCOVERY CLAIM ON ANVIL CREEK. (P77) AT ANVIL CREEK WERE SEVERAL FREIGHT SLEDS THAT WERE DRAWN BY 1 OR 2 REINDEER. (P78) THE GRAVEL ON ANVIL AND GLACIER CREEKS WAS MAINLY "LIMESTONE AND MICA-SCHIST WITH MUCH CALCITE AND QUARTZ OF VEIN ORIGIN". (P86) ON P51 IS A PHOTO BEARING THE CAPTION "SLUICING ON CLAIM NUMBER 1, BELOW DISCOVERY, ANVIL CREEK. ABOUT A MILLION IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THIS CLAIM". IN THIS PHOTO ARE THREE LONG SLUICE BOXES, FOUR MEN ARE STANDING IN THE CREEK AT THE END OF THE BOXES. TWO HORSES WITH HARNESSSES ARE ON THE BANK BUT IT IS NOT DISCERNABLE IF THEY ARE HITCHED TO ANYTHING. ON P 54 ARE TWO PHOTOS BOTH TAKEN OF ANVIL CREEK. THE TOP PHOTO HAS THE CAPTION: "SHOWING DAM DRAIN AND A FEW LENGTHS OF CANVAS HOSE ON CLAIM NUMBER 5 ON ANVIL CREEK". THE PORTION OF THE CREEK IN THE PHOTO IS NARROW. THERE IS WATER IN THE CREEK BUT IT IS EVIDENTLY BEING DIVERTED BY 2 CANVAS HOSES ON THE BANK. THE OTHER PHOTO READS "SLUICING ON CLAIM NUMBER 5 ON ANVIL CREEK". IN THIS PHOTO SEVERAL MEN ARE WORKING WITH PICKS AND SHOVELS IN THE DRY CREEK BED. IN ALL THREE PHOTOS TAKEN ON ANVIL CREEK THERE ARE NUMEROUS TENTS. (P51, 54)

490 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05310 904  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, PHOTO, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACTIVE MINING ON ANVIL CREEK, CIRCA 1904, IS SHOWN IN A PHOTO ON PAGE 46. TWO SLUICE BOXES ARE SHOWN TO BE IN OPERATION. SEVERAL LARGE BUILDING APPEAR IN THE BACKGROUND. THE CAPTION IS "WORKING AN "OLD CHANNEL" ON ANVIL CREEK. THE WASTEFUL AND EXPENSIVE METHOD EMPLOYED SEEMED THEN THE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE." ANVIL CREEK MINING OPERATIONS OBTAINED THEIR WATER SUPPLY, IN PART, FROM A WATER PUMPING PLANT. LOCATED ON THE SNAKE RIVER NEAR NOME. (P51) THE PLACER DEPOSITS ON ANVIL CREEK ARE COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF LIMESTONE AND MICA-SCHIST PEBBLES WITH ABUNDANT SCHEELITE AND VEIN QUARTZ. "ALL THESE ARE FREQUENTLY FOUND TO BE HIGHLY MINERALIZED." (P71)

491 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05344 899900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT IN 1899 SOME 3,000 MINERS TRAVELED FROM THE YUKON, THE KOYUKUK AND ACROSS NORTON SOUND FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES ON ANVIL CREEK NEAR NOME. (P338) ALSO, THAT THE FOLLOWING SUMMER, DESPITE LEGAL ACTIONS TYING UP MUCH OF ANVIL CREEK, THE PER CAPITA TAKE FROM THE NOME AREA WAS \$1,000 PER PERSON PER MONTH. (P347)

492 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05354 900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K1105 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A PHOTO ON P29 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "OVER A MILLION DOLLARS WAS TAKEN OUT OF NUMBER 5 ANVIL CREEK IN EARLY YEARS. MINERS SHOVELED INTO SLUICE BOX." PHOTO ON P30 SHOWS A GOLD PAN CONTAINING NUGGETS WORTH \$1500. APPROXIMATE DATE IS 1900.

493 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK



REFN 05357 898099  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST BRENDERSON, LINDASBERG, AND LINDBLOOM JOINED FORCES IN THE FALL OF 1898 AND SET OUT IN SEARCH OF GOLD. THEY FOUND ANVIL CREEK TO BE THE BEST AND RICHEST AREA. (P16) THIS "SMALL STREAM" ENTERS SNAKE RIVER ABOUT 5 AND 1/2 MILES NW OF NOME AND RUNS IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION. (P16) C D LANE, A MINING MAN FROM CALIFORNIA, ACQUIRED LEASES ON MANY OF THE BEST CLAIMS ON ANVIL CREEK. HE SHIPPED IN A LARGE SUPPLY OF MINING MACHINERY INCLUDING A BIG PUMPING PLANT WHICH WAS READY FOR OPERATION BY THE END OF 1899. (P16) "ANVIL CREEK ON THE N BANK OF THE MOUNTAIN, HAD NEARLY ALL OF ITS GOLD DEPOSIT ON THE S BANK." (P25)

494 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05478 900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST CARL LOKKE STATES IN "KLONDIKE SAGA" THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1900 MARTIN CLAUSEN AND E A STEENERSEN, BOTH FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MONITOR GOLD MINING AND TRADING COMPANY, PROSPECTED FOR A TIME AT ANVIL CREEK. ACCORDING TO THE ACCOUNT, THE PROSPECTORS WERE IN THE VICINITY OF NOME DURING THIS TIME PERIOD. (P187)

495 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05617 930  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, PHOTO  
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT CLAIMS WERE MADE ON ANVIL CREEK. THE COMPANY FOR WHOM SEPPALA WAS WORKING WAS ON DISCOVERY CLAIM. (P105) ON THIS CLAIM THEY WERE GETTING FROM \$6,000-15,000 IN A TWO-DAY RUN OF EACH STRING OF BOXES. (P105) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW ANVIL CREEK; ONE SHOWS, "SHOVELING AT ANVIL CREEK," A SECOND ONE SHOWS, "SLUICE BOXES AT ANVIL CREEK." (P104) COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.

496 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05623 963  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST A BIG GOLD STRIKE WAS NOTED AS OCCURRING IN 1890 IN THE AREA OF ANVIL CREEK. (P124)

497 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 05861 901  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THIS CREEK IN 1901, "A SHORT DISTANCE FROM WHERE THE CITY OF NOME NOW STANDS." (P8)

498 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 06018 900  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE IN THE NOME AREA, THE DIGGINGS ALONG ANVIL CREEK ARE MENTIONED. THE CREEK IS DESCRIBED AS "A SWIFT-FLOWING STREAM WHICH HAD CUT A CHANNEL NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED FEET DEEP THROUGH THE HIGHER LAND." (PP.7,16) WATER WAS HAULED FROM ANVIL CREEK TO SERVICE MINING OPERATIONS IN NIKALA GULCH ALSO. NIKALA GULCH WAS AN "OLD CREEK BED, DRY IN SUMMER, THAT BRANCHED OFF FROM ANVIL CREEK." (P.16) TRANSPORT FROM NOME WAS BY HORSE AND WAGON AND BY FOOT. PERIOD WAS 1900.

499 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: ROAD FROM ANVIL TO GLACIER (NO 31)-THIS ROAD RUNS FROM ANVIL CREEK NEAR BANNER STATION ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA RAILROAD TO THE SUMMIT OF THE DIVIDE BETWEEN ANVIL AND GLACIER CREEKS AND REPLACES THE ROAD PREVIOUSLY USED, WHICH HAD EXCESSIVE GRADES. IT NOT ONLY SERVES THE MINES ON GLACIER CREEK, BUT IS USED FOR TRAVEL TO THE UPPER PORTION OF SNAKE RIVER. (P30)

500 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: ROAD FROM ANVIL TO GLACIER (NO 31)-THIS ROAD RUNS FROM ANVIL CREEK NEAR BANNER STATION ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA RAILROAD TO THE SUMMIT OF THE DIVIDE BETWEEN ANVIL AND GLACIER CREEKS AND REPLACES THE ROAD PREVIOUSLY USED, WHICH HAD EXCESSIVE GRADES. IT NOT ONLY SERVES THE MINES ON GLACIER CREEK, BUT IS USED FOR TRAVEL TO THE UPPER PORTION OF SNAKE RIVER. (P30)

501 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 06663 905  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A W GREELY GIVES A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. ACCORDING TO HIM, ONE OF THE EARLIEST GOLD DISCOVERIES WAS ON ANVIL CREEK. THIS MINING AREA, PLUS ONE ON OPHIR CREEK HAVE YIELDED 3/45 OF THE GOLD VALUES OF SEWARD PENINSULA. THE OUTPUT OF 3 YEARS, 9102-1904, \$13,425,000, OF WHICH NEARLY 60% CAME FROM THIS AREA. (P78) ANVIL CREEK ALONE HAD AN OUTPUT OF MORE THAN \$6,000,000 UP TO 1905. (P82)

502 WATN ANVIL CREEK ANVIL CREEK  
 REFN 06917 946  
 STOR 1602833000460000080  
 MOUT N643147 W1653018 K110S 0340W 17  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE AUTHOR REFERS TO GOLD MINES ON ANVIL CREEK. (P167) COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1946.

503 WATN APHREWN RIVER APHREWN RIVER  
 REFN 03967 962  
 STOR 1603610

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

131

MOUT N611000 W1652000 S120N 0890W 07  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE APHREWN RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 755 SQUARE MILES. (P8)

504 WATN APOON MOUTH APOON  
 REFN 00026 00005 906907  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN "EDITORIAL OPINION ABOUT ALASKA AND OTHER THINGS," ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 1 (PP68-83) THE EDITOR NOTES THAT 32,000 TONS OF FREIGHT WERE SHIPPED INTO THE YUKON VALLEY VIA ST MICHAEL AND "APHOON". HE ALSO REPORTS THAT 30 STEAMERS AND 40 BARGES WERE USED TO TRANSPORT THIS FREIGHT, AND THAT A PROPOSAL HAD BEEN MADE TO CONSTRUCT A CHANNEL FOR \$240,000 BETWEEN ST MICHAEL AND APOON, TO AVOID THE BERING SEA. (P79) THE ABOVE REFERS TO SUMMER 1906.

505 WATN APOON MOUTH APOON  
 REFN 04355 903  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31 YUKON DELTA  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF "THE INDEPENDENT STORE" TRADING POST ON THE YUKON RIVER (AT MOUSE POINT), THERE IS MENTION OF A STEAMER TRIP UP THE YUKON FROM ST MICHAEL AND VIA "APHOON, THE DEEPEST OF THE FINGERS THAT SPREAD OUT AT THE TIP OF THE MIGHTY YUKON." (P110) THE YEAR IS 1903. REFERENCE INCLUDED IN "WAYS HARSH AND WILD" BY DORIS ANDERSEN.

506 WATN APOON MOUTH APOON PASS  
 REFN 00898 908  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES SAY, "APHOON PASS IS THE EXTREME NORTHEASTERN LIMIT OF THE YUKON DELTA. IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THE REGION, THE COUNTRY IS LOW AND FLAT, IT BEING 1 TO 2 FEET ABOVE HIGH-WATER MARK. DOWN TO WITHIN ABOUT 2 MILES OF ITS MOUTH, THE BANKS ARE GENERALLY COVERED WITH LOW WILLOW AND ALDER BUSHES 8 TO 10 FEET HIGH. NEAR THE MOUTH THE LAND BECOMES MORE MARSHY, AND A CONSIDERABLE AREA WESTWARD APPEARS TO BE ENTIRELY AN OPEN MARSH." (P50) PUBLISHED 1908.

507 WATN APOON MOUTH APOON SLOUGH  
 REFN 04149 887  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER  
 ABST ON THE AUTHOR'S 1887 STEAMER TRIP DOWN THE YUKON, THEY ENTERED APOON SLOUGH, PERHAPS 40 MI IN LENGTH, WHICH OPENS OUTRIGHT ON THE SEA COAST ABOUT 80 MI FROM ST. MICHAEL'S THE SLOUGH TAKES A NORTHERLY COURSE FOR THE 1ST HALF OF THE DISTANCE, THEN TAKES AN EASTERLY COURSE (PP72-3) COMING BACK FROM ST. MICHAEL'S THEY "WOODED UP" AT THE MOUTH OF APOON SLOUGH AND PASSED THE OLD INDIAN BURIAL GROUNDS ALONG THE SLOUGH (P74)

508 WATN APOON MOUTH APOON MOUTH  
 REFN 01792 00001 912959

STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250N 23  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, TIDE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE APOON MOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE YUKON IS ABOUT 2 FT DEEP AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER; THE HIGHER TIDAL RANGE ABOUT 4 FT ABOVE THAT PLANE. THAT DEPTH RESTRICTS VESSELS TO RIVER CRAFT THAT MAY OPERATE IN SUCH SHALLOW WATER. THERE ARE MANY DAYS DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION WHEN IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET IN OR OUT OF THE RIVER AS TIDES MAY BE MISSED BECAUSE OF STORMS. (P83) THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT AT THAT TIME THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT TRAFFIC TO WARRANT DREDGING NAVIGATION CHANNELS OF THE LOWER YUKON. (P83) APOON MOUTH IS THE MOST EASTERLY OF SEVERAL DELTA CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH THE YUKON DISCHARGES. IT AFFORDS THE SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN THE YUKON AND ST MICHAEL. A PROJECT PROVIDING FOR A CHANNEL 6 FT DEEP AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER, 150 FT WIDE, AND 200 FT WIDTH ON THE BANKS WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF JULY 15, 1912. WORK WAS COMPLETED IN 1915. (P96) INFORMATION FROM U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS "INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS." 1959

- 509 WATN APOON MOUTH APOON MOUTH OF YUKON RIVER  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250N 23  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, TIDE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST DUE TO THE SHOALS AT THE MOUTH IN PASTOL BAY, ENTERING OR DEPARTING TO AND FROM ST MICHAEL AND THE YUKON RIVER MUST BE UNDERTAKEN AT GREATER THAN AVERAGE FLOOD TIDES. THE APOON MOUTH ENTRANCE TO YUKON RIVER IS ABOUT 2 FT DEEP AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER AND THE HIGHER TIDAL RANGE ABOUT 4 FT ABOVE THAT PLANE. THE DEPTH RESTRICTS VESSELS TO RIVER CRAFT THAT MAY OPERATE IN SUCH SHALLOW WATER.
- 510 WATN APOON MOUTH UPHOON-MOUTH  
 REFN 05157 867870  
 STOR 1603324  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250N 23  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST WILLIAM H DALL, CAPTAIN KETCHUM, MIKE LEBARGE AND MR WHYMPER ALONG WITH A PARTY OF INDIANS TRAVELED WITH TWO LARGE BIRCH CANOES AND A BIDARRA, COMPLETED A JOURNEY FROM FORT YUKON, DOWN THE YUKON RIVER, ARRIVING AT THE UPHOON-MOUTH ON JULY 23, 1867. (P119) THE BIDARRA IS A LARGE OPEN BOAT, FLAT BOTTOMED AND CONSISTING OF A WOODEN FRAME TIED WITH SEALSKIN THONGS OR REMNI AND WITH THE SKINS OF SEAL PROPERLY PREPARED, OILED, AND SEWED TOGETHER, STRETCHED OVER THIS FRAME AND HELD IN PLACE BY WALRUS SKINE LINE OR MABUT. (P15) JUNE 17, 1868, WILLIAM H DALL AND PARTY ENTERED THE UPHOON FROM THE YUKON AS PART OF THEIR JOURNEY FROM NULATO AFTER A WINTER OF EXPLORATION AND TRADING. THEY ARRIVED AT KUTLIK JUNE 18 AND AT PASTOLIK AT THE MOUTH OF THE UPHOON ON JUNE 23, 1868. (P234-36)
- 511 WATN APOON PASS APOON RIVER  
 REFN 06812 899  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250N 23  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, TIDE  
 ABST ACCORDING TO DUNS SCOTUS THIS RIVER HAS WIRY WILLOWS GROWING ON THE BANKS, IS NARROWER THAN OTHER MOUTHS, (THIS BEING A MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER) AND IS AFFECTED BY THE TIDE. MENTIONS A STEAMER GOING UP RIVER. (P315)
- 512 WATN APOON PASS APOON PASS  
 REFN 00897 899900

STDR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER  
 CHANNEL,TIDE,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED: "THE APOON PASS IS THE EXTREME N E LIMIT OF THE YUKON DELTA. IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THIS REGION, THE COUNTRY IS LOW AND FLAT, IT BEING FROM 1 TO 2 FT ABOVE HIGH-WATER MARK. DOWN TO WITHIN ABOUT 2 MI OF ITS MOUTH, THE BANKS ARE GENERALLY COVERED WITH LOW WILLOW AND ALDER BUSHES, AVERAGING 8 TO 10 FT IN HEIGHT. NEAR THE MOUTH THE LAND BECOMES MORE HARSHY, AND A CONSIDERABLE AREA WESTWARD APPEARS TO BE ENTIRELY AN OPEN MARSH...THE ONLY HIGH GROUND IN THE VICINITY IS "HOG BACK", A ROUNDED RIDGE ABOUT 300 FT HIGH LYING 5 MI E FROM THE ENTRANCE." (P43) "THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE APOON MOUTH AND THE HEAD OF THE DELTA IS TRAVERSED BY GOING UP THE APOON PASS ABOUT 31 MI TO WHERE IT BRANCHES OFF FROM THE KWIKPAK PASS." (P43) "THE APOON PASS HAS A NARROW AND TORTUROUS CHANNEL, AVERAGING LESS THAN 1/3 MI IN WIDTH BETWEEN BANKS. THE CHANNEL IS RATHER DIFFICULT FROM THE ENTRANCE TO OPPOSITE KOTLIK, THE WORST PLACE BEING THE SHOALS AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOTLIK RIVER. THE CHANNEL IS VERY NARROW HERE, WITH BUT 5 FT AT LOW TIDE, AND CLOSE TO THE LOWER POINT OF THE ISLAND IN FRONT OF KOTLIK. AS IT IS NECESSARY TO CROSS THE BAR ON OR NEAR HIGH TIDE, THE PORTION FROM KOTLIK DOWN IS NATURALLY TRAVERSED WITH A WATER ABOVE MEAN TIDE, WHICH MAKES NAVIGATION SIMPLER AND EASIER." (P43) "ABOVE KOTLIK THERE IS GOOD WATER AND NO DIFFICULTY EXCEPT BETWEEN THE SHOALS WHERE THE OKWEGA MAKES OFF. HERE THERE IS A SHOAL MAKING UPSTREAM FROM THE LOWER POINT OF THE OKWEGA OUTLET, AND ALSO A SHOAL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE APOON ABREAST IT. THE CHANNEL, WITH 7 FT, IS BETWEEN THE TWO SHOALS. THE ONLY OTHER TROUBLESOME PLACE IN THE APOON IS WHERE IT BRANCHES FROM THE KWIKPAK. HERE FOR 2 MI UPSTREAM IT IS FULL OF SHIFTING BARS AND SHOALS. THERE IS A CROSSING CARRYING 5 FT, BUT NO DIRECTIONS CAN BE GIVEN FOR ITS LOCATION." (P43) "THE CURRENT IN THE APOON IS LESS RAPID THAN OTHER OUTLETS AND ITS STRENGTH DEPENDS UPON THE RISE AND FALL OF TIDES. (P44) TIDAL DIFFERENCE AT THE ENTRANCE OF APOON WAS IN 1899, HIGH WATER PLUS 0.9 FT; LOW WATER MINUS 0.1 FT. (P12) IT HAD A MEAN TIDE OF 1.2 FT; A GREAT TROPIC OF 4.8 FT, AND A MEAN DIURNAL OF 3.6 FT. (P11)

513 WATN APOON PASS APOON PASS  
 REFN 01291 911912

STDR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K280S 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31

KEYW DIMENSION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,MAP,BOUY  
 ABST CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT NUMBER 556 OF THE 62ND CONGRESS, APOON MOUTH OF YUKON RIVER, A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR WITH A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, REPORTS ON EXAMINATION AND SURVEY OF APOON MOUTH OF YUKON RIVER, ALASKA FROM POSTAL BAY TO THE MOUTH OF KOTLIK RIVER DATED FEB. 21, 1912. C. W. KUTZ WROTE A LETTER REPORTING ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF APOON MOUTH. THE SURVEYS WERE MADE IN 1890 AND 1899. F. S. GREELY MADE A PERSONAL EXAMINATION IN 1909 AND JUNE OF 1911. GREELY CONFERED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF STEAMBOAT COMPANIES WHO SUPPLIED THE DETAILED INFORMATION GIVEN BELOW. APOON PASS FROM KOTLIK PASS TO POSTAL BAY HAS DEPTHS FROM 6 TO 13 FT BUT THERE ARE ALSO SOME BARS WITH DEPTHS OF 2-4 FT. (P3) STEAMER IN USE AT THAT TIME HAD MAXIMUM DIMENSIONS OF 222 FT 8 IN BY 42 FT 2 IN AND A MAXIMUM DRAFT OF 5 FT 10 IN. MUCH OF THE TRAFFIC WAS REPORTED TO BE CARRIED IN BARGES 170 FT BY 40 FT WITH DRAFT OF 5 FT 2 IN. AN ORDINARY TOW CONSISTS OF A STEAMER AND 2 OR 3 BARGES. STEAMERS ARE REPORTED TO BE ABLE TO USE THIS MOUTH IS AT HIGH TIDE. (P3) TOTAL NUMBER OF STEAMERS PASSING THROUGH APOON PASS DURING 1910 WAS 110 WITH A GROSS TONNAGE OF 64,700; THE NUMBER OF BARGES WAS 131 WITH A GROSS TONNAGE OF 66,452. THE FREIGHT TONNAGE IN 1910 WAS 24,622 TONS AND THERE WERE 2,604 PASSENGERS CARRIED. J. B. CAVANAUGH REPORTED IN HIS SURVEY OF THE APOON MOUTH IN A LETTER DATED DECEMBER 8, 1911. (P7) THERE ARE 2 BARS IN THE SECTION OF THE RIVER FROM POSTALUK RIVER TO KOTLIK RIVER, ONE AT THE MOUTH OF KOTLIK SLOUGH AND ONE 2 MI BELOW THE SLOUGH. HE ALSO REPORTS THREE BAD BENDS, ONE ABOVE THE WIRELESS STATION, ONE AT CHANNEL LIGHT, AND ONE AT POSTOLIK LIGHT. THE LAST DEPTH AT MEAN LOW WATER ACROSS THE BARS IS 2.9 FT. (P7) THE MAXIMUM WIDTH OF VESSELS WITH BARGES ALONGSIDE IS 120 FT WHILE THE CHANNELS AT THE BENDS ARE 6 FT DEEP AND 80 TO 140 FT WIDE. (P7) THERE WERE 98 STEAMERS PASSING THROUGH THE APOON MOUTH IN 1911 AND 178 BARGES. FREIGHT CARRIED DURING 1911 WAS GIVEN AS 33,669 SHORT TONS. (P7) ESTIMATED COST OF DREDGING THE APOON MOUTH IS \$130,000 AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD. (P8) A MAP SHOWING EXACT

DEPTHS OF THE APOON MOUTH IS A PART OF THE DOCUMENT. THIS MAP INDICATES POSITIONS OF CHANNEL MARKERS AND THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TO BE DREDGED OUT. MAP IS ATTACHED TO THIS RECORD.

514 WATN APOON PASS APOON PASS  
 REFN 01292 909914  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K2805 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,DREDGING,MAP  
 ABST HOUSE DOCUMENT NUMBER 991, 63RD CONGRESS ENTITLED APOON MOUTH, YUKON RIVER, A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR TRANSMITTING A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS. REPORT ON PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE APOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER, ALASKA, FROM THE IMPROVEMENTS NOW UNDER WAY TO DEEP WATER WAS PRINTED IN 1914. THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDED A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT BY J. B. CAVANAUGH, THE DISTRICT ENGINEER OFFICER, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1913. (P5-7) MR CAVANAUGH MENTIONS THAT THE PRESENT IMPROVEMENT EXTENDS TO THE MOUTH OF PASTOLIK RIVER. (P5) CAVANAUGH NOTES THAT THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE MOUTH OF APOON PASS SHOULD NOT BE DONE UNLESS THE DREDGED CHANNEL IS PROTECTED BY JETTIES HEAVY ENOUGH TO RESIST THE ICE FLOW. (P6) HE NOTES THAT FREIGHT CAN TRAVEL UP THE YUKON ONLY THREE MONTHS, JULY THROUGH SEPT. HE FELT THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD WOULD CAUSE THE AMOUNT OF GOODS BEING FREIGHTED UP THE YUKON TO DECREASE. HE INCLUDES THE COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OBTAINED FROM PORT CUSTOMHOUSE AT ST MICHAELS AND THE RECORDS OF NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO. THIS CHART HAS BEEN XEROXED AND IS ON FILE. THE CHART COVERS THE YEARS 1909 THROUGH 1912. FOR 1913 HE REPORTS THAT TRAFFIC UP TO JULY 15 WAS IN EXCESS OF THAT FOR THE SAME PERIOD IN 1912. (P7) MR CAVANAUGH WROTE A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON APOON MOUTH, YUKON RIVER DATED APRIL 17, 1914 IN WHICH HE RECOMMENDS THAT AVAILABLE FANOS BE USED TO WIDEN THE CHANNEL BY DREDGING AT THE TURN OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE PASTOLIK RIVER. (P8) A LIST OF AMERICAN STEAMERS OPERATING ON THE YUKON RIVER FROM ST MICHAELS VIA THE APOON MOUTH AND THE STATISTICS OF BUSINESS AT PORT OF ST. MICHAEL ARE GIVEN IN TABLES ON PAGES 10-12 OF THIS DOCUMENT. THESE TABLES HAVE BEEN XEROXED AND ARE ON FILE. A MAP SHOWING IMPROVEMENTS OF APOON PASS AT THE MOUTH OF PASTOLIK RIVER IS ALSO INCLUDED AND HAS BEEN COPIED.

515 WATN APOON PASS APOON PASS  
 REFN 07187 00300 913949  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K2805 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW DREDGING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MAP,RIVER  
 ABST THE FILE FROM BOX G-4-D TITLED 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, YUKON RIVER-APOON, PRELIMINARY SURVEY, 1912-SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT 1914-NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE 31 OCT 1949 CONTAINS PERTINENT LETTERS CONCERNING THE APOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND ST MICHAEL CANAL. THE FOLDER ALSO CONTAINS A DESCRIPTIVE MAP DATED 1949 OF THE APOON MOUTH. THE LETTER DATED OCTOBER 21, 1949 ADDRESSED TO DIVISION ENGINEER, NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS WAS WRITTEN BY E. C. ITSCHNER, DISTRICT ENGINEER. THE LETTER CONCERNS "DISCONTINUANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR RIVER AND HARBOR AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS". THE IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE APOON MOUTH WERE PROVIDED FOR THE USE OF RIVER STEAMERS OPERATING FROM ST MICHAELS TO POINTS ON THE YUKON RIVER. "AS THIS NAVIGATION HAS LONG SINCE CEASED TO EXIST, NO FURTHER USE FOR THE PROJECT IS ANTICIPATED." THE DESCRIPTIVE MAP WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THIS FOLDER CONTAINS INFORMATION ON THE APOON MOUTH CHANNEL. THE CORPS MAINTAINED A CHANNEL 6 FT DEEP AND 150 FT WIDE THROUGH THE BARS OF APOON MOUTH WITH "SUITABLE WIDENING AT THE BENDS." THE LENGTH OF THE SECTION INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT IS ABOUT 7 MI. THE CHANNEL IN THE APOON MOUTH WAS COMPLETED IN 1913 AND A BEND NEAR THE MOUTH OF PASTOLIK RIVER WAS WIDENED IN 1915. THE COST OF THIS PROJECT TO JUNE 30, 1946 WAS \$131,049.87.

516 WATN APOON PASS APOON PASS  
 REFN 07187 00320 959  
 STOR 1603234  
 MOUT N630235 W1632210 K2805 0250W 23  
 LUPR 31

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

135

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,FREIGHT,WATER CRAFT

ABST ACCORDING TO THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS BOX G-1-E, RECORD GROUP 77, FILE 1517-08, SURVEY REPORT; THIS PASS IS USED BY THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO TO CARRY FREIGHT FROM ST MICHAEL TO ALL THE VILLAGES ALONG THE YUKON UP AS FAR AS MARSHALL. THEY USE SHALLOW DRAFT TUGS AND BARGES FOR THIS SERVICE. THE SERVICE IS OPEN FROM BREAKUP TO FREEZEUP, AT TIME FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER RESPECTIVELY. A COMPLETE LIST OF THE VESSELS USED AND THE TONNAGES CARRIED ARE LISTED IN A TABLE, OF WHICH A COPY IS INCLUDED. (SEVERAL PAGES)

- 517 WATN APRIL CREEK APRIL CREEK  
 REFN 04666 974  
 STOR 160119201880000095000925000460  
 MOUT N680500 W1543000 K310N 0190E 34  
 LUPR 12 KILLIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST A STATION SITE YIELDING CULTURAL REMAINS WAS LOCATED ON A SMALL KNOLL BETWEEN APRIL CREEK AND THE KILLIK RIVER. (P16)
- 518 WATN APROKA PASS APROKA  
 REFN 00897 900  
 STOR 1603343002636000500  
 MOUT N625500 W1640500 S320N 0780W 04  
 LUPR 31 KWIKPAK PASS  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODEIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED: "THE APROKA IS CHARACTERISTIC OF MANY OF THE NARROW CHANNELS IN THE DELTA. IT IS A CUT-OFF ABOUT 14 MI BELOW THE HEAD OF THE DELTA BETWEEN THE KWIKPAK AND THE KWIKLOWAK PASSES. THE CUT-OFF IS ABOUT 7 MI LONG, AND IF GOING FROM THE LOWER PORTION OF THE KWIKPAK TO THE KWIKLOWAK, BY TAKING THIS ROUTE A SAVING OF ABOUT 30 MI WILL BE MADE. THE APROKA, ALTHOUGH CROOKED, IS DEEP ALL THE WAY THROUGH, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ENTRANCES, WHERE THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT 4 TO 5 FEET." (P43)
- 519 WATN ARCANA CREEK ARCANA CREEK  
 REFN 02560 941  
 STOR 160516000055500021000167000460  
 MOUT N591400 W1583200 S110S 0550W 15  
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST QUICK SILVER DEPOSITS OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA 1965 U.S.G.S BULL 1187 89PP. C SAINSBURY AND E. MACKEVETT JR. F. WASKEY DISCOVERED PLACER CINNABAR IN ARCANA CREEK IN 1941. (P57) IN 1952 10,000 FT OF TRENCHES WERE EXCAVATED BY BULL-DOZER.(P57)PRODUCTION FROM THE MINE TO 1959 AMOUNTED TO 60 FLASKS OF MERCURY. (P58)
- 520 WATN ARCANA CREEK ARCANA CREEK  
 REFN 03739 941  
 STOR 160516000055500021000167000460  
 MOUT N591354 W1583147 S110S 0550W 15  
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST ARCANA CREEK IS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MARSH MOUNTAIN CINNABAR DEPOSITS. FRANK H WASKEY NOTED CINNABAR IN HIS PANNINGS WHILE PROSPECTING ALONG ARCANA CREEK IN 1941. WASKEY INDICATED THE AREA OF HIGHEST- GRADE PLACER, "WAS A SMALL ALLUVIAL FAN AT THE INTERSECTION OF FEEDER AND ARCANA CREEKS". (P55) "MOST OF ARCANA CREEK AND THE STREAMS EMPTYING DIRECTLY INTO IT OCCUPY U-SHAPED VALLEYS, THOUGH POST-GLACIAL EROSION HAS CUT V-SHAPED VALLEYS ALONG MANY OF THEIR TRIBUTARIES". (P54) WITHIN 2 MILES OF THE LOWER ARCANA CREEK PROSPECTS, SPRUCE MAY BE FOUND WITH AN 8 INCH BUTT DIAMETER. (P54)
- 521 WATN ARCHANGEL CREEK ARCHANGEL CREEK  
 REFN 01405 949

STOR 160716500935000870  
 MOUT N614655 W1491109 S200N 0010E 36  
 LUPR 52 LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST HAROLD DEAN JACKSON IN "MATANUSKA VALLEY", 1952, STATED THAT FERN MINE, OWNED BY FERN EXPLORATION CO, ON ARCHANGEL CREEK IN 1949, PRODUCED 800 TON AND 1,381 OUNCES OF FINE GOLD. 11 TONS OF CONCENTRATED ORES WERE SHIPPED TO LOWER US FOR SMELTING. (P36)

522 WATN ARCHANGEL CREEK ARCHANGEL CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 160716500935000870  
 MOUT N614655 W1491109 S200N 0010E 36  
 LUPR 52 LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROAD AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED, THAT 5 1/2 MIS OF WAGON ROAD WAS BUILT AS AN ARCHANGEL EXTENSION WHICH SERVED THE FERN MINE AND THE TALKEETNA MINING CO. (P51)

523 WATN ARCHIBALD CREEK ARCHIBALD CREEK  
 REFN 03087 938  
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020008250040  
 MOUT N673000 W1501000 F310N 0120W 28  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ARCHIBALD CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF NOLAN CREEK IS ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES LONG AND HAS A VERY STEEP GRADE. (P75) MINING OCCURRED IN THIS CREEK "IN EARLY DAYS" AND WAS OBSERVED IN 1938 TO STILL BE OCCURRING. (P76)

524 WATN ARCTIC CREEK ARCTIC CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00001 911912  
 STOR 160339912382002012000545000850005000050  
 MOUT N645600 W1422900 F010N 0260E 08  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST C A BRYANT, LIVING IN EAGLE AREA, WRITES THAT IN WINTER 1911-12, "JIM MURPHY, A NEIGHBOR WHO HAD 3 DOGS, WENT UP TO ARCTIC CREEK SOME 10 OR 12 MIS (FROM ALDER CREEK) AND FOUND A LARGE BAND OF CARIBOU WINTERING THERE. HE WAS GONE 3 DAYS AND BROUGHT BACK 4." (P172-A) IN FEB 1912, BRYANT AND HIS DOG WENT THERE. THERE WAS A DESERTED CABIN ON THE CREEK. HE SHOT 2 CARIBOU ON A HILLSIDE AND HAD TO "RAWHIDE" THEM TO THE CREEK. "WE LOADED THE CARIBOU ON THE SLED IN THE MORNING AND GOT HOME BY NOON. IT WAS DOWN GRADE ALL THE WAY." (P172-B)

525 WATN ARCTIC RIVER ARCTIC  
 REFN 04462 966975  
 STOR 1602530  
 MOUT N660611 W1654118 K080N 0330W 07  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING  
 ABST THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH ON THE ARCTIC WAS 170 CHUM SALMON, 210 RED SALMON AND 520 PINK SALMON, AS SEEN ON MAP 24.

526 WATN ARCTIC RIVER ARCTIC RIVER  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 1602530  
 MOUT N660611 W1654118 K080N 0330W 07  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER



ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER TO SHISHMAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR REPORTED THAT THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WOULD CONNECT WITH THE SERPENTINE RIVER TRAIL "AT THE MOUTH OF THE SANGUICH OR ARCTIC RIVERS." (P18) "THERE IS AN IGLOO ON THE ARCTIC RIVER ABOUT MILE 75, THENCE TO SHISHARIF, MILE 95." (P18) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED AND WAS LOCATING POSSIBLE SHELTER CABINS.

527 WATN ARCTIC RIVER ARCTIC RIVER

REFN 03496 927

STOR 1602530

MOUT N660611 W1654118 K080N 0330W 07

LUPR 22

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

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER TO SHISHMAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR REPORTED THAT THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WOULD CONNECT WITH THE SERPENTINE RIVER TRAIL "AT THE MOUTH OF THE SANGUICH OR ARCTIC RIVERS." (P18) "THERE IS AN IGLOO ON THE ARCTIC RIVER ABOUT MILE 75, THENCE TO SHISHARIF, MILE 95." (P18) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED AND WAS LOCATING POSSIBLE SHELTER CABINS.

528 WATN ARCTIC RIVER ARCTIC RIVER

REFN 03967 962

STOR 1602530

MOUT N660611 W1654118 K080N 0330W 07

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,FISHING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE ARCTIC RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 290 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES TOTAL ABOUT 900 FISH. (P9)

529 WATN ARCTIC RIVER ARCTIC RIVER

REFN 04708 961

STOR 1602530

MOUT N660611 W1654118 K080N 0330W 07

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO SHISHMAREF PEOPLE, THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE SITE OF THEIR COMMUNITY WAS INLAND ON THE BANKS OF THE ARCTIC RIVER. THEY SAY MOUNDS OF WHALE BONES MARK THE SITE. (P21) THE ARCTIC RIVER FLOWS INTO A LAGOON DIRECTLY BEHIND SHISHMAREF. (P21)

530 WATN ARCTIC RIVER ARCTIC RIVER

REFN 06154 924

STOR 1602530

MOUT N660611 W1654118 K080N 0030W 07

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,AGRICULTURE,ICE,ECONOMY

ABST ON P 30 IS A PHOTO SHOWING "OUR REINDEER CORRAL ON ARCTIC RIVER" WHICH IS ON A RATHER HIGH STEEP BANK. THREE BOATS ARE ON THE WATER. ON AUG 27, 1924, THE AUTHOR WENT TO THE MOUTH OF THE ARCTIC RIVER TO COUNT REINDEER AS THEY ENTERED THE NEWLY BUILT CORRAL WHICH COULD HOLD 5000 WITHOUT CROWDING. (P88) ON OCT 23, 196 REINDEER FELL THROUGH THE ICE OF THE ARCTIC RIVER WHEN THEY WERE BEING DRIVEN ACROSS THE ESTUARY AT THE MOUTH. (P99) ALTHOUGH THE ICE WAS 16 INCHES THICK, THERE WAS NO WATER UNDER IT, "SO, IN EFFECT, IT WAS A BRIDGE OF ICE THAT HAD COLLAPSED." (P100) THE REINDEER WERE STACKED ON THE BANK. AT THIS TIME, ONE COULD BUY A PRIME REINDEER STEER FOR \$10. (P100)

531 WATN ARHYHOT LAKE GRASS LAKE

REFN 07187 00321 923

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

138

STOR 1604  
 MOUT N614000 W1602500 S180N 0610W 29  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE  
 ABST GRASS LAKE IS PART OF THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AS REPORTED BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. THE DESCRIPTION OF THIS WATERBODY IS WRITTEN ON THE GENERAL FORM OF THIS REFERENCE NUMBER AS PART OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTIRE PORTAGE ROUTE.

532 WATN ARHYHOT LAKE UNNAMED LAKE  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 1604  
 MOUT N614000 W1602500 S180N 0610W 29  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION  
 ABST AN UNNAMED LAKE AT 61 DEG 40 MIN N, 160 DEG 25 MIN W HAS AN AREA OF 20 SQ MI.

533 WATN AROLIC RIVER AROLIC RIVER  
 REFN 00640 944  
 STOR 1604104  
 MOUT N594149 W1615230 S050S 0740W 33  
 LUPR 41  
 KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST \*THERE ARE AT LEAST TWO OTHER CREEKS IN THIS DISTRICT WHICH HAVE BEEN PRODUCING GOLD AND PLATINUM, WITH SOME OSMIRIDIUM FROM THEIR PLACERS. (IT IS A COMBINATION OF OSMIUM AND IRIIDIUM WORTH ABOUT \$110.00 AN DUNCE). (P357) IT WAS PRODUCED ON THIS CREEK.

534 WATN AROLIK RIVER ARALIK RIVER  
 REFN 03967 962  
 STOR 1604104  
 MOUT N594149 W1615230 S050S 0740W 33  
 LUPR 41  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,FISHING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE ARALIK RIVER HAS AN ESTINATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 250 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL CHUM SALMON CATCHES HAVE TOTALLED 200 FISH. (P8)

535 WATN AROLIK RIVER AROLIK RIVER  
 REFN 02665 962  
 STOR 1604104  
 MOUT N594149 W1615230 S050S 0740W 33  
 LUPR 41  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING  
 ABST DURING 1962, 269 RED SALMON WERE TAKEN COMMERCIALY FROM THE AROLIK RIVER. (P121)

536 WATN AROPUK LAKE AROPUK LAKE  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 1604  
 MOUT N611000 W1634500 S130N 0810W 35  
 LUPR 41  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION  
 ABST THE AREA OF AROPUK LAKE IS 57 SQ MI.

537 WATN ARRIGETCH CREEK ARRIGETCH CREEK  
 REFN 02858 974

STOR 160339904913000947004275004810146000550  
 MOUT N673000 W1535524 K240N 0220E 02  
 LUPR 33 KORYUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 41 BY WILBUR HILLS SHOWS ARRIGETCH CREEK RUNNING THROUGH NARROW VALLEY WITH SLOPES OF ROCK FIELDS OR SHEER CLIFFS.

538 WATN ARVESTA CREEK ARVESTA CREEK  
 REFN 02166 909  
 STOR 160339904913000947000824001090117062750  
 MOUT N651000 W1585000 K040S 0010W 12  
 LUPR 33 KATEEL RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION  
 ABST TRIBUTARY OF THE KATEEL RIVER. A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 CROSSED THE ARVESTA NEAR LATITUDE 65 DEGREES NORTH. THERE THE CREEK WAS 50 TO 70 FEET WIDE AND FROM 1 TO 3 FEET DEEP. (P19)

539 WATN EAST FORK OF KOYUK RIVER. RIGHT FORK OF EAST FORK OF KOYUK E  
 REFN 02725 971  
 STOR 1602965002550000380  
 MOUT N650726 W1605956 K040S 0110W 19  
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST THE USUAL ROUTE FROM THE NORTH TO THE EAST FORK OF THE KOYUK RIVER IS TO GO DOWN THE WEST FORK OF THE BUCKLAND AND THE LEFT FORK OF THE EAST FORK OF THE KOYUK RIVER ACCORDING TO A FOLK-TALE IN THE DOCUMENT (C-16) 1971 COPYRIGHT DATE USED.

540 WATN ATIGUN RIVER ATIGUN RIVER  
 REFN 00455 970971  
 STOR 1601154015900000740  
 MOUT N683054 W1490000 U110S 0130E 02  
 LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, HUNTING, FISHING  
 ABST IN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON PIPELINE, A NUNAMIUT ESKIMO VILLAGE-ANIGANIGURAK-IS LOCATED ON S SIDE OF RIVER AT W END OF ATIGUN CANYON 1/4 MI. E OF CONFLUENCE OF RIVER AND OUTLET OF GALBRAITH LAKE (P274) IS ABOUT 15 YDS FROM RIVER BETWEEN 2 BRANCHES OF SMALL CREEK. GOOD STANDS OF WILLOW ALONG CREEK. (P274) HUNTING AND FISHING TOOLS WERE FOUND, INCLUDING CARTRIDGES FOR GUNS (.44 HENRY AND .44-40 WINCHESTER) AND FISH LURES WITH METAL BARBES. (P288) BECAUSE OF DATING OF CARTRIDGES, CONCLUDE SITE WAS OCCUPIED NO EARLIER THAN 1873. (P291-92) SUGGESTS SITE OCCUPIED FOR ONLY 1 YR. SOMETIME BETWEEN 1880 AND 1890. (P293) A SECOND SITE LOCATED ON W FACE OF E RIDGE 2 MI. FROM ANIGANIGURAK AND A THIRD SITE ALONG THE CANYON 2 1/2 MI. E. OF THE ANIGANIGURAK ARE LOCATED ALONG THE RIVER. (P298-99)

541 WATN ATIGUN RIVER ATIGUN RIVER  
 REFN 00600 970973  
 STOR 1601154015900000740  
 MOUT N683054 W1490000 U110S 0130E 02  
 LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST THIS IS A REPORT BY AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES ALONG THE PROPOSED TRANS-ALASKA OIL PIPELINE ROUTE. SURVEY CREWS WALKED NEARBY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE NORTHERN SECTION IN THE VALLEY OF THE ATIGUN RIVER. RECONNAISSANCE WAS ALSO ACCOMPLISHED BY GROUND VEHICLES, BOATS, CONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT AND HELICOPTERS. MANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE FOUND IN THE VALLEY OF THE ATIGUN RIVER. (P15) A MAPS SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THIS SITE IS ON PAGE 21.

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- 542 WATN ATIGUN RIVER ATIGUN RIVER  
 REFN 01673 970  
 STOR 1601154015900000740  
 HOUT N683054 W1490000 U110S 0130E 02  
 LUPR 12 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER  
 ABST BRYAN SAGE, IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, STATED THAT HE AND A COMPANION WENT ON A BACK PACKING TRIP FROM THE HEADWATERS OF ATIGUN RIVER, DOWN IT TO THE SAGANIRKTOK RIVER. THEY FLEW IN TO GALBRAITH LAKE. (P52) HE WATCHED DALL SHEEP AT ATIGUN CANYON THROUGH WHICH THE RIVER RUNS. IT IS A LAMBING AREA FOR THE SHEEP. (P64) THE CANYON IS 8 MI LONG. (P64) THE WATER RUSHED THROUGH THIS CANYON. (P64) THERE WAS AN ALMOST VERTICAL CLIFF OVERLOOKING A TRIBUTARY OF THE RIVER, (P65), ON S. SIDE OF CANYON. HE SAW THIS ON A 1970 BACK PACKING TRIP. (P64) IN 1970, A HELICOPTER WAS LEFT UNATTENDED IN THE RIVER VALLEY AND IT WAS ATTACKED BY BEARS. (P73)
- 543 WATN ATIGUN RIVER ATIGUN RIVER  
 REFN 03144 975000  
 STOR 1601154015900000740  
 HOUT N683054 W1490000 U110S 0130E 02  
 LUPR 12 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "AT THE SOUTH END OF GALBRAITH LAKE. THE ATIGUN RIVER TURNS ABRUPTLY EASTWARD AND FLOWS THROUGH ON DEEP CANYON (ATIGUN CANYON) CUT IN SOFT TRIASSIC SHALES AND SILTSTONES AND BOUNDED ON THE SOUTH BY PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS FORMED IN THE HARD WELL-INDURATED MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES AND DOLOMITES." (PP.7)
- 544 WATN ATIGUN RIVER ATIGUN RIVER  
 REFN 03152 974  
 STOR 1601154015900000740  
 HOUT N683054 W1490000 U110S 0130E 02  
 LUPR 12 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER  
 KEYW OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE NORTH-SOUTH ORIENTED ATIGUN RIVER VALLEY IS BROAD AND OF RELATIVELY LOW GRADIENT HOWEVER, NEAR GALBRAITH LAKE THE ATIGUN RIVER TURNS NE AND "DROPS 400 FT IN APPROXIMATELY 8 MILES THROUGH ATIGUN CANYON. THROUGHOUT THIS SECTION THE RIVER IS NORMALLY TOO SWIFT AND CONTAINS TOO MANY RAPIDS TO EITHER MADE OR NAVIGATE SAFELY, AND IN THE LOWER THREE MILES IT FREQUENTLY CUTS THROUGH NEARLY VERTICAL SLOPES MAKING FOOT TRAVEL ADJACENT TO RIVER IMPOSSIBLE." (PP 9). BOB SUMMERFIELD WAS IN THE ATIGUN RIVER AREA TO STUDY THE POPULATION DYNAMICS AND SEASONAL MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF SHEEP.
- 545 WATN ATIGUN RIVER ATIGUN RIVER  
 REFN 07076 969  
 STOR 1601154015900000740  
 HOUT N683054 W1490000 U110S 0130E 02  
 LUPR 12 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE--AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BY H. ALEXANDER JR. 1969. IT WAS MENTIONED THAT SIGNIFICANT SAND DEPOSITS EXIST IN THIS REGION AND SAND DUNES ARE A COMMON FEATURE OF THE RIVER BASIN. (P45)
- 546 WATN ATLA CREEK ATLA CREEK  
 REFN 01879 967  
 STOR 160339904913000947003578003940  
 HOUT N660806 W1540957 K090N 0220E 34  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP  
 ABST ATLA CREEK FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE AND ALSO AN AREA OF TUFF, GRAYWACKE,

AND MUDSTONE. A STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE TAKEN IN THIS SECOND AREA YIELDED 20 P P M LEAD CONTENT AND 20 P P M COPPER CONTENT. THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM FIGURE 2-GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA. (P4) THIS MAP IS A PART OF THE RECORD OF THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT.

- 547 WATN ATONGARAK CREEK ATONGARAK CREEK  
 REFN 02728 886899  
 STOR 1602047032550002610  
 NOUT N675500 W1573000 K290N 0060E 11  
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST ACCORDING TO STONEY, 1899, MR HOWARD VISITED A VILLAGE IN 1886 THAT WAS LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF ATONGARAK CREEK. HALL REFERS TO BURCH AND NOTES THAT THERE IS SOME QUESTION AS TO THE EXACT LOCATION OF THIS VILLAGE. (LOCATION NUMBER 131)
- 548 WATN ATREVIDA GLACIER ATREVIDA GLACIER  
 REFN 00244 890909  
 STOR 1610  
 NOUT N595800 W1394800 C220S 0330E 32  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "IN 1905 WE WERE ABLE TO ASCEND THE MORaine-COVERED MARGIN OF THE ATREVIDA WITH EASE, AND WE WANDERED OVER ITS ABLATION MORaine AT WILL, WHILE AS LATE AS SEPT 1905, THE JUNIOR AUTHOR (LAWRENCE MARTIN) MADE A TRIP COMPLETELY ACROSS THE GLACIER, AS RUSSEL HAD DONE ON HIS WAY TO MT ST ELIAS IN 1890." (P16) BY JUNE, 1906 THIS GLACIER HAD BEEN TRANSFORMED, MAKING TRAVEL IMPOSSIBLE. BY 1909 IT WAS POSSIBLE TO ONCE AGAIN TRAVERSE THIS GLACIER. (P29)
- 549 WATN ATSAKSOVLUK CREEK ATSAKSOVLUK CREEK  
 REFN 00591 945  
 STOR 160405401171100358000157001170005400010  
 NOUT N605404 W1580423 S090W 0550W 02  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST CADDY AND HOARE MADE OF GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF ATSAKSOVLUK CREEK IN 1945. (P7) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY TRAVELLED BY POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND ON FOOT DURING THEIR SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BUT THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORT ON THIS PARTICULAR BODY WAS NOT SPECIFIED. A SKETCH MAP OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION, SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 550 WATN AUKE LAKE AUKE LAKE  
 REFN 00593 948  
 STOR 1612  
 NOUT N582315 W1343749 C400S 0050E 23  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA, 1948, PHOTO OF "AUKE LAKE AND MENDENHALL GLACIER" IS GIVEN. (P17) PHOTO IS TAKEN FROM END OF LAKE LOOKING TOWARD THE GLACIER, WITH MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND. TREES GROW RIGHT TO LAKE EDGE AND APPEAR TO BE ON GENTLE-RISING HILLS. NO BOATS ON LAKE. LAKE IS CLEAR OF ICE. (P17)
- 551 WATN AUKE LAKE AUKE LAKE  
 REFN 06728 922  
 STOR 1611  
 NOUT N582315 W1343749 C400S 0650E 23  
 LUPR 60 AUKE RIVER

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KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF

ABST MRS SCOTT AND HER GUESTS DR AND MRS HIBBEN OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, AND REV S H YOUNG PICNICED AT AUK LAKE. REV YOUNG COMMENTED THAT 40 YEARS AGO AUK LAKE WAS NOT PRESENT.

552 WATN AUK LAKE AUK LAKE

REFN 00595 947

STOR 1611

MOUT N582315 W1343749 C400S 0650E 23

LUPR 60 AUK CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING

ABST J B CALDWELL DESCRIBES FISHING AREAS AROUND JUNEAU. AUK LAKE ON THE HIGHWAY A FEW MI FROM JUNEAU PRODUCES MANY FINE CATCHES IN A SEASON. A FISHERMAN RECENTLY LANDED A STRING OF DOLLY VARDEN AND CUTTHROAT AT THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

553 WATN AUK LAKE AUK LAKE

REFN 01844 950

STOR 1611

MOUT N582315 W1343749 C400S 0650E 23

LUPR 60 LAKE CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION

ABST ACCORDING TO D J CEDERSTROM, AUK LAKE IS A DEEP ROCK BASIN FORMED BY SCOUR OF AN ICE TONGUE EXTENDING WESTWARD FROM THE FORMERLY LONGER MENDENHALL GLACIER. IT IS NOW PARTIALLY FILLED BY DELTAIC ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS LAID DOWN AT THE MOUTH OF LAKE CREEK. (P12) THE LAKE IS 1/2 MI. WIDE AND 3/4 MI. LONG, AND IS FED FROM LAKE CREEK ON THE NORTH AND DISCHARGES INTO AUK BAY ON THE S E WELL-SORTED STREAM DEPOSITS ARE PRESENT IN THE FLATS NORTH OF AUK LAKE ALONG LAKE CREEK. A LARGE AREA OF OUTHASH-PLAIN DEPOSITS AT THE FOOT OF MENDENHALL GLACIER IS PRESENT MORE THAN A MILE EAST OF AUK LAKE. (P12) NO DATE WAS GIVEN. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

554 WATN AUK LAKE AUK LAKE

REFN 03623 00001 961

STOR 1612

MOUT N582315 W1343749 C400S 0650E 23

LUPR 60 AUK CREEK

KEYW RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, NO TRAFF

ABST ON A 1961 LIST OF CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS, STATE OF ALASKA, BOATING AND FISHING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT 12 MILES NW OF JUNEAU.

555 WATN AUK LAKE AUK LAKE

REFN 04804 00002 911

STOR 1612

MOUT N582315 W1343749 C400S 0650E 23

LUPR 60 AUK CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, EXPEDITION, HUNTING, VEGETATION

ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES, "MOVED TO AUK BAY AND HUNTED AROUND AUK LAKE. THE DROUGHT HAS MADE IT SO LOW... THE COUNTRY IS VERY ROUGH ALL WINDFALLEN TIMBER AND TOO ROUGH FOR THE INDIANS TO HUNT AND TRAP. A GOOD MANY PROSPECTORS ARE WORKING AROUND THIS SECTION" (JULY 30, 1911) (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) HE CAME HERE AFTER ST JAMES BAY AND BEFORE MONTANA CREEK. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

556 WATN AUPUK CREEK AUPUK CREEK

REFN 02538 944959

STOR 1601192020500001090

MOUT N690400 W1541800 U040S 0100W

LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "POSSIBLE PETROLEUM PROVINCES IN ALASKA" 1959, MILLER. DURING THE NAVY'S OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (1944-53) A GAS SEEP WAS DISCOVERED AT THE SE END OF A SMALL LAKE ABOUT 1 3/4 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF APUK CREEK AND AT OTHER LAKES IN THE AREA. (P92-3)

- 557 WATN AURORA CREEK AURORA CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160272900712000069000364000250  
 MOUT N653900 W1640700 K030N 0260W 20  
 LUPR 22 NOXAPAGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM DAHL TO AURORA FOLLOWS THE N SIDE OF AURORA CREEK FROM ITS HEAD TO ITS MOUTH AT AURORA.
- 558 WATN AURORA CREEK AURORA CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160272900712000069000364000250  
 MOUT N653900 W1640700 K030N 0260W 20  
 LUPR 22 NOXAPAGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM DAHL TO AURORA FOLLOWS THE N SIDE OF AURORA CREEK FROM ITS HEAD TO ITS MOUTH AT AURORA.
- 559 WATN AURORA CREEK AURORA CREEK  
 REFN 04412 966  
 STOR 1602830002390000360  
 MOUT N644425 W1653841 K090S 0350W 03  
 LUPR 22 CRIPPLE RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FIELD INVESTIGATIONS IN 1966 FOUND ZINC DEPOSIT WITH STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES TAKEN FROM AURORA CREEK, RANGING FROM 310 TO 2600 PARTS PER MILLION. BACKGROUND AMOUNTS OF LEAD AND COPPER WERE ALSO FOUND. (P1)
- 560 WATN AVALIK RIVER AVALIK RIVER  
 REFN 00804 959  
 STOR 1601396005230000550  
 MOUT N700700 W1594200 U090N 0310W 23  
 LUPR 11 KUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, EXPEDITION  
 ABST AUG 21, 1959, OTTO GEIST, PAUL SELLMANN AND RHOLAND TOOVAK BY BOAT STARTED UP THE AVALIK FROM THEIR CAMP ON THE KUK. "...IT WAS EASY GOING FOR ABOUT 2 MILES; THEN THE WATER GOT VERY SHALLOW AND HARD GOING." (P33)
- 561 WATN AWUNA RIVER AWUNA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00007 900970  
 STOR 1601192024100001260  
 MOUT N690245 W1552727 U040S 0150W 35  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A REPORT PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN THE EARLY 1970'S ON THE AWUNA RIVER. HEADWATERS OF THIS RIVER LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 150 AIR MILES SOUTH OF BARRON. IT JOINS THE COLVILLE 176 MILES DOWNSTREAM. FLOWS EASTWARD FROM CENTRAL PART OF ARTIC FOOTHILLS TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COLVILLE RIVER. THE AWUNA MEANDERS AND CUTS 50 TO 300 FEET INTO THE EARTH AND RECEIVES WATER FROM DISCOVERY, QUARTZITE, BIRTHDAY, SECTION CREEKS AND OTHER SMALL, UNNAMED TRIBUTARIES. (P1) LOOKOUT RIDGE PARALLELS THE UPPER HALF OF THE RIVER AT A DISTANCE OF 5 MILES AND VARYS IN MAXIMUM HEIGHT FROM 1,972 FEET TO 1,743 FEET. FROM THE NORTH

BANK TO THE COAST, PERMAFROST EXTENDS FROM A FEW INCHES TO OVER 100 FEET DEEP. THE TERRAINE IS FLAT. (P2) "THERE IS NO KNOWN ACTIVE MINING, TIMBER, HARVESTING, FARMING, GRAZING, OR OTHER SUCH LAND USE OCCURRING IN THE RIVER AREA." (P4) "THERE ARE NO WATER WITHDRAWALS, CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, IMPOUNDMENTS OR ANY TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE AWUNA RIVER." ANNUAL AVERAGE FLOW ESTIMATED AT 670 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P4) "THERE ARE NO PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS, ACTIVE MINERAL CLAIMS, OR MINERAL LEASING PERMITS IN THE VICINITY OF THE AWUNA RIVER CORRIDOR." IN 1900 A COAL MINING CLAIM WAS ACTIVE FROM BIRTHDAY CREEK AREA TO THE CONFLUENCE OF LOOKOUT RIVER. ANOTHER COAL MINE WAS ACTIVE 5 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE COLVILLE. BOTH HAVE LONG BEEN ABANDONED. (P5) "USE OF THE RIVER FOR TRADE OR COMMERCE HAS BEEN NONEXISTANT WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF HUNTING PARTIES." "NO ROADS, RAILROADS, OR DEVELOPED AIRSTRIPS CURRENTLY EXIST IN THE RIVER AREA." A SEGMENT OF A WINTER TRAIL CROSSSES THE AWUNA APPROXIMATELY 12 MILES FROM ITS HEADWATERS. A BRANCH OF THIS TRAIL PARALLELS THE RIVER FROM THIS CROSSING TO ITS HEADWATERS AND THEN OUT OF THE DRAINAGE TO THE WEST. IN THE PAST THIS TRAIL WAS PROBABLY USED FOR INTER-VILLAGE TRAVEL, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING AND OIL AND MINERAL EXPLORATION. SUMMER OVERLAND TRAVEL ON TRAILS IS DIFFICULT TO IMPOSSIBLE. (P6) WILLOWS AND BALSAM POPULARS ARE PRESENT ON ALLUVIAL DEPOSITES WITHIN THE RIVER BED. (P9) "THE AWUNA RIVER HAS A RELATIVELY LOW LOCATABLE METALLIC MINERAL POTENTIAL. THERE ARE NO HARD ROCK OR PLACER MINING CLAIMS LOCATED ALONG THE RIVER." (P10) COAL BEDS ARE USUALLY LESS THAN 5 FEET THICK BUT SOME REACH 10 FEET IN THICKNESS. (P11) "THE AWUNA RIVER HAS NO COMMERCIAL FISHING." (P13)

- 562 WATN AWUNA RIVER AWUNA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00007 970  
 STOR 1601192024100001260  
 MOUT N690245 W1552727 U040S 0150W 35  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST RIVER RELIEF IS FROM 1,000 FEET AT ITS HEADWATERS TO 800 FEET AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COLVILLE. (P1) A COAL MINE WAS ACTIVE 5 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE COLVILLE. IT HAS SINCE BEEN ABANDONED. (P5) THE RIVER DROPS 200 FEET IN 176 MILES OR JUST OVER ONE FOOT PER MILE GRADIENT. (P1)
- 563 WATN AWUNA RIVER AWUNA RIVER  
 REFN 04666 930974  
 STOR 1601192024100001260  
 MOUT N690245 W1552727 U040S 0150W 35  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A CAMPSITE ON THE AWUNA RIVER, ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COLVILLE RIVER, WAS REPORTED BY SMITH AND MERTIE (1930). THE AUTHOR WAS NOT ABLE TO RELOCATE THIS CAMPSITE, HOWEVER, CULTURAL REMAINS WERE FOUND, INCLUDING PARTS OF AN UMIAT KEEL. (P17)
- 564 WATN AWUNA RIVER AWUNA RIVER  
 REFN 04689 924  
 STOR 1601192024100001260  
 MOUT N690245 W1552727 U040S 0150W 35  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST ACCORDING TO STEFANSSON DR PHILIP S SMITH BEGAN ASCENDING THE AWUNA BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF JULY, 1924. (P321)
- 565 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER AYAKULIK OR RED RIVER  
 REFN 02303  
 STOR 1609154  
 MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THE VALLEY BASIN OF AYAKULIK LAKE WAS ERODED BY GLACIERS AND LATER DAMMED OFF BY MORAINES.



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(P309) "THERE ARE ONLY TWO LARGE STREAMS ON THE ISLAND, KARLUK AND AYAKULIK OR RED RIVER AND BOTH OF THESE DRAIN LARGE GLACIAL LAKES." (P311)

- 566 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER AYAKULIK OR RED RIVER  
 REFN 02444 934935  
 STOR 1609154  
 MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF.  
 ABST THE AYAKULIK RIVER LOCALLY CALLED THE RED RIVER IS ONE OF THE TWO LARGEST RIVERS. ITS IS AN IMPORTANT SALMON STREAM AND HEADS IN A LAKE BUT IT IS STATED IN THE DOCUMENT AS HEARSAY THAT IT IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR EVEN SHALLOW DRAFT POWER BOATS. (P120)
- 567 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER AYAKULIK RIVER  
 REFN 00513 962  
 STOR 1609154  
 MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BY THOR N V KARLSTROM ON THE KODIAK REFUGIUM IN 1962, A FLATBOAT TRAVERSE WAS MADE ON THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER. TERRACES OCCUR IN THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER. (P30-37)
- 568 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER AYAKULIK RIVER  
 REFN 01366 956  
 STOR 1609154  
 MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, EXPEDITION, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST HEIZER IN ARCHEOLOGY OF THE UYAK SITE (1956) NOTES THIS RIVER ON KODIAK ISLAND IS LOCALLY KNOWN AS THE RED RIVER. IT IS AN IMPORTANT SALMON STREAM AND HEADS IN A LAKE. IT IS NOT "NAVIGABLE FOR EVEN SHALLOW-DRAFT POWER BOATS." (P2)
- 569 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER AYAKULIK RIVER  
 REFN 02617 895  
 STOR 1609154  
 MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST GOLD WASHING WAS IN PROGRESS IN 1895 DURING BECKER'S VISIT TO THE WESTERN SHORE OF KADIAK ISLAND, AT PORTAGE RIVER AND AYAKULIK RIVER. (P86)
- 570 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER AYAKULIK RIVER  
 REFN 04240 962  
 STOR 1609154  
 MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST EXCELLENT STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS ARE EXPOSED IN THE LOWER COURSE OF THE AYAKULIK RIVER FOUR TO 5 MILES UP RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH, A RIVERBANK SECTION EXPOSES AT ITS BASE DEEPLY WEATHERED TILL WITH HUGE GRANITIC ERRATICS UNCONFORMLY OVERLAIN BY DRIFT OF KARLUK AGE CONSISTING OF BOTH TILL AND STONY PROGLACIAL LAKE SEDIMENTS. (P31) THIS RIVER WAS TRAVERSED BY FLAT BOAT. (P32) ROCK TYPES OF THE LOWER REACHES INCLUDE A RICH SUITE OF IGNEOUS ROCKS, BOTH SILICIC AND MAFIC, METAMORPHIC ROCKS AND SOME SEDIMENTARY ROCKS. (P32) ICE AND MORaine-DAMMING OF THE MOUTH OF AYAKULIK VALLEY CAUSED A COMPLETE REVERSAL IN THE DRAINAGE FROM NW TO SW

ALONG THE AXIS OF THE VALLEY. THIS REVERSAL IS RECORDED BY THE SUPERPOSED COURSE OF THE AYAKULIK RIVER ACROSS A DIVIDE NEAR ITS MOUTH, BY THE BARBED PATTERN OF ITS TRIBUTARY STREAMS, AND BY THE HIGHER MORAININE DAHS AT ITS PRESENT HEAD THEN ALONG THE COAST NEAR ITS PRESENT MOUTH. (P47)

- 571 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER AYAKULIK RIVER  
REFN 05588 973  
STOR 1609154  
MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
LUPR 51  
KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING  
ABST THIS IS ONE OF 3 SIGNIFICANT SPANNING AREAS FOR CHINOOK IN SW KODIAK. IT IS ALSO THE SITE OF SIGNIFICANT COMMERCIAL CATCHES. (P309)
- 572 WATN AYAKULIK RIVER NEW RED RIVER OR AYAKULIK RIVER  
REFN 00992 903905  
STOR 1609154  
MOUT N571154 W1543209 S340S 0330W 28  
LUPR 51  
KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,FISHING  
ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-1905, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES THAT SOME TAGGED SALMON RELEASED IN KARLUK LAGOON ON JUNE 30 WERE "RETAKEN IS NEW RED (AYAKULIK) RIVER, 40 MI DOWN THE COAST." (P106)
- 573 WATN AYIYAK RIVER AYIYAK RIVER  
REFN 01915 944963  
STOR 160119201045000051000588000340  
MOUT N685000 W1520000 U070S 0010E 05  
LUPR 12 CHANDLER RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE AYIYAK SHOWS EVIDENCE OF HAVING BEEN MUCH LARGER THAN IT IS AT PRESENT. HAS A BROAD FLOOD PLAIN OCCUPIED BY A MEANDERING STREAM.(P229) EXPLORATIONS IN 1944-53. "GEOLOGY OF THE CHANDLER RIVER BASIN", DETTERMAN ET AL, 1963.
- 574 WATN AYUGATAK CREEK IYAGATAK RIVER  
REFN 04490 917918  
STOR 1601460  
MOUT N685140 W1654744 U070S 0580W 06  
LUPR 11  
KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT,PAST USAGE,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,TRAFFIC  
ABST IN WINTER 1917-1918, HUDSON STUCK, WALTER HARPER AND THE MAILMEN TRAVELED BY DOGSLED DOWN THIS RIVER TO ITS MOUTH TO AVOID TRAVELING ON THE BERING SEA AROUND THE CAPE LISBURNE. PHOTO, FACING PP166, SHOWS THE GULCH OF THE IYAGATAK RIVER DOWN WHICH THEY CAME TO AVOID CAPE LISBURNE.
- 575 WATN AZUN RIVER AZUN RIVER  
REFN 03967 962  
STOR 1603617  
MOUT N610000 W1650500 S110N 0890W 18  
LUPR 31  
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN  
ABST THE AZUN RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 315 SQUARE MILES. (P8)
- 576 WATN BABS CREEK BOBS CREEK  
REFN 02095 906  
STOR 160272900075000014000472000410004900100

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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MOUT N645500 W1644100 K060S 0300W 35  
 LUPR 22 PILGRIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST BOBS CR, THE NEXT SMALL CR S OF BUNNY CR., WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON THE UPPER PART WITH WATER BROUGHT OVER THE DIVIDE FROM WILLOW CR. CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE HAS BEEN EXPERIENCED WITH THIS DITCH, AS A LARGE PART OF IT IS BUILT ON FROZEN GROUND WHICH MELTS UNDER THE WATER. IT CARRIES ONLY ABOUT 400 MINER'S INCHES OF WATER, HOWEVER THAT IS MORE THAN WILLOW CR YIELDS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON & IT IS PROPOSED TO EXTEND THE DITCH NEXT YEAR TO SLATE CR. (P163)

577 WATN BACHELOR CREEK BACHELOR CREEK  
 REFN 02155 909  
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000460098300690  
 MOUT N653200 W1460300 F080N 0080E 15  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 442: 230-245. BACHELOR CREEK WAS THE SCENE OF THE SITE OF CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909. (P238)

578 WATN BACHELOR CREEK BACHELOR CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339909782101664001390000460098300690  
 MOUT N653200 W1460300 F080N 0080E 15  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FEET OF BACHELOR CREEK BELOW COSTA FORK FOR 1910. (P201) SEE ALSO MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN PREACHER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P201)

579 WATN BAILEY BAY HOT SPRINGS UNNAMED SPRINS  
 REFN 02072 905  
 STOR 1612  
 MOUT N560000 W1314000 C680S 0890E 09  
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST ONE OF THE HOTTEST SPRINGS IN SE IS LOCATED NEAR BAILEY BAY, KETCHIKAN. THE WATER ISSUES FROM A FISSURE IN THE GRANITE IN THE FORK OF A JET 15 INCHES HIGH AND ONE INCH IN DIAMETER. (P60)

580 WATN BAITUK CREEK BAITUK  
 REFN 02853 975  
 STOR 1602667  
 MOUT N653103 W1674710 K010N 0440W 03  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN THE WALES AREA, THIS RIVER HAS "SCARCELY A TWIG ON ITS UNDERNOURISHED SUBARCTIC BANK." (P6) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

581 WATN BAITUK CREEK BAITUK CREEK  
 REFN 02120 907  
 STOR 1602667  
 MOUT N633103 W1674710 K010N 0440W 03  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST BETWEEN THE GRANITE HEADLAND OF CAPE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MOUTH OF BAITUK CREEK IS A BELT OF CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE. (P13)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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582 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00050 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 HOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE  
 ABST AT MANLEY HOT SPRINGS ON BAKER CREEK, MANY ACRES WERE UNDER CULTIVATION BY 1908, GROWING A WIDE VARIETY OF VEGETABLES. (P442)

583 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 00076 90616 U 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 HOUT N645800 W1502800 F030N 0140W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT  
 ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES MON JUL 16, 1906. "DUSTY DIAMOND LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR BAKER CREEK LOADED TO THE LIMIT WITH MINING AND PROSPECTING SUPPLIES FOR THE KANTISHNA AND BAKER CREEK POINTS."

584 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 HOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FOLLOWS BAKER CREEK ON E SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH FOR 7 MILES, THEN CROSSES OVER AND FOLLOWS W SIDE UNTIL IT MEETS THE HOT SPRINGS WAGON ROAD AT THE MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK. THE ROAD CROSSES BAKER CREEK AND CONTINUES UP EUREKA CREEK.

585 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 01586 915920  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 HOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MAP  
 ABST DESCRIBING HINTO CULTURE (IN A 1968 THESIS), WALLACE OLSON TELLS ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRADING POST NEAR THE PRESENT SITE OF HINTO AROUND 1920. HE ALSO NOTES THAT "PRIOR TO THIS, A MAN NAMED RILEY HAD A TRADING POST AT BAKER CREEK RELOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE TOLOVANA, AND EVENTUALLY SOLD OUT TO JOHN VACHON. LATER A MAN NAMED LARSON PURCHASED IT, BUT IN 1915 THE CLOSEST TRADING CENTERS WERE NENANA AND TOLOVANA." (P163) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

586 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 01750 917  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 HOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST STUCK RECORDS THAT THE TELEGRAPH LINE TO THE YUKON PASSES ALONG BAKER CREEK ON ITS WAY TO RAMPART. (P270) THE MAIL TRAIL WILL FOLLOW THE LINE IN THE WINTER. (P270) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

587 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 01908 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 HOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFF, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER  
 ABST BAKER CREEK IS A LARGE STREAM ENTERING THE TANANA RIVER FROM THE NORTH, ABOUT 80 MI FROM THE YUKON RIVER. (P49) AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE TANANA RIVER, THERE IS A SMALL TRADING POST, WHICH CAN BE REACHED BY STEAMER ON THE TANANA RIVER. "BAKER CREEK IS NAVIGABLE FOR CANOES UP TO WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE GLENN CREEK CAMP." (P49) BAKER CREEK FLOWS THROUGH A RANGE OF LOW, FLAT-TOPPED HILLS BORDERING BAKER FLATS, THROUGH A NARROW GAP. IT FORKS JUST ABOVE THE GAP; THE WESTERN FORK RETAINS THE NAME OF BAKER CREEK. (P50)

588 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK

REFN 02035 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST FLOWS INTO THE TANANA ABOUT 100 MILES FROM THE YUKON. "GLENN GULCH IS A TRIBUTARY TO BAKER CREEK" ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF RAMPART. THIS GULCH IS RICH IN GOLD. SEVERAL OTHER STREAMS IN THIS AREA "GIVE PROMISE OF BECOMING PRODUCERS." (P.47)

589 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK

REFN 02067 904  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT  
 ABST THIS STREAM IS FORKED BY THE UNION OF TRIBUTARIES THAT LIE IN A FAN-SHAPED AREA EXTENDING 20 MI NORTH OF TANANA. THE MAIN STREAM FLOWS NORTH THEN TURNS ABRUPTLY SW TOWARDS THE TANANA. THE FLAT VALLEY, KNOWN AS BAKER FLATS, EXTENDS NORTHWARD 6 OR MORE MI TO THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THE HILL COUNTRY AND IS SIMILAR TO THE TOLOVANA FLATS. (P15) THE MOST IMPORTANT TRIBUTARIES FROM THE NORTH ARE HUTLINA, PIONEER, EUREKA, GLENN, RHODE ISLAND, OMEGA, AND THANKSGIVING CREEKS. THESE STREAMS HEAD NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE TOLOVANA AND FLOW IN A SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION THROUGH INDEFINITE COURSES. (P15) THE VALLEYS ARE STEEP AT THE HEADWATERS AND THEN WIDEN RAPIDLY INTO THE BAKER FLATS. (P15) ALONG THIS CREEK ITSELF THERE HAVE BEEN NO PLACERS DISCOVERED. (P38) THIS CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES VALLEY CHARACTERISTICS ARE QUITE DIFFERENT THAN THE OTHER AREAS. VALLEYS ARE WIDE AND OPEN WITH THE STREAMS FLOWING CLOSER TO THE STEEPER BANKS. GRADIENTS ARE LOW MAKING MINING ON THE BENCHES MORE DIFFICULT. TRAVEL TO THE AREA IS OVER A VERY MUCKY TRAIL IN SUMMER AND IS VERY HARD ON BOTH ANIMAL AND HUMAN. FREIGHT RATES TO THE AREA WERE 25 CENTS/LB IN SUMMER AND 6 CENTS/LB IN WINTER. IN 1904 RATES WERE DROPPED TO 15 CENTS/LB BUT THE PACKERS DIDN'T MAKE ANY MONEY AS HAY AND OATS WERE CHEAPEST AT \$100/TON. LUMBER IS USUALLY SHIPPED IN AND WHAT IS SAVED IN RAMPART SOLD FOR CENTS A BOARD FOOT. (P39) TOTAL PRODUCTION THE BAKER CREEK GROUP WAS ESTIMATED TO BE \$406,100 OF WHICH 146,000 WAS TAKEN IN THE 1904 SEASON. (P38)

590 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK

REFN 02078 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF  
 ABST SOME GOLD DISCOVERIES WERE MADE IN THE BAKER CREEK AREA IN 1905. (P126)

591 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK

REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE BAKER CREEK BASIN COMPRISES THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE RAMPART DISTRICT. AN ESTIMATED 500-600 MEN WORKED THE DISTRICT IN 1907 DURING THE SUMMER, AND "CONSIDERABLE" MINING WAS DONE DURING THE WINTER. THE TOTAL OUTPUT FOR THE DISTRICT WAS ESTIMATED AT OVER \$300000. THE DISTRICT IS ACCESSIBLE TO THE TANANA AND THE YUKON, AND ROADS HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED FROM HOT SPRINGS AND RAMPART. (P49)

592 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 02157 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST C E ELLSMORTH IN "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" DESCRIBED THE BAKER CREEK DRAINAGE. BAKER CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DRAIN A ROUGHLY FAN-SHAPED AREA 542 SQUARE MILES IN EXTENT. THE GREATEST WIDTH OF THIS BASIN FROM EAST TO WEST IS 37 MILES, AND ITS GREATEST WIDTH FROM NORTH TO SOUTH 21 MILES. THE NAME BAKER CREEK IS APPLIED TO THE EXTREME WESTERN FORK. IT HEADS NEAR SULLIVAN CREEK ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF ROUGHTOP MOUNTAIN AND FLOWS EASTWARD FOR ABOUT 17 MILES; IT THEN MAKES A RIGHT-ANGLE TURN TO THE SOUTH AROUND THE NORTH END OF BEAN RIDGE, WHICH IT FOLLOWS CLOSELY FOR ABOUT 4 MILES BELOW THE TURN AND THEN CROSSES THE FLAT AND RECEIVES ITS TWO LARGEST TRIBUTARIES, HUTLINANA AND HUTLITAKWA CREEKS, WHICH DRAIN OVER HALF THE ENTIRE AREA. IT IS ABOUT 28 MILES LONG AND ENTERS THE TANANA 70 MILES FROM THE YUKON. THE SYSTEM OF MAIN AND TRIBUTARY STREAMS IS VERY UNSYMMETRICAL, ABOUT 88 PER CENT OF THE AREA LYING ON THE LEFT SIDE. SOUTH OF THE CREEK THE COUNTRY RISES ABRUPTLY TO THE SUMMIT OF BEAN RIDGE AND FURNISHES NO TRIBUTARIES OF IMPORTANCE. ON THE NORTH THE VALLEY SPREADS OUT INTO A BROAD ALLUVIAL FLAT WITH A VERY GRADUAL SLOPE TO THE AREA NEAR THE HEADS OF THE TRIBUTARIES, WHERE IT RISES ABRUPTLY TO THE SUMMIT OF THE DIVIDE. THE BASIN AS A WHOLE IS FAVORED WITH AN ABUNDANT AND DIVERSIFIED GROWTH OF TIMBER. IN THE UPPER PORTION THIS GROWTH IS SMALL BUT HAS FURNISHED SUFFICIENT SUPPLY FOR FUEL AND CABINS; ON THE FLATS, PARTICULARLY IN THE LOWER VALLEY OF THE HUTLINANA, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE SPRUCE SUITABLE FOR MILLING. ON THE SLOPE NEAR HOT SPRINGS THERE IS A HEAVY GROWTH OF BIRCH AND POPLAR. BAKER CREEK HAS SO LOW A GRADIENT THAT ITS WATER CAN NEVER BE CONVEYED TO ANY OF THE PRESENT MINES BY A GRAVITY SYSTEM, BUT AS A SUPPLY FOR PUMPING IT IS AMPLE, AND IT IS SO SITUATED THAT IT IS WORTH CONSIDERATION FOR THAT PURPOSE. (P277) A TABLE OF MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS TAKEN ON BAKER CREEK DRAINAGE IN 1909 APPEARS ON P280 AND IS ATTACHED.

593 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 02886 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, RECREATION, VEGETATION  
 ABST STUCK VISITED THE NATURAL HOT SPRINGS NEAR BAKER CREEK IN SPRING OF 1906. BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD VEGETATION HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO MAKE IT A HEALTH RESORT. (P23)

594 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 05176 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502815 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, FISHING, EXPEDITION  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAW IN "OLD YUKON" RELATED HOW HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903 ENDED BY FLOATING DOWN THE KANTISHNA AND TANANA TO THE HENDRICKS AND BELT TRADING POST AT THE MOUTH OF BAKER CREEK. (P310) 950 MI TRAIL WENT FROM THERE TO RAMPARTS. (P311) "IN SCOUTING ALONG THE CREEK WEBB FOUND A NET SET IN THE CREEK AND COMMANDEERED A GREAT STRUGGLING 20 LB PIKE. (P310-311)

595 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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REFN 05179 901  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502815 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST THE OLD TRAIL WENT SOUTH FROM GLEN GULCH DOWN BAKER CREEK TO TANANA RIVER. INDIAN FUR TRADERS FROM HINTO AREA USED THIS TRAIL TO REACH RAMPART. (P154) IN JAN. 1901, LYNN SMITH USED THIS TRAIL FOR HIS DOGSLED TRIP FROM RAMPART TO FAIRBANKS. (P155)

596 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, MINING  
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED THAT IT WAS EXTENDING THE RAMPART-BIG HINDOK TO SUPPLY THE MINING AREAS IN BAKER CREEK AREA. ON P26: THE SUMMER FREIGHT RATE TO THE BAKER CREEK REGION FROM RAMPART IS \$240 PER TON AND THE WINTER RATE \$60. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906 MR F G MANLEY CONSTRUCTED A ROAD ON DRY GROUND FROM BAKER HOT SPRINGS TO GLEN, THE CENTER OF THE BAKER CREEK REGION, AND HAS MAINTAINED AND IMPROVED THIS ROAD DURING THE PAST SUMMER. THE SUMMER RATES FROM THE HOT SPRINGS TO GLEN ARE BUT \$100 PER TON. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES LITTLE OR NO FREIGHT GOES FROM RAMPART TO GLEN IN SUMMER, BUT CONSIDERABLE IS MOVED IN WINTER.

597 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER CREEK  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502815 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, SPRING, RECREATION, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, MINING  
 ABST ACCORDING TO A W GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA, THE WATERS AT HOT SPRINGS, ON BAKER CREEK, HAVE THE WIDEST REPUTATION. MORE THAN 50 ACRES OF GROUND ARE IN A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION WITHIN THIS AREA. A LARGE HOTEL HAS BEEN BUILT, AND ALL FACILITIES FOR BATHS AND THERMAL TREATMENT HAVE BEEN INSTALLED. (P173) AS NO DATE HAS GIVEN, I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE. RAMPART IS COMMERCIAL CENTER OF MINES IN THE BASINS OF HINDOK, GLENN AND BAKER CREEK, WHICH HAVE AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ABOUT 300,000 DOLLARS. (P96)

598 WATN BAKER CREEK BAKER RIVER  
 REFN 03463 00001 899  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570  
 MOUT N645819 W1502820 F020N 0150W 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER  
 ABST REGARDING 6 MEN FROM THE GROUP THAT BALLOU TRAVELLED WITH UP THE YUKON, BALLOU SAYS THEY GOT OFF AT THE TANANA RIVER AND ROWED UP THAT TO THE BAKER, "PART WAY UP THAT RIVER IN THE BOATS AND THE REST OF THE WAY PACKING UNTIL THEY CAME TO EUREKA CREEK." (P22) FROM FOLDER 64, WHICH CONTAINS 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "ONES AT HOME", DATED JUNE 10, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY. TYPED (AND PROBABLY REVISED) VERSION OF THIS LETTER IS IN FOLDER 54. THERE ARE 2 FOLDERS IN BOX 1 NUMBERED 64.

599 WATN BAKEWELL LAKE BAKEWELL ARM LAKE  
 REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1612  
 MOUT N551600 W1304000 C760S 0970E 21  
 LUPR 60 UNKAKED  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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- ABST BAKEWELL ARM LAKE IS 40 AIR MILES E OF KETCHIKAN AND IS CONNECTED BY 1.3 MILE FOREST SERVICE TRAIL FROM BAKEWELL ARM OF SHEATON BAY. THE FIRST 0.5 MILES OF TRAIL FOLLOWS AN OLD ROAD, THEN TRAIL TRAVERSES HUSKIE AND SCRUB TO A CABIN BY LAKE. NATIVE LOG BRIDGES ARE USED AT STREAMS. (P258)
- 600 WATN BAKEWELL LAKE BAKEWELL ARM LAKE  
REFN 06132 955  
STOR 1612  
MOUT N551600 W1304000 C760S 0970E 21  
LUPR 60 UNNAMED  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FISHING  
ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE SKIFF AVAILABLE FOR USE OF PUBLIC ON BAKEWELL ARM LAKE WHERE TROUT FISHING IS EXCELLENT. (P115)
- 601 WATN BAKEWELL LAKE BAKEWELL LAKE  
REFN 05860 931  
STOR 1612  
MOUT N551600 W1304000 C760S 0970E 21  
LUPR 60 UNNAMED RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST THE JACKSON'S DECIDED TO TROUT FISH AT THE MOUTH OF BAKEWELL LAKE. AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE CREEK LEADING INTO THE LAKE HAD BEEN HIGH DURING THE RAIN AND THUS THE LAKE WOULD BE FREE OF ICE AT THE OUTLET. ON HIKING TO THE LAKE THEY HEARD THE RUMBLE OF FALLS "WHERE THE WATER FROM THE LAKE PLUNGES 40 FEET INTO A ROCKY CANYON". THE LAKE WAS COVERED WITH ICE AND SNOW AND SURROUNDED BY FOREST COVERED HILLS. THE LAKE STRETCHED BACK 4 MILES AND DISSAPPEARED AROUND THE MOUNTAIN. AUTHOR DID NOT KNOW HOW MUCH FARTHER IT EXTENDED. THERE WERE NO BOATS ON THE LAKE. 1/2 MILE FROM THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE IT WAS PINCHED BETWEEN TWO ROCKY KNOLLS. THIS AREA WAS CALLED "THE NARROWS". HERE WHERE THERE WAS DEEP OPEN WATER THEY FISHED FOR TROUT. THEY THEN HIKE ALONG THE LAKE AND TRACKED A WOLF ACROSS THE LAKE. THEY HIKE UNTIL THEY COULD SEE THE HEAD OF THE LAKE. ON THEIR RETURN THEY WALKED DOWN THE CENTER OF THE LAKE. (PP43-47) THE FOLLOWING DAY JACKSON RETURNED WITH TRAPS TO THE SAME LAKE. (P47) THIS OCCURED PRIOR TO 1931. THIS LAKE IS LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF BAKEWELL ARM.
- 602 WATN BALLAINE LAKE BALLAINE LAKE  
REFN 02992 967  
STOR 1603  
MOUT N645209 W1474923 F010N 0010W 31  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
ABST BALLAINE LAKE IS 1 MILE FROM THE INTERSECTION OF FARMER'S LOOP AND COLLEGE ROAD. (P11) BALLAINE LAKE IS A SHALLOW, ORGANIC BODY OF WATER, HAVING TOO LOW AN OXYGEN CONTENT IN WINTER TO SUPPORT A RESIDENT FISH POPULATION. (P11)
- 603 WATN BALTO CREEK BALTO CREEK  
REFN 01481 900  
STOR 1602833002050000360  
MOUT N643800 W1652800 K100S 0340W 10  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, FISHING  
ABST THIS IS CARL LOMEN'S STORY OF HIS FOUNDING OF A REINDEER BUSINESS IN ALASKA AND THE LOMEN COMMERCIAL CO SHORTLY AFTER CARL AND HIS FATHER ARRIVED IN NOME THEY PURCHASED OPTIONS ON A PLACER MINING CLAIM ON BALTO CREEK WHICH WAS A VERY SMALL CREEK WITH ALL WASH GRAVEL. THEY FISHED FOR TROUT IN THE STREAM. (P23)
- 604 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
REFN 00076 90611 V 906  
STOR 160339907005001230002967005410



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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MOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE "FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES" OF AUG 11, 1906 NOTES GOLD ON BANNER CREEK AVERAGING 10 CENTS PER PAN, WITH BEDROCK SHOWING 5 CENTS TO \$5 PER PAN.

605 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 00528 943  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 MOUT N641715 W1462100 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT BANNER CREEK WAS ONCE RICH IN PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS. SHE PASSED THIS CREEK WHILE TRAVELLING BETWEEN FORT RICHARDSON AND FAIRBANKS. (P268)

606 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 02078 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 MOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW FREIGHT, NO TRAFF, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN SUMMER, A STEAMER GOES FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOUTH OF BANNER CREEK, WHERE THERE IS A GOOD LANDING AND A ROAD HOUSE. TRAVEL TIME IS 3 OR 4 DAYS. THE FREIGHT RATE FOR 1905 WAS \$80 PER TON. (P124)

607 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 MOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY  
 ABST BANNER CREEK WAS PART OF THE AURIFEROUS AREA CALLED THE TENDERFOOT, LYING ABOUT 60 MILES EAST OF FAIRBANKS. THE ALLUVIUM WAS 40 TO 100 FT DEEP, OF WHICH 36 TO 80 FT IS MUCK. THE GOLD IS OF LOW VALUE, BECAUSE IT HAD A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF SILVER. THE AVERAGE VALUE IS \$13 TO THE OUNCE. THIS REPORT WAS MADE IN 1907. (P44)

608 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 02123 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 MOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST 2 CLAIMS WERE WORKED ON BANNER CREEK, AND 2 CLAIMS ON DEMOCRAT CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO BANNER CREEK, IN THE CHENA-SALCHA-TENDERFOOT REGION IN 1908. (P55)

609 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 02155 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 MOUT N641700 W1462100 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 442: 230-245. BANNER CREEK, AN IMPORTANT GOLD PRODUCER IN THE TENDERFOOT DISTRICT WAS CONSIDERED WORKED-OUT IN 1909. (P245)

610 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK

REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 HOUT N641700 W1462100 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET OF BANNER CREEK, SALCHA RIVER, AND JUNCTION CREEK FOR 1910. (P194)

611 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 02237 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 HOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST FIVE PLANTS WERE IN OPERATION ON TENDERFOOT CREEK, DEMOCRAT PUB AND BANNER CREEK, EMPLOYING A TOTAL OF 50 MEN. (P361)

612 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 03052 A 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 HOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD, FISHING, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, MAP, MINING  
 ABST TO BUILD THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY, RIPRAP WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE BRIDGES AT BANNER CREEK. THE DRAINAGE OF THE BANNER CREEK WOULD BE AFFECTED BY THE HIGHWAY. (P3) BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE NECESSARY AT BANNER CREEK. (P30) BANNER CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE OF 20 SQ MI THE PROBABLE MEAN ANNUAL FLOOD IS FROM 400 TO 500 CFS. THE BRIDGE SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY AT JUNEAU REPORTED THE FIFTY-YEAR FLOOD COULD REACH 1650 CFS. A RECOMMENDED DISCHARGE OF 900 CFS WAS USED FOR RIPRAP DESIGN PURPOSES. THE LARGEST FLOW RECORDED BY U S G S WAS 782 CFS IN 1966. THE EROSION IN BANNER CREEK IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE STREAMBED ALTERATIONS THAT OCCUR CONTINUALLY IN THE TANANA. THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR STREAMBED SCOUR, THEREFORE THE SHEAR WALLS FOR A BRIDGE OR THE SIDE WALLS FOR A BOX CULVERT WOULD NEED TO BE WELL ANCHORED. THE APPROACH FILLS TO THE EXISTING BRIDGE ON THE BANNER CREEK FAIL OCCASIONALLY BECAUSE THE SHEAR WALLS WERE NOT SET DEEP ENOUGH. THE BANNER CREEK WATER IS POTABLE. (P4) IT DOES HAVE SOME TASTE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL. BANNER CREEK IS INCLUDED IN THE OLD RICHARDSON MINING DISTRICT. PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN MINED FROM THERE. (P8) A FEW CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED RECENTLY ON BANNER AND DEMOCRAT CREEKS. (P9) GRAYLING SPAWN IN BANNER CREEK AND FISHERY IS RATED AS GOOD TO EXCELLENT. (P12) THE STATEMENT SAYS THAT BANNER CREEK WILL SUFFER SOME ADVERSE EFFECTS FROM THE BUILDING OF THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY. THE FLOW WILL NOT BE INTERRUPTED BUT BRIDGE AND CULVERT CONSTRUCTION WILL INFLUENCE THE QUALITY OF THE WATER. SOME TURBIDITY WILL BE INTRODUCED BUT ITS EFFECT WILL BE SHORT-LIVED. BANK PROTECTION WILL BE PLACED AT BRIDGE SITES WHICH IS LIKELY TO CAUSE TEMPORARY LOCALISED TURBIDITY. CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT WILL HAVE ONLY MINOR, SHORT-LIVED EFFECTS ON THE DRAINAGE AREAS AND DISCHARGE. (P19-21) A MAP, (P20 "TYPES OF VEGETATION") SHOWS THE VEGETATION AROUND BANNER CREEK TO BE WOODLAND NEAR THE MOUTH AND HEATH FARTHER UPSTREAM.

613 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 03052 B 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 HOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD, FISHING, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, MAP, MINING  
 ABST THE GENERAL GEOLOGY IN THE RICHARDSON MINING DISTRICT WHICH INCLUDES BANNER CREEK INCLUDES BEDROCK WHICH IS SCHIST. (P8)

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614 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 03496 956  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410  
 MOUT N641716 W1462059 F070S 0070E 22  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW STEEL BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER BANNER CREEK AT MILE 297.4 RICHARDSON HWY. (P121)

615 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 04251 898900  
 STOR 1602839001790000310  
 MOUT N643800 W1651800 K100S 0330M 09  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT BANNER CREEK IN THE NORTON BAY DISTRICT REPORTED TEN TO FIFTY CENTS PER PAN. "THE PAY STREAK ON BANNER IS REPORTED TO BE TEN FEET IN THICKNESS." (P213)

616 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 04251 900  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390016000330  
 MOUT N645000 W1642000 K080S 0280W 03  
 LUPR 22 CASADEPAGA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE FEW PAYING CLAIMS ON BANNER CREEK IN THE BIG FOUR MINING DISTRICT PRODUCED FROM 3-35 CENTS PER PAN. (P211)

617 WATN BANNER CREEK BANNER CREEK  
 REFN 05351 902  
 STOR 1602839001790000310  
 MOUT N643800 W1651800 K100S 0330W 09  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE "MIOCENE DITCH" TOOK WATER FROM BANNER CREEK BY GRAVITY. (P175)

618 WATN BARANOF LAKE LAKE BARANOF  
 REFN 04073 00321 914  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N570500 W1345000 C550S 0660E 23  
 LUPR 60 BARANOF RIVER  
 KEYH MAP, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "POWER POSSIBILITIES AT BARANOF ALASKA". A PROPOSED DAMSITE IS LOCATED AT OUTLET OF LAKE BARANOF. PIPELINE, FLUME AND A SAWMILL ARE LOCATED ON LAKE BARANOF OUTLET STREAM. LAKE BARANOF HAS AN AREA OF 698 ACRES, AN ELEVATION OF 133.52 FEET, AND AN APPROXIMATE STORAGE (WITH 50 FOOT DAM) OF 32,000 ACRE FEET. FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489. U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP.

619 WATN BARANOF LAKE LAKE BARANOF  
 REFN 04073 00321 922  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N570500 W1345000 C550S 0660E 23  
 LUPR 60 BARANOF RIVER  
 KEYH MAP, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "DAM SITES AT BARANOF ALASKA". LAKE BARANOF HAS AN ELEVATION OF 133.52 FEET. FROM FRC

BOX NUMBER 88489. U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP.

- 620 WATN BARE LAKE BARE LAKE  
REFN 05752 955  
STOR 1609  
MOUT N571000 W1541500 S340S 0310W 31  
LUPR 51 AYAKILIK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MAP  
ABST MAXIMUM LENGTH OF BARE LAKE IS 4010 FT, MAXIMUM WIDTH IS 1620 FT. IT IS APPROXIMATELY 120 ACRES IN AREA AND RANGES IN DEPTH FROM 4.0-7.5 METERS. (P416) AN A-FRAME RAFT WAS ANCHORED AT STATION 1, IDENTIFIED IN FIGURE 1 MAP AND INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS RECORD. THE ANCHORED RAFT WAS USED TO MARK THE LOCATION FOR OBTAINING WATER SAMPLES. (P417) MENTION IS MADE OF TOH NETTING ON THE LAKE, 1952. (P420)
- 621 WATN BARNES LAKE BARNES LAKE  
REFN 05227 974  
STOR 1612  
MOUT N560100 W1325800 C670S 0800E 36  
LUPR 60 UNNAMED  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION  
ABST THERE IS A CABIN AT BARNES LAKE AND MARGARET PIGGOTT SAYS CANDERS CAN USE LAKE ABOUT 70 AIR MILES NW OF KETCHIKAN. (P259)
- 622 WATN BARNEY CREEK BARNEY CREEK  
REFN 01909 911  
STOR 160339912382002012000354000520  
MOUT N645900 W1415800 F020N 0280E 25  
LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E.A PORTER 1912, IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P235)
- 623 WATN BARNEY CREEK BARNEY CREEK  
REFN 02050 895904  
STOR 160339912382002012000354000520  
MOUT N645837 W1415810 F020N 0280E 25  
LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
ABST THE TRAIL FROM EAGLE TO SEVENTYMILE CREEK CONTINUES PAST BARNEY CREEK (COMING WITHIN 1/2 MI OF THE CREEK) OVERLAND TO THE BIRCH CREEK REGION WHICH IS ABOUT 120 MI NW OF EAGLE. (P11) BARNEY CREEK IS SMALL, FLOWING SOUTH TO THE SEVENTYMILE (ABOUT 5 MI WEST OF SONICKSON CREEK). IT IS FORMED BY TWO TRIBUTARIES AND FLOWS ABOUT 1/2 MI THROUGH A NARROW CANYON. THE GRAVELS CONTAIN PEBBLES AND BOULDERS. THE CREEK WAS FIRST PROSPECTED IN 1895, AND WAS REPORTED A GOOD PRODUCER IN 1896. (P56)
- 624 WATN BARNEY CREEK BARNEY CREEK  
REFN 02122 907  
STOR 160339912382002012000354000520  
MOUT N640000 W1420000 F020N 0280E 25  
LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, VEGETATION  
ABST AT BARNEY CREEK AND THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER THE RIDGE IS OF CONGLOMERATE, CONTAINING CHERTS, QUARTZITE, VEIN QUARTZ, SANDSTONE, FERRUGINOUS MATTER---WHICH BREAKS DOWN EASILY AND FORMS LOOSE HEAPS OF GRAVEL AND SAND. (P24) CREEK ENTERS SEVENTYMILE FROM THE NORTH. THE VALLEY NEAR THE MOUTH IS A VERY NARROW

CUT IN CONGLOMERATE AND SHALES. GRAVELS IN THE CREEK BOTTOM ARE PEBBLES, BOULDERS, AND VITREOUS QUARTZITE UP TO 3 FT IN DIAMETER. AT A LEVEL 50 FT ABOVE THE MOUTH ARE BENCH GRAVELS, WITH LARGE QUARTZITE BOULDERS. HAS PRODUCED PROBABLY "SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS" IN GOLD. (P46) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

- 625 WATN BARNEY CREEK BARNEY CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339912382002012000354000520  
 MOUT N645900 W1415800 F020N 0280E 25  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF BARNEY, SONICKSON, AND CROOKED CREEKS FOR 1910. (P216) A DISCHARGE OF 0.78 SECOND-FEET WAS RECORDED ON BARNEY CREEK JUST BELOW THE HEADWATERS AUGUST 31, 1910. (P217) SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P216)
- 626 WATN BARNEY CREEK BARNEY CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00001 911916  
 STOR 160339912382002012000354000520  
 MOUT N645837 W1415810 F020N 0280E 25  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, ICE, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN APRIL 1911, C A BRYANT, HIS WIFE, AND DAN MCQUADE WERE LIVING ON ALDER CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF SEVENTYMILE. APRIL 3, THEY LEFT ON THE SINGLE-END-SLEIGH FOR EAGLE. "TRAILS WERE BLOWN FULL, BUT WE MADE BARNEY CREEK THAT NIGHT, SOME 20 MILES. STOPPED WITH 4 MINERS IN A SMALL 1-ROOM CABIN." (P165) THE SLED WAS BEING PULLED BY HORSE. (P165) IN WINTER 1913-14, BRYANT AND JOHN WILLIAMS "WERE STAYING IN THE BARNEY CREEK CABIN AND PROSPECTING." (P172-B) "JOHN AND I HAD 1 SHAFT DOWN TO 25 FT AND STRUCK A SLIDE OF MIXED GRAVEL SAND. TOO MUCH ICE IN IT TO BURN AND COULD NOT PICK IT TO ADVANTAGE." (P172-C) THEY BLEW IT WITH DYNAMITE. (P172-C) "HE QUIT THE PROSPECTING LATE IN MAR, HAVING PUT DOWN 16 SHAFTS OF VARIOUS DEPTHS, ONLY 3 OR 4 SHOWED PAY DIRT." (P172-C) IN AUG 1916, BRYANT WAS PROSPECTING HIS CLAIM ON SEVENTYMILE. "NEXT DAY TOOK THE MAIL FOR BARNEY CREEK AND WALKED UP SOME 8 MILES...FIRST MAIL THEY HAD SINCE LEAVING EAGLE IN APRIL." (P175)
- 627 WATN BARNEY CREEK BARNEY CREEK  
 REFN 04200 897899  
 STOR 160339912382002012000354000520  
 MOUT N645837 W1415810 F020N 0280E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST H D K WEINER, EAGLE CITY AREA MINER IN 1898-99, BRIEFLY REFERS TO CREEK AS BRACH OF 70-MILE RIVER AND NOTES THAT 8000 DOLLARS WAS TAKEN FROM NO. 4 ON BARNEY BY TWO MEN IN AUGUST. THE YEAR IS BELIEVED TO BE 1897. (P241)
- 628 WATN BARTLETT LAKE BARTLETT LAKE  
 REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N583000 W1354900 C390S 0580E 11  
 LUPR 60 BARTLETT RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN GLACIER BAY MONUMENT, THERE IS A TRAIL TO BARTLETT LAKE. (P261)
- 629 WATN BARTLETT LAKE UNNAMED LAKE  
 REFN 04750 912  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N583500 W1354500 C390S 0580E 11

- LUPR 60 BARTLETT RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,HUNTING  
ABST "HUNTING FOR BEAR-SPECIMENS ON THE MAINLAND" ALLEN HASSLEBORG SHOT A LARGE BEAR AT THE "OTHER END OF THE LAKE" FIVE MILES FROM CAMP. THE WOUNDED BEAR ATTACKED HIM AND HE HAD TO ROW, ONE-ARMED, BY BOAT 5 MI. TO CAMP AND "NINE DOWN THE RIVER...WHERE MY LAUNCH WAS ANCHORED." (P18-19) THOUGH THE LAKE IS UNIDENTIFIED, THE SKULL OF THE BEAR, EVENTUALLY RECOVERED, IS LISTED IN THE RECORDS OF NORTH AMERICAN FAUNA AS COMING FROM "BARTLETT BAY, EAST SIDE OF GLACIER BAY, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA...COLLECTED AUGUST 22,1912 BY A HASSLEBORG". THUS, THE LAKE MUST BE BARTLETT LAKE, THE RIVER BARTLETT ALSO. (P21)
- 630 WATN BARTLETT LAKE UNNAMED LAKE  
REFN 04804 00002 911  
STOR 1611  
MOUT N583000 W1354500 C3905 0580E 11  
LUPR 60 BARTLETT RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,HUNTING,WATER LEVEL,RIVER,EXPEDITION  
ABST ON AUG 21, 1911, HASSELBORG NOTES TAKING A SKIFF UP BARTLETT RIVER TO A LAKE. I BELIEVE THIS LAKE TO BE BARTLETT. "TOOK THE SKIFF UP TO THE LAKE AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER. THE INLET OF THE LAKE IS SO DRIED UP BY THE DROUGHT THAT (AUG 11, 1911) (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) HE CAME DOWN THE RIVER THE NEXT DAY. HE WENT TO EXCURSION INLET FROM HERE. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY, ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.
- 631 WATN BARTLETT RIVER BARTLETT BAY STREAM  
REFN 00992 903905  
STOR 1612334  
MOUT N582832 W1355047 C3905 0580E 21  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP  
ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-05, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "THERE IS A CLASS OF STREAMS, HOWEVER, SUCH AS THAT AT BARTLETT BAY, WHERE THE LAKE OUTLET FURNISHES ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE VOLUME OF THE MAIN STREAM. IN THE BARTLETT BAY STREAM A TEMPERATURE OF 46 AT THE MOUTH JUNE 26 DECREASED TO 39 BEFORE THE LAKE IN WHICH THE SOCKEYE SPAWN WAS REACHED. THE MAIN VOLUME OF THE STREAM IS GLACIAL WATER, AND THERE IS NOTHING AT THE MOUTH THAT INTIMATE THE EXISTENCE OF LAKES AND SUITABLE SPAWNING BEDS IN ITS COURSE. WITH EVEN THIS TEMPERATURE, HOWEVER, THE RIVER WAS PROBABLY WARMER THAN THE SURROUNDING SALT WATER, IN WHICH ICE WAS THEN DRIFTING." (P73)
- 632 WATN BARTLETT RIVER BARTLETT RIVER  
REFN 02709 974  
STOR 1611334  
MOUT N582832 W1355047 C3905 0580E 21  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,MISC TRANSPORT  
ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 53 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "THE COUPLE ABOVE IS FOLLOWING THE QUIET BARTLETT RIVER TRAIL."
- 633 WATN BARTLETT RIVER BARTLETT RIVER  
REFN 04804 00001 932  
STOR 1611334  
MOUT N582832 W1355047 C3905 0580E 21  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST A LETTER FROM JOE DIXON TO ALLAN HASSELBORG IN 1932 REFERS TO TAKING A GAS BOAT UP THIS RIVER PRESUMABLY FOR BEAR HUNTING. (BOX 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.
- 634 WATN BARTLETT RIVER BARTLETT RIVER

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REFN 04804 00002 911  
 STOR 1611334  
 HOUT N582832 W1355047 C390S 0580E 21  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,HUNTING,RIVER,TIDE,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAKE,RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES "MOVED TO BARTLETT COVE, GLACIER BAY (AUG 17, 1911) "NOVED UP THE BARTLETT RIVER WITH THE TIDE. INDIANS ARE LIVING HERE. (AUG 19, 1911). BOX 2 "HUNTED THROUGH THE FLATS EAST OF THE RIVER. HUMPBACK SALMON ARE SPAWNING ON THE RIFFLES AND THERE IS STRAWBERRIES ALL THE WAY" AUG 20, 1911). BOX 2 "TOOK THE SKIFF UP TO THE LAKE AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER. THE INLET OF THE LAKE IS SO DRIED UP BY THE DROUGHT THAT THE SOCKEYE SALMON ARE ALL SPAWNING IN THE LAKE" (AUG 21, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) "CAME DOWN RIVER IN THE EVENING, MET THE INDIANS FISHING...THE COUNTRY IS SO EASY TO HUNT IN THE SPRING. THERE IS SO MUCH OPEN COUNTRY AND ALL THE STREAMS ARE NAVIGABLE FOR CANOES, THAT THEY HAVE GOT THE BEAR NEARLY EXTERMINATED BUT THEY STILL SAY THERE IS LOTS OF BEAR" (AUG 22, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

635 WATN BARTLETT RIVER BARTLETT RIVER

REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1611334  
 HOUT N582832 W1355047 C390S 0580E 21  
 LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT THERE IS A SHORT TRAIL ALONG THE BARTLETT RIVER FROM NEAR ITS MOUTH UP RIVER ALONG EAST BANK TO THE FIRST TRIBUTARY WHICH IS CLEAR WATER. (P172&173) MARGARET PIGGOTT IMPLIES THAT ONE COULD KAYAK IN RIVER'S MOUTH. (P195)

636 WATN BARTLETT RIVER UNNAMED RIVER

REFN 04750 912  
 STOR 1611334  
 HOUT N582832 W1355047 C390S 0580E 21  
 LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY

ABST ALLEN HASSELBORG DRIFTED NINE MILES DOWN RIVER FROM BARTLETT LAKE, THROUGH SOME RAPIDS, TO WHERE HIS LAUNCH WAS ANCHORED NEAR AN INDIAN CAMP OR VILLAGE. (HE "POUNDED ON THE DOOR" TO GET THE INDIANS' ATTENTION) HE ASKED FOR HELP TO GET TO JUNEAU "WHICH WAS EIGHTY-FIVE MILES AWAY." (P18-20) WATER BODY IDENTIFICATION MAKE FROM LOCATION OF BEAR KILL AS LISTED IN EXTRACT FROM THE RECORDS. (P21)

637 WATN BASIN CREEK BASIN CREEK

REFN 01445 954  
 STOR 1602839002170000420  
 HOUT N644055 W1651820 K090S 0330W 29  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT BASIN CREEK, NEAR NOME, BY HERBERT ENGSTROM. (P239)

638 WATN BASIN CREEK BASIN CREEK

REFN 02354 915924  
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900011340210  
 HOUT N642000 W1554000 K130S 0160E 23  
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER BASIN,RIVER

ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA", 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. BASIN CREEK IS A

TRIBUTARY OF LONG CREEK, ENTERING FROM THE WEST. OF THE WEST ENTERING TRIBUTARIES, BASIN CREEK IS THE ONLY CREEK ON WHICH MINING HAS BEEN DONE. TWO OF BASIN CREEK'S TRIBUTARIES, SHIFT AND WILLOW CREEKS, WERE PROSPECTED IN 1915. (P94) ALTHOUGH PUBLICATION DATE IS 1924, INFORMATION IS BASED ON FIELD INVESTIGATION AND SURVEYS MADE IN 1915.

- 639 WATN BASIN CREEK BASIN CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 1602839002170000420  
 HOUT N644055 W1651820 K090S 0330H 29  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 THE HELSING CREEK DREDGE COMPANY OPERATED A MINING DREDGE IN BASIN CREEK IN THE COUNCIL DISTRICT. (P40)
- 640 WATN BASIN CREEK BASIN CREEK  
 REFN 04095 899  
 STOR 1602839002170000420  
 HOUT N644055 W1651820 K090S 0330H 29  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST BASIN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE NOME RIVER, SHOWED 50 CENTS TO THE PAN AND A PAY STREAK AT LEAST 50 FEET WIDE DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON. (P847)
- 641 WATN BASIN CREEK BASON CREEK  
 REFN 01525 900  
 STOR 1602839002170000420  
 HOUT N644055 W1651820 K090S 0330H 29  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE PACIFIC CLIPPER LINE'S "SEATTLE TO NOME GOLD COAST", 1900, STATED: "BASON CREEK, ABOUT 20 MI UP NOME RIVER, PRODUCES THE FINEST GOLD IN THIS DISTRICT, \$18.96 TO THE OUNCE. THIS CREEK WILL BE EXTENSIVELY WORKED BY ONE OF THE LARGE TRADING COMPANIES." (P18)
- 642 WATN BATZA SLOUGH BATZA SLOUGH  
 REFN 01879 967  
 STOR 160339904913000947002904002790  
 HOUT N655308 W1550957 K060N 0180E 31  
 LUPR 33 KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A 2-FT. LONG FLOAT BLOCK OF ALTERED SILICIFIED ROCK WAS FOUND AT THE SOUTH END OF BATZA SLOUGH. (P6) A MINERALOGICAL BREAK DOWN OF THE ROCK IS INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT.
- 643 WATN BAY CREEK BAY CREEK  
 REFN 02120 907  
 STOR 1602711  
 HOUT N652000 W1662000 K020S 0370H 18  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN THE VICINITY OF BAY CREEK, THE PORT CLARENCE LIMESTONE GIVES PLACE TO THE GRAPHITIC, CHLORITIC, AND CALCAREOUS SCHISTS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE NOME REGION. (P13)
- 644 WATN BAY CREEK BAY CREEK  
 REFN 03556 00007 971972



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- STOR 1602711  
 MOUT N652000 W1662000 K020S 0370W 18  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE  
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE IMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972 FOLDER NO 8, REINDEER CABINS AND CORRAL WERE LOCATED AT MOUTH OF BAY CREEK AND GRANTLEY HARBOR.
- 645 WATN BEAR CREEK AUTOKAKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01396 897  
 STOR 1603399039040008130  
 MOUT N633030 W1592405 K210S 0040W 27  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS' "ALASKA," 1897, STATED THAT THE YUKON RIVER COULD BE REACHED FROM NORTON SOUND VIA THE UNALAKLIK AND AUTOKAKAT RIVERS. (P18) IT WAS THE USUAL ROUTE FROM ST MICHAEL.
- 646 WATN BEAR CREEK AUTOKAKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06885 885  
 STOR 1603399039040008130  
 MOUT N634000 W1592500 K210S 0040W 27  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE AUTOKAKAT IS A SMALL, CLEAR STREAM, WHICH THE AUTHOR'S PARTY ASCENDED 3 MI TO THE SUMNER TRAIL TO THE UNALAKLIK. (P110)
- 647 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 04744 930  
 STOR 1611160  
 MOUT N574000 W1340500 C480S 0100E 21  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, HUNTING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST LOMBARD WENT UP TO BEAR CREEK TO HUNT BEAR. HE WALKED OVER A HIGH SAND BAR WHICH EXTENDED INTO SEYMOUR CANAL FROM THE S SIDE OF THE CREEK, THEN WADED UP THE CREEK. THE WALKING WAS ROCKY AND SLIPPERY. THERE WAS DEEP TALL GRASS BESIDE THE CREEK AND BUSHES ABOUT 40 YARDS FROM THE CREEK.
- 648 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00025 907  
 STOR 1611159  
 MOUT N574009 W1340524 C480S 0700E 33  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW GENERAL, RECREATION, RIVER, PHOTO, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN "WITH ROAD AND GUN", BY H.J. O'CONNOR, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 1, SEPT 1907, PP61-63, THE FOLLOWING STREAMS ARE LISTED AS THE FAVORITE SPORT FISHING "HAUNTS" OF THE JUNEAU-DOUGLAS AREA: BEAR CREEK ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND, AND FISH, SALMON CREEK, AUK LAKE AND SHEEP CREEK. (P62) PHOTO, P63, OF "FISHERMAN'S PARADISE", BEAR CREEK, SHOWING MANY MEN FISHING ON CREEK, THICK UNDERBRUSH AND TREES.
- 649 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00090 908910  
 STOR 160405400966000180000009000080077171200  
 MOUT N610038 W1595523 S110N 0600W 28  
 LUPR 41 TULUKSAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOHY  
 ABST 2 YEARS AGO (1908) GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BEAR CREEK. ONLY ABOUT 12 LOCATIONS WERE MADE AND VERY FEW PEOPLE

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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WERE WORKING THERE LAST SUMMER (1910). IT WAS REPORTED AT BETHEL THAT THE 1ST SUMMER 6 MEN CLEANED UP ABOUT \$4,000. THE GROUND, HOWEVER, IS OF LOW GRADE AND COULD ONLY BE WORKED PROFITABLY BY MACHINERY WHICH IS HARD TO BRING INTO THE COUNTRY BECAUSE OF LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. (P299)

- 650 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530025600020  
 MOUT N635850 W1504940 F110S 0160W 11  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-KANTISHNA TRAIL CROSSES BEAR CREEK, GOING FROM TELIDA TO BARNETTE'S CABIN, ABOUT 30 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH. A WAGON ROAD FROM ROOSEVELT TO KANTISHNA CROSSES BEAR CREEK ABOUT 15 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH. THE BEARPAW RIVER TRAIL CROSSES BEAR CREEK AT ITS MOUTH.
- 651 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030012450050027090170  
 MOUT N625100 W1543300 S320N 0280W 20  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-ANCHORAGE TRAIL CROSSED BEAR CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF PITKA FORK AND BIG RIVER, ABOUT 3 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND HEADED OVERLAND TO THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.
- 652 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320039100220  
 MOUT N621200 W1505315 S240N 0090W 02  
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MAP,RIVER  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL N FROM YENTNA RIVER, AFTER CROSSING KAHILTNA RIVER, FOLLOWS BEAR CREEK FOR 10 MIS ON ITS W SIDE AND CROSSES. A JUNCTION OF 3 TRAILS OCCURS 10 MIS UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH OF BEAR CREEK. ONE TRAIL GOES DIRECTLY E TO TALKETNA ON THE SUSITNA. ONE GOES UP PETERS CREEK, AND ONE CONTINUES UP E SIDE OF BEAR CREEK.
- 653 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00462 903903  
 STOR 1608089  
 MOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST ON REPORT ON ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, CREEK HAS GOLD CLAIMS LOCATED ON IT. (P42) KENAI PENINSULA: LOCATION AT HOPE. THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED. THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO TURNAGAIN ARM NEAR HOPE.
- 654 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00524 894914  
 STOR 1608089  
 MOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MINING,ECONOMY,WATER LEVEL,MAP  
 ABST IN JUNE 1894 G BEADY, F R WILCOTT, C SIDELES, AND P REILLY FOUND GOLD AND STAKED CLAIMS ON BEAR CREEK. A H HOLMES, W LEE, M RAY LOCATED CLAIMS ON BEAR CREEK IN JULY 1894. ABOUT \$8 A DAY PER MAN WAS EARNED DURING THE

EARLY DAYS OF BEAR CREEK MINING. (P39) P RILEY, NICKNAMED "ONE-EYED RILEY", HAD A GOOD CLAIM ON BEAR CREEK AND IN THE SUMMER OF 1895 SPILLUM AND PERRY WORKED FOR HIM. (P42) HOPE CITY IN 1895 CONSISTED OF 10 TO 12 CABINS LOCATED BETWEEN RESURRECTION AND BEAR CREEK. (P44) J D VICKERY MINED ON BEAR CREEK FOR 2 YEARS AROUND 1918. (P59) DURING 1904 BEAR CREEK HAD 2 HYDRAULIC PLANTS ON IT BUT ONLY ONE WAS WORKING. "THE BEAR CREEK GOLD WAS BLACK IN COLOR." (P116) H HOBEN WAS FOREMAN OF THE SLEEPER MINE ON BEAR CREEK DURING 1904-5. "SOME FINE NUGGETS WERE FOUND AT BEAR CREEK. HOBEN AND DAVIS FOUND 2 WORTH \$400 AND \$500 EACH. SOME OF THE NUGGETS WERE THE SIZE OF BISCUITS." (P117) THE LARGER NUGGET WAS FOUND WHEN DAVIS WAS WORKING FOR THE SLEEPER CO. "2 PROBLEMS MADE MINING ON BEAR CREEK DIFFICULT: MUCH TIME WAS LOST IN REMOVING LARGE BOULDERS BY DERRICK AND CABLE. ALSO, THE WATER SUPPLY WAS POOR-IT WAS SUFFICIENT IN THE SPRING, BUT WOULD RUN OUT DURING THE SUMMER." (P117) IN 1903 A GOOD ROAD LED FROM CLAIMS AT THE HEAD OF BEAR CREEK TO HOPE. (P118) DURING 1909 BEAR CREEK PROPERTIES WERE ONE OF THE CHIEF PRODUCERS OF THE SUNRISE DISTRICT. (P127) "THE LARGEST PLACER PRODUCERS OF 1914 WERE ON CROW, RESURRECTION, BEAR, AND CANYON CREEK." (P141) A MAP ON P120 SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

- 655 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00595 947  
 STOR 1611275  
 MOUT N581645 N1342336 C410S 0670E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, ROUTE  
 ABST J B CALDWELL DESCRIBES GOOD FISHING NEAR JUNEAU. BEAR CREEK IS ABOUT 20 MI FROM JUNEAU AND IS REACHED BY BOAT AND TRAIL, IT OFFERS EXCELLENT CUTTHROAT FISHING. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 656 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00640 899  
 STOR 1610184001510000270  
 MOUT N610600 N1455100 C090S 0040W 12  
 LUPR 53 LOWE RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST "IN 1899 THERE WAS A MINING CAMP OF EIGHT OR TEN LOG CABINS ON BEAR CREEK AND A POST OFFICE, BELCARD." (P239) IN DISCUSSING THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT A ROAD CLIMBS PAST BRIDAL VEIL FALLS AND SNOWSHOE GULCH. "THE ROAD IS ABOUT 300 FT ABOVE THE RIVER, WHERE THE ROCK HAS BEEN SWEEP CLEAN BY SNOW, AND WHERE THE LITTLE BRIDGE MUST BE REPLACED ANNUALLY ON ACCOUNT OF THE TREMENDOUS SLIDES, THEN OVER BEAR CREEK SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT 17 MILE." (P239)
- 657 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00640 938  
 STOR 160405400966000180000009000080077171200  
 MOUT N610038 N1595523 S110N 0600W 28  
 LUPR 41 TULUKSAK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "GOLD-PLATINUM-OSHIRIDIUM PRODUCTION CAME BEFORE 1938. BEDROCK LIES AT DEPTHS OF BUT 18 TO 20 FT, DOWN TO 12 AND EVEN 6 OR 8 FT BELOW THE SURFACE." (P357)
- 658 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00644 906  
 STOR 160714300880000095000266000370030150490001000030001000020  
 MOUT N623937 N1505054 S300N 0080W 30  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, EXPEDITION  
 ABST BEAR CREEK IS A STREAM THAT HEADS IN DUTCH HILLS AND FLOWS INTO TOKOSITNA RIVER. IN 1906 FREDERICK COOK ON HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, FAILED TO FIND A PASS FOR HIS HORSES NEAR HEAD OF WEST FORK OF YENTNA RIVER. AFTER THIS HE MADE A NORTHWARD RECONNAISSANCE FROM WEST FORK TO MCKINLEY. ON THIS TRIP WITH HIS HORSES

AND A FEW OTHER MEN, HE CROSSED KAHILITNA, ASCENDED DUTCH CREEK AND DESCENDED BEAR CREEK WITH HIS HORSES. AT MOUTH OF BEAR CREEK HE SAW A V-SHAPED VALLEY WITH TWO PARALLEL GLACIERS, "THAT UNITED TO FORM TOKOSIYNA RIVER. (P164) A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

- 659 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01071 912  
 STOR 161046200160000051000035200060001420040  
 HDUT N602450 W1440321 C170S 0080E 07  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST FISHER, CALVERT, AND PARTY CROSSED CUNNINGHAM RIDGE FROM THE HEAD WATERS OF MOORE CREEK AND WENT DOWN BEAR CREEK FROM HEAD WATERS PASSED THE FALLS AND DOWN TO THE MOUTH ON TROUT CREEK, ON AUGUST 27, 1912. (P40)
- 660 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01171 897  
 STOR 1608089  
 HDUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST WM HASKELL IN "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS", STATED THAT IN 1897 GOLD MINED ON BEAR CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF RESURRECTION CREEK, WAS WORTH \$14.40 PER OUNCE WHICH WAS BELOW THE STANDARD VALUATION OF \$17 PER OUNCE. (PP542-543) THIS IS ON COOK INLET.
- 661 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01386 943  
 STOR 160339907005001230004186006240000400010  
 HDUT N633935 W1435700 C220N 0080E 30  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD  
 ABST IN SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION, 1943: "TEMPORARY STRUCTURES (BRIDGES) WERE WASHED AWAY ONE OR MORE TIMES AT... BEAR CREEK." (P65) MANY STREAMS ARE LISTED HERE. THIS IS IN REFERENCE TO ICE BUILD-UP DURING WINTER AND SPRING BREAK-UP. ORTH SAYS THIS CREEK IS ALSO KNOWN AS CHIEF CREEK, AND THE HIGHWAY CROSSES BOTH BEAR CREEK AND CHIEF CREEK WITHIN ABOUT A MILE OF EACH OTHER. (TANACROSS C-6 MAP) SO IT'S POSSIBLE THAT THE DOCUMENT REFERS TO CHIEF CREEK BUT IS MORE LIKELY THAT BEAR CREEK IS INTENDED.
- 662 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01445 954  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220  
 HDUT N653540 W1504641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 BUCKLAND RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT BEAR CREEK, NEAR HAYCOCK, BY BEN DAHL. (P239)
- 663 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01609 901902  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350008100160  
 HDUT N650230 W1470845 F020N 0030E 04  
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1901 FELIX PEDRO AND TOM GILMORE WERE PROSPECTING IN THE AREA AROUND THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER. ON FISH CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF FAIRBANKS CREEK THEY MET A PARTY OF INDIANS WHO TOLD THEM TO NOT GO UP FAIRBANKS CREEK, AS THEY PLANNED, BUT UP THE NEXT CREEK, BEAR CREEK. "ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF BEAR CREEK THEY MADE

CAMP AND STARTED WORK. TWO HOLES WERE STARTED, BUT ONLY ONE WAS PUT THROUGH TO BEDROCK WHICH WAS ABOUT 22 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE." (P14) THEY FOUND SCATTERED COLORS ALL THE WAY TO THE BOTTOM BUT ONLY \$2.50 PANNED OUT. "NO CLAIMS WERE STATED ON THAT CREEK. DURING EARLY SPRING A BIG BEAR WAS KILLED AND HER TWO CUBS CAPTURED, HENCE THE NAME "BEAR CREEK". (P14) IN SPRING 1902 GILMORE LEFT AND PEDRO REMAINED ON BEAR CREEK. (P14)

- 664 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01653 898  
 STOR 161039500322000297000418000470004020040  
 NOUT N613000 W1452400 C040S 0010W 28  
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE, IN 1898, STATED THAT ON A STRIKE SOME MINERS TOOK A HIGH TRAIL THAT CAME OUT AT THE JUNCTION OF QUARTZ AND BEAR CREEKS, WHERE THE GOLD CLAIMS WERE STAKED. QUARTZ CREEK FLOWED TO TONSINA LAKE. (P58) SEVERAL CLAIMS WERE ALSO STAKED ON BEAR CREEK. (P58)
- 665 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01879 967  
 STOR 160339904913000947002621002550032500190003650050  
 NOUT N660937 W1563245 K090N 0160E 19  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST MINING OPERATIONS OF THE HOGATZA GOLD MINE ARE ON BEAR CREEK. (P9) BEAR CREEK IS LOCATED IN THE GOLD CREEK AREA. THE ALLUVIAL GRAVELS OF THIS VALLEY WERE DERIVED FROM OUTWASH STREAMS FROM A GLACIER WHICH MOVED THRU THE AREA IN EARLY PLEISTOCENE TIMES. (P9) REFERENCE IS MADE TO A PLACER-MINE WITHIN THE BEAR CREEK AREA. (P11) BEAR CREEK FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCK AND AN AREA OF ALLUVIUM. THREE STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES TAKEN YIELDED A LEAD AND COPPER CONTENT. THE P P M FOR THE LEAD AND COPPER CONTENT ARE LISTED ON THE MAP. TAILINGS ARE PRESENT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CREEK. THE HOGATZA MINE IS INDICATED AS BEING ON THE CREEK. THEY ABOVE INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM FIGURE 3- GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE ZANE HILLS AREA. (P7) THIS MAP IS A PART OF THE RECORD WITH THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT. IN EXAMINING FIGURE 4- GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE CLEAR CREEK AREA, WHICH IS ALSO A PART OF THE RECORD WITH THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT THE SAME INFORMATION REGARDING BEAR CREEK AS WAS GATHERED FROM FIGURE 3 WAS NOTED. A TRIBUTARY SOUTH OF IDA GULCH EMPTYING INTO BEAR CREEK IS ALSO NOTED ON BOTH FIGURE 3 AND FIGURE 4. THIS TRIBUTARY FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCK AND AN AREA OF ALLUVIUM. THREE STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES INDICATED THE PRESENCE OF LEAD AND COPPER. THE P P M CONTENT OF LEAD AND COPPER IS INDICATED ON FIGURE 3. (P7) AND ALSO ON TABLE 4. (P10)
- 666 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339900  
 NOUT N643300 W1420200 F040S 0280E 24  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912 IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P232)
- 667 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02044 901903  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220  
 NOUT N653540 W1604641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 BUCKLAND RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST BEAR CREEK IS ABOUT 17 MILES LONG, ARISING IN AN ERUPTIVE AREA EAST OF KIVALIK RIVER. THE MAIN OUTPUT OF GOLD

HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM 2 SMALL TRIBUTARIES, SHERDON AND CUB CREEKS, AND THAT PORTION OF BEAR CREEK BETWEEN THEM. ALL SUPPLIES FOR THE MINING EFFORTS AT BEAR CREEK MUST BE BROUGHT OVERLAND FROM CANDLE CITY. (P78) BEAR CREEK CLAIMS HAD A YIELD OF ABOUT \$10,000 BETWEEN 1901 AND 1903. (P78)

668 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02056 894904

STOR 1608089

HOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28

LUPR 52

KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO TURNAGAIN ARM 1/2 MI E OF THE MOUTH OF RESURRECTION CREEK. IT IS NEARLY 6 MILES LONG, AND FLOWS NW THROUGH A STEEP, NARROW VALLEY. (P92) BEAR CREEK WAS FIRST WORKED IN 1894. THE BEST PAY IS FROM BEDROCK, WHICH IS SOMETIMES A GLACIAL CLAY. MINING WAS CARRIED ON MAINLY IN THE STREAM BED, AND UNTIL THE LAST TWO YEARS (1903-04) HAS BEEN DONE WITH PICK AND SHOVEL. TWO HYDRAULIC PLANTS WERE LOCATED ON THE CREEK, ACCORDING TO THIS 1904 UNITED GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN; HOWEVER, ONLY ONE WAS WORKING DURING THE LAST SEASON. (P95) THE TOWN OF HOPE IS LOCATED NEAR BEAR CREEK. A BOILER HOUSE AND HEAD FRAME WAS ERECTED ON THE CREEK. (P98)

669 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02065 A 894904

STOR 1608089

HOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28

LUPR 52

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST GOLD WAS FOUND ON BEAR CREEK IN 1894 BY GEORGE BEADY, F R WALCOTT, AND RILEY. THIS STREAM IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN WORKED BY THE RUSSIANS. (P8) THE STREAM IS ABOUT 5 MILES LONG AND HAS A FALL OF NEARLY 500 FT TO THE MILE. BEAR CREEK VALLEY IS NARROWER THAN PALMER CREEK VALLEY, AND, WHILE RESEMBLING IT IN SOME WAYS, DOES NOT HAVE THE CANYON FEATURES SO WELL DEVELOPED. THE COUNTRY ROCK IS A SUCCESSION OF ARKOSES INTERSTRATIFIED WITH BLUISH-BLACK SLATES, THE BEDS BEING SO THIN IN ONE OR TWO LOCALITIES AS TO GIVE TO THE OUTCROPS A BANDED STRUCTURE. THESE BEDS STRIKE N 20 E, OR NEARLY AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE GENERAL COURSE OF THE CREEK, THE ELEVAGE, HOWEVER, RUNNING MORE NEARLY NORTH AND SOUTH. THE GRAVELS ARE VERY IRREGULAR IN DISTRIBUTION AND ARE MADE UP ALMOST ENTIRELY OF MATERIAL LIKE THE COUNTRY ROCK, BUT INCLUDE, IN ADDITION, A FEW BOULDERS OF GRANITIC ROCK. IN 2 PLACES FROM 25-30 FEET OF UNSTRATIFIED DEPOSITS WERE SEEN. THESE CONTAIN A LARGE QUANTITY OF COARSE ANGULAR BLOCKS MIXED WITH SAND AND CLAYS, THE WHOLE APPARENTLY DUMPED INTO ITS PRESENT POSITION WITHOUT HAVING UNDERGONE ANY SORTING BY WATER. BOULDERS 3-4 FEET IN DIAMETER ARE PLENTIFUL. IN SOME LOCALITIES THE SURFACE WASH IS UNDERLAIN BY STRATIFIED SANDS AND CLAYS, WHICH WERE PROBABLY DEPOSITED IN SMALL LOCAL BASINS, WHERE THEY ARE SOMETIMES FOUND ABUTTING AGAINST PERPENDICULAR ROCK FACES OR OVERLAPPING SLOPING SURFACES. THE HARD GRAY CLAY LOCALLY UNDERLYING THE SURFACE WASH AND KNOWN AS "GLACIAL CLAY" RESTS ON LOOSE SANDS COMPOSED LARGELY OF SLATE PARTICLES AND CONTAINING A LARGE AMOUNT OF WATER. IT HAS BEEN NOTICED IN A FEW PLACES THAT THE ROCK SURFACE ABOVE THIS DAY IS WORN SMOOTH, WHILE BELOW IT IS ROUGH AND UNHORN. BEAR CREEK GOLD IS LOWER IN GRADE THAN ANY OTHER FROM THE RESURRECTION REGION. LIKE THAT FROM PALMER CREEK, IT IS USUALLY BRIGHT YELLOW IN COLOR, BUT MAY BE WHITISH. SOME NATIVE SILVER IS FOUND, AND IT IS SAID THAT OF SMALL AMOUNT OF NATIVE COPPER IS ALSO PRESENT. ONE LARGE NUGGET OF GOLD, VALUED AT ABOUT \$250, WAS FOUND. THE FIRST CLAIM STAKED ON THE STREAM YIELDED A LITTLE MORE THAN \$2,000 THE FIRST YEAR IT WAS WORKED, BUT WAS NOT OPERATED WITH PROFIT IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS. A SECOND CLAIM WORKED STEADILY, BUT IN A SMALL WAY, SINCE THE EARLY DAYS OF BEAR CREEK'S HISTORY HAS PRODUCED AN AVERAGE OF \$8 A DAY PER MAN.

670 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02065 B 894904

STOR 1608089

HOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28

LUPR 52

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF



ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT. F F HENSHAW 1908 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP355-369. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BEAR CREEK AND SOME MINING HAS BEEN CONDUCTED IN THE SEVEN YEARS FOLLOWING 1901. (P369) BEAR CREEK DITCH WAS CONSTRUCTED AFTER 1907 AT WHICH TIME EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS COMMENCED. (P369) THE DITCH WAS 5.8 MI AND DEVELOPED A HEAD OF 200 FT. (P369)

676 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02138 907  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220  
 HOUT N653540 W1604641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT. F F HENSHAW 1908 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP355-369. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BEAR CREEK AND SOME MINING HAS BEEN CONDUCTED IN THE SEVEN YEARS FOLLOWING 1901. (P369) BEAR CREEK DITCH WAS CONSTRUCTED AFTER 1907 AT WHICH TIME EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS COMMENCED. (P369) THE DITCH WAS 5.8 MI AND DEVELOPED A HEAD OF 200 FT. (P369)

677 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02139 908  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220  
 HOUT N653540 W1604641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE

ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS OF SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. SEE TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BEAR CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

678 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02153 908909  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020297333610  
 HOUT N652500 W1470000 F070N 0040E 20  
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY

ABST IRON PYRITES WAS OBSERVED IN SOME OF THE GRANITE MASSES AT THE HEAD OF BEAR CREEK. A SAMPLE OF THE DECOMPOSED GRANITE WAS ASSAYED AT 83 CENTS TO THE TON IN GOLD. (P208)

679 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02159 901  
 STOR 160231600468000062000335000220  
 HOUT N653540 W1604641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 BUCKLAND RIVER

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST USGS 1909. PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON BEAR CREEK. CLAIM WERE 1ST REPORTED IN AUGUST 1901.

680 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02166 901907  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220  
 HOUT N653540 W1604641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER

KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, RIVER, MAP

ABST A PASS EXISTS FROM THE BUCKLAND TO THE KIVALIK BASIN BY WAY OF BEAR CREEK. THIS HAS BEEN UTILIZED AS A ROAD FROM THE MINING CAMP ON BEAR CREEK TO CANDLE. (P28) BEAR CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE BUCKLAND FROM THE WEST. A SMALL SETTLEMENT OF PLACER MINERS LOCATED HERE SINCE 1902. (P38) IS THE ONLY STREAM TRIBUTARY TO THE BUCKLAND ON WHICH PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND. THE FIRST CLAIM RECORDED IN AUGUST 1901 BY R S HOXIE, L TENDNESS AND A BARR. DURING 1903 40 MEN WERE AT WORK ON BEAR CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, SHERIDAN AND CUB



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CREEKS. \$10,000 VALUE OF GOLD WAS REMOVED DURING THAT YEAR. FIGURE 14 IS A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF PLACER CAMPS ON BEAR CREEK. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (P125) ON BEAR CREEK THE GOLD IS MOSTLY ON BEDROCK AND IS LIGHT AND FLAKY. IT ASSAYS AT \$19.20 AN OUNCE. (P125) FROM 1903 TO 1907 LITTLE PROSPECTING OR MINING WAS DONE. (P125)

681 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
REFN 02175 910  
STOR 160339900  
HOUT N643300 W1420200 F040S 0280E 24  
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P209)

682 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
REFN 02175 910  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350008100160  
HOUT N650300 W1470900 F020N 0030E 04  
LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE "MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CHENA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910". (P187)

683 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
REFN 02175 910  
STOR 160339909782101664003577001990  
HOUT N652400 W1453600 F070N 0100E 26  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P198)

684 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
REFN 02197 911  
STOR 160339909782101664003577001990  
HOUT N652400 W1453600 F070N 0100E 26  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
ABST "WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

685 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
REFN 02335 916921  
STOR 1604160003360001020001280000030  
HOUT N592500 W1610500 S090S 0700W 06  
LUPR 41 GOODNEWS RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,MINING,EXPEDITION,MAP  
ABST "MINERAL RESOURCES OF GOODNEWS BAY REGION" IS A USGS BULLETIN NUMBER 714-E, 1921, BY GEORGE L HARRINGTON. SURVEY OF AREA WAS DONE IN 1919. APPARENTLY FIRST GOLD CLAIMS STAKED ON BEAR CREEK IN 1916, THO POSSIBLY STAKED AT TIME OF EARLY RUSHES TO THE ARCTIC AREA IN 1900, 1901, 1906-7. (SEE MAP PLATE VII TO LOCATE ARCTIC) LITTLE WORK DONE UNTIL 1917 WHEN A FEW MEN WORKED THERE. THEY DID NOT FIND MUCH AND MOVED TO WATTAMUS CREEK WITH DISCOVERY OF GOLD THERE. THIS STREAM FLOWS INTO CANYON CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF GOODNEWS RIVER. (P226)

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686 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 160405400966000180000009000080077171200  
 MOUT N610038 W1595523 S110N 0600W 28  
 LUPR 41 TULUKSAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA, P S SMITH, U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927, NEW YORK-ALASKA GOLD DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON BEAR CREEK IN THE TULUKSAK DISTRICT. (P31)

687 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02405 930  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530025600020  
 MOUT N635900 W1505000 F110S 0160W 11  
 LUPR 35  
 KEYW ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST AT LEAST TWO PRINCIPAL ROUTES WERE FORMERLY IN USE. THE FIRST PROSPECTORS ENTERING THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT STARTED OUT FROM FAIRBANKS AS HEADQUARTERS AND ESTABLISHED LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH THAT PLACE WHICH HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED WITH LITTLE CHANGE UNTIL THE PARK ROAD WAS UNDERTAKEN. DURING THE OPEN SEASON THE KANTISHNA RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL STEAMERS FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO A POINT 40 MILES NORTH OF EUREKA, WHICH WAS NAMED ROOSEVELT. A WAGON ROAD WAS BUILT BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION FROM ROOSEVELT TO "BEAR CREEK", A "DISTANCE OF 15 MILES", AND IS CONTINUED AS A TRAIL TO MOOSE CREEK AND EUREKA. THIS RIVER ROUTE AND THE ROAD WERE USED FOR TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES TO THE CAMPS AND ORE FROM THE CAMPS TO THE TANANA RIVER. MUCH OF THE FREIGHT FOR THE CAMPS, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN BROUGHT OVER A WINTER SLED ROAD WHICH LEAVES THE NENANA RIVER NEAR KOBE, ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD, AND RUNS SOUTHWEST ACROSS THE LOWLANDS NORTH OF THE MOUNTAIN TO DIAMOND, AT THE JUNCTION OF MOOSE CREEK AND THE BEARPAW RIVER, AND THENCE SOUTH TO GLACIER AND EUREKA. PART OF THIS TRAIL HAS BEEN TRAVELED REGULARLY TO MCGRATH, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. IT WAS NOT USED IN THE SUMMER. (P305)

688 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02451 906915  
 STOR 1608089  
 MOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES: IN KENAI PENINSULA A FEW SHORT AND UNCONNECTED STRETCHES OF WAGON ROAD HAD BEEN BUILT, ONE REACHING FROM SUNRISE TO MI 34 ON THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD, AND OTHER FROM GIRDHOOD UP GLACIER AND CROW CREEKS, FROM HOPE UP RESURRECTION CREEK, AND ON BEAR AND LYNX CREEKS. SOME FAIRLY GOOD TRAILS HAD ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED. (P41) THIS WAS FOR THE PERIOD 1906-1915.

689 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02455 938  
 STOR 160405400966000180000009000080077171200  
 MOUT N610038 W1595523 S110N 0600W 28  
 LUPR 41 TULUKSAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P S SMITH, U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. IN THE TULUKSAK-ANIAC DISTRICT THE NEW YORK-ALASKA GOLD DREDGING CORPORATION OPERATED A DREDGE ON BEAR CREEK. (P60)

690 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02538 959  
 STOR 1605281006120000960000990000150  
 MOUT N574150 W1560235 S290S 0420W 12  
 LUPR 42 EGEK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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172

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST BEAR CREEK IS 13 MI IN LENGTH. (P39)

696 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 02721 966

STOR 160523601069700175000145000160

HOUT N594932 W1545321 S040S 0330W 14

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION

ABST A REPORT BY DRS J B TOWNSEND AND J VAN STONE, CONCERNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, WAS MADE IN 1966 IN THE ILIANNA LAKE--LAKE CLARK AREA. A SITE WAS LOCATED ON 2 RIVER TERRACES ABOVE BEAR CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO THE NEWHALEN RIVER A MINIMUM OF 12 SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN HOUSES AND SEVERAL CACHE PITS WERE LOCATED. THE AREA IS OVERGROWN WITH BIRCH AND ALDER WITH SOME SPRUCE, IN ADDITION TO TALL GRASS. (P25) SEE MAP ATTACHED.

697 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 03463 00001 899

STOR 1603399073868012910

HOUT N652000 W1510000 F060N 0170W 11

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST "ANOTHER MAN WAS FROZEN WHILE ON THE TRAIL (FROM RAMPART CITY) TO BEAR CREEK ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE DOWN THE RIVER." (P13) FROM FOLDER 64, WHICH CONTAINS 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "ONES AT HOME", DATED JUNE 10, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY. TYPED (AND PROBABLY REVISED) VERSION OF THIS LETTER IS IN FOLDER 54. THERE ARE 2 FOLDERS NUMBERED 64 IN BOX 1.

698 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 03496 926942

STOR 1610184001510000270

HOUT N610550 W1455130 C090S 0040W 12

LUPR 53 LOWE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT ON THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, NEAR VALDEZ, A 150 FT SUSPENSION BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER BEAR CREEK. (P46) A 1941-42 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW STEEL BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER BEAR CREEK. (P101)

699 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 03600 927929

STOR 1611275

HOUT N581645 W1342336 C410S 0670E 25

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN A LETTER TO SUTHERLAND FROM WICKERSHAM DATED 12/07/29, FILE 22 BOX 1, SUTHERLAND COLLECTION U/A ARCHIVES, WICKERSHAM DESCRIBES THE HISTORY AND LEGAL MATTERS OF THE BEAR CREEK ASBESTOS MINE. PROSPECTING BEGAN IN 1927 AND A BATTLE OVER OWNERSHIP SOON DEVELOPED. "NOBODY YET KNOWS WHETHER THE PROPERTY IS OF ANY VALUE OR NOT, FOR LIKE ALL GREENHORN MINERS--BOTH, ALL THE PARTIES HAVE WASTED THE MONEY IN BUILDING ROADS AND HOUSES INSTEAD OF PROSPECTING THE MINE TO SEE IF IT CONTAINS ASBESTOS OF VALUE. IT MAY BE VALUABLE, AND IT MAY NOT. CERTAINLY THE ROAD THEY HAVE BUILT IS WITHOUT ANY VALUE, FOR IF IT IS A MINE THEY WILL HAVE TO BUILD A LINE OF NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF ALONG THE SAME LINE, TO GET OUT THE PRODUCT."

700 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK

REFN 03739 947

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173

STOR 160405400966000180000009000080077171200  
 HOUT N610038 W1595523 S110N 0600W 28  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORS OF THIS DOCUMENT THE BEST MEANS OF ACCESS INTO THE AREA OF THE CINNABAR CREEK MERCURY DEPOSITS FOR TRANSPORTING LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES IS A WINTER TRACTOR TRAIL FROM NYAC. THE TRAIL EXTENDS ABOUT 76 MILES NEARLY DUE EAST FROM NYAC. "NYAC IS ON BEAR CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE TULUKSAK RIVER, WHICH ENTERS THE KUSKOKWIM ABOUT 50 MILES ABOVE BETHEL." (P43)

701 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220  
 HOUT N653540 W1604641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN THE FAIR HAVEN DISTRICT GOLD MINING OPERATIONS WERE CONTINUED ON BEAR CREEK IN 1915.

702 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220  
 HOUT N653540 W1604641 K020N 0100W 08  
 LUPR 21 WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN THE FAIR HAVEN DISTRICT GOLD MINING OPERATIONS WERE CONTINUED ON BEAR CREEK IN 1915.

703 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 04750 928929  
 STOR 1611160  
 HOUT N574000 W1340500 C480S 0100E 21  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, OBSTRUCTION, EXPEDITION  
 ABST HOLZWORTH AND HASSELBORG WENT TO "BEAR CREEK" TO OBSERVE AND PHOTOGRAPH BEAR. VEGETATION WAS THE TYPICAL GRASS, DEVIL'S CLUB, ALDERS, LARGE TREES; A PORTION OF THE CREEK IS DESCRIBED AS SHALLOW AND WIDE; THE CREEK HAD BENDS IN IT. TWO INDIANS HAD BEEN CAMPING NEARBY; AND REFERENCE IS MADE TO WHERE AN OLD INDIAN VILLAGE HAD BEEN "ABOUT ONE MILE AWAY OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. IT HAD BEEN WIPED OUT IN A MASSACRE BY THE WRANGELL INDIANS." (P74-75) THIS WAS IN AUG. 1928. IN AUG. 1929, THEY RETURNED TO BEAR CREEK FOR MORE PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE BEARS, AND ANCHORED THEIR POWERED-DORY "WELL WITHIN THE MOUTH", REFERRING ALSO THE USUAL JUNGLE-LIKE GROWTH AND TREES, CASCADES, A "CANYON-LIKE WALL," AND SOME FALLS OVER WHICH FISH COULD NOT GO." (P151-152)

704 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 06127 962  
 STOR 160523601069700175000145000160  
 HOUT N594932 W1545321 S040S 0330W 14  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THE CREEK HAS AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 12 FEET, AND AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 12 INCHES. THE LOWER CREEK FLOWS ACROSS ILIADNA RIVER VALLEY, THE UPPER PART THROUGH A STEEP, STREAM-CUT CANYON. COTTONWOOD, HILLOW AND SPRUCE GROW ALONG THE STREAM. IT IS SUBJECT TO FREQUENT FLOOD AND CHANNEL CHANGES BELOW THE PONDS. ITS SOURCE IS SURFACE RUN OFF AND SPRINGS. IT HAS A FLOW RATE OF 10 CFS, MEASURED JULY 22, 1962, JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P102) THE CREEK CAN EASILY BE WADED AFTER THE FIRST 100 YARDS. (P103)

705 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 06127 964

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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174

STOR 160523601069700175000145000160  
 MOUT N594932 W1545321 S040S 0330W 14  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE LENGTH OF THE CREEK IS 5.5 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 7 SQUARE MILES. (P102)

706 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 06356 959  
 STOR 160523601069700175000145000160  
 MOUT N594932 W1545321 S040S 0330W 14  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, PHOTO  
 ABST THE AUTHORS NOTE THAT A THIRD TYPE AND MORE COMPLEX RIPARIAN WOODLAND IS FOUND ALONG BEAR CREEK. (P14)  
 WILLOWS, ALDERS, AND COTTONWOODS OCCUR WITH SCATTERED SPRUCES AND BIRCHES AS SHOWN IN THE PHOTO OF BEAR  
 CREEK'S WOODLAND ON PAGE 15. LOW WILLOWS AND ALDERS MIXED WITH DWARF BIRCH FORM A DENSE UNDERSTUDY ALONG THE  
 STREAM MARGINS. (P14)

707 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 06404 931  
 STOR 1608089  
 MOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 28  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR WENT UP TO BEAR CREEK (HOPE) TO LOOK FOR GOLD WHICH HE HAD HEARD WAS IN THE GRAVELS. HE WAS  
 LOOKING FOR A QUARTZ VEIN IN THE BANKS. HE LOOKED UP ONE SIDE, THEN CROSSED THE CREEK TO LOOK UP THE OTHER  
 SIDE WHEN HE SPOTTED SOME MOUNTAIN GOATS AND DECIDED TO HUNT ONE. (P172) CIRCA 1931.

708 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00906 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350008100160  
 MOUT N650230 W1470845 F020N 0030E 04  
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, JOHN ZUG REPORTED THAT THE GILMORE-FAIRBANKS CREEK ROAD WHICH  
 HAULED 2000 TONS OF FREIGHT WAS WIDENED FROM THE SUMMIT TO THE HEAD OF BEAR CREEK. (P25)

709 WATN BEAR CREEK BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00306 908910  
 STOR 160405400966000180000009000080077171200  
 MOUT N610038 W1595523 S110N 0600W 28  
 LUPR 41 TULUKSAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 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 1938 R H A JAN 41 WAS A REPORT BY MR ANTON EIDE, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, ALASKA ROAD  
 COMMISSION, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST 1910. THIS REPORT CONCERNS HIS RECONNAISSANCE TRIP TAKEN THROUGH THE  
 KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD COUNTRY IN 1910 (21 PAGES). THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT 100 MI UP THE TULUKSAK RIVER ON A  
 TRIBUTARY CALLED BEAR CREEK IS A LITTLE MINING ACTIVITY. PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1908 HERE AND THERE ARE  
 8 OR 10 CLAIMS.

710 WATN BEAR CREEK WHAKATNA CREEK  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 1603399051290009770  
 MOUT N644906 W1570629 K080S 0090E 06

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CAME FROM RIGHT BANKS OF GRAYLING CREEK TO RIGHT BANK OF WHAKATNA CREEK, CUTTING DIAGONALLY OVER A DIVIDE THAT IS OPEN, BARE AND COVERED WITH MOSS. CROSS 3 LARGE STREAMS BEFORE COME TO MOUTH OF VALLEY. (PP.15-16) DOCUMENT ALSO CALLS IT A RIVER. ON MAP, IT BEGINS E. OF HELDZITNA RIVER, RUNS W. AND EMPTIES INTO YUKON JUST DOWNSTREAM FROM GALENA. (B-5) THE CREEK MEANDERS WITH A GENTLE SLOPE. FOOTHILLS COVERED WITH MODERATE STAND OF BIRCH AND SPRUCE. 16 MI. NE OF GALENA, RIVER TURNS NW WHERE TERRAIN IS LOW AND SWAMPY WITH WILLOW AND BIRCH. (P.16) AN ALTERNATE ROUTE TO TELLER BEGINS AT WESTERN END OF WHAKATNA VALLEY N. OF GALENA AND HEADS TOWARD THE KOYUKUK. (P.22) THE CREEK VALLEY IS UNDERLAIN WITH SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS WHICH ARE 20 TO 30 MILES WIDE FROM MOUTH OF CREEK TO EAST SIDE OF LOWER KOYUKUK. (P.31) J. L. MCPHERSON PROPOSED AN ALTERNATE ROUTE FROM THE HEAD OF THE CREEK DOWN TO THE KOYUKUK, WHICH HAD LIGHT SLOPES AND EASY GRADE. (P.D-2) THIS CREEK IS MISLABELLED ON THE OCCUMNET MAP.

711 WATN BEAR DRAW BEAR DRAW CREEK  
 REFN 05422 907908

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770082400540004380010

HOUT N633426 W1500425 F150S 0130W 33

LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING

ABST DEC. 8, 1907, SHELDON WENT UP BEAR DRAW TO HUNT. (P237) SEPT. 18-20, 1907, SHELDON EXPLORED BEAR DRAW ON FOOT TO SEARCH FOR BEARS HE WENT CLEAR TO ITS HEAD AND ON OVER THE DIVIDE, THEN DOWN TO STONY CREEK. (P142) ON FEB. 1, 1908, SHELDON HIKE UP BEAR DRAW TO HUNT, USING SNOWSHOES. (P285) ON MARCH 26, 1908, SHELDON TRAMPED UP BEAR DRAW. (P318) ON APRIL 1, 1908, SHELDON WALKED THROUGH BEAR DRAW TO CHECK HIS TRAPS. (P320)

712 WATN BEAR GLACIER UNNAMED STREAM BEAR CREEK GLACIER  
 REFN 06404 931

STOR 1608410

HOUT N595500 W1493000 S030S 0010W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE AUTHOR SHOT A GOAT WHICH THEN FELL DEAD ONTO THE BEAR CREEK GLACIER. THE AUTHOR DRAGGED THE GOAT AS FAR AS THE ICE WENT ON THE GLACIER SO THAT HE WOULD NOT HAVE TO CARRY IT TOO FAR. (P173) CIRCA 1931.

713 WATN BEAR GULCH BEAR GULCH  
 REFN 02435 933

STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900000700320

HOUT N642400 W1553000 K120S 0170E 32

LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. BEAR GULCH HAS PRODUCED CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF PLACER GOLD. 2 CLAIMS ON THE CREEK, JUST ABOVE DISCOVERY CLAIM HAVE PRODUCED \$500,000 TO \$600,000. (PP147-9) MOST PARTS OF THE PAY STREAK WERE WORKED BY UNDER GROUND METHODS, BUT THE SHALLOWER PAY STREAK WAS WORKED MAINLY BY OPEN CUTS. (P150)

714 WATN BEAR GULCH BEAR PUP  
 REFN 02218 912

STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900000700320

HOUT N642400 W1553000 K120S 0170E 32

LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, VEGETATION, MINING

ABST USGS, 1912. A LARGE AREA OF BEAR PUP WAS BEING STRIPPED OF VEGETATION PREPARATORY TO GROUND SLUICING. CONSIDERABLE HARM WAS DONE TO SOME OF THE WORKINGS BY MID SUMMER FLOODS BUT ON THE WHOLE, THE WORKINGS WERE SUCCESSFUL. (PP291-2)

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715 WATN BEAR GULCH BEAR PUP CREEK  
 REFN 00028 91230 0 912  
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900020520320  
 HOUT N642300 W1553100 K120S 0170E 32  
 LUPR 32  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 3/30/1912 "BEAR PUP LOOKS LIKE BIG PRODUCER NEXT SUMMER" VALUABLE GRAVELS WERE DISCOVERED ON BEAR PUP CREEK IN 1912. AT LEAST SIX PARTIES ARE ENGAGED IN PROSPECTING THE CREEK.

716 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE  
 REFN 00608 923  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N601201 W1492107 S010N 0010E 06  
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,RECREATION,COMMUNITY  
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 TOOK THE RAILROAD FROM SEWARD TO ANCHORAGE. SIX MI FROM SEWARD IS BEAR LAKE. (P257) NEAR HERE IN THE MOUNTAINS AND FOREST IS A ROADHOUSE AND SUMMER RESORT. (P257)

717 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE  
 REFN 02185 872910  
 STOR 1612  
 HOUT N570000 W1351000 C560S 0650E 07  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW GENERAL,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP  
 ABST AT BEAR LAKE, EAST OF BEAR BAY, IN THE SITKA AREA, "QUARTZ DIORITE IS ENCOUNTERED," THOUGH THE ROCKS IN THE VICINITY OF SITKA ARE MAINLY GRAYWACKES AND SLATES. (P26) BEAR BAY IS AN INDENTATION OF SILVER BAY, WHERE TWO MINES HAVE BEEN OPENED: CACHE MINE, IN OCT,1872, SINCE ABANDONED; AND BAUER MINE. (P27) FIG 4, P28, SHOWS "PROSPECTS IN THE VICINITY OF SITKA AND SILVER BAY" IS ATTACHED HERE.

718 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N601201 W1492107 S010N 0010E 06  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,FORESTRY  
 ABST THERE IS A SIDE ROAD FROM THE ANCHORAGE SEWARD HIGHWAY WHICH LEADS TO BEAR LAKE. (P25) IN THIS VICINITY IS A FISH WIER, A SAWMILL AND GOOD BIRD HABITAT. (P26)

719 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N601201 W1492107 S010N 0010E 06  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW RECREATION,NO TRAFF  
 ABST ON A LIST OF CAMPGROUND AND RECREATION AREAS ON CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, ADMINISTERED BY FOREST SERVICE, U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, THIS SITE IS MENTIONED. IT IS EAST OF MILE 7, SEWARD HIGHWAY, BEAR LAKE ROAD.

720 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE  
 REFN 04264 00925 925928  
 STOR 1605  
 HOUT N560000 W1601353 S480S 0700W 29  
 LUPR 42 BEAR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER



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ABST 2 FISHERIES AGENTS REACHED BEAR LAKE ON AUG 18, 1925 IN A 3/4 SIZE EASTERN DORY WITH A JOHNSON OUTBOARD MOTOR. A BASE CAMP WAS SET UP CLOSE TO THE OUTLET AND 2 OLD BARRABARAS. FROM HERE, THE LAKE WAS SURVEYED ON AUG 19. THEY MADE A CIRCUIT IN THE DORY AND STOPPED AT "NUMEROUS SMALL CREEKS". THERE WERE 3 MAJOR STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE LAKE. (P104-5) THEY RETURNED TO BEAR LAKE FROM SANDY RIVER LAKE ON AUG 22 IN A LITTLE LESS THAN 10 HRS. TRAVEL WAS HARD. (P105)

721 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE

REFN 05181 909

STOR 1608

MOUT N601201 W1492107 S010N 0010E 06

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST THE LAKESIDE ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF BEAR LAKE, 7 MILES NORTH OF SEWARD. IT WAS FIRST REPORTED IN 1909 BY USGS. (P52)

722 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE

REFN 06413 941

STOR 1608

MOUT N601201 W1492107 S010N 0010E 06

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST A SPUR ROAD OFF THE SEWARD HIGHWAY EXTENDS 1/2 MILE TO BEAR LAKE WHERE A CAMPGROUND AND HIKING TRAIL IS LOCATED. (P2 MAP)

723 WATN BEAR LAKE BEAR LAKE

REFN 06561 00907 907

STOR 1607

MOUT N601100 W1492100 S010N 0010E 07

LUPR 51 SALMON CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT

ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED: ROAD FROM SEWARD TO BEAR LAKE (12A). -AT BEAR LAKE, NEAR THE TOWN OF SEWARD, THERE IS A SMALL AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT. THE INDIFFERENT CHARACTER OF THE TRAIL BETWEEN THEM AND THE TOWN HAS GIVEN THEM GREAT DIFFICULTY IN MARKETING THEIR PRODUCE AND IN BRINGING IN SUPPLIES. THE BOARD THEREFORE CONSTRUCTED A PORTION OF THE ROAD AND BUILT THE NECESSARY BRIDGES, AND THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY CLEARED OUT THE ROAD FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE DISTANCE. THE ROAD IS REPORTED AS COMPLETED, BUT THE DETAIL REPORT IS NOT YET RECEIVED. (P33)

724 WATN BEAR LAKE UNNAMED

REFN 01018 942

STOR 1608

MOUT N602500 W1522200 S040N 0180W 23

LUPR 52 HARRIET CREEK

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT, LAKE, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST A SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSION IN JUNE 1942 TO MOUNT REDOUBT IS INCLUDED IN ORON SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS". THE RESCUE PARTY LANDED AT REDOUBT BAY AND TRAVELLED SOUTHWESTERLY TO MEET THE REDOUBT RIVER ABOUT HALFWAY UP ITS COURSE. THE FIRST DAY, "AT 2 IN THE AFTERNOON WE CAME INTO A STAND OF TALL GREEN SPRUCE SURROUNDING TWIN LAKES OF CLEAREST BLUE". (P10) THESE 2 LAKES MUST BE BEAR LAKE AND WADELL LAKE. "AS WE CIRCLED THE LAKE, WE ENCOUNTERED ALDER THICKETS... ABOVE THE LAKES THE LAND WAS RICH AND FERTILE. WILD ONIONS GREW 3 FT IN HEIGHT, AND THE GRASS WAS ALMOST AS HIGH AS OUR FACES." (P11) IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHICH OF THE 2 LAKES THEY CIRCLED. THE SEARCH PARTY WAS PICKED UP BY FLOAT PLANES THAT CAME TO THE "TWIN LAKES". "AS WE STUMBLED DOWN THE FINAL STEEP SLOPE TO A LITTLE CLEARING AT THE EDGE OF THE SECOND LAKE, WE SAW THE SWEETEST OF SIGHTS-A 6-PLACE BELLANCA ON FLOATS." (P18) THE PLANE COULD HAVE BEEN ON EITHER LAKE.

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- 725 WATN BEAR LAKE UNNAMED  
 REFN 04390 903  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N560000 W1601333 S480S 0700W 29  
 LUPR 42 BEAR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,RECREATION,LAKE,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST ON A HUNTING AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN-COLLECTION TRIP TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN 1903, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND WRITER C R E RADCLYFFE, AND NATIVES, TRAVELLED UP BEAR RIVER INTO BEAR LAKE, USING A KAYAK ON THE LAKE. THE LAKE WAS DESCRIBED AS "SOME SEVEN OR EIGHT MILES LONG BY THREE MILES WIDE," WITH "HIGH HILLS WITH DENSE ALDERS" ON TWO SIDES. AT ONE POINT RADCLYFFE, CLIMBED "A HIGH ROCK RISING SHEER UP ON THE EDGE OF THE LAKE AT THE FOOT OF WHICH THE WATER WAS SOME 10 FEET DEEP." THE WATER WAS "CLEAR AS CRYSTAL." (P140-142)
- 726 WATN BEAR RIVER BEAR CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00905 905  
 STOR 160289000265000033000099000090  
 MOUT N645200 W1633800 K070S 0250W 24  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON STATED THAT HE TOOK THE STAGE FROM COUNCIL TO SOLOMON. THE STAGE WENT OVERLAND TO BEAR CREEK WHICH IT FOLLOWED TO ITS HEAD, CROSSED A DIVIDE TO NEAR THE HEAD OF THE FOX RIVER. (P26)
- 727 WATN BEAR RIVER BEAR RIVER  
 REFN 03556 00007 971972  
 STOR 160289000265000033000099000090  
 MOUT N645200 W1633800 K070S 0250W 24  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RECREATION  
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON SEWARD PENINSULA, 1971--1972, FOLDER NO 11, THE SOLOMON-COUNCIL ROAD ONCE IT PASSED SKOOKUH PASS AND 15 MILES FROM THE MOUNTAINS, CROSSED BEAR RIVER. "THE LARGE TREES, CLEAR FAST FLOWING WATER, AND OPEN LOCATION MAKE THIS AN IDEAL RECREATION REST STOP. THE STREAM IS REPUTED TO BE EXCELLENT FOR GRAYLING AND OTHER SPORT FISHING." THE ROAD CROSSES THE RIVER.
- 728 WATN BEAR RIVER BEAR RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00906 906  
 STOR 1605354  
 MOUT N560805 W1602657 S470S 0720W 02  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THERE IS A SALTERY LOCATED ON THIS RIVER OPERATED BY THE PENINSULA PACKING COMPANY. THERE IS ALSO AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE RIVER. (P41)
- 729 WATN BEAR RIVER BEAR RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00925 925928  
 STOR 1605354  
 MOUT N560805 W1602657 S470S 0720W 02  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE  
 ABST 2 BUREAU OF FISHERIES AGENTS MADE 2 TRIPS TO THE MOUTH OF BEAR RIVER ON THE GAS BOAT AUK. ON THE SECOND TRIP, AUG 17, 1925 THE BOAT CROSSED THE BAR AND ENTERED THE INNER CHANNEL WITHOUT HISHAP. A 3/4 SIZE EASTERN DORY WITH A JOHNSON OUTBOARD MOTOR WAS USED TO ASCEND THE RIVER AND IT TOOK 12 HRS TO REACH THE LAKE. BECAUSE OF ITS DRAFT, THE DORY OCCASIONALLY STRUCK BARS AND RIFFLES. (P104) THE GREATEST PROBLEM IN MAKING THE BEAR AND SANDY RIVER LAKES TRIP IS ENTERING AND LEAVING BEAR RIVER. THE BEACH IS OPEN AND EXPOSED TO WINDS AND THE

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WAIT CAN BE A WEEK OR A MONTH. (P105) LATE AUG AND EARLY SEPT ARE BEST FOR MAKING SURVEYS AS FALL RAINS DEEPEN THE STREAMS. A CANOE WITH OUTBOARD MOTOR CAPABLE OF CARRYING 800 LBS WITHOUT DRAWING OVER A FOOT OF WATER IS THE MOST PRACTICAL FOR ASCENDING THIS RIVER. (P106)

- 730 WATN BEAR RIVER BEAR RIVER  
 REFN 04390 903  
 STOR 1605354  
 MOUT N560805 W1602657 S4705 0720W 02  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,RECREATION,COMMUNITY,CANNERY,VEGETATION,DIHENSION  
 ABST ON A HUNTING AND MUSEUM SPECIMEN-COLLECTION TRIP TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN 1903, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND WRITER C R E RADCLYFFE AND PARTY HUNTED UNSUCCESSFULLY IN THE IVANOFF BAY AREA (NO STREAMS IDENTIFIED). RADCLYFFE AND GUIDES THEN CROSSED THE PENINSULA TO HERENDEEN BAY ON AN ESTABLISHED PORTAGE ROUTE AND WAS TRANSPORTED BY YACHT TO BEAR RIVER. A NEARBY CANNERY AND SETTLEMENT ARE OBSERVED, SALMON PROCESSING BUSILY UNDERWAY. THE PARTY TRAVELLED UP RIVER TOWING THREE KAYAKS FOR A SUCCESSFUL BEAR HUNT. ALDERS AND HIGH GRASS WERE NOTED ALONG THE BANKS AND , AT ONE POINT, THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER IS RECORDED AS BEING "70 YDS." WHERE THE RIVER LEAVES BEAR LAKE ABOVE, IT IS DESCRIBED AS "OVER A SHALLOW 9 INCHES TO 1 FOOT IN DEPTH." (P141) AFTER EXPLORATION OF THE LAKE, THEY FLOATED DOWN RIVER TO THEIR CAMP AND THEN TO THE MOUTH. (P122-149) PHOTO OF "THE AUTHOR AND NATIVES IN BIDARKI, BEAR RIVER, BERING SEA COAST" (P88) PHOTO OF "THE YACHT 'VOLUNTEER' IN BEAR RIVER" (P128) PHOTO OF "CAMP ON BEAR RIVER" SHOWING KAYAKS ON BANKS, MEN BY TENTS. (P145) PHOTO OF "NATIVES REPAIRING A BIDARKI, BEAR RIVER, JULY 1903" (P253)
- 731 WATN BEAR RIVER BEAR RIVER  
 REFN 04742 923  
 STOR 1605354  
 MOUT N560805 W1602657 S4705 0720W 02  
 LUPR 42 BEAR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,RECREATION,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO THE PT HOLLER AREA OF THE ALASKAN PENINSULA, ACCESS TO BEAR LAKE WAS SOUGHT VIA "THE RIVER WHICH JOINS BEAR LAKE WITH BERING SEA... OUR SMALL BOAT, WHICH DRAWS LESS THAN THREE FEET, COULD ONLY BE GOTTEN A MILE UP BEAR RIVER. HERE IT WAS LEFT, AND OUR OUTFIT WAS TRANSFERRED TO A DORY TO BE "LINED" OR PULLED BY A ROPE UP TO THE LAKE. THE RIVER FOLLOWS A COURSE ACROSS THE TUNDRA THAT WOULD BREAK A SNAKES" BACK." (PP.213-214) PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1923.
- 732 WATN BEAR RIVER BEAR RIVER  
 REFN 05414 922928  
 STOR 1606354  
 MOUT N560805 W1602657 S4705 0720W 02  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING  
 ABST WRITING ABOUT A TRIP IN 1922 TO PHOTOGRAPH AND HUNT BEAR ON THE ALASKAN PENINSULA, NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN REFERS TO "AN OLD ALEUT VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE BEAR RIVER. THE BEAR RIVER NATIVES ALL TRAPPED IN THE REGION AND BROUGHT MOST OF THEIR FURS TO CUNNINGHAM," AT THE TRADING POST IN HERENDEEN BAY. (P278) IN 1928, THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED TO THE AREA, GUIDING OTHERS ON A BEAR-HUNTING EXPEDITION, TO COLLECT SPECIMENS FOR A MUSEUM. THIS ACCOUNT IS VERY BRIEF AND VERY GENERAL AND DOES NOT INDICATE DIRECT USE OF THE RIVER OR LAKE. (P362)
- 733 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEAR PAW RIVER  
 REFN 00808 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F0905 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON AND HIS BROTHER MACLAREN TOOK A CANOE TRIP UP THE KANTISHNA IN 1907. "ON THE 10TH OF JULY WE PASSED THE MOUTH OF A GOOD SIZED STREAM COMING IN ON OUR LEFT. THIS STREAM WE HAD LEARNED WAS KNOWN TO PROSPECTORS AS BEAR PAW." (P46)

- 734 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEAR PAW RIVER  
 REFN 07220 930  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW WATER CRAFT, NO TRAFF, PHOTO  
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES FOSTER ALBUM COLLECTION #253 "CROSSING THE BEAR PAW ON RUNNING ICE IN A CANOE DAY BEFORE IT WAS SOLID." #24 "PARTY AT GLACIER CITY, KANTISHNA COUNTRY. ALL WND FOR YEARS HAULED ALL SUPPLIES USED IN KANTISHNA DIGGINGS FROM FAIRBANKS WITH GAS BOAT."
- 735 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW CREEK  
 REFN 04832 924  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN IRA HARKEY'S BOOK, "PIONEER BUSH PILOT: THE STORY OF NOEL WIEN", A PHOTOGRAPH IS INCLUDED ON PAGE 78 WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "NOEL AND HIS PASSENGERS MR INGRAHAM, A MINING ENGINEER, AND HIS SECRETARY, BILLIE SAUNDERS, ON A FLIGHT FROM FAIRBANKS TO KANTISHNA IN 1924. FOG FORCED NOEL TO MAKE HIS SHORTEST LANDING EVER IN ALASKA, ON 300 FEET OF ROCKY SANDBAR IN BEARPAW CREEK." THE PLANE AND 3 MEN ARE SHOWN ON THE SANDBAR.
- 736 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW CREEK  
 REFN 06006 924  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO  
 ABST NOEL WIEN LANDED AND TOOK OFF FROM "A 300 FOOT BAR ON BEAR PAW CREEK," KANTISHNA MINING AREA, FALL OF 1924. AIRCRAFT WAS WHEELED-BIPLANE. (P.14) PHOTORECORDS THE EVENT, SHOWING ROCKY BAR, FOUR MEN BY AIRCRAFT, BIRCH AND WILLOWS, HILLS IN BACKGROUND. (ORTH RECORDS A "BEARPAW CREEK" IN THE REGION BUT CAN'T LOCATE.)
- 737 WATN BEARPAW RIVER DEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91323 U 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED ON JULY 23, 1913, IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES, IT STATES-TAKING WITH HIM ABOUT FIVE TONS OF SUPPLIES, WILLIAM R TAYLOR LEFT SHORTLY AFTER NOON YESTERDAY ON HIS RETURN TO THE KANTISHNA. HE TRAVELED WITH NELS HENDERSON, IN THE LATTER'S MOTOR BOAT, AND HE DOES NOT EXPECT TO BE BACK IN FAIRBANKS BEFORE NEXT SPRING. MR TAYLOR WILL CONFINE HIS ATTENTION TO QUARTZ PROPERTIES IN WHICH HE IS INTERESTED. HE WILL WORK ALONE, DOING DEVELOPMENT WORK AND REPRESENTING. HIS SUPPLIES WILL BE TAKEN TO DIAMOND CITY, ON BEARPAW, AND FROM THERE FREIGHTED OVER THE SNOW TO HIS CLAIMS ON GLENN AND EUREKA, TRIBUTARIES OF MOOSE, AND GLACIER AND CARIBOU, TRIBUTARIES OF BEAR PAW. (P4)
- 738 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00079 91828 W 918  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, RIVER  
 ABST "THE ARTICLE "VAN ORSDEL HAS RETURNED FROM GOLD DISTRICT" APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF SEPT 28, 1918. J C VANORSDEL, WHO WENT UP THE KANTISHNA RIVER RECENTLY WITH A LOAD OF ABOUT TEN TONS OF PROVISIONS FOR THE MINERS AND PROSPECTORS OF THE DISTRICT, RETURNED TO NENANA THIS WEEK AFTER A HARD TRIP. MR VANORSDEL STARTED ON SEPTEMBER 20TH FROM THE OLD DESERTED CAMP AT DIAMOND, ON THE POWER BARGE ELMER G AND ACTED AS PILOT TO THE LAUNCH BLUE JAY AND HER BARGE, WHICH FOLLOWED IN THE WAKE OF THE ELMER G ALL THE WAY DOWN THE SINUOUS BEARPAN RIVER. OWING TO THE VERY LOW STAGE OF THE WATER AND THE ABUNDANCE OF DANGEROUS SNAGS IN THIS RIVER, NAVIGATION WAS RENDERED DIFFICULT AND TEDIOUS, AND IT TOOK THE PARTY TWO DAYS TO MAKE THE DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY FIFTY MILES DOWN THE BEARPAN TO ITS OUTLET IN THE KANTISHNA RIVER. DIAMOND, WHICH WAS THE MAIN CAMP IN THE KANTISHNA COUNTRY IN THE EARLY DAYS, IS NOW ONLY A LARGE COLLECTION OF DESERTED CABINS, SOME OF WHICH ARE USED AS CHACHES FOR THE SUPPLIES FREIGHTED IN ON THE RIVER FOR THE USE OF THE MEN IN THE DISTRICT. IT IS THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR THE DISTRICT, AND SOME FIFTY MILES UP THE BEARPAN RIVER FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KANTISHNA. (P4) ALL SUPPLIES FOR THE DISTRICT ARE FREIGHTED UP THE RIVER TO DIAMOND AND CACHED THERE UNTIL THE COMING OF THE SNOWS AND THEY ARE THEN FREIGHTED TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE PLACER MINING COUNTRY; TO CARIBOU AND GLACIER CREEKS, NEAR GLACIER CITY, AND FROM THERE ON TO THE QUARTZ COUNTRY ADJACENT TO EUREKA, FRIDAY AND ELDDRADO CREEKS. AS THE BEARPAN RIVER CAN ONLY BE NAVIGATED AT A FAIRLY HIGH STAGE OF WATER, THE NECESSARY SUPPLIES HAVE TO BE RUSHED INTO THE COUNTRY EARLY IN THE SEASON. (P4)

739 WATN BEARPAN RIVER BEARPAN RIVER  
 REFN 00079 91913 X 919  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE, FREEZEUP  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON OCT 13, 1919, IT STATES, UNABLE TO GET THEIR BOATS OUT OF THE BEARPAN RIVER, WHERE THEY SOUGHT SHELTER FROM A HEAVY RUN OF ICE IN THE KANTISHNA, JAMES G MOORE AND GEORGE MOODY WERE COMPELLED TO LEAVE THEIR LAUNCHES IN THE ICE AND HUSH ACROSS COUNTRY TO THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD, BY WHICH ROUTE THEY REACHED NENANA LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, HAVING MADE THE RUN IN FROM THE CROSSING ON A SPEEDER. THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY PETE JENSEN, JACK TOBIN, AND JIMMY MOORE, JR. (P4) THE LAUNCHES WERE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS AHEAD OF THE ICE ON THE KANTISHNA, "UNTIL THEY ENCOUNTERED A BLIZZARD. THIS DELAYED THEM TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THEY WERE OVERTAKEN BY A HEAVY ICE RUN, TO ESCAPE WHICH THEY SOUGHT SHELTER IN THE BEARPAN RIVER, PLANNING TO WAIT THERE UNTIL THE KANTISHNA CLEARED SUFFICIENTLY TO ENABLE THEM TO RESUME THEIR VOYAGE DOWNSTREAM. WHILE THEY WERE IN THE BEARPAN HOWEVER, ICE BEGAN FORMING IN THAT STREAM ALSO, AND BEFORE THEY COULD GET BACK TO THE KANTISHNA, THEIR BOATS WERE FROZEN IN. THIS WAS ON OCTOBER 3." (P4)

740 WATN BEARPAN RIVER BEARPAN RIVER  
 REFN 00079 92229 U 922  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MINING  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED ON JULY 29, 1922, IN THE NENANA NEWS. J B BLICK, GENERAL, MANAGER OF THE HOUNT MCKINLEY GOLD PLACERS, INC, BIG HYDRAULIC OUTFIT OF THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT, ARRIVED IN NENANA ON THURSDAY NIGHT FROM THE COMPANY'S CAMP AT DIAMOND. THE TRIP TO NENANA WAS MADE ON THE OLSON LAUNCH. THE MANAGER REPORTS THAT THE COMPANY IS NOW WORKING TWO FULL CREWS, WITH THREE NOZZLES, ON CARIBOU CREEK, AND THE SHOWING MADE THUS FAR IS MUCH BETTER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED. ALTHOUGH SEVERAL CLEANUPS WILL BE MADE THIS SUMMER, MUCH OF THE WORK DONE WILL BE OF A PRELIMINARY CHARACTER, PREPARATORY TO THE OPENING UP OF THE GROUND ON A LARGE SCALE NEXT SEASON. THE DEVELOPMENT WORK BEING DONE NOW, MR BLICK SAYS, CONSISTS PARTLY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW DITCH AND A HIGH LINE FLUME TO GET A HIGHER WATER PRESSURE WHEN THE WORK OPENS UP NEXT SEASON. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THERE WILL BE TWICE AS MANY NOZZLES IN OPERATION NEXT SUMMER AS THERE ARE AT PRESENT. (P4)

741 WATN BEARPAN RIVER BEARPAN RIVER

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- REFN 00079 92312 T 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON JUNE 12,1923, IT STATES THAT THE SIDE WHEEL GAS BOAT "MUTT", ARRIVED IN NENANA LAST WEEK FROM THE KANTISHNA, CARRYING FREIGHT, PASSENGERS, AND MAIL."THE MUTT WENT TO DIAMOND ON THE BEARPAW RIVER, AND THENCE TO ROOSEVELT." (P4)
- 742 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00079 92324 S 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON MAY 24,1923 IT STATES, THE MOUNT MCKINLEY GOLD PLACERS, INC, LAUNCH MCKINLEY WHICH ARRIVED FROM THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT SEVERAL DAYS AGO, STARTED ON THE RETURN TRIP TO DIAMOND YESTERDAY. THOSE MAKING THE TRIP WERE W R TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, RUSSELL T JOHNSON, EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE AND MR AND MRS CLYDE COLLINS. THE COMPANY OPERATIONS THIS SUMMER WILL CONSIST CHIEFLY OF PROSPECTING WITH A DRILL AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT A LARGE AREA OF GROUND WILL BE EXPLORED BEFORE THE END OF THE SEASON. (P4)
- 743 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00096 90509 V 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS WEEKLY NEWS ON AUGUST 9,1905, IT STATES, THE STEAMER WHITE SEAL, WHICH RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM AS NEAR THE GOLD DIGGINGS ON THE KANTISHNA AS SHE COULD GET AND LANDED HER CARGO OF FREIGHT AND HER PASSENGERS ON THE BEARPAW RIVER, IS NOW PREPARING FOR ANOTHER TRIP. BUT THREE MEN RETURNED WITH THE STEAMER AND DID NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO REPORT, AS THEY HAD NOT REACHED WITHIN SIXTY MILES OF THE DIGGINGS. MR KEELER, AN OLD-TIME DAWSON MAN, HAS STARTED A ROADHOUSE AT THE MOUTH OF BEARPAW RIVER AND IS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. THE BEARPAW RIVER IS LINED WITH POLING BOATS AND THERE IS ALREADY A CONSIDERABLE TRADE. THE OLD-TIMERS, HOWEVER, WHO HAVE FOLLOWED STAMPEDES INTO THE ALASKAN WILDS IN DIFFERENT POINTS ALMOST BALK AT THE SIGHT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON THE TRAIL SO CLOSE TO THE DIGGINGS. "IT DON'T SEEM NATURAL," SAID ONE, IN SPEAKING OF THE MATTER. "IT'S TOO TAKE LIKE. YOU RIDE ALMOST TO THE DIGGINGS IN UPHOLSTERED SEATS ON A STEAMER AND FIND PETTICOATS ALL ALONG THE LINE. I KEPT LOOKING FOR THE TELEGRAPH LINE, AND IT WAS HARD TO REALIZE THAT I WAS ON A REAL STAMPEDE, SUCH AS WE USED TO FOLLOW IN THE OLD DAYS. I SUPPOSE ELECTRIC CARS WILL BE SOON WHIRRING UP THE CANYON." (P43)
- 744 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00099 90528 X 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,MINING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NOME SEMI WEEKLY NUGGET, ON OCTOBER 28,1905, IT STATES, FRED NOYES, WHO HAS RETURNED FROM THE KANTISHNA, SAYS HE WILL HAVE A SAWMILL IN OPERATION ON THE BEARPAW RIVER, AT THE MOUTH OF MOOSE RIVER, INSIDE OF THIRTY DAYS. MR PARKER ANOTHER MILLMAN, IS NOW IN THE DISTRICT SIZING UP THE SITUATION, AND E E KELLOGG HAS GONE IN WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF STARTING ONE, SO THAT IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT THE KANTISHNA WILL WANT FOR LUMBER. WHEN ASKED HIS OPINION ABOUT THE KANTISHNA IN GENERAL, MR NOYES SAID: "OF COURSE, I DID NOT SEE ENOUGH OF IT IN THE ONE SHORT TRIP TO MAKE MY OPINION WORTH WHILE. I TALKED WITH A

NUMBER OF THE OLD-TIMERS AND AM GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH THEIR FAITH IN THE COUNTRY. I WILL SAY, HOWEVER, AND WISH TO EMPHASIZE THE POINT, THAT NO MAN SHOULD GO IN THERE UNLESS HE IS ABLE TO TAKE A GAMBLER'S CHANCE. NOTHING HAS BEEN FOUND TO WARRANT THE PRESENT STAMPEDE. IT IS A LIKELY LOOKING COUNTRY; THAT'S ALL. ANYONE NOT IN A POSITION TO TAKE A CHANCE SHOULD NOT GO, FOR THE PERCENTAGE IS AGAINST HIM IN WINNING OUT. "ON THE OTHER HAND, THOSE WHO HAVE THE MEANS CAN AFFORD TO GAMBLE ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTRY, THE SAME AS ON ANY NEW DISTRICT WHICH MIGHT BE OPENED IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY. "THE AVERAGE MAN HAS A BURNING DESIRE TO BE THE FIRST ON THE SCENE, TO GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR, AS IT WERE, AND THOSE WITH THE TIME AND MONEY TO SPARE CAN AFFORD TO LOCATE AND WAIT FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, WHILE A MAN WITH A FEW DOLLARS ONLY WILL GO BROKE IN PLAYING AT SUCH A GAME. "ALREADY A GOOD MANY DISAPPOINTED MEN MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. THEY HAVE PUSHED IN THERE AND FOUND ALL THE PRESENT DIGGINGS STAKED, AND IT COSTS FROM \$200 TO \$500 TO MAKE A TRIP AND SPEND ANY TIME IN THE COUNTRY LOOKING ABOUT. "MY IDEA IS TO ESTABLISH A MILL AT THE CLOSEST POINT IN TIMBER TO THE PRESENT MINES, SO I HAVE DECIDED UPON THE MOUTH OF MOOSE RIVER, AND WILL GO IN ON THE NEXT BOAT TO COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS. (P3)

745 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER

REFN 00099 90530 Y 905

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530

MOU N640531 W1504151 F0905 0160M 33

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

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

ABST AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NOME SEMI WEEKLY NUGGET NOTES THE COMPETITION BETWEEN THE TOWNS. THE PEOPLE AT BEARPAW THOUGHT THEY HAD THE BETTER TOWN "WHERE POLING BOATS LEAVE THE KANTISHNA TO ASCEND TO THE MINES". (P1) NOTES THAT POLING BOATS IN THE BEARPAW CANNOT GET WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE NEW DIGGINGS "WITHOUT HARD WORK AFTER THEY LEAVE MOOSE RIVER. THEY CAN REACH MCKINLEY CITY (ROOSEVELT) WITH EASE, AS CAN STEAMERS OF ALL SIZES". NOV 30,1905.

746 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER

REFN 00099 90601 Q 906

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530

MOU N640531 W1504151 F0905 0160M 33

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

KEYW ROUTE,COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,FREIGHT,MINING

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NOME SEMI WEEKLY NUGGET, (REPRINTED FROM FAIRBANKS TIMES); ON MARCH 1,1906,THE RESIDENTS OF DIAMOND CITY HAVE SPENT \$600 CUTTING TRAILS TO THE MINES AND TOWARDS FAIRBANKS, ENDEAVORING TO CONNECT WITH THE TOKLAT-NENANA TRAIL, AND NOW HAVE MEN AT WORK UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MIKE MAHONEY, THE WELL KNOWN SOURDOUGH MAIL CARRIER, COMPLETING A GOOD TRAIL OVER THE LOW GROUND BETWEEN THE TOKLAT AND THE BEAR PAW, TO AVOID THE HART RANGE. A FEW TRAVELERS HAVE ENDEAVORED TO COME IN VIA THE OLD CROOKED CREEK TRAIL, AND HAVE HAD A HARD TIME OF IT. THE PRESENT TRAIL IS BEING LAID OUT BY KARSTENS, THE MAIL CARRIER, AND WHEN COMPLETED WILL BE A FINE TRAIL. WE HAVE A REGULAR TWELVE-DAY SERVICE BETWEEN THIS POINT AND FORT GIBBON. THE PEOPLE OF THE LAST NAMED PLACE HAVE SHOWN GREAT EARNESTNESS IN TRYING TO SECURE THE TRADE OF THIS DISTRICT, AND HAS SUCCEEDED IN A SMALL WAY IN SUPPLYING THE WANTS ON SUCH ARTICLES AS WHISKIES, CIGARS, SNOW SHOES, STOVEPIPE, NAILS, ETC. IT SEEMS PECULIAR TO SEND AN ORDER TO FORT GIBBON FOR GOODS, ESPECIALLY TO A PERSON WHO COMES FROM FAIRBANKS. BUT THEY ARE HUSTLERS DOWN THERE, AND SEEM TO WANT OUR BUSINESS. "WE OF THE WILDERNESS" HAVE LEARNED THE OLD SAYING THAT "THE LONGEST WAY ROUND IS THE SUREST WAY HOME." THE TRAIL FROM FAIRBANKS VIA NENANA TO DIAMOND CITY IS SHORT ENOUGH, FOUR DAYS, BUT IT IS NOT AS GOOD AS IT WOULD BE IF CARED FOR. IT SEEMS A SHAME TO SPEND A LARGE SUM MAKING NEW TRAILS WHEN THE SAME MONEY SPENT ON THE OLD ONES WILL PUT THEM IN THE FINEST OF CONDITION. IF FAIRBANKS WANTS TO HELP THE PEOPLE GET INTO WHAT PROMISES TO BECOME A SPLENDID CAMP, LET THEM RAISE A MODERATE AMOUNT OF MONEY, PUT IT IN THE HANDS OF PEOPLE WHO UNDERSTAND TRAIL WORK, AND PUT IN THE TRAIL BETWEEN A POINT CALLED NENANA HOUSES, THIRTY-FIVE MILES UP THE NENANA, AND DIAMOND CITY, A DISTANCE OF SEVENTY MILES. DIAMOND CITY WILL HAVE THE TRAIL FROM THIS END TO THE TOKLAT IN PRETTY GOOD SHAPE TO MEET ALL INCOMING HUSHERS.THE REST OF THE TRAIL FROM FAIRBANKS TO NENANA ROADHOUSE IS AN ALL-RIVER TRAIL, AND A FAIRLY GOOD ONE. THERE ARE ABOUT 150 TONS OF MERCHANDISE AT THIS POINT; 90 TONS GENERAL GROCERIES, AND 60 TONS OF HAY AND GRAIN. THE WEATHER, EXCEPTING DEC 15, WAS EXTREMELY

MILD, AND SINKING WAS IMPOSSIBLE. WE HAD SEVEN DAYS OF VERY COLD WEATHER, RANGING FROM 50 TO 60 BELOW. NO FATALITIES...HAMILTON, WHO SHIPPED IN A STOCK OF GOODS TO TRADE FOR GROUND, WAS DISAPPOINTED, AND HAS OPENED A STORE AT GLACIER, WITH FOSTER IN CHARGE. CHARLES KLEIN HAS PAY ON FLAT CREEK. THEY ALSO HAVE PAY ON NO 9 BELOW UPPER. NUMBER OF LOCATIONS MADE UP TO NOV 27, 1905, INCLUDING 175 CLAIMS RECORDED AT FAIRBANKS, 888. THE MANLEY-KELLOGG SAW MILL HAS 125,000 FEET OF LOGS READY TO SAW AS SOON AS THEY START UP. THE MILL IS SITUATED THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE BELOW DIAMOND CITY. THE MILL CUT 40,000 FEET OF LUMBER THIS FALL AND DISPOSED OF ALL OF IT. THEY HAVE ORDERS ON HAND TO BE DELIVERED ON CARIBOU, GLACIER AND EUREKA CREEKS. DIAMOND CITY IS EIGHTEEN MILES UP FROM THE MOUTH OF BEARPAW, AT THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK, BY THE WINTER TRAIL, AND THIRTY-FIVE MILES BY WATER IN THE SUMMER. MOOSE CREEK, WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE BEARPAW AT THIS CITY, THROWS FIVE TIMES AS MUCH WATER AS THE BEARPAW PROPER, AND ABOVE THIS POINT THE BEARPAW IS BARELY NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHTLY LOADED POLING BOATS. (P1)

- 747 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,COMMUNITY,MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A SLED TRAIL FOLLOWS W SIDE OF BEARPAW RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO GLACIER, A TOWN ABOUT 25 MIS UP RIVER, WHERE IT ENDS. A TRAIL FROM GLACIER CONTINUES UP THE RIVER TO ITS SOURCE, CROSSING IT INTERMITTENTLY AND THEN HEADS OVER TO CROOKED CREEK.
- 748 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00172 90525 W 90S  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT  
 ABST AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS EVENING NEWS ON SEPT 25, 1905, IT STATES THAT THE STEAMER WHITE SEAL ASCENDED THE BEARPAW RIVER 25 MILES TO LAND FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. (P1)
- 749 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00221 916  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION  
 ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT HE AND HIS PARTY TOOK A TRIP DOWN BEARPAW RIVER, IN THE FALL, WHILE ON THEIR WAY TO TANANA. COTTONWOOD AND WILLOW TREES WERE SEEN ALONG THE SHORES. (P79)
- 750 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 00822 913  
 STOR 160339909005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF HUDSON STUCK'S ASCENT OF MT MCKINLEY BY E A HERRON. AFTER THE CLIMB THE GROUP BORROWED A BATTERED FLAT BOAT AT EUREKA AND FLOATE DOWN THE BEARPAW RIVER TO THE KANTISHNA. (P167)
- 751 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 01559 906926  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33



HEAD N635315 W1505400 F1205 0170W 09  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,COMMUNITY,ROUTE  
 ABST ON A TRIP TO ALASKA IN 1926, WRITING FOR A NEWSPAPER, DEKE MYERS VISITED MCKINLEY PARK. HE WROTE: "THE ALTERNATE ROUTE TO THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT GOLD STREAMS WAS BY POLING A BOAT UP BEARPAW RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KANTISHNA. AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE BEARPAW, DIAMOND CITY CAME INTO BEING, BUT IT FLOURISHED ONLY SHORT TIME AND IS NO MORE." (P75) THE KANTISHNA GOLD RUSH WAS AROUND 1906.

752 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 01753 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,HUNTING,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN "THE ASCENT OF DENALI", HUDSON STUCK MENTIONS THAT HE HAD CACHED HIS "GRUB" AT DIAMOND CITY ON THE BEARPAW. (P13-14) ON THE RETURN, THE PARTY TRAVELLED VIA THE BEARPAW. AT A FISH CAMP, A BOAT WAS LOCATED. THE TRIP WAS "...TWENTY MILES OR SO ON THE WATER TO NINE OF NIGGERHEAD AND MARSH. BUT THE RIVER WAS VERY LOW AND WE HAD MUCH TROUBLE GETTING THE BOAT OVER RIFFLES AND BARS, SO THAT IT WAS LATE AT NIGHT WHEN HE REACHED...DIAMOND CITY." TWO MEMBERS OF THE PARTY THEN RETURNED THE BOAT TO THE FISH CAMP. (P137) AT NOON OF THE SECOND DAY, THE PARTY EMBARKED ON THE BEARPAW. (P137) STUCK REMARKS IN PASSING "IN THE YEAR OF THE STAMPEDE, WHEN THOUSANDS OF MEN SPENT THE WINTER HERE, THERE WAS WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF GAME AND TRAPPING OF FUR." (P139)

753 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02078 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,RIVER  
 ABST BEARPAW RIVER IS AN EASTERLY TRIBUTARY TO THE KANTISHNA. MOOSE CREEK FLOWS INTO THE BEARPAW RIVER ABOUT 60 MI ABOVE THE RIVER'S MOUTH. GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON SMALL HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES OF THESE RIVERS, 4 TO 8 MI IN LENGTH. STEAMERS LEAVE SUPPLIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE BEARPAW, WHICH ARE PACKED OVERLAND ABOUT 20 MI TO DIGGINGS. A FEW STEAMERS HAVE REACHED THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK. FREIGHT RATES ARE \$50 PER TON, \$40 EACH PASSENGER, AND ABOUT A 2 WEEK ROUND TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS. (P125)

754 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02099 905907  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT PRINDLE NOTES, 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)

- 755 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02279 905916  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,MINING,MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT, CAPPS SAYS: SUMMER TRAVEL TO THE KANTISHNA REGION GOES ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY BOAT. THE REGULAR RIVER STEAMBOATS RUN TO THE MOUTH OF KANTISHNA RIVER, AND SHALLOW-DRAFT LAUNCHES MAY BE USED TO ASCEND THAT STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARY, BEARPAW RIVER, TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION AT DIAMOND. FROM DIAMOND IT IS NECESSARY IN SUMMER TO GO AFOOT TO THE MINING CLAIMS, AND IN WINTER DOG SLEDS ARE USED. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE TO TAKE LAUNCHES UP KANTISHNA RIVER TO MCKINLEY RIVER, AND UP THAT STREAM TO THE ABANDONED TOWN OF ROOSEVELT, WHICH IS ABOUT AS DISTANT AS DIAMOND FROM THE MINES ON EUREKA CREEK. THE ROUTE OVERLAND FROM ROOSEVELT LIES THROUGH A COUNTRY THAT IS SWAMPY IN THE SUMMER, AND THIS ROUTE HAS BEEN LITTLE USED IN RECENT YEARS. (P284) DURING THE LATER PART OF THE SUMMER AND THE FALL OF 1905 THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT WAS THE SCENE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT. SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS ARRIVED, MOST OF THEM BY BOAT UP KANTISHNA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, BEARPAW AND MCKINLEY RIVERS DURING THE SEASON. (P291) PRACTICALLY EVERY CREEK THAT HEADS IN THE KANTISHNA HILLS WAS STAKED FROM END TO END, AND THE BENCHES AND INTERVENING RIDGES WERE NOT IGNORED. WITHIN A FEW WEEKS A NUMBER OF TOWNS WERE ESTABLISHED, THE LARGEST OF WHICH WERE GLACIER, ON BEARPAW RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF GLACIER CREEK; DIAMOND, AT THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK; AND ROOSEVELT AND SQUARE DEAL, ON MCKINLEY RIVER. AT EACH OF THESE PLACES DOZENS OF LOG CABINS, STORES, HOTELS, AND SALOONS WERE ERECTED, AND BETWEEN THEM AND THE CREEKS A CONSTANT STREAM OF GOLD SEEKERS TRAVELED BACK AND FORTH. (P292) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.
- 756 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02293 A 905919  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 HEAD N635315 W1505400  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,OBSTRUCTION,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,RIVER,MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1919 REPORT ON THE KANTISHNA CAPPS NOTES: "BEARPAW RIVER", WHICH JOINS THE KANTISHNA 103 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH, IS FED BY THE NUMEROUS CREEKS THAT DRAIN THE SOUTH AND EAST SLOPES OF THE KANTISHNA HILLS. BELOW THE TOWN OF DIAMOND IT IS A SLUGGISH, CLEAR STREAM THAT FOLLOWS A MEANDERING COURSE TO ITS MOUTH.(P12)CAPPS ALSO SAYS THE KANTISHNA IS FED BY THE "CLEAR WATERS" OF BEARPAW RIVER.(P12) CAPPS SAYS THAT DIAMOND WAS AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE BEARPAW RIVER. (P18) WHEN HIS REPORT WAS WRITTEN IN 1919, HE SAID DIAMOND WAS NOW DESERTED, "THOUGH IT IS ON THE ROUTE OF THE 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". (P18) CAPPS SAYS GLACIER CITY, WHICH WAS ON THE BEARPAW NEAR THE MOUTH OF GLACIER CREEK, 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)
- 757 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02293 B 905919  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 HEAD N635315 W1505400  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,OBSTRUCTION,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,RIVER,MAP  
 ABST CAPPS SAYS ONE OF THE COMMON ROUTES TO THE KANTISHNA IS UP KANTISHNA RIVER TO MOUTH OF BEARPAW BY STEAMER OR SMALL LAUNCH.THESE ARE ALSO TAKEN UP THE BEARPAW TO "THE DESERTED VILLAGE OF DIAMOND, THE HEAD OF LAUNCH NAVIGATION, A TOTAL OF 143 MILES FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO DIAMOND". (P18) "FROM DIAMOND AN OLD TRAIL LED OVERLAND TO THE ABANDONED TOWN OF GLACIER, BUT THIS TRAIL HAS NOW BECOME SO MUCH OBSTRUCTED BY BEAVER PONDS THAT IT IS A MOST IMPASSABLE EVEN TO A MAN ON FOOT, AND IS ENTIRELY IMPRACTICABLE FOR HORSES." (P19) A BETTER ROUTE NOW GOES UP MOOSE CREEK. (P19) CAPPS ALSO RECORDS THE FREIGHTING INTO THE KANTISHNA: NO DEFINITE

SCHEDULE OF CHARGES FOR WINTER FREIGHTING FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MINES HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, FOR MOST OF THE SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT IN BY THE MINERS THEMSELVES, AND NO LARGE AMOUNT OF CONTRACT FREIGHTING HAS BEEN DONE. SMALL LOTS OF FREIGHT HAVE BEEN CARRIED FOR 15 CENTS A POUND BUT BY MEN WHO WERE MAKING THE JOURNEY FOR OTHER PURPOSES. CONTRACTS FOR FREIGHTING LARGER AMOUNTS OF SUPPLIES BY DOG SLED FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK COULD PROBABLY BE LET AT 15 TO 20 CENTS A POUND. PERISHABLE SUPPLIES THAT MUST NOT BE FROZEN HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM FAIRBANKS TO DIAMOND BY WAY OF TANANA, KANTISHNA, AND BEARPAW RIVERS IN SMALL LAUNCHES, AT A CHARGE OF 4 TO 6 CENTS A POUND. (P19) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

- 758 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02355 922  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT TO THE MINES ON CARIBOU CREEK FROM THE HEAD OF LAUNCH NAVIGATION ON BEARPAW RIVER, AT DIAMOND, BY CATERPILLAR TRACTOR, A SLOW AND EXPENSIVE OPERATION. (P42)
- 759 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02405 930  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST AT LEAST TWO PRINCIPAL ROUTES WERE FORMERLY IN USE. THE FIRST PROSPECTORS ENTERING THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT STARTED OUT FROM FAIRBANKS AS HEADQUARTERS AND ESTABLISHED LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH THAT PLACE WHICH HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED WITH LITTLE CHANGE UNTIL THE PARK ROAD WAS UNDERTAKEN. DURING THE OPEN SEASON THE KANTISHNA RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL STEAMERS FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO A POINT 40 MILES NORTH OF EUREKA, WHICH WAS NAMED ROOSEVELT. A WAGON ROAD WAS BUILT BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION FROM ROOSEVELT TO BEAR CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 15 MILES, AND IS CONTINUED AS A TRAIL TO MOOSE CREEK AND EUREKA. THIS RIVER ROUTE AND THE ROAD WERE USED FOR TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES TO THE CAMPS AND ORE FROM THE CAMPS TO THE TANANA RIVER. MUCH OF THE FREIGHT FOR THE CAMPS, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN BROUGHT OVER A WINTER SLED ROAD WHICH LEAVES THE NENANA RIVER NEAR KOBE, ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD, AND RUNS SOUTHWEST ACROSS THE LOWLANDS NORTH OF THE MOUNTAIN TO DIAMOND, AT THE JUNCTION OF MOOSE CREEK AND THE "BEARPAW RIVER", AND THENCE SOUTH TO GLACIER AND EUREKA. PART OF THIS TRAIL HAS BEEN TRAVELED REGULARLY TO MCGRATH, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. IT WAS NOT USED IN THE SUMMER. (P305) "MOST OF THE DRAINAGE OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE KANTISHNA HILLS IS PROVIDED BY THE BEARPAW RIVER." (P305)
- 760 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER  
 REFN 02422 931  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 MOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN HIS 1931 USGS REPORT, FRANCIS WELLS SAYS: DURING SUMMER TWO ROUTES OF TRAVEL GIVE ACCESS TO THE DISTRICT-ONE FROM MCKINLEY PARK STATION ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD BY THE MCKINLEY PARK ROAD TO STONY CREEK AND THENCE BY TRAIL TO KANTISHNA, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 90 MILES; THE OTHER BY BOAT BY THE KANTISHNA AND BEARPAW RIVERS TO DIAMOND, THENCE 25 MILES BY TRAIL TO GLACIER AND KANTISHNA. IN THE PAST THE ROUTE BY WAY OF DIAMOND WAS MOST USED, AND PRACTICALLY ALL THE FREIGHT HAS BEEN MOVED OVER IT. AS THE TRAIL FROM DIAMOND TO KANTISHNA IS BOGGY AND DIFFICULT OF TRAVEL DURING SUMMER THE PRACTICE HAS BEEN TO BRING SUPPLIES TO DIAMOND BY BOAT IN SUMMER AND TO HAUL THEM FROM DIAMOND TO KANTISHNA BY SLED IN WINTER. THE COST OF FREIGHTING BY THIS ROUTE, AS WELL AS THE TIME REQUIRED TO MOVE MATERIALS OVER IT, WHICH IS OFTEN MORE THAN A YEAR, HAS BEEN A SERIOUS OBSTACLE TO MINING ACTIVITIES. (P336)
- 761 WATN BEARPAW RIVER BEARPAW RIVER

REFN 05422 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYH DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, MINING, OBSTRUCTION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST DUE TO DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN EUREKA CREEK, A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF MOOSE CREEK, THE MAIN BRANCH OF THE BEARPAW, SEVERAL TOWNS WERE ESTABLISHED ALONG BEARPAW RIVER TO DISTRIBUTE SMALL BOAT TRAFFIC. BEARPAW CITY WAS 3 MI. UP BEARPAW RIVER. DIAMOND CITY SPRANG UP AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION. YET THE DISTRICT WAS UNPROFITABLE AND SO WAS SOON NEARLY DEPOPULATED. (P6) ON SEPT. 12, 1906 SHELDON DESCENDED THE BEARPAW RIVER FROM DIMOND CITY DOWN TO WITHIN 3 MI. OF ITS MOUTH IN 30 FT. AWKWARD, LEAKY YUKON STYLE POLING BOAT IN 9 HRS. 50 MINS. AT THE JUNCTION OF BEARPAW AND MOOSE CREEKS, THE LATTER DISCHARGES GREATER VOLUME OF WATER AND IS MAIN STREAM. (P89&90) THE BEARPAW RIVER IS FAIRLY DEEP IN PLACES, 100-200 FT. WIDE, VERY SLUGGISH CURRENT WITH ONLY OCCASIONAL WEAK RIFFLE ON UPPER REACHES. THE NUMEROUS SHALLOW BARS, EXCEPT IMMEDIATELY AFTER HEAVY RAIN, IMPEDE PASSAGE OF STEAMBOATS DRAWING MORE THAN 2 FT. IT FLOWS THROUGH VAST, LEVEL, SWAMPY, GROUND, WITH TALL SPRUCE ALONG BANKS AND SCATTERED BIRCHES THROUGHOUT WOODS. SHELDON CONTINUED ROWING DOWN TO THE KANTISHNA RIVER ON SEPT. 13, 1906. (P90) JULY 20, 1907, THE SMALL STEAMER, LUELLA, CARRYING SHELDON'S PARTY AND 5 MINERS AND EVERYONE'S PROVISIONS, HEADED UP BEARPAW RIVER THE WATER WAS LOW. DUE TO LACK OF APPARATUS TO HELP NAVIGATE SHALLOW WATER, THE BOAT HAD TO BE TIED UP FOR A DAY TO CONSTRUCT A "MONKEY" RUDDER. AT THE THIRD BAR OBSTRUCTION, THE PASSENGERS UNLOADED FREIGHT AND HORSES AND CONTINUED UP RIVER IN POLING BOATS. THE STEAMER MAY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GO FURTHER HAD IT BEEN EQUIPPED WITH BLOCK, SPAR AND TACKLE. (P108&109) THE HEAVILY LOADED BOATS WERE POLED WITH DIFFICULTY AND ONLY MADE 50 MI. IN THREE DAYS. THE WATER ABOVE DIAMOND CITY WAS EVEN LOWER AND THE POLING BOAT COULD CARRY ONLY VERY LIGHT LOAD AND STILL PASSAGERS HAD TO BE DUG THROUGH THE BARS. (P109) A FEW MILES ABOVE DIAMOND CITY THE FREIGHT WAS UNLOADED FROM BOATS UNTO PACKHORSES AND BOATS PULLED BY HORSE AND BARS. STILL HAD TO BE DUG OUT. THIS LABOR CONTINUED AS FAR AS GLACIER CITY, AT JUNCTION OF GLACIER CREEK WITH BEARPAW RIVER. (P110) MAP SHOWING HEAD OF NAVIGATION IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

762 WATN BEARPAW RIVER MOOSE CREEK  
 REFN 05176 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530  
 HOUT N640531 W1504151 F090S 0160W 33  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" ON HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903, STATED THAT COMING UP THE KANTISHNA BY BOAT, THEY CAMPED AT AN INDIAN CAMP CALLED ANOTOKTILON, AT THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK OR AS THE INDIANS CALLED IT-CHITSIANA. (P255) THEY CACHED THEIR BOAT IN A NEARBY SLOUGH. (P256) WICKERSHAM CALLED BEARPAW RIVER AS MOOSE CREEK BUT LATER MAPS HAD MOOSE CREEK JOINING BEARPAW AND THE STREAM FLOWING FROM THIS JUNCTURE WAS ALSO CALLED BEARPAW. THEY WENT OVERLAND WITH MULES FROM THIS VILLAGE.

763 WATN BEASLEY CREEK FOURTH GLACIER  
 REFN 00244 909  
 STOR 1610688  
 HOUT N593600 W1391400 C270S 0360E 01  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST FOURTH GLACIER WAS CROSSED BY HUNDREDS OF PROSPECTORS DURING THE GOLD RUSH AND IS STILL A "HIGHWAY" TO THE ALSEK VALLEY. (P7)

764 WATN BEAVER CREEK ARKO-SHER-WAK  
 REFN 05761 885  
 STOR 1602095030700002150  
 HOUT N664900 W1550300 K160N 0180E 07  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, LAKE

ABST LT CANTWELL REPORTED PASSING THE JUNCTION OF THE KOWAK WITH A RIVER FLOWING IN FROM THE NORTH, CALLED THE ARKO-SHER-WAK OR BEAVER RIVER. THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM WAS 75 YARDS WIDE AND THE DEPTH WAS FROM 5-7 FEET ALL THE WAY ACROSS. THIS STREAM IS THE OUTLET OF LAKE HENE-KOK-O-SHAH AND IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FEEDERS OF THE KOWAK. (P33) HE MADE THE OBSERVATION ON HIS 1885 VOYAGE.

- 765 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000  
 MOUT N620000 W1410900 CO20N 0240E 09  
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MAP,RIVER  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM CHISANA TO THE CANADIAN BORDER FOLLOWS THE BEAVER CREEK TO THE CANADIAN BORDER. IT CROSSES THE CREEK NUMEROUS TIMES. BEAVER CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF WHITE RIVER.
- 766 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470028280310  
 MOUT N640403 W1554035 K160S 0160E 27  
 LUPR 32 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MAP  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, AN OVERLAND TRAIL FROM IDITAROD TO OPHIR LEAVES THE IDITAROD TRAIL ABOUT 10 MIS FROM IDITAROD, AT A CABIN, CROSSES SEVERAL DIVIDES AND RIVERS INCLUDING BEAVER CREEK ABOUT 5 MIS FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE INNOKO RIVER.
- 767 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661400 W1473200 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE CLEARY-BEAVER TRAIL FOLLOWS W SIDE OF BEAVER CREEK FROM MOUTH OF WICKERSHAM CREEK FOR ABOUT 5 MIS WHEN IT CROSSES TO E SIDE AND FOLLOWS THE CREEK TO LOST HORSES CREEK WHERE IT CROSSES BEAVER AND HEADS OVER A DIVIDE TO VICTORIA CREEK. THE TRAIL AGAIN CROSSES BEAVER CREEK ABOUT 20 MIS BEFORE ITS MOUTH.
- 768 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00479 874  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF  
 ABST C L ANDREWS MENTIONS IN HIS HISTORICAL RECOUNTING OF THE STORY OF ALASKA THAT L N MC QUESTERN WINTERED AT BEAVER CREEK BELOW FT YUKON IN 1874. (P159-161) LATER MC QUESTERN BECAME KNOWN FOR BUILDING FT RELIANCE, BELOW DAWSON.
- 769 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00575 889898  
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470028280310  
 MOUT N640403 W1554035 K160S 0160E 27  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH ROUTE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST MINER BRUCE WROTE A COMPREHENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKA INCL.ITS HISTORY, RESOURCES,GOLD FIELDS,ROUTES AND SCENERY.

IN DISCUSSING ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR, HE MENTIONS THAT SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON ARE NAVIGABLE. "THE NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON FOR SMALL LIGHT DRAFT BOATS INCLUDE THE BEAVER CREEK FOR 100 MILES ETC." (P166)

- 770 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00591 943  
 STOR 160405402910000552001218000840035400180  
 HOUT N604647 W1584242 S080N 0540W 14  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN 1943, W. C. ADY AND C. A. HICKCOX, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY MEMBERS, MADE A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CHUKWAN RIVER. THEY ASCENDED CHUKWAN AND GENUK RIVERS TO THE MOUTH OF BEAVER CREEK IN A 30 FT POLING BOAT WITH A 22 1/2 HORSEPOWER OUTBOARD MOTOR. (P10) THIS LOCALITY IS ABOUT 1000 FT IN ELEVATION AND AT OR A LITTLE BELOW TIMBERLINE. THEIR TRANSPORTATION ON BEAVER CREEK IS NOT SPECIFIED. THE LUCKY DAY LODE PROSPECT 13 LOCATED NEAR THE HEAD OF CANARY GULCH, A SOUTHWARD FLOWING TRIBUTARY OF BEAVER CREEK (NO LISTING IN ORTH OR ON 1:63360 MAPS), ABOUT 2 1/2 MI AIRLINE SW OF THE MOUTH OF CINNABAR CREEK. DEVELOPMENT WORK ON OR NEAR THE LODE INCLUDED ABOUT 12 PITS AND TRENCHES AND 7 SHORT SHAFTS. (P114) NEARLY ALL PRODUCTION ABOUT 26 FLASKS OF QUICKSILVER, HAS COME FROM SURFACE TRENCHES AND PITS NEAR THE EXTREME HEAD OF CANARY GULCH. THE ORE WAS TRANSPORTED TO SLEETHUTE BY BACKPACKING AND POLING BOAT AND PROCESSED IN RETORT FURNACES AT THE RED DEVIL MINE. (P115) HAND SELECTED HIGH GRADE ORE FROM NEAR THE HEAD OF CANARY GULCH CONTAINED ABOUT 1,100 LBS OF QUICKSILVER A TON, 55%. (P115) THE RED SKIN LODE IS NEAR THE HEAD OF ALDER GULCH, (NO LISTING IN ORTH OR ON 1:63,360 MAPS) A SOUTHERN TRIBUTARY OF BEAVER CREEK. ONLY A FEW OPENINGS HAVE BEEN MADE, BUT THE LODE WAS EXPOSED AND APPEARED TO BE COMPARABLE TO THE LUCKY DAY LODE. THIS CLAIM WAS NOT EXAMINED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY. (P115)
- 771 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00623 A 920960  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 HOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MAP, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST CHURCH AND DURFEE, DOING GEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN THE FOSSIL CREEK AREA ABOUT 50 MIS N OF FAIRBANKS IN SUMMER 1960, GAINED ACCESS TO THEIR AREA VIA BEAVER CREEK. "FORTY YRS 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, AND FOLLOWED BEAVER CREEK NORTHWARD. DURING THE SUMMER, PROSPECTORS USED TO RAFT DOWN 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 SHAMPS." (P3-4) "SMALL BOATS POWERED BY OUTBOARD MOTORS ARE OCCASIONALLY USED ON BEAVER CREEK, BUT NUMEROUS BARS AND THE LOW WATER LEVEL ENCOUNTERED DURING MOST OF THE SUMMER MONTHS MAKE THIS TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULT." (P4) "EASIEST ACCESS TO THE AREA IS PROVIDED BY LIGHT AIRCRAFT, AND THIS WAS THE METHOD USED BY THE WRITERS WHILE STUDYING THE FOSSIL CREEK AREA. TWO LANDING AREAS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT AIRCRAFT ARE LOCATED ALONG BEAVER CREEK. THE BEST FIELD IS AN IMPROVED MEANDER BAR OF BEAVER CREEK NEAR THE BUCHOLTZ CABIN SITE ABOUT 5 MIS SW OF THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THE FOSSIL CREEK AREA. IT IS USED EXTENSIVELY BY HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN AND WAS UTILIZED SEVERAL TIMES BY THE WRITERS. ANOTHER LANDING AREA IS LOCATED ON A GRAVEL BAR OF BEAVER CREEK NEAR THE SHEBAL HUNTING CABIN ABOUT 3 1/2 MIS DOWNSTREAM FROM BUCHOLTZ'S AIRSTRIP. IT IS A SHORT STRIP, HOWEVER, AND IT IS OFTEN FLOODED AT HIGH WATER." (P4) "ACCESS TO THE ACTUAL STUDY AREA AND TRANSPORTATION WITHIN IT WERE BY FOOT. THE ACCESS ROUTE FOLLOWED BEAVER CREEK FROM THE AIRSTRIP TO A POINT ONE MI N OF THE CONFLUENCE OF FOSSIL AND BEAVER CREEKS, AND THEN E ACROSS BEAVER CREEK INTO THE STUDY AREA. BACKPACKING WAS DIFFICULT IN SOME AREAS BECAUSE OF DENSE ALDER AND WILLOW STANDS. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, GAME TRAILS WERE UTILIZED, WHICH GREATLY FACILITATED TRAVEL." (P4-5) "THE RUN OFF (IN THE STUDY AREA) FLOWS EITHER INTO FOSSIL CREEK OR WILLOW CREEK, WHICH ARE TRIBUTARIES OF BEAVER CREEK, OR DIRECTLY INTO BEAVER CREEK FROM NUMEROUS SHORT TRIBUTARY STREAMS WHICH DRAIN THE WEST SLOPES OF FOSSIL CREEK RIDGE. BEAVER CREEK

FLWS NORTHWARD INTO THE YUKON RIVER." (P16-17) "ALL OF THE STREAMS, INCLUDING BEAVER CREEK, ARE CLEARWATER STREAMS. NONE OF THE STREAMS IN THE ACTUAL STUDY AREA ARE NAVIGABLE EXCEPT BEAVER CREEK, WHICH CAN BE NAVIGATED IN A SMALL BOAT." (P17)

- 772 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00623 B 920960  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,EXPEDITION,MAP  
 ABST "BOTH BEAVER AND FOSSIL CREEKS HAVE HAD LONG AND COMPLEX HISTORIES. FOSSIL CREEK PROBABLY PREVIOUSLY FLOWED THROUGH THE WIND GAP THAT NOW SEPARATES THE CENTRAL FOSSIL CREEK RIDGE AREA FROM THE NORTHERN FOSSIL CREEK RIDGE AREA. LATER IS WAS CAPTURED BY A STREAM FLOWING SOUTHWARD TO BEAVER CREEK, WITHOUT CROSSING FOSSIL CREEK RIDGE. STILL LATER, A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF BEAVER CREEK, BY WORKING HEADWARDLY ACROSS FOSSIL CREEK RIDGE, CAPTURED FOSSIL CREEK AND FORMED ITS PRESENT COURSE." (P17-18) COARSE GRAVEL DEPOSITS OCCUR ON THE FLOOD PLAIN OF BEAVER CREEK AND IN THE LOWER PORTIONS OF SOME TRIBUTARIES (NOT IDENTIFIED) TO IT. (P60) "A SMALL QUARTZ MONZONITE PORPHYRY BODY IS EXPOSED WHERE A W TRENDING SPUR OF FOSSIL CREEK RIDGE IS TRUNCATED BY THE CHANNEL OF BEAVER CREEK." (P64) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.
- 773 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00631 900  
 STOR 16028540002800000080  
 MOUT N643300 W1645523 K110S 0310W 08  
 LUPR 22 ELDRADO RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK, HAS COPIED THE LOG OF A MUSHER FROM ST MICHAEL TO NOME, NAMED MARK J BURNS. BURNS SAID, "ON THE 27TH, CAME TO BEAVER, AND CONTINUING UP BEAVER, WE CAMPED AT THE MOUTH OF DEEP CREEK. (P67) HE IS NOT CLEAR ABOUT HOW HE CAME TO BEAVER, BUT DAY BEFORE ON FEB 26, HE STAKED CLAIMS ON CALIFORNIA CREEK.
- 774 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00728 897  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION  
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOTT AND INGERSOLL SAY THAT BEAVER CREEK IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 100 MILES. (P32) (ORTH SAYS THAT BEAVER CREEK IS 85 MILES LONG, SUGGESTING THE AUTHOR'S MEASUREMENT IS INCORRECT)
- 775 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00728 897  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION  
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOTT AND INGERSOLL SAY THAT BEAVER CREEK IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 100 MILES. (P32) (ORTH SAYS THAT BEAVER CREEK IS 85 MILES LONG, SUGGESTING THE AUTHOR'S MEASUREMENT IS INCORRECT)
- 776 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 00772 900  
 STOR 16028540028000000080  
 MOUT N643301 W1645523 K110S 0310W 08

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LUPR 22 ELDORADO RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST FRANCES FITZ IN HER MEMOIRES STATED THAT THE ROWE MINING COMPANY HAD CLAIMS ON BEAVER CREEK, "WHICH EMPTIED INTO THE LAGOON ABOUT 5 MILES NORTH OF PORT SAFETY." (P92) ROWE HAD TO DO \$100 WORTH OF IMPROVEMENTS ON EACH CLAIM BEFORE DEC 31 IN ORDER TO KEEP THEM VALID. HE, FRANCES, ED AND BARRY WENT UP THE CREEK ON FOOT TO THE CLAIMS. (P92-97) 1900.

777 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 01445 954  
 STOR 1603399050250010720  
 MOUT N644800 W1551900 K080S 0170E 13  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT BIG CREEK, NEAR LONG CREEK AND RUBY, BY PAT SAVAGE. (P292)

778 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 01615 922934  
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470028280310  
 MOUT N640403 W1554035 K160S 0160E 27  
 LUPR 32 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST TOOK TRAIL FROM RUBY TO POORMAN AND FROM THERE TO A CABIN ON BEAVER CREEK. (P64) ERNST PATTY BY DOG SLED WAS INSPECTING A NEW GOLD STRIKE.

779 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02067 904  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, EXPEDITION  
 ABST THIS RIVER HEADS TO THE NORTHEAST OPPOSITE THE HEADWATERS OF PREACHER CREEK AND FLOWS SW AROUND THE BASE OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS TURNING ABRUPTLY AND THEN FLOWING NE TO THE YUKON FLATS AND FINALLY THE YUKON RIVER. THE SURVEY PARTY FORDED THE STREAM TWICE WHERE THE STREAM WIDTH WAS 200-300 FEET AND UNDER NORMAL WATER HEIGHTS THERE WAS NO PROBLEM IN CROSSING BY FOOT. (P12-13) THE VOLUME OF WATER AT TIMES IS LARGE ENOUGH TO PERMIT SOME OF THE PROSPECTORS TO TRAVEL DOWN THE RIVER BY RAFT. (P13) "THE CREEK HEADERS IN A LOW GRADE VALLEY." (P13) MOST OF THE TRIBUTARIES OF THIS CREEK ARE VERY SMALL, WITH THE ONES ENTERING FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH GOING THROUGH OPEN FLAT VALLEYS. "THE VALLEYS OF TRIBUTARIES FROM THE WEST BECOME MORE CANYON-LIKE-TOWARD THE NE, AND THERE ARE NONE OF IMPORTANCE UNTIL VICTORIA CREEK IS REACHED." (P13)

780 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02079 905  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, WATER CRAFT, RIVER  
 ABST D C WITHERSPOON AND HIS TOPOGRAPHIC PARTY CROSSED BEAVER CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK IN LATE JUNE OF 1905 EN ROUTE TO THE YUKON FLATS. (P128) THE PARTY TRAVELLED BY PACK TRAIN. THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, AROUND WHICH BEAVER CREEK MAKES ITS BIG BEND, ARE ROUGH AND JAGGED. BETWEEN BEAVER AND VICTORIA CREEK IS A HIGH RIDGE MADE OF LIMESTONE AND GRANITE. (P128) BEAVER HEADS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN, FLOWS NORTH ACROSS THE FLATS FOR 25 MILES THEN WEST WHERE IT JOINS THE YUKON. "BELOW THE BIG BEND WHERE THE CREEK COMES THROUGH THE LIMESTONE RANGE FORDING PLACES ARE NOT EASY TO FIND." WATER IS DEEP AND CURRENT IS SWIFT. THE CREEK WAS FORDED NEAR WILLOW



CREEK, ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE THE FLATS. THERE THE CREEK IS 390 FEET WIDE AND FROM 1 TO 2 FEET DEEP. DISCHARGE THERE WAS ABOUT 1000 SECOND FEET THE FIRST WEEK OF AUG. (P129) BETWEEN 100 AND 200 PROSPECTORS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE VISITED BEAVER CREEK DURING SUMMER OF 1904, COMING OVERLAND FROM FAIRBANKS AND BY BOAT FROM CIRCLE. SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD WAS REPORTEDLY FOUND IN THIS CREEK ALTHOUGH NOT ENOUGH TO WORK. (P131)

- 781 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02114 907  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661400 W1473200 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (P98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.
- 782 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02123 908  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON TRIBUTARIES OF BEAVER CREEK IN 1908, (P54) IN THE CIRCLE PRECINCT.
- 783 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02133 908  
 STOR 1603399058250010720  
 MOUT N644800 W1551900 K080S 0170E 13  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ABOUT 15 PROSPECTING HOLES FROM 15 TO 60 FEET DEEP WERE DUG TO BEDROCK ON BIG CREEK. THE DEEPER HOLES WERE ON THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK. "WASHED GRAVEL OF SCHIST ROCK LIES ON BEDROCK IN A LAYER FROM 1 TO 7 FEET THICK AND IS OVERLAIN BY SANDY CLAY AND MUCK." BOULDERS UP TO 1 FT IN DIAMETER ARE ALSO PRESENT. EVIDENCE OF GOLD WAS FOUND IN ALL THE HOLES THAT WERE DUG. (P233)
- 784 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02140 907908  
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470028280310  
 MOUT N640403 W1554035 K160S 0160E 27  
 LUPR 32 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST GOLD PROSPECTING ON THE HEADWATERS OF BEAVER CREEK WAS DONE IN THE WINTER OF 1907-08 BY SINKING A NUMBER OF SHAFTS TO BED ROCK. (P78-79)
- 785 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02140 907908  
 STOR 1603399058250010720  
 MOUT N644800 W1551900 K080S 0170E 13  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN 1907-08 GOLD PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON BIG CREEK. ABOUT 15 HOLES 15 TO 60 FT DEEP WERE DUG TO BED ROCK, THE DEEPER HOLES ON THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK. WASHED GRAVEL OF SCHIST LIES ON BED ROCK IN A LAYER 1 TO 7 FT THICK AND IS OVERLAIN BY SANDY CLAY AND MUCK. IT IS REPORTED THAT COLORS OF GOLD WERE FOUND IN ALL THE HOLES ON BIG CREEK. (P79)

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786 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02141 902908  
 STOR 160339900000000000000000  
 MOUT N620000 W1410900 C020N 0240E 09  
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MINING  
 ABST THE GOLD STAMPEDE FROM DAMSON IN 1902 WAS DIRECTED TOWARD BEAVER CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. A FEW HOLES PUT DOWN IN THE GRAVEL BENCH ARE NOW (1908) THE ONLY VISIBLE SIGNS OF FORMER ACTIVITY. IT IS REPORTED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE STAMPEDE THAT SOME COARSE COLOURS OF GOLD WERE FOUND IN THE CREEK GRAVELS. THE WASH OF THE STREAMS IS COARSE, CONSISTING MAINLY OF WELL-ROUNDED COBBLES AND BOULDERS OF DIORITE AND THE BENCH GRAVELS ARE ALSO COARSE, ESPECIALLY IN THE 50 FT BEACH OF BEAVER CREEK WHERE BOULDERS OF DIORITE UP TO 6 FT IN DIAMETER ARE NOT UNCOMMON (P58) NEAR THE BASE OF THE GRAVEL BENCH AN OUTCROP OF SUPHIDE ORE PROTRUDES THROUGH THE GRAVEL (ABOUT 1 MI UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF PTARMIGAN CREEK.) IT CONSISTS OF SOLID PYRRHOTITE MIXED WITH A LITTLE CHALCOPYRITE, MINOR AMOUNTS OF QUARTZ AND IS REPORTED TO CARRY \$18 TO \$40 A TON IN GOLD. AN ADIT 30 FT LONG WAS DRIVEN 10 FT EAST OUT OF THE OUTCROP BUT ENCOUNTERED NO ORE. THE GRAVEL BEACH IS OVERGROWN WITH MOSS. ABOUT 200 FT DOWNSTREAM THE BLUFFS SHOW THAT THE DIORITE IS INTRUSIVE INTO HARD MASSIVE SHALES. (P59)

787 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02153 908909  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST BEAVER DRAINS MOST OF THE AREA OF FAIRBANKS DISTRICT AND IS ITS LARGEST STREAM. IT IS EASILY FORDABLE ON FOOT ABOVE THE POINTS WHERE IT LOOPS AROUND THE SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. BEFORE LEAVING THE HILLS TO ENTER THE YUKON FLATS ITS WIDTH EXPANDS TO SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET. (P204)

788 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02186 911  
 STOR 160405402630200497000605001190  
 MOUT N622000 W1571100 S260N 0430W 14  
 LUPR 41 GEORGE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON BEAVER CREEK IN 1911. (P40)

789 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661400 W1473200 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270. SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BEAVER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

790 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02435 907933  
 STOR 1603399050250010720  
 MOUT N644800 W1551900 K080S 0170E 13  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. DURING THE WINTER 1907-08, SEVERAL MEN PROSPECTED IN THE HEADWATERS OF BIG CREEK.

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

195

NO PAY STREAK WAS LOCATED. IN LATER YEARS ADDITIONAL PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON THE HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES.  
(PP144-5)

791 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
REFN 02435 930933  
STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470028280310  
MOUT N640403 W1554035 K160S 0160E 27  
LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST USGS 1933. IN JAN 1930, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BEAVER CREEK, ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF DIAMOND CREEK. AT PRESENT, NO ONE IS MINING, ALTHOUGH THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERERS MINED IN 1930 AND WINTER OF 1931-2. (P169)

792 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
REFN 02569 940  
STOR 1602854000280000080  
MOUT N643301 W1645523 K110S 0310W 08  
LUPR 22 EL DORADO RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, RIVER  
ABST PARTS OF BEAVER AND PAJARA CREEK WERE DREGGED IN 1940'S. (P91)

793 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
REFN 02691 961962  
STOR 1603399093791015840000290000020  
MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST BEAVER CREEK IS LOCATED IN THE KUTCHIN TRIBAL AREA. (P2)

794 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
REFN 02773 885975  
STOR 1603399093791015840000290000020  
MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW ROUTE, RIVER, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST ON THE HISTORIC TRAIL BETWEEN CHATANIKA AND BEAVER VILLAGE, LEADING TO CHANDALAR MINING DISTRICT, THIS CREEK WAS FOLLOWED FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH WICKERSHAM CREEK TO LOST HORSE CREEK, WHERE THE TRAIL WENT N OVER THE DIVIDE TO VICTORIA CREEK. (P4) THE TRAIL RISES TO MORE THAN 2,000 FT ELEV IN CROSSING BEAVER CREEK-VICTORIA CREEK DRAINAGES. (P6) UPPER BEAVER CREEK IN WHITE MOUNTAINS AREA IS IN D2 CLASSIFICATION AS PROPOSED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. (P9)

795 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
REFN 02834 975  
STOR 1603399093791015840000290000020  
MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RECREATION  
ABST BEAVER CREEK ENTERS THE YUKON RIVER AT MILE 930 AND HAS LIMITED CUT BANK AND GRAVEL BAR DEVELOPMENT WITH OCCASIONAL SHALLOWS IN THE UPPER PORTION OF THE LOWER 125 MIS. (P2-55) FURTHER DOWNSTREAM BEAVER CREEK IS CONFINED BY HIGH, BRUSH-COVERED MUD BANKS AND CONTAINS VIRTUALLY NO EDDIES OR BACK WATERS. THE WATER IS CLEAR. THERE ARE BRAIDED CHANNELS IN THE UPPER REACHES WHERE THE CURRENT IS RELATIVELY SWIFT, BUT IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA THE VELOCITY DECLINES AND THE CHANNEL MEANDERS. AT FLOOD STAGE, WATERS ARE CONFINED TO RELATIVELY NARROW VALLEYS IN UPPER REACHES, BUT OVER FLOW BANKS AND FLOOD LOWLANDS IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA.

(P2-56) DIFFICULT ACCESS LIMITS THE AMOUNT OF RECREATION USE AND THE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES NOW TAKING PLACE ON BEAVER CREEK. PRESENT USE IS ESTIMATED TO BE 1,400 VISITOR-DAYS ANNUALLY. RECREATIONAL USES ARE LARGELY CONFINED TO FISHING, HUNTING, CAMPING, AND WINTER SPORTS-SNOWMACHINE, CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING, SNOWSHOEING; TO A LESSER EXTENT, HIKING AND NATURE STUDY OCCUR. CAMPING USE IS RELATED TO HUNTING AND FISHING. (P3-64)

- 796 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 02986 971  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, ROUTE  
 ABST A PUBLIC USE CABIN EXISTS AT BEAVER CREEK. ACCESS IS PROVIDED BY A WINTER RECREATION TRAIL AND A SUMMER TRAIL WHICH IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. (P23) THE PLANNING TEAM DOCUMENTS THAT 44 PARTIES USED THIS CABIN IN PURSUIT OF RECREATION. (P30) BEAVER CREEK IS REPORTED AS A NOMINEE FOR CONSIDERATION UNDER THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT. (P39)
- 797 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 03176 957  
 STOR 160339903208000665000537300970  
 MOUT N625038 W1604312 S320N 0610W 21  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST SURVEYED SEPT. 1957: "AT THE UPPER END OF THE SURVEYED AREA, IN BEAVER CREEK, DISCHARGE WAS 475 CFS, VELOCITY 5.5 FPS, AT A POINT WHERE THE TRIBUTARY MEASURED 40 FT. IN WIDTH AND 2.7 FT. IN DEPTH." (P68) OBSERVATIONS RECORDED DURING USF&WS STUDY OF "FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN." (P68)
- 798 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 03496 956  
 STOR 160339907005001230005818006890  
 MOUT N630300 W1415100 C150N 0190E 29  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT CONSTRUCTION BEGAN ON NEW BRIDGES ON THE ALASKA HWY AT BEAVER CREEK, MILE 1268.0; BERRY CREEK, MILE 1371.4; AND LITTLE GERSTLE, MILE 1388.4. (P130)
- 799 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 03632 00008 907  
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470028280310  
 MOUT N640403 W1554035 K160S 0160E 27  
 LUPR 32 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER NOTES THIS CREEK JUNE 14, 1907. "FOUND PLENTY OF FINE COLORS ON THE BARS. JUNE 20, HE NOTES THE CREEK RAISING FAST. CURRENT BOOMING. WE CAMP TONIGHT 6 MI UP BEAVER OR SLATE CREEK" JUNE 21, "FIVE BOATS MOVED BY .16 STAMPEDERS PASSED UP." JUNE 27, PILCHER RETURNED BOAT AND CACHE ON BEAVER.
- 800 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 03739 947  
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820035400180  
 MOUT N604647 W1584242 S080N 0540W 14  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, FORESTRY  
 ABST IN THE AREA OF THE CINNABAR CREEK MERCURY DEPOSITS, SPRUCE SUITABLE FOR LUMBER AND MINE TIMBERS CAN BE FOUND

ALONG THE DIVIDE BETWEEN BEAVER CREEK AND GENUK RIVER 1 TO 2 MILES EAST OF LUCKY DAY LODGE. "THE TREES ARE POOR FOR LUMBER BUT WOULD MEET MOST REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPING AND OPERATING A SMALL MINE." (P44)

- 801 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 04068 00003 952  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST PROPOSED FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT, WICKERSHAM. IN A LETTER FROM M J SLAUGHTER TO W W READY DATED MAY 26, 1952 HYDROLOGIC MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE ABOUT 2 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF BEAVER CREEK WITH FOSSIL CREEK MAY 3, 1952: DISCHARGE 96.9 CU FT/SEC TIME: 6:00-6:45 PM WEATHER CLEAR, COOL. SECOND MEASUREMENT MADE ON MAY 17-FOUND TO BE 121-126 CU FT PER SEC. THIRD MEASUREMENT (FOOTNOTE) JUN 19, 1952-4,500 CU FT PER SEC.
- 802 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 04068 00003 954  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, VEGETATION  
 ABST PROPOSED FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT, WICKERSHAM. IN A 1954 LETTER TO R W JENNINGS, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FROM C J RHODE, US FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE, HYDROLOGIC STATISTICS RELEVANT TO THE WICKERSHAM PROJECT ARE CITED. THE DAM WOULD BE LOCATED ON BEAVER CREEK ONE-HALF MI BELOW ITS CONFLUENCE WITH FOSSIL CREEK. THE EARTH DAM WOULD BE 225 FT HIGH AND FEATURE A SURFACE CAPACITY OF 17,700 ACRES. VEGETATIVE COVER CONSISTS OF WILLOW, SPRUCE, AND TUNDRA.
- 803 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 04069 00016 954972  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST "BEAVER CREEK WAS OBSERVED AS A POTENTIALLY WILD AND SCENIC RIVER AUG 15-20, 1972. (P1) TRIP BEGAN AT CONFLUENCE OF O'BRIEN CREEK WITH BEAVER CREEK. (P1) IN THE FIRST 16 MILES IT WAS MENTIONED THAT AN EXCELLENT DEPTH OF CANOEING WATER WAS ENCOUNTERED. TERRAIN NEAR THE RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS FLAT. CREEK WATERS WERE CRYSTAL CLEAR DESPITE ABOVE-NORMAL DISCHARGE. DEEP BASIN POOLS OF 15-20 DEPTH WERE COMMON. BANKS WERE APPROXIMATELY 5 FT HIGH ON THE CUT SIDE AND CONSISTED OF SAND AND GRAVEL BARS ON THE SLACK SIDE. (P2) VEGETATION CONSISTED OF ALDER, WILLOW, COTTONWOOD, WHITE SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND ASPEN OVER WELL-DRAINED RIVER BOTTOM. WALKING PERPENDICULAR TO THE RIVER BY ONE QUARTER MI REVEALED EVIDENCE OF PERMAFROST AND ATTENDANT BLACK SPRUCE-SEDGE MEADOW TYPES. DOWNSTREAM 9 1/2 MI BELOW BIG BEND A CABIN BELONGING TO LEROY SHEBIT WAS VISITED. (P2) A RIVER BOAT WAS TIED TO DOCK IN FRONT OF THE SHIP-SHAPE CABIN. THE 19 MI STRETCH FROM KIHANIS CABIN TO ONE MI BELOW MONTANA CREEK FEATURED EXPOSED BEDROCK AND CLIFFS. ONE QUARTER MI BELOW COLORADO CREEK AN OLD TRAPPERS CABIN WAS LOCATED AND RATIONS DATED 1954 WERE FOUND INSIDE. (P3) A CABIN MARKED ON THE LIVEN GOOD C-1 QUAD WAS SEARCHED FOR BUT COULD NOT BE LOCATED. EVIDENCE OF FLOODING WAS OBSERVED AND IT WAS SURMISED THAT THE CABIN MAY HAVE BEEN SWEPT AWAY. LEAVING THE CONFLUENCE OF VICTORIA CREEK CROSS FROM WHICH A T AND H SITE WAS LOCATED, THE RIVER ENTERED THE YUKON FLATS REGION WITH ATTENDANT SLOUGHS. (P4) TOTAL LENGTH OF TRIP 110 MI. BEAVER CREEK DESCRIBED AS AN EASILY CANOEABLE RIVER. (P4) PRESENT ACCESS IS VIA NONE CREEK AND BEAVER CREEK TRAIL AND WICKERSHAM DOME. STRETCHES BELOW BIG BEND ON BEAVER CREEK ARE ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY AIR CRAFT, RIVERBOAT FROM THE YUKON RIVER AND SHORT RANGE SNOW MACHINE TRAVEL BELOW BIG BEND. COMPILED BY ROGER BOLSTAD. (P4) (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS: WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS-BEAVER CREEK) PUBLISHED IN 1972.

804 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00008 A 973  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 HOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "BEAVER CREEK, ALASKA-A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS", WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MAY 20, 1973. BEAR CREEK AND CHAMPION CREEK CONVERGE TO JAM BEAVER CREEK WHICH THEN FLOWS OVER 300 MI TO THE YUKON RIVER. THE SEGMENT UNDER STUDY IS ABOUT 135 MI LONG RUNNING FROM 1 MI ABOVE THE BEAR CREEK - CHAMPION CREEK CONFLUENCE TO 15 MI BELOW THE VICTORIA CREEK CONFLUENCE. (P30) BEAVER CREEK VALLEY IS BROAD AND WINDS THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. RELIEF IS GENERALLY HIGH WITH SOME RIDGES RISING OVER 1,000 FT FROM THE RIVER VALLEY. THE STUDY SEGMENT DROPS AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 8 FT/MI FROM 1,700 FT ELEVATION TO 650 FEET IN THE LOWER STUDY AREA. FROM THIS POINT THE RIVER DROPS ONLY ABOUT 350 FT TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON. AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF ROUGHLY 2 FT PER MI. IN THE LOWER 15 MI OF THE STUDY SEGMENT THE CREEK FLOWS INTO THE EXPANSIVE INTERIOR FLATS OF THE YUKON RIVER VALLEY. THE MODERATELY SWIFT CURRENT OF THE UPPER REACHES DIMINISHES NOTICEABLY AND THE GENTLE MEANDERS OF UPSTREAM AREA BECOME MORE DISTENDED, AND MORE SMALLER CHANNELS AND BACK WATERS ARE PRESENT AS THE RIVER FLOWS OVER 175 MI THROUGH THE EXTENSIVE FORESTS AND MUSKEGS OF THE "FLATS". BEAVER CREEK HAS VERY CLEAR WATER IN THE UPPER REACHES WHICH TURN SLIGHTLY BROWN IN THE LOWER AREA DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL FROM ADJACENT BOGS. THE BOTTOM IS GENERALLY GRAVELLY TO STONEY WITH AREAS OF EXPOSED BEDROCK. IN THE UPPER AREA, THE RIVER AVERAGES 20 TO 25 YDS. WIDE WITH DEPTHS OF 2 TO 4 FT, WHILE IN THE LOWER PORTION THE WIDTH IS 30 TO 50 YDS AND DEPTH AVERAGES 6 TO 10 FT. 15 FT POOLS ARE NOT UNCOMMON. (P31) ICE BEGINS FORMING IN OCTOBER AND MID WINTER THICKNESSES OF 4 FT OR MORE ARE COMMON. MAXIMUM DISCHARGE IS IN MAY FROM BREAKUP. THE RIVER NORMALLY CARRIES A RELATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF SUSPENDED MATERIAL. (P32) THERE ARE SEVERAL ABANDONED TRAPPERS CABINS ALONG THE RIVER. LAND USE IS RESTRICTED TO RECREATIONAL USES. AT LEAST 3 HUNTING GUIDES ARE CURRENTLY BASED ALONG BEAVER CREEK. TRAPPING IS ALSO TAKING PLACE ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS. (P33-34) "UNTIL THE RECENT ADVENT OF THE WATER JET ATTACHMENT FOR AN OUT BOARD MOTOR, UPSTREAM NAVIGATION BY WATER CRAFT WAS PRECLUDED BY THE SWIFT CURRENT AND SHALLOW ROCKY CHARACTER OF THE STREAM BED." (P39) THERE HAS ONLY BEEN A SMALL AMOUNT OF DOWNSTREAM TRAVEL BY RAFT AND CANOE. (P39) TWO TRAILS LEAVE THE ELLIOT HIGHWAY AT MILE 24 AND 28 AND CONVERGE AT THE RIVER NEAR WICKERSHAM CREEK ABOUT 5 MI UPSTREAM FROM "BIG BEND". THE ONE LEAVING FROM MILE 24 IS THE BEAVER CREEK WINTER TRAIL WHICH FOLLOWS THE OLD FAIRBANKS TO CHANDALAR SLED ROUTE. THE TRAIL LEAVING AT MILE 28 IS MAINTAINED BY BLM FOR SUMMER HIKING.

805 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00008 B 973  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 HOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A CABIN IS MAINTAINED ALSO AT THE INTERSECTION OF THESE TRAILS WITH THE RIVER. (P40) ACCESS TO THE RIVER IS POSSIBLE BY AIRCRAFT. AT LEAST THREE GRAVEL BARS HAVE BEEN CRUDELY LEVELED FOR SMALL PLANE LANDINGS IN THE STUDY AREA. MANY ADDITIONAL NATURAL LANDING SITES EXIST ALONG THE RIVER. SEVERAL LANDING SITES EXIST IN THE LOWER STUDY SEGMENT FOR FLOAT PLANES. (P41) THE VALLEY FLOOR IS MARSHY AND SOILS ARE LARGELY SILTY AND POORLY DRAINED. (P41) CLOSED SPRUCE-HARDWOOD IS THE DOMINANT FOREST TYPE ALONG THE RIVER. VEGETATION IS HOWEVER EXTREMELY VARIED. DENSE GROUND COVER OF GRASSES, MOSSES, SHRUBS, AND TREES RETARD SURFACE RUNOFF AND INSULATES THE UNDERLYING PERMAFROST. A FEW TREES HAVE BEEN CUT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CABINS AND FOR RELATED USE AS FUEL. THERE ARE SEVERAL FAULT WHICH COULD BE INDICATIVE OF MINERALIZATION. SERPENTINE DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN FOUND ALONG THE RIVER. PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND RECOVERED IN HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 200 TRIPS INTO BEAVER CREEK AREA BY FLY-IN HUNTERS AND FISHERMAN OCCUR DURING THE YEAR AND 100 TRIP BY SNOWMOBILER AND CROSS-COUNTRY SKIERS DURING THE WINTER.

806 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK

REFN 04077 00065 972978

STOR 160339909379101584000029000020

MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYN WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, AIR WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RECREATION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST B O R FIELD NOTES, BEAVER CREEK, 1972. THE FIRST REPORT IS ON A TRIP DOWN BEAVER CREEK USING 2 CANOES FROM A POINT NEAR THE O'BRIEN CONFLUENCE TO A POINT ABOUT 15 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM THE VICTORIA CREEK CONFLUENCE, ABOUT 120 MI, AUG 15-20, 1972. THERE ARE NO DANGEROUS RAPIDS OR OTHER OBSTACLES; HOWEVER ACCESS IS DIFFICULT. (P1) "RIVER BOATS WITH JET ENGINES HAVE... BEEN TAKEN UP THE BEAVER FROM THE YUKON ALMOST TO THE HEADWATERS" AND WHEELED AND FLOAT PLANES LAND ON THE RIVER BARS. HIGH SPRING RUNOFF COULD POTENTIALLY BE A PROBLEM, AS WELL AS SWEEPERS AND LOG JAMS FROM TREES AND LOGS BEING CARRIED DOWNSTREAM. TWO T AND M (TRADE AND MANUFACTURING) SITES HAD, AT THIS DATE (SEP 8, 72) PATENTS PENDING ALONG THE RIVER. THESE, PLUS 2 OTHERS, ARE PRIMITIVE TRAPPING AND GUIDING SITES. (P3) WILD RIVER STATUS RECOMMENDED FOR BEAVER CREEK AT LEAST FROM NOME CREEK CONFLUENCE TO VICTORIA CREEK CONFLUENCE. (P4) THE SECOND TRIP (1976) WAS ATTENDED BY 6 PERSONS IN 3, 17 FT CANOES; THE GROUP PUT IN AT THE CONFLUENCE OF OPHIR CREEK WITH NOME CREEK. FROM HERE THEY FLOATED TO O'BRIEN CREEK ON THE BEAVER FROM OPHIR CREEK (P1-2) ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT CLEAR WHEN THEY GOT ONTO THE BEAVER. THE BEAVER OFFERS GOOD CLASS 1 WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE. DENSE SPUICE BIRCH FOREST IS MENTIONED, AND CLEAR WATERS. THE RIVER (AUG 5) CONTINUED TO BE A SERIES OF LONG 2-6 FT POOLS AND RIFFLES (ABOUT A FOOT OR LESS DEEP) BUT WIDENED TO 75 FT AND PICKED UP SPEED (3-5 MPH) AS THEY FLOATED DOWN TO AN OLD CABIN ABOUT 3 MI BELOW BRIGHAM CREEK. IT ALSO FLOWED THROUGH A ROCKY CHANNEL WITH FIRST SIZE ROCKS AND SOME SMALL BOULDERS. SOME SWEEPERS BUT NO WHERE DID THEY HAVE TO PULL BOATS THROUGH RIFFLES. (P2) AUG 6 THEY FLOATED 14 MI TO CAMP 4 MI BEYOND THE "BIG BEND." WATER CLEAR, POOLS UP TO 15 FT, RIFFLES UP TO 8 IN, 25-75 FT IN WIDTH, FLOATING AT 3-4 MPH. OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION EXCELLENT (HIKING AND SCENERY). SOME TIGHT TURNS, SWEEPERS, AND OCCASIONAL LARGE ROCKS REQUIRED MANEUVERING. AUG 7 FLOATED 15 MI TO CAMP NEAR WINDY CREEK. BEAVER CREEK SLOWED TO 2 MPH, POOLS 3-12 FT DEEP, RIVER 40-100 FT WIDE, FEW HAZARDS. AN AIRSTRIP NEAR FOSSIL CREEK IS MENTIONED. AUG 8, 25 MI TO CAMP NEAR WILLOW CREEK. RIVER CLEAR, 100 FT WIDE, 3-15 FT DEEP EXCEPT FOR A FEW RIFFLES, CURRENT 3 MPH. (P3) AUG 9, FLOATED 16 MI TO CAMP NEAR YELLOW CREEK. RIVER SPEED 3 MPH, 100 FT WIDE AND ROCKY, DEPTH 3-15 FT. A FEW SWEEPERS AND LOG JAMS. GRAVEL BARS LARGE ENOUGH FOR A WHEELED AIRCRAFT. AUG 10 FLOATED 18 MI TO A POINT 12 MI BELOW VICTORIA CREEK. BEAVER CREEK, 3 MPH, 100 FT WIDE, CLEAR, 3-10 FT DEPTH. (P4) ENTIRE RIVER IS CLASS 1 WITH NO RAPIDS. (P4) ABSTRACTED AUG 3, 78.

807 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK

REFN 04577 962

STOR 160339909379101584000029000020

MOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYN LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS CREEK ENTERS THE YUKON AT RIVER MILE 930 AND DRAINS THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. IN THE AREA 125 MILES UPSTREAM, THE STREAM SHOWED LIMITED CUT BANK AND GRAVEL BAR DEVELOPMENT WITH OCCASIONAL SHALLOWS. FARTHER DOWNSTREAM, THE STREAM WAS CONFINED BY HIGH, BRUSH-COVERED MUD BANKS AND NO EDDIES OR BACKWATERS. IN LATE AUGUST, 1962, THE WATER WAS CLEAR AND IN THE LOWER 50'S.

808 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK

REFN 05181 974

STOR 1603000

MOUT N620000 W1410900 C020N 0240E 09

LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER

KEYN NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST THE HORSEFELD ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF BEAVER CREEK, 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF MCCARTHY. (P67) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

809 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK

REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 HOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST "A FAMILY PRESENTLY RESIDES ON BEAVER CREEK NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH VICTORIA CREEK" (P311) "IN THE BEAVER CREEK AREA THERE ARE AT LEAST 2 PEOPLE OCCUPYING PERMANENT DWELLINGS WHO PURSUE SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES". (P312)

810 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 05314 848897  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 HOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THE BEAVER CREEK TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON HAS REPORTED NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT CRAFT TO 100 MILES. (P32)

811 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 06404 935945  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470252100720  
 HOUT N645303 W1464013 F010N 0050E 26  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN ORDER TO GET HIS DAUGHTERS BACK TO ANCHORAGE FOR SCHOOL, THE AUTHOR BUILT A BOAT FROM A PIPE THAT HAD BEEN USED FOR MINING AND FLOATED IT, WITH HIS FAMILY, DOWN BEAVER CREEK, CARRYING THEIR PROVISIONS, 3 OTHER MEN, AND \$3,000 OF GOLD WHICH THEY HAD MINED. ON THE WAY, THERE WERE 3 BEAVER DAMS. THEY ALL HAD TO GET OUT OF THE BOAT AND THE BOAT WAS "LINED" OVER THE DAM. AT THIS TIME, OCTOBER, THERE WAS A SKIN OF ICE ON THE CREEK. THE WATER WAS CLEAR AND FULL OF FISH. AT NIGHT THEY SLEPT UNDER TREES. (PP183-5) SOMETIME BETWEEN 1935 AND 1945.

812 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER CREEK  
 REFN 07240 958  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 HOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, PHOTO  
 ABST A TERRAIN STUDY OF THE YUKON FLATS DISTRICT, ALASKA, BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, IN 1958, NOTED SEVERAL STREAMS IN THE AREA. BEAVER CREEK IS NAVIGABLE WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY TO 30-FOOT RIVER LAUNCHES EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL RIFFLES IN ITS LOWER COURSE FROM THE MOUTH TO THE BEND TOWARD THE SOUTH, 45 AIR MILES EAST. IN ITS LOWER COURSE THE CREEK MEANDERS BETWEEN 5- TO 20-FOOT BANKS COVERED WITH BRUSH AND FOREST. THE SLAGGISH CURRENT MOVES ACROSS A BED OF SAND AND FINE GRAVEL. FEW BARS OCCUR ALONG THE CREEK. UPSTREAM FROM THE BEND THE RIVER FLOWS APPROXIMATELY SOUTH-NORTH THROUGH THE MARGINAL UPLAND IN A MEANDERING, LOCALLY BRAIDED CHANNEL WITH A PEBBLE-COBULE-BOULDER GRAVEL AND SAND BOTTOM, BORDERED BY GRAVEL BARS AND BANKS 5 TO 40 FEET HIGH, LOCALLY MORE THAN 100 FEET HIGH. THIS PART OF THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE WITH DIFFICULTY BECAUSE OF THE SHALLOW CHANNELS AND SWIFT CURRENT AND THE NEED FOR DRAGGING OR LINING AT LOW WATER OR WAITING FOR RISE IN THE RIVER. (P42) A PHOTOGRAPH OF BEAVER CREEK 18 MI EAST OF ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON APPEARS ON P127.

813 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER RIVER  
 REFN 00900 898  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 HOUT N661421 W1473152 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, MAP



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ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM INCLUDES A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF ALASKA. THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP HE SAYS THE BEAVER RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 60 MILES BY "RIVER STEAMER". (P298)

- 814 WATN BEAVER CREEK BEAVER RIVER  
 REFN 05179 902  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288004470252100720  
 MOUT N645303 W1464013 F010N 0050E 26  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST HENRY DAVIS, IN OCT. 1902, MADE A TRIP UP BEAVER RIVER AND STAKED. (P82)
- 815 WATN BEAVER CREEK BIG CHAMPION CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020  
 MOUT N661400 W1473200 F160N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST "WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BEAVER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.
- 816 WATN BEAVER CREEK NEW YORK CREEK  
 REFN 01860 949  
 STOR 160339905825001072000416000300  
 MOUT N644800 W1551900 K080S 0170E 13  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS DONE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS ON A SILVER-LEAD PROSPECT ON NEW YORK CREEK, NEAR THE HEAD OF BEAVER CREEK. ATTEMPTS TO SHIP THE ORE WERE UNPROFITABLE AND THE PROPERTY WAS ABANDONED. (P3) USGS CIRCULAR 279, 1949.
- 817 WATN BEAVER CREEK UNNAMED  
 REFN 03444 00002 915  
 STOR 1612150  
 MOUT N551700 W1323700 C760S 0840E 10  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST BACKGROUND OF CHARLES A SULZER: STATES THAT HE FOUNDED TOWN OF SULZER IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. (P9) THIS SITE IS NOW ABANDONED, BUT ACCORDING TO 1951 USGS 1:63 MAP, IT WAS LOCATED ON BEAVER CREEK AT THE HEAD OF HETTA INLET. DATE ABOVE IS THAT OF SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.
- 818 WATN BEAVER FALLS CREEK BEAVER FALLS CREEK  
 REFN 00544 929  
 STOR 1612210  
 MOUT N552256 W1312810 C750S 0920E 08  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LISTS BEAVER FALLS CREEK ON A CHART OF UNUSUAL FLOODS AT SHORT-TERM GAGING STATIONS. THE GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN AS "BEAVER FALLS CREEK NEAR KETCHIKAN", AND LAT/LONG IS GIVEN IN DOCUMENT. (P15) DRAINAGE AREA (PROBABLY ONLY ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) IS 5.8 SQ MIS (APPROX). A FLOOD ON NOV. 7, 1929, REGISTERED 2,180 CFS (376 CFS PER SQ MI); 50-YR FLOOD DISCHARGE "(950 IN CFS)" (P15) IS 1,400 CFS; RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD IS 1.56 (PROBABLY 'YEARS') (P15)
- 819 WATN BEAVER FALLS CREEK BEAVER FALLS CREEK

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REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1612210  
 MOUT N552256 W1312810 C750S 0920E 08  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP  
 ABST MARGARET PIGOTT DESCRIBES TRAIL ALONG BEAVER FALLS CREEK. A ROAD CONNECTS KETCHIKAN WITH BEAVER FALLS WHERE THERE IS A POWERHOUSE. THERE IS A DIRT ROAD TO LOWER SLIVAS LAKE DAM. (THE LAKE SEEMS TO BE THE CREATION OF THE DAM ACROSS BEAVER FALLS CREEK). (P44&45) BOAT ACCESS TO AN ANCHORAGE 8 MI N OF BEAVER FALLS. (P254) SEE MAP

820 WATN BEAVER FALLS CREEK BEAVER FALLS CREEK  
 REFN 05936 931  
 STOR 1612210  
 MOUT N552256 W1312810 C750S 0920E 08  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE  
 ABST 1931 ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 330 IN RECORDED FOR THIS CREEK. THE "LARGEST AMOUNT RECORDED IN THE STATE." (P160)

821 WATN BEAVER LAKE BEAVER LAKE  
 REFN 04750 907927  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N574000 W1341000 C480S 0690E 35  
 LUPR 60 HASSELBORG CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,DIMENSION,RIVER,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION  
 ABST ONE OF A CHAIN OF THREE INTERCONNECTED LAKES NORTHWEST OF MOLE HARBOR, THE MIDDLE ONE IS BEAVER LAKE "ABOUT ONE MILE LONG BY HALF A MILE WIDE." IT HAS A LARGE NUMBER OF BEAVERS, AND "BEAVER DAMS, UNUSUALLY LARGE IN SIZE AND REMARKABLE IN CONSTRUCTION, LINE THE UPPER AND LOWER REACHES OF THE WATER." IT IS CONNECTED TO ALEXANDER LAKE, SOUTHEAST, BY A LONG, SHALLOW CHANNEL, AND WITH HASSELBORG LAKE, NORTHWEST, OVER A "THIRTY FOOT WATERFALL AND A SHORT RAPID STREAM." DEER, BEAR, HINK AND BIRDS WERE ABUNDANT. (P22-23) "THERE WERE TWO CANOES AND A GOOD SIZED ROMBOAT ON THE UPPER LAKES AND ANOTHER CANOE ON HASSELBORG LAKE," BUILT BY HASSELBORG. (P25) TRAVEL ON THE LAKE DURING THIS THREE DAY TRIP TO FISH, OBSERVE AND PHOTOGRAPH BEAR IS NOT EXPLICITLY MENTIONED BUT MAY BE REASONABLY CONCLUDED. (THIS MAY ALSO BE SAID FOR THE SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION AS NOTED FOR ALEXANDER LAKE AND MOLE RIVER) THE YEAR WAS 1927.

822 WATN BEAVER LAKE BEAVER LAKE  
 REFN 05157 866  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N640745 W1592735 K160S 0040W 09  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER LEVEL  
 ABST WILLIAM H DALL AND PARTY TRAVELED OVERLAND AND ON RIVER ICE OF THE ULUKUK RIVER BY DOGSLED FROM VESOLIA SOPKA TO OPEN TUNDRA BEYOND BEAVER LAKE, A LOW MARSH COVERED WITH WATER IN THE SPRING. ON NOV 23, 1866. (P39) BEAVER LAKE IS NOT IDENTIFIED AS SUCH ON MAPS. COORDINATES ARE THE CENTER OF MARSH AREA ALONG KALTAG PORTAGE.

823 WATN BEAVER LAKE BEAVER LAKE  
 REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N570400 W1351200 C550S 0640E 35  
 LUPR 60 SAHILL CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MAP  
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL TO BEAVER LAKE WHERE THEY FURNISH A WOODEN LANDING PLATFORM AND BOAT. THE LAKE IS DARK COLORED AND NESTLED BETWEEN STEEP MOUNTAINS AND WOODED KNOLLS AND MUSKEG. IT IS DRAINED BY

SAWMILL CREEK. NEAR SITKA ON BARANOFF ISLAND. (P76&amp;77) SEE MAP

- 824 WATN BEAVER LAKE BEAVER LAKE  
REFN 05227 974  
STOR 1611  
HOUT N574000 W1341000 C480S 0690E 35  
LUPR 60 HASSELBORG CREEK  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RECREATION, DIMENSION, RIVER  
ABST BEAVER LAKE, ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND, IS SLIGHTLY MORE THAN A MILE LONG, IS CONNECTED TO LAKE ALEXANDER BY A SLOUGH AND CAN BE CANOED OR KAYAKED. (P240) IT IS PART OF THE U S FOREST SERVICES ADMIRALTY ISLAND CANOE TRAVERSE.
- 825 WATN BEAVER RIVER BEAVER RIVER  
REFN 00663 940  
STOR 1606128  
HOUT N553100 W1605500 S540S 0760W 04  
LUPR 43  
KEYW PHOTO, RECREATION, NO TRAFF  
ABST "THE AUTHOR CASTING FOR GRAYLING ON THE BEAVER RIVER, SE ALASKA-1940." (CAPTION) THE PHOTO SHOWS THE MAN STANDING IN THE RIVER. (P154)
- 826 WATN BEAVER SLOUGH BEAVER SLOUGH  
REFN 05176 873  
STOR 1603399093791015840  
HOUT N661440 W1473530 F160N 0010E 05  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" NOTED THAT LEROY NAPOLEAN MCQUESTERN, JAMES MCKNIPP, ALFRED H MAYO, ARTHUR HARPER, FREDRICK W HART, GEORGE FINCH, ANDRUS KANSELLAR, ARTHUR KENSLEY, AND SAM WILLIAMS IN 1873 WINTERED ON BEAVER SLOUGH BELOW FORT YUKON. (P98)
- 827 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 1605  
HOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21  
LUPR 42 EGEGIK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP  
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM COLD BAY TO IGAGIK (EGEGIK) FOLLOWS THE N SHORE OF BECHAROF LAKE FROM SEVERSON POINT TO THE OUTLET OF IGAGIK (EGEGIK) RIVER.
- 828 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
REFN 00660 906906  
STOR 1605  
HOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21  
LUPR 42 EGEGIK RIVER  
KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, FISHING, NO TRAFF  
ABST "BECHAROF WAS A MINING AND FISHING TOWN ON THE LAKE. POST OFFICE OPENED JAN. 3, 1906 AND CLOSED NOV. 16, 1906." (P.28)
- 829 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
REFN 01823 898  
STOR 1605  
HOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21

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LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE  
 ABST SPURR WROTE THAT THE NATIVES HAD ESTABLISHED ROUTE FROM BRISTOL BAY ACROSS THE ALASKA PENINSULA BY WAY OF BECHAROF LAKE IN THE SUMMER. (P100)

830 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
 REFN 02049 903904  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575509 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE VOLCANO PEVLIK (ABOUT 5000 FT ALT) IS SITUATED ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF THE SOUTHERN ARM OF BECHAROF LAKE. (P50) THE NAKNEK FORMATION (CARBON, SAND STONE, AND SHALE) FORMS THE SHORE OF THE HEAD OF COLD BAY AND OCCUPIES THE ENTIRE REGION AS FAR WEST AS BECHAROF LAKE AND AS FAR N AS KATMAI. (P53) PART OF BECHAROF LAKE LIES IN A SYNCLINE, WHILE NEAR ITS NORTHWESTERN SHORE A SHARP ANTICLINE "IS SAID TO RISE" WHICH BRINGS TO THE SURFACE NOT ONLY THE ENTIRE SEDIMENTARY SERIES BUT ALSO A MASS OF CRYSTALLINE ROCKS THAT FORM THE CORE OF THE PENINSULA. (P54) ALONG THE SOUTHEASTERN SIDE OF BECHAROF LAKE THE DIPS ARE NORTHWESTWARD AND WESTWARD. (P55) THERE ARE SAID TO BE IMPORTANT SEEPAGES ON THE WEST SHORE OF THE S ARM OF BECHAROF LAKE (NOT SEEN BY THE WRITER)

831 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
 REFN 02060 905  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE COARSE CRYSTALLINE ROCKS (GRANITE, SYENITE, AND ROCKS OF SIMILAR TEXTURE) CROSS THE LOWER END OF BECHAROF LAKE (P134) PUBLICATION DATE IS 1905.

832 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
 REFN 02538 959  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "POSSIBLE PETROLEUM PROVINCES IN ALASKA" MILLER 1959. ACTIVE OIL SEEPS FOUND SOUTH OF BECHAROF LAKE ON THE UGASHIK ANTICLINE. (P33)

833 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
 REFN 02765 974  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575590 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST EARLY IN THE CENTURY, UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO LOCATE OIL SOUTH OF BECHAROF LAKE. (P6-21)

834 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
 REFN 03496 923  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440W 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MINING  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, QUOTED A REVIEW OF ROADS,

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OCT 20, 1923. "THE WIND WAS BLOWING UPON ARRIVAL (BY STEAMERS) AT KANATAK AND THE GROUND WAS COVERED WITH SNOW. THE FOLLOWING MORNING HE WENT TO THE HALF-WAY CAMP ON BECHAROF LAKE AND RETURNED OVER KANATAK PASS VIA THE ORIGINAL ROAD BUILT BY ASSOCIATED AND STANDARD OIL COMPANIES. THERE ARE TWO ROADS FROM KANATAK TO THE SEEPAGE WHERE THE OIL COS ARE DRILLING. FROM KANATAK PASS THE ROAD FAIRLY DROPS OFF THE HILL, WITH NO REGARD FOR GRADIENT, TO RUTH LAKE AND CROSSES RUTH RIVER ON A POST BENT BRIDGE, THENCE TO THE S END OF BECHAROF LAKE, CONNECTING WITH THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION ROAD ABOUT 6 MI OUT OF KANATAK." "TO AVOID THE STEEP CLIMB OVER BECHAROF HILL, THE STANDARD OIL CO. THIS PAST SUMMER, CONSTRUCTED A 16 FT WIDE ROAD, 5 MILES LONG, ON AN EASY GRADE TO UGASLIK CREEK, WHERE IT CONNECTS WITH THE ORIGINAL ROAD." (P53) OVER 1500 TONS OF FREIGHT WENT OVER THESE ROADS; THEY WERE HAULED TO THE OIL DRILLING SITES. (P53)

835 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
REFN 04004 961962  
STOR 1605  
HOUT N575500 W1563000 S2605 0440W 21  
LUPR 42 EGEK RIVER  
KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
ABST TOTAL AREA OF THE LAKE IS 1,132 SQUARE KM. SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT IS 2.26 (WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE OF AN AREA EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE). THE ALTITUDE IS 15 M. FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P417)

836 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
REFN 04072 00012 942  
STOR 1605  
HOUT N575500 W1563000 S2605 0440W 21  
LUPR 42 EGEK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE  
ABST U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1504-01, BASIC TOPO DATA FILE IS LOCATED AT FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER. DOCUMENT TITLE IS "ROAD RECONNAISSANCE, CHICK, 1942". DOCUMENT IS FIELD DIARY KEPT BY FRANK CHICK. ON OCT 12, 1942 GREGORY, A NATIVE, TOLD CHICK THAT BECHAROF LAKE SELDOM FREEZES UNTIL LATE DEC AND THAT THE CENTER OF LAKE IS OFTEN OPEN ALL WINTER. THE LAKE IS DANGEROUS FOR SMALL BOATS BECAUSE OF THE SUDDENESS WITH WHICH THE WIND MAY COME UP. (P33) WATER IS DEEP ENOUGH ON BECHAROF LAKE FOR OPERATION OF BARGES. (P40)

837 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
REFN 04264 00925 925928  
STOR 1605  
HOUT N575500 W1563000 S2605 0440W 21  
LUPR 42 EGEK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD  
ABST LOOFF AND 2 MEN ARRIVED AT KANATAK ON APRIL 10, 1925. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WERE ASSEMBLED. HEAVY SNOW IMPEDED PROGRESS, BUT THEY REACHED THE LAKE APRIL 12. HEADQUARTERS WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE HALFWAY CAMP OF STANDARD OIL CO. FISHING WITH GILL NETS WAS BEGUN FOR DESTRUCTION OF PREDATOR TROUT. IT YIELDED POOR RESULTS. HEAVY SNOW EVERY DAY UNTIL EARLY MAY. FLOODS THEN OCCURRED. BY MAY 12 THE CREEKS BEGAN TO SUBSIDE AND CLEAR AND FISHING IMPROVED. ALL STREAMS ON EASTERN SHORE WERE VISITED SEVERAL TIMES DURING SEASON. (P94)

838 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BECHAROF LAKE  
REFN 06337 973  
STOR 1605  
HOUT N575590 W1563000 S2605 0440W 21  
LUPR 42 EGEK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST "BECHAROF LAKE IS DEEP AND NAVIGABLE FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH."

839 WATN BECHAROF LAKE BOTCHAROV LAKE

REFN 01161 930940  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440N 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,RIVER  
 ABST IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, WILSON ERSKINE STATED "PORTAGE BAY EARNED ITS NAME FROM ITS USE AS THE TERMINAL OF THE MOST FEASIBLE OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE (ALASKAN) PENNINSULA. MANY SUMMER FISHERMAN USE THE ROUTE EACH YEAR TO GET TO THE SICK RED SALMON GROUNDS OF BERING SEA. THE ROUTE IS SIMPLIFIED BY NATURE FOR THIS PURPOSE BY THE STRATEGIC SITUATION OF BOTCHAROV LAKE, WHICH COVERS TWO THIRDS OF THE DISTANCE AND HAS ITS TRIBUTARY SPILLING INTO THE NORTHERN SEA, ALL NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOAT. BY PORTAGING FROM THE PACIFIC COAST SIDE TO THE LAKE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO RIDE THE BALANCE OF THE WAY TO BERING SEA ON FRESH WATER." (P.171) 1930 TO 1940.

840 WATN BECHAROF LAKE LAKE BECHAROF  
 REFN 04264 00906 906  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440N 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION  
 ABST THE LAKE IS ABOUT 45 MILES LONG AND ABOUT 15 MILES WIDE. (P40)

841 WATN BECHAROF LAKE LAKE BECHAROF  
 REFN 04282 00003 916  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N575500 W1563000 S260S 0440N 21  
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION  
 ABST APPENDIX III. THE LAKE IS ABOUT 45 MI LONG AND 15 MI WIDE (P68)

842 WATN BEDROCK CREEK BEDROCK CREEK  
 REFN 00608 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680006250110  
 MOUT N650409 W1472629 F030N 0010E 24  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,ECONOMY  
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WENT ON A TOUR OF THE FAIRBANKS GOLD DISTRICT AFTER ARRIVING IN FAIRBANKS ON BOAT UP THE TANANA RIVER AROUND 1923, PART OF A TOUR OF ALASKA. HE NOTES THE RHOADS-HALL QUARTZ MINE IN BEDROCK CREEK NEAR FAIRBANKS THE MINE HAS A MILE UNDER GROUND AND HAS NETTED THE OWNER OVER \$200,000. IT WAS DISCOVERED BY L B RHOADS WHO TURNED HIS ATTENTION FROM GOLD TO QUARTZ.HE AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, HALL, HAVE CLEARED ALMOST 174 MILLION DOLLARS. (P162)

843 WATN BEDROCK CREEK BEDROCK CREEK  
 REFN 00813 916  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680006250110  
 MOUT N650409 W1492629 F030N 0010E 24  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS" STATED THAT: IN 1916, AROUND PEDRO DOME, THE GOLD QUARTZ MINE OF RHOADS-HALL ON BEDROCK CREEK HAS PAID ITS OWN WAY BUT THE RICHER ORES WERE PLAYED OUT. (P33)

844 WATN BEDROCK CREEK BEDROCK CREEK  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 160339907000501230001069302290051300240112750680006250110

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HOUT N650400 W1492600 F030N 0010E 24  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP  
 ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMP GROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS, STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS FISHING AND HUNTING. MILE 127 STEESE HIGHWAY.

845 HATN BEDROCK CREEK BEDROCK CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680006250110  
 HOUT N650409 W1492629 F030N 0010E 24  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A VERY SUCCESSFUL LOSE OPERATION, RHODES HALL MINE WAS CONDUCTED ON THIS CREK, AND EMPLOYED 25 MEN IN 1915. (P23)

846 HATN BELINDA CREEK BELINDA CREEK  
 REFN 06127 962  
 STOR 1605236008095001340  
 HOUT N592200 W1552200 S090S 0360W 29  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE CREEK IS 35 FEET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 18 INCHES. THE STREAMBED IS GRAVEL IN THE LOWER 2 MILES, AND ABOVE THE CANYON. THE CREEK EMERGES FROM A CANYON 2 MILES FROM THE MOUTH, AND ABOVE THE CANYON IS A BROAD VALLEY AND OPEN ROLLING HILLS. WILLOW, BIRCH, AND COTTONWOOD GROW ALONG THE STREAM. ITS SOURCE IS NUMEROUS LAKES AND MARSHES. THE GRADIENT IS 44 FEET PER MILE. THE FLOW RATE IS 70 CFS MEASURED JULY 17, 1962, 100 YARDS ABOVE THE OUTLET SLOUGH. (P163) THE CREEK CAN BE WADED DURING NORMAL FLOW. A QUONSET HUT STANDS AT THE MOUTH. A ROAD CONNECTS THE MOUTH TO NEARBY BIG MOUNTAIN. (P164) THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE CREEK IS 24.9 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 100 SQUARE MILES. (P163)

847 HATN BELL ISLAND HOT SPRINGS BELL ISLAND HEALTH SPRINGS  
 REFN 00640 944  
 STOR 1612  
 HOUT N555600 W1313400 C680S 0890E 36  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, SPRING  
 ABST "HEALTH SPRINGS, WITH FURNISHED COTTAGES AND A HOTEL CONTAINING A POST OFFICE (BELL ISLAND) AND A GENERAL STORE, ALL ARE HEATED BY HOT WATER FROM THE SPRINGS. THE PRINCIPAL SPRING ISSUES AT THE NORTH EDGE OF A SMALL CREEK ABOUT 400 YDS. FROM AND 15 FT ABOVE HIGH-TIDE LIMIT IN THE NARROW COVE INTO WHICH THE CREEK EMPTIES." (P132)

848 HATN BELL ISLAND HOT SPRINGS BELL ISLAND HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 02702 970  
 STOR 1612  
 HOUT N555600 W1313400 C680S 0890E 36  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW SPRING, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, PRESENT USAGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THIS HOT SPRINGS NEAR KETCHIKAN HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR YEARS. WATER WAS "PATENTED" IN 1907. CABINS LINE THE RUSHING COLD STREAM. A BOAT DOCK AND FLOAT PLANE LANDING ARE MENTIONED. WATER TEMPERATURE IS 162 DEGREES LEAVING THE SOURCE, ENDING IN THE POOL AT 84 DEGREES. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS SALMON SPawning IN THE STREAM BY THE RESORT. (PP62-4)

849 HATN BELL ISLAND LAKE BELL LAKE

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

208

REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1612  
 MOUT N555700 W1313200 C680S 0900E 29  
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, SPRING, RECREATION  
 ABST ON BELL ISLAND 43 AIR MILES N OF KETCHIKAN THERE IS A 1 MILE TRAIL THROUGH FOREST TO BELL LAKE. (P256) THE HOT SPRINGS ON BELL ISLAND HAS A RESORT. (P256)

850 WATN BELLE CREEK BELLE CREEK  
 REFN 02114 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240129050890  
 MOUT N651200 W1471100 F040N 0030E 05  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.

851 WATN BELUGA LAKE BELUGA LAKE  
 REFN 00663 952  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N593840 W1513016 S060S 0130W 21  
 LUPR 52 BIDARKI CREEK  
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST PAGE 110 SHOWS TWO MEN RAFTING ON THIS LAKE. "JOHN AND THE AUTHOR RAFTING ACROSS BALUGA LAKE." (CAPTION)

852 WATN BELUGA LAKE BELUGA LAKE  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N612500 W1513500 S150N 0130W 10  
 LUPR 52 BELUGA RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST AREA OF BELUGA LAKE IS ABOUT 25 SQ MI. (P22) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

853 WATN BELUGA LAKE BELUGA LAKE  
 REFN 02745 976  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N612500 W1513500 S150N 0130W 10  
 LUPR 52 BELUGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST A LARGE COAL DEPOSIT EXIST NEAR BELUGA LAKE. (P56) THE BELUGA COALS REPRESENT A LARGE ENERGY SOURCE CLOSE TO TIDE WATER. THESE DEPOSITS ARE BEING ACTIVELY STUDIED. MINING WILL PROBABLY BEGIN AS SOON AS MARKETS ARE DEVELOPED BECAUSE MUCH OF THE COAL IS NOW HELD UNDER LEASE AND PROSPECTING PERMIT. (P66)

854 WATN BELUGA LAKE BELUGA LAKE  
 REFN 02764 966  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N593840 W1513016 S060S 0130W 21  
 LUPR 52 BIDARKI CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION  
 ABST LARGE BIRCH STANDS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE BASIN NORTH OF BELUGA LAKE. (P17)

855 WATN BELUGA LAKE BELUGA LAKE  
 REFN 02992 967



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

209

STOR 1608  
 MOUT N593840 W1513016 S0605 0130W 21  
 LUPR 52 BIDARKI CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST BELUGA LAKE IS USED AS A FLOAT PLANE BASE FOR THE RESIDENTS OF HOMER. (P30) THERE ARE TIDE FLATS AT THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE. (P30)

856 WATN BELUGA LAKE BELUGA LAKE  
 REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N612400 W1513500 S150N 0130W 10  
 LUPR 52 BELUGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST BELUGA LAKE IS ABOUT 7 MILES LONG AND 3 MILES WIDE. (P31) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

857 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 00122 917917  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS TRAIL ALONG SHORE CROSSING THE RIVER AT ITS MOUTH WHERE THE COMMUNITY OF BELUGA IS LOCATED. THE MAP, PRODUCED BY ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

858 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 00155 910  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, DIMENSION, ICE, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE 1910 PILOT NOTES SAY, "THE CHANNEL THROUGH THE FLATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER HAS A DEPTH OF ABOUT 2 FEET AT LOW WATER, AND IT IS SAID TO SHIFT IN THE WINTER AND SPRING FROM THE ACTION OF ICE. A DEPTH OF AS MUCH AS 18 FEET AT HIGH WATER CAN BE CARRIED TO BELUGA, ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE ITS ENTRANCE, WHERE THE DEPTH IS NOT OVER 8 FEET AT LOW WATER... THE EFFECT OF THE TIDE IS FELT IN THE BELUGA RIVER 6 OR 8 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, AND IT IS SAID THAT BOATS CAN ASCEND TO BELUGA LAKE, ABOUT 20 MILES INLAND. THERE IS A FIXED WHITE LIGHT ON THE NORTHERN BANK AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER." (P52) THERE IS AN EASY PORTAGE FROM THE BELUGA TO THE THEODORE RIVER ABOUT 3 OR 4 MILES UP THE THEODORE-THE DISTANCE IS 3/4 MILE. (P52)

859 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 00644 A 903  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, LAKE, GLACIER, DIMENSION, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, VEGETATION, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1903, ON HIS FIRST ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, FREDERICK COOK AND HIS PARTY LANDED AT TYONOK ("A LITTLE ROW OF LOG HUTS") (P7) AND LED EXPEDITION NORTH ALONG THE COAST TO THE DELTA OF BELUGA RIVER. (P13) THEY HAD HORSES, LOADED WITH 150 POUNDS EACH. THERE WAS AN ABUNDANCE OF "GRASS, WOOD, AND WATER" IN DELTA AND THEY HAD TO CROSS A "JUNGLE" OUT OF WHICH THE SNOW HAD JUST MELTED, TO THE FIRST BANK ABOVE THE DELTA ABOUT 5 MI FROM THE MOUTH." (P13) "SUCCESSIVE SCHOOLS OF WHITE WHALES (BELUGAS) ASCENDED THE RIVER." (P13) NOTES RIVER IS NAMED FOR WHITE WHALES THAT ASCEND IT. "FROM THE MINERS WHO HAVE PROSPECTED ITS SHORES TO THE SOURCE WE LEARNED THAT THE RIVER IS ABOUT 30 MI LONG AND STARTS FROM TWO DEEP LAKES. THESE LAKES ARE SUPPLIED BY

GLACIAL STREAMS COMING FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTH AND EAST OF MT SPUR. GREAT OVERHANGING GLACIERS ARE ABOVE THE LAST OF THESE LAKES AND THE FREQUENT SHAKE DOWN EXTENSIVE MASSES OF ICE, WHICH, FALLING INTO THE LAKE, CAUSE THE RIVER TO RISE WITH A DANGEROUS SUDDENNESS. ONE OF THESE STRANGE FLOODS OCCURRED IN WINTER WHEN THE TEMPERATURE WAS 40 BELOW ZERO, AND ALL THE RIVER WAS COVERED WITH ICE. SUDDENLY THE ICE AND THE FLATS WERE FLOODED AND THE MINERS WHO WERE SLEDDING UP THE RIVER BARELY ESCAPED BY CLIMBING TREES." (P13-14) "THE BELUGA IS VERY SHALLOW AT ITS MOUTH BUT AT HIGH TIDE MODERATE-SIZED BOATS WITH A DRAFT OF NOT MORE THAN FOUR FT. CAN CROSS THE DELTA. ABOVE THE STREAM DEEPENS AND NARROWS TO ABOUT 400 FT. IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR ABOUT 10 MI AND WITH DORIES MUCH FARTHER." (P14) NOTES GOLD, COPPER, AND COAL, "EXIST HERE, IN TEMPTING QUANTITIES." (P14) RIVER "WINDS THROUGH A DENSELY FORESTED LOW COUNTRY." (P14) THEY RAN A BOAT FROM TYONOK TO BELUGA RIVER TO "FERRY THE MEN AND THE PACKS." (P15) WHEN FINISHED THEY TOOK "LEAD HORSE, FASTENED TO HIM A LONG ROPE, URGED HIM INTO THE RIVER, AND PADDED SLOWLY ACROSS STREAM, WHILE THE OTHER HORSES WERE FORCED TO PLUNGE IN FROM A CUT BANK. THEY GATHERED IN A BUNCH, SNORTING, AND TRIED TO GET BACK TO THE SHORE FROM WHICH THEY STARTED. FAILING IN THIS THEY TOOK TO THE STREAM FOR THE GREEN MEADOWS OPPOSITE WHERE THE LEAD HORSE WAS TOWED AS A DECOY." (P15) PARTY SPLIT UP, COOK GOING IN A "SMALL ODRY, LOADED TO THE GUNWALE," AND HE "DRIFTED QUICKLY ALONG THE CUT BANKS OF THE BELUGA IN DILY BROWN WATERS, OUT THROUGH THE DELTA WITH ITS GREAT STIR OF BIRD LIFE INTO THE RUSHING TIDE RIPPLES OF COOK INLET." (P16)

- 860 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 00644 B 903  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,FLOOD,LAKE,GLACIER,DIMENSION,WATER CRAFT,TIDE,VEGETATION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MAP,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION  
 ABST A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 861 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 00714 903  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52 BELUGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ROBERT DUNN RECORDS IN HIS DIARY DESCRIPTION OF AN EXPLORATION TRIP TO MT MCKINLEY. HE NOTES IN HIS JUNE 26, 1903 ENTRY THAT TWO MEMBERS OF THE PARTY BOARDED A RIVER BOAT AND TRAVELED TO THE MOUTH OF BELUGA RIVER. (P35) ON THE 27TH DUNN NOTED THAT THE WINTER TRAIL THEY WERE FOLLOWING LED FROM THE BIRCHY BELUGA OUT INTO THE TUNDRA.
- 862 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW LAKE,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF  
 ABST BELUGA RIVER FLOWS THROUGH BELUGA AND LOWER BELUGA LAKES. FROM LOWER BELUGA LAKE, IT TRAVELS ABOUT 25 MILES THROUGH LOW LYING HILLS AND TIDAL FLATS TO ITS MOUTH.(P22) THERE ARE COAL OUTCROPS IN THE LOWER REACHES OF BELUGA RIVER. (P58) LOWER BELUGA LAKE IS CONNECTED TO BELUGA LAKE BY A MEANDERING, FLAT GRADIENT CHANNEL ABOUT 4 MI LONG. FROM THE LOWER END OF BELUGA LAKE, AT ELEVATION 300, BELUGA RIVER FLOWS ON A STEEPER GRADIENT AND AT A POINT 5 MI DOWNSTREAM IS CONFINED WITHIN A CANYON. THIS LOCATION HAS BEEN CONSIDERED (BY ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS) AS A POSSIBLE DAMSITE. DRAINAGE AT THIS SITE IS ESTIMATED AT 840 SQ MI. ANNUAL FLOW IS AVERAGED AT ABOUT 2,600,000 ACRE-FEET OR 3,590 CFS. BEDROCK AT THE SITE IS OVERLAIN BY GLACIAL DRIFT. (P132) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.
- 863 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

211

REFN 01822 898  
 STOR 1607121  
 HOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNELS, NO TRAFF  
 ABST COAL WAS REPORTED BY U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY ABOUT 30 MI. UPRIVER. (P21) THE RIVER CROSSES THE BELUGA FLATS AND ENTERS COOK INLET IN CHANNELS AS BLIND AS THOSE OF SUSHITNA. (P10)

864 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 01940 966  
 STOR 1607121  
 HOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, FRESH-WATER CLANS OF THOMERIAN AGE HAVE BEEN COLLECTED ALONG THE BELUGA RIVER. (PA20) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1966.

865 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 01941 962  
 STOR 1607121  
 HOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE MEGAFOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE BELUGA RIVER BY WOLFE IN 1962. (B26) STUDIES WERE MADE LATER ON THE NORTH BANK.

866 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 02432 935  
 STOR 1607121  
 HOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE  
 ABST EAST FACE OF RANGE DRAINED PRINCIPALLY BY THIS RIVER. RECEIVES WATER FROM STREAMS WHICH FLOW FROM GLACIERS HIGH IN THE MTS. NORTH OF MT. SPURR INTO A LAKE SEVERAL MILES LONG. THE BELUGA R. FLOWS EASTWARD FROM THIS LAKE, AT THE BASE OF THE RIDGE, 30 MI. TO COOK INLET. (P.18) A "NOTABLE GROUP OF GLACIERS DRAIN INTO THE BELUGA RIVER FROM THE RIDGE ON WHICH MTS. SPURR TORBET AND GERDINE ARE LOCATED. (P.25) COAL BEARING ROCKS" HAVE BEEN OBSERVED ON THE BELUGA R." (P.60) TWO VALLEY GLACIERS DRAIN THROUGH THE BELUGA R. INTO COOK INLET. THE SOUTHERN GLACIER, UNNAMED IS 25 MI. LONG AND ABOUT 75 SQ. MI. IN AREA. TRIUMVIRATE GLACIER IS THE NORTHERN ONE. IT'S FORMED BY FOUR LOBES, EACH 12 TO 20 MI. LONG. THE GLACIER HAS A MAXIMUM LENGTH OF 20 MI. AND ABOUT 170 SQ. MI. IN AREA. (P.83) "THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE AREA OF GLACIAL OUTWASH GRAVEL FLATS IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE BELUGA R." (P.86)

867 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 160721  
 HOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, TIDE, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A NANCY-TYONER TRAIL RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR LEFT NANCY BY DOG SLED IN DEC. COMING FROM THE SUSITNA RIVER AND FROM CARTER'S CABIN-MILE 50-THEODORE RIVER, THE ROUTE GOES TO BELUGA-MILE 54. "BELUGA, MILE 54, HAS 2 LARGE BUILDINGS USED AS A TRADING POST BY THE OLD A C CO BUT NOW DESERTED. IT IS SITUATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BELUGA RIVER AND THE TIDE WATER EXTENDS ABOVE THE STATION A DISTANCE OF

APPROXIMATELY 2 MIS." (P30) "THE ROUTE THEN CROSSES BELUGA RIVER ABOUT 300 FT ABOVE THE BUILDINGS AND CROSSES A FLAT...THE DISTANCE FROM BELUGA ACROSS THE FLAT TO COTTONWOOD RIVER IS 5 MIS." (P30)

- 868 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE RIVER BASIN LIES JUST NORTH OF THE CHAKACHATNA DRAINAGE AND IS COMPLETELY UNINHABITED. THE RIVER HEADS IN 2 LARGE GLACIERS, DRAINING 1ST INTO BELUGA LAKE, THEN THROUGH A 4-MILE CHANNEL INTO LOWER BELUGA LAKE. BELOW LOWER BELUGA LAKE THE RIVER GRADIENT STEEPENS AND IN 5 MILES NARROWS TO A CANYON CUT INTO PARTIALLY INDURATED TERTIARY SEDIMENTS WHICH CONSIST OF MASSIVELY BEDDED CONGLOMERATE GRADING INTO GRIT, SANDSTONE, HUDSTONE, AND LIGNITE. (P31) US CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.
- 869 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 06553 962  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE RIVER BASIN LIES JUST NORTH OF THE CHAKACHATNA DRAINAGE AND IS COMPLETELY UNINHABITED. THE RIVER HEADS IN 2 LARGE GLACIERS ON THE SOUTH-EASTERLY SLOPES OF THE ALASKA RANGE, DRAINING FIRST INTO BELUGA LAKE, THEN THROUGH A 4-MILE CHANNEL INTO LOWER BELUGA LAKE. BELOW THIS LAKE, THE RIVER GRADIENT STEEPENS AND IN 5 MILES NARROWS TO A CANYON CUT INTO PARTIALLY INDURATED TERTIARY SEDIMENTS. (P31)
- 870 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00102 949  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST AN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE OVER THE BELUGA RIVER IN 1949. "WE INTERSECTED THE BELUGA RIVER AT A POINT ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND FLEW UP THE RIVER TO BELUGA LAKE. IN ITS LOWER REACHES THE RIVER IS A MEANDERING STREAM WITH LOW BANKS AND VERY SLIGHT GRADIENT, CARRYING A HEAVY LOAD OF MUD. IN SOME PLACES IT DIVIDES INTO 2 OR MORE CHANNELS." ABOUT 6 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH THE RIVER MEANDERS THROUGH LOW HILLS, WITH CUT BANKS ON THE OUTSIDE AND LOW FLATS ON THE INSIDE OF THE BENDS. THE CANYON DEEPENS AND GRADIENT INCREASES UPSTREAM, WITH MANY RIFFLES. THERE IS A NARROW CANYON ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH, WITH THE RIGHT BANK HAVING A SOLID ROCK EXPOSURE AND THE CHANNEL ABOUT 200-FEET WIDE.
- 871 WATN BELUGA RIVER BELUGA RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00112 947  
 STOR 1607121  
 MOUT N611230 W1505624 S130N 0090W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE SOURCE OF THE BELUGA RIVER IS BELUGA LAKE, ABOUT 35 MILE NW BY RIVER ROUTE. DROP IS 1,100 FEET FROM THE LAKE TO COOK INLET. FLOWS THROUGH TIDAL FLATS ADJACENT TO SEA IN SWEEPING CURVES. NAVIGABLE 4-5 MILES THROUGH FLATS. FROZEN IN WINTER EXCEPT WHERE EFFECTED BY TIDAL ACTION. (P11)
- 872 WATN BEN CREEK BEN CREEK  
 REFN 03900 00001 976  
 STOR 160339911766001918000062500100

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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213

MOU T N651500 W1430000 F050N 0230E 11  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST IT WAS MENTIONED ON PAGE 2 OF THE YUKON-CHARLEY TEAM FIELD TRIP REPORT FOR MAY 3-16, 1976 THAT A MR AND MRS FROST DID SOME MINING ON BEN CREEK DURING THE SUMMERS. MELODY GRAUMAN MENTIONS IN HER YUKON-CHARLEY SITE SURVEY, AUG 3-13, 1976 THAT "THEY" WALKED ALONG BEN CREEK. (P2)

873 WATN BENCH CREEK BENCH CREEK  
 REFN 02065 906  
 STOR 1608080001687000320  
 MOU T N604300 W1491700 S070N 0010E 09  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ON A STEEP TALUS SLOPE SOUTH OF BENCH CREEK AND HIGH ABOVE THE STREAM THE WRITER PICKED UP PIECES OF ARKOSE OR FINE CONGLOMERATE, ON WHOSE SURFACE WERE FLAKES OF FREE GOLD. (P45)

874 WATN BENCH CREEK BENCH CREEK  
 REFN 02740 971972  
 STOR 1608080001687000320  
 MOU T N604300 W1491700 S070N 0010E 09  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, RECREATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE JOHNSON PASS TRAIL CROSSES BENCH CREEK, JUST AFTER IT EMERGES FROM A ROCKY GORGE. A FIXED CABLE AIDS THE DIFFICULT WHITE-WATER CROSSING. THE TRAIL FOLLOWS ALONG THE WEST BANK, CROSSING SMALLER STREAMS, AND TURNS INTO A JEEP ROAD 3 MI SOUTH OF LYNX CREEK. THE AUTHOR NOTES CROSSING BENCH CREEK COULD BE DIFFICULT AFTER HEAVY RAINS. (P55) THIS END OF THE TRAIL IS SCHEDULED FOR BRIDGES AND REROUTING IN 1971-1972. (P55)

875 WATN BENCH LAKE BENCH LAKE  
 REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 1608  
 MOU T N603500 W1491500 S060N 0010E 11  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION  
 ABST THE JOHNSON PASS AND OLD WAGON TRAILS CONTINUE ALONG THE EAST SHORE OF BENCH LAKE. GOOD CAMPSITES CAN BE FOUND IN THE AREA NORTH OF THE LAKE. (P55)

876 WATN BENJAMIN CREEK BENJAMIN CREEK  
 REFN 04391 912  
 STOR 160813400434000042000311000450  
 MOU T N601522 W1502119 S020N 0060W 20  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST THOMAS TOWLE HAD A CABIN NEAR BENJAMIN CREEK WHERE HE HAD SOUGHT, BUT NOT FOUND, GOLD. (P472) GEORGE SHIRAS AND THOMAS TOWLE WALKED UP ALONGSIDE CREEK EAST FOR 1/2 MILE. (P475) (BENJAMIN CREEK FLOWS INTO KILLEY RIVER ACCORDING TO MAP OF U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY).

877 WATN BENJAMIN CREEK BENJAMIN CREEK  
 REFN 04926 918  
 STOR 160813400434000042000311000450  
 MOU T N601522 W1502119 S010N 0060W 20  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

214

ABST AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND GUIDE (ANDY SIMONS) PACKED INTO THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY, ESTABLISHING A TEMPORARY CAMP IN THE VALLEY OF A TRIBUTARY, BENJAMIN CREEK, AT THE SITE OF AN OLD CABIN. THE CREEK WAS "IN FLOOD DUE TO THE NIGHT'S RAIN" AND A "ROUGH BRIDGE" WAS MADE TO ALLOW CROSSING. (P20,22) PHOTOS OF BENJAMIN CREEK. (P26,52) PERIOD WAS 1918.

878 WATN BENJAMIN CREEK BENJAMIN CREEK  
 REFN 05031 910  
 STOR 160813400434000042000311000450  
 MOUT N601522 W1502119 S010N 0060W 20  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,HUNTING,RECREATION  
 ABST HUNTING OUT OF A CAMP ON UPPER SKILAK LAKE, W S THOMAS AND GUIDE, FOLLOWED BENJAMIN CREEK UPSTREAM, "WITH THE INTENTION OF CROSSING, BUT THE CURRENT WAS SO SWIFT THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND A FORD." THEY ATTEMPTED TO CROSS SEVERAL TIMES BUT WERE FORCED BACK. (P156) PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1910.

879 WATN BENJAMIN CREEK BENJAMIN CREEK  
 REFN 05409 930  
 STOR 160813400434000042000311000450  
 MOUT N601522 W1502119 S020N 0060W 20  
 LUPR 52 KILLEY RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,HUNTING,LAKE,GLACIER  
 ABST ENROUTE TO KILLEY RIVER FROM SKILAK LAKE, J P HOLMAN AND HUNTING PARTY DESCENDED BENJAMIN CREEK TO THE KILLEY RIVER, TRAVELLING ON FOOT. (NO INDICATION OF CROSSING THE CREEK.) A SMALL LAKE AND PONDS, BROOKS AND STREAMS WERE NOTED ENROUTE, NONE IDENTIFIED. (PP9-12) THE RETURN TRIP, AFTER THE HUNT, FOLLOWED THE SAME ROUTE, INCLUDING A CAMP FOR A FEW DAYS AT BENJAMIN CREEK, THEN UP "THE TRAIL", PAST A "LITTLE EMERALD LAKE OF GLACIER WATER" AND DOWN TO SKILAK LAKE. (PP45-50) YEAR ABOUT 1930. REFERENCE IS MADE TO "OLD BILL'S TRAPPING CABIN" ON THE CREEK. (P23) ANOTHER REFERENCE TO A "STEEP SNOW GLACIER" IN THE BENJAMIN CREEK BASIN. (P38)

880 WATN BENJAMIN CREEK BENJAMIN CREEK  
 REFN 05421 913  
 STOR 160813400434000042000311000450  
 MOUT N601522 W1502119 S020N 0060W 20  
 LUPR 52 KILLEY RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER,VEGETATION,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,HUNTING,RIVER CHANNEL,TRAFFIC  
 ABST WHILE SHEEP HUNTING, IN 1913 THE PARTY ARRIVED AT A LITTLE CABIN ON BENJAMIN CREEK, JUST ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KILLEY RIVER. (P212) A DEEP GORGE OF BENJAMIN CREEK WAS DESCRIBED AS 500 FEET DEEP. "THE PRECIPICES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE GORGE DROPPED SHEER TO THE TURBULENT BED OF THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT". (P213) THREE TREES WERE PLACED ACROSS THE CREEK AT THE CABIN AND THE PARTY CROSSED THE CREEK. (P214) BENJAMIN CREEK HAS SEVERAL FORKS. (P239)

881 WATN BENSON CREEK LULU OR BENSON CREEK  
 REFN 02095 906  
 STOR 160272900075000014000472000410005600130  
 MOUT N645500 W1644200 K060S 0300W 02  
 LUPR 22 PILGRIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING  
 ABST FOUR MEN HAVE BEEN OPERATING (FOR GOLD) ON THIS CREEK THE ENTIRE SUMMER (P163)

882 WATN BERG CREEK BERG CREEK  
 REFN 01905 916  
 STOR 1611303  
 MOUT N585000 W1354500 C340S 0580E 30  
 LUPR 60

## KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST BY 1916 ABOUT 2600 FT OF ADITS HAD BEEN DRIVEN ON BERG CREEK LODES, AND A MILL AND OTHER BUILDINGS WERE CONSTRUCTED. (P42)

883 WATN BERG CREEK BERG LAKE

REFN 01555 890

STOR 1611303

HOUT N585500 W1354500 C340S 0580E 30

LUPR 60

KEYW ICE, GLACIER, RIVER, LAKE, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE

ABST IN HIS BOOK, "TRAVELS IN ALASKA", JOHN MUIR WRITES OF A TRIP HE TOOK BY SLED AROUND MUIR GLACIER IN 1890. MUIR NOTES, "BERG LAKE IS CROWDED WITH BERGS BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO OUTLET AND MELT SLOWLY." (P296) HE SAYS BERG LAKE LIES NEXT TO GIRDLED GLACIER. "HALF A MILE BACK FROM THE LAKE", MUIR MADE CAMP AND BUILT A FIRE. (P296) "THE MORAINES OF GIRDLED SEEM SCARCE TO RUN ANYWHERE. ONLY A LITTLE MATERIAL IS CARRIED TO BERG LAKE. MOST OF IT SEEMS TO BE AT REST AS A TERMINAL ON THE MAIN GLACIER-FIELD..." (P299) ACCORDING TO ORTH, BERG LAKE NO LONGER EXISTS-IT DISAPPEARED SINCE THE MUIR GLACIER HAS RETREATED 6 MILES. BERG LAKE IS APPROX. THE SITE OF PRESENT BERG CREEK.

884 WATN BERG LAKES SECOND BERG LAKE

REFN 02074 905

STOR 1610

HOUT N602500 W1435000 C170S 0090E 02

LUPR 53 MARTIN RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ANTHRACITE IS EXPOSED IN THE AREA OF SECOND BERG LAKE, WITH CORE SAMPLE TAKEN AND DESCRIBED FROM A GULCH AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKE, TAKEN IN 1905. (P68) SECOND BERG LAKE HAS SINCE MERGED WITH FIRST AND THIRD BERG LAKES TO FORM BERG LAKES.

885 WATN BERGMAN CREEK BERGMAN CREEK

REFN 04072 00014 942

STOR 160339904913000947004175004710

HOUT N663005 W1525217 F190N 0250W 03

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS PART OF BOX 1504-01 BASIC TOPO DATA FILES, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS GROUP. IT IS A 1942 FIELD NOTEBOOK WITH THE HEADING ALASKA RR RECONNAISSANCE ANEROID STATION, BOOK NO 2. AUTHOR IS NOT IDENTIFIED. MENTION IS MADE OF STATION #2 BEING LOCATED AT THE OLD TOWN OF BERGMAN ON THE RIGHT LIMIT OF BERGMAN CREEK AT ITS JUNCTION WITH KOYUKUK RIVER. (P1) ESTIMATED DATE IS MAY 3, 1942.

886 WATN BERGMAN CREEK PICKARTS CREEK

REFN 00589 942

STOR 160339904913000947004175004710

HOUT N663005 W1525217 F190N 0250W 03

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE TURNS NW UP PICKARTS CREEK FOR 18 MI. AFTER CROSSING KOYUKUK. (P.20) IT GOES OVER LOW PASS AT HEAD OF CREEK TO ALBERT CREEK. (P.20) PICKARTS CREEK MEANDERS CONSIDERABLY. (P.20)

887 WATN BERING CREEK BERING CREEK

REFN 06663 909

STOR 1602777

HOUT N651140 W1662750 K030S 0390W 28

LUPR 22  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST ACCORDING TO A W. GREELY IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," BERING CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLD-PRODUCING PLACERS IN THE PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT. (P84) AS NO DATE HAS GIVEN I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

888 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 01071 912  
 STOR 1610  
 HOUT N601713 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING  
 ABST FISHER, CALVERT AND PARTY CROSSED BERING LAKE ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1912 IN A MOTORBOAT AND EXAMINED "THE SO-CALLED" MCDONALD MINE. (P46) BERING LAKE IS A TIDAL LAKE. (P51)

889 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 02046 903  
 STOR 1610  
 HOUT N601813 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ON THE N SHORE OF BERING LAKE A COAL SEAM HAS BEEN EXPOSED WHICH IS 2 FEET THICK. "THE ROOF WAS NOT SEEN; THE FLOOR IS MASSIVE SANDSTONE." (P373)

890 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 02049 903904  
 STOR 1610  
 HOUT N601713 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ON THE WEST SHORE OF BERING LAKE, GOOD EXPOSURES OF THE KATELLA FORMATION WERE SEEN. THE KATELLA FORMATION IS A SERIES OF DARK ARGILLACEOUS AND CARBONACEOUS SHALES WITH OCCASIONAL BANDS OF SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE, CONGLOMERATE, AND VOLCANIC ASH, THROUGH WHICH THE PETROLEUM OF THE REGION REACHES THE SURFACE. SEVERAL SPECIMENS OF CRAB AND FRAGMENTS OF A GASTROPOD WERE COLLECTED ON THE WEST SHORE OF THE LAKE. (P13) THE EXPOSURES ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF BERING LAKE SHOW GREATER UNIFORMITY OF STRIKE THAN OTHERS IN THE REGION. (P18) THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD APPEARS TO CORNCIDE APPROXIMATELY WITH THE POSITION OF BERING LAKE AND WITH BERING RIVER ABOVE THE LAKE. THE WESTERN BOUNDARY IS ASSUMED TO LIE ALONG A N-S LINE EXTENDING THROUGH THE NW ARM OF BERING LAKE PARALLEL TO ITS WESTERN SHORE THE LOWLANDS WHICH BORDER THE NE SHORE OF BERING LAKE ARE "DOUBTLESS" UNDERLAIN BY COAL THE COVERING OF MUD AND OTHER SOFT DEPOSITS IS PROBABLY VERY THICK AND THE UNCERTAINTIES OF DEEP MINING SO GREAT THAT THE LAND IS NOW OF DOUBTFUL VALUE. (P27) COAL SEAMS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE REGION ADJOINING THE N SHORE AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF COAL HAS BEEN MINED FOR LOCAL USE. THE SEAMS THUS DISCOVERED IN THIS REGION ARE SMALLER THAN THOSE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE FIELD. (P28)

891 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 02061 903  
 STOR 1610  
 HOUT N601813 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST THE REGION ADJOINING THE NORTH SHORE OF BERING LAKE HAD BEEN EXPLOITED TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT DURING THE PAST SEASON AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF COAL MINED FOR LOCAL USE. (P145) THE STUDY BEGAN IN 1903.



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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892 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 02123 908  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N601713 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST SOME COAL HAS MINED ON BERING LAKE IN 1908 AND SHIPPED TO THE COAST ON BARGES. (P61)

893 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 03433 905  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N601813 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST WEBSTER BROWN SET UP HEADQUARTERS HERE FOR SURVEYING THE AREA MAR 26, 1905. (REPORT 2). HE WAS TO STAY AT THE THURSTON CABIN. THEY SENT A LAUNCH ON MAR 24 WITH SUPPLIES TO THE LAKE. "THEY GOT WITHIN A MILE OF THURSTON'S CABIN AND FOUND THE ICE NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO SLED ON" AND THUS RETURNED. MAR 26, HE NOTES GOING UP THE BERING RIVER TO THE LAKE, "ABOUT 5 MI LONG OR BROAD. THE EASTERN PART IS VERY SHOAL, AND THE CHANNEL FOLLOWS THE SOUTH SHORE FOR 3 MI, AND THEN LEADS STRAIGHT ACROSS TO POOLE'S FROTH WHICH OUR CAMP LIES ABOUT A MILE NORTHWEST. (P2, REPORT 2) AUTHOR NOTES APRIL 8 GOING TO THE SUMMIT (OF WHERE?) WHERE HE FOUND A U S LOCATION MONUMENT "BERING LAKE LAT N 60-19-30 LONG W 144-13-10" HE ALSO NOTES THE LAKE "IS VERY SHALLOW, 6-12 FT DEEP, WITH ONLY ONE OR TWO CHANNELS THROUGH IT" (APRIL 8, 1905) (P3, REPORT 2) REPORT IS PART OF U/A ARCHIVE, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN.

894 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 05071 907  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N601713 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "MAGNIFICENT COAL FIELDS" OF BERING LAKE AT THE FOOT OF MT. ST ELIAS WERE REPORTED AS HAVING A RICHNESS OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL IN CONSIDERABLY HIGH QUANTITIES. (P34)

895 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 05092 00007 920  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N601713 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" REPORTS THAT AN AUTO ROAD WAS SUPPOSED TO BE BUILT FROM THE COAL MINES TO CANOE LANDING, ON BERING LAKE, WHERE TUNNEL BOATS WILL BE USED TO TAKE THE FUEL OVER THE LAKE TO BARGES OR STEAMERS AT CONTROLLER BAY (VOL 2, #2)

896 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 05748 890906  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N601713 W1441809 C180S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST IN THE EARLY 1890'S, FOUR PROSPECTORS WENT UP THE BERING RIVER THEN CALLED THE CHILCAT RIVER, TO BERING LAKE, THEN CALLED CHILCAT LAKE, FOLLOWING NATIVE REPORTS OF COAL AND OIL. THE NATIVES SAID WHALES USED TO GO UP THE RIVER TO BERING LAKE TO "COAL UP." (P26) THE PROSPECTORS FOUND THE OUTCROPPING SEAM OF COAL USED BY THE WHALERS, AND ALSO FOUND "IMMENSE BODIES OF COAL" IN THE COUNTRY "IMMEDIATELY TRIBUTARY TO THE LAKE."

DEVELOPMENT STARTED IN 1901, & CONTINUED UNTIL 1906 WHEN THE GOVERNMENT WITHDREW ALL COAL LAND FROM ENTRY & CANCELLED ALL POTENT APPLICATIONS. (26-27)

- 897 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 06404 925947  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N601713 W1441809 C1805 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR WAS INFORMED THAT THERE WAS OIL SEEPAGE NEAR BERING LAKE. (P143) HE WENT UP BURLES CREEK IN 1925 TO THE LAKE. HE NOTES THAT THE LAKE WAS ABOUT 2 OR 3 MILES WIDE. HE SHOT A BEAR AND HEARD MANY OTHER BEARS GOING THROUGH THE BRUSH. HE WADED ACROSS THE ARM OF THE LAKE (NEAR MOUTH WHERE IT EMPTIES INTO BERING RIVER) IN HIP BOOTS. THE ARM WAS ABOUT 2 FT DEEP. HE WADED BACK AND FORTH TRYING TO FIND THE BEAR HE HAD SHOT. HE KICKED ONE OF THE SALMON IN THE LAKE WHICH SET UP SUCH A COMOTION THAT FROM FEAR OF BEARS CHARGING HIM, HE WENT HOME. (PP145-6) YEARS LATER, CA. 1947, THE AUTHOR AND A FRIEND TOOK A BOAT UP THE BERING RIVER AND ONTO BERING LAKE. THE LAKE WAS FED BY GLACIERS AND "WAS JUST AS MUDDY AS COULD BE AND THERE WERE A MILLION DUCKS AND GEESE ON IT". THEY CRUISED THE LAKE THE REST OF THE DAY. THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT WHEN HE HAD BEEN THERE IN 1925, THERE WAS A DERRICK ABOUT 1/2 MILE UP. HIS FRIEND SAID 2 MEN HAD BEEN DRILLING BUT AS FAR AS HE KNEW HAD FOUND NOTHING. THE MUD FROM THE LAKE HAD COMPLETELY FILLED THE ARM WHICH THE AUTHOR HAD WADED ACROSS. THERE HAD BEEN A CHANGE IN THE LAKE AND IN THE GROWTH OF TIMBER. THE TIMBER AND UNDERBRUSH AROUND THE LAKE HAD GROWN SO THICK THAT THEY HAD TO CRAWL THROUGH ALDERS. AFTER SPENDING 3 DAYS WORKING OUT THE SHORELINE (FOR OIL) THE AUTHOR DECIDED TO QUIT. (PP240-241)
- 898 WATN BERING LAKE BERING LAKE  
 REFN 07187 00109 918  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N601713 W1441809 C1805 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST "THE BERING RIVER... IS NAVIGABLE, AND AT FAVORABLE STAGES OF THE TIDE BOATS DRAWING AS MUCH AS 5 FEET CAN ENTER AND LEAVE BERING LAKE." (P1)
- 899 WATN BERING RIVER BEHRING RIVER  
 REFN 01653 907  
 STOR 1605462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE STATED THAT BY 1907, THE COPPER RIVER AND N W R R HAD DONE A LOT OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AT KATALLA, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BEHRING RIVER. (P186) THERE WAS COMPETITION BETWEEN COPPER RIVER AND N W R R VERSUS BRUNER FOR LAYING TRACK IN THE AREA. (P188)
- 900 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00053 908  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, GLACIER  
 ABST AN ANALYSIS OF BERING RIVER COAL GAVE A FIXED CARBON LEVEL OF 78.23%, AND A FUEL RATIO OF 12.86%. BY 1908 IT HAD BEEN ESTIMATED THAT THE PROBABLE PRODUCT OF COAL FROM THIS REGION WOULD BE 500,000,000 TONS. THERE IS A MOUNTAIN IN THE REGION WITH A NUMBER OF COAL VEINS WHICH HAVE A AGGREGATE THICKNESS OF 100 FEET. THERE IS TIMBER IN THE AREA, HOWEVER IT IS OF LITTLE STRUCTURAL VALUE. (P7) THERE ARE 26.4 SQ MI OF ANTHRACITE AND 20.2 SQ MI OF SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE BERING RIVER AREA. (P5) A PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION IS

## FOUND ON PAGE "GLACIAL SOURCE OF BERING RIVER."

- 901 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 00026 00068 910  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT A RAILROAD WILL BE BUILT TO THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD. (P164) (DATE OF ARTICLE-1910)
- 902 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 00026 00079 910  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, GENERAL  
ABST KR BIRCH IN "WHAT IS THE ALASKA SYNDICATE DOING?" (1910) TESTIFIED TO THE U S SENATE THAT HE ESTIMATED THE TONNAGE OF THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD AT 500,000,000 AND THE TONNAGE OF THE CUNNINGHAM GROUP AT 50,000,000. HE SAID THAT THE COAL WAS WORTH \$.50 A TON NET BUT THAT IT IS WORTH NOTHING WITHOUT TRANSPORTATION. (P379) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MAY 1910, NO 6.
- 903 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 00026 00080 903910  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, TIDE, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, GENERAL  
ABST ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MAY 1910, NO 6. "THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELDS", BY JOE KING IS AN ARTICLE WRITTEN IN 1910 GIVING A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA. THE COAL DEPOSITS WERE 1ST DISCOVERED IN 1903. THEY WERE DISCOVERED AS A RESULT OF PROSPECTING FOR OIL WHICH HAD BEEN FOUND IN SEEPAGES IN VARIOUS PLACES IN THE AREA. THE OLD ABANDONED TOWN OF KAYAK WAS THE HEADQUARTERS OF OIL PROSPECTORS. THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELDS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY ROUGH TOPOGRAPHY. THE MOUNTAINS ARE STEEP, THE VALLEYS THAT RUN DOWN TO THE SEA ARE TIDE FLATS. THE TIDE GOES UP BERING RIVER A DISTANCE OF 8 MILES AND THE FLOOD TIDE CREATES A STRONG CURRENT UPSTREAM. (P385) THE COST OF GETTING SUPPLIES INTO THE COAL FIELD IS FROM 10 TO 15 CENTS/POUND. THE COST OF SURVEYING EACH CLAIM HAS BEEN FROM \$250 TO \$300 A CLAIM. THE COST OF DEVELOPMENT TO DATE (1910) IS MORE THAN \$300,000. (P386) THE CHUGACH FOREST RESERVE WAS EXTENDED A FEW YEARS AGO (BEFORE 1910) TO INCLUDE THE COAL FIELDS WITHIN THE FORESTRY BUREAU. THE TIMBER IN THE COAL FIELDS IS SCRUBBY AND KNOTTY. (P387)
- 904 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 00026 00083 910  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, GENERAL  
ABST IN "THE COAL PROBLEMS OF THE NAVY", ATHERTON BROWNELL STATES IN 1910 THAT COAL FROM THE BERING RIVER AREA COULD BE BOUGHT BY THE NAVY FOR \$3.50 TO \$4.00 A TON. (P414) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MAY 1910, NO 6.
- 905 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 00043 929  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
LUPR 53

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KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE BOX 930 DIARY OF WELLMAN HOLGROOK, JUNE AND JULY 1929. REFERENCE IS MADE ON JULY 15 OF A TRIP UP BERING RIVER TO BERING LAKE. (P3)

906 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER

REFN 00208 910

STOR 1610462

MOUT N601108 N1441235 C190S 0070E 32

LUPR 53

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD LIES ABOUT 25 MILES FROM TIDEWATER AT CONTROLLER BAY AND EMBRACES 26.4 SQUARE MILES UNDERLAIN BY BITUMINOUS COAL. COAL BEDS VARYING FROM 6 TO 20 FEET IN THICKNESS ARE EXPOSED IN THIS REGION.

907 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER

REFN 00479 930930

STOR 1610462

MOUT N601108 N1441235 C190S 0070E 32

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, THE COPPER RIVER AND N W R R STOPPED CONSTRUCTING ITS BRANCH TO THE BERING RIVER COAL DEPOSITS DURING THE DEPRESSION. (P215)

908 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER

REFN 00567 895

STOR 1605462

MOUT N601108 N1441235 C190S 0070E 32

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "THE HIGH GRADE COALS OF THE BERING RIVER FIELD, NEAR CONTROLLER BAY, FIRST BEGAN ATTRACTING ATTENTION ABOUT 1895." (P6) NOTES ALFRED H BROOKS.

909 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER

REFN 00608 923

STOR 1610462

MOUT N601108 N1441235 C190S 0070E 32

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WHILE ON THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD AS PART OF A TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 NOTES COAL DEPOSITS ON THIS RIVER, A LITTLE EAST OF CORDOVA NEAR CONTROLLER BAY. (P295) AT MILE 29 ON THE RAILROAD HE WAS 32 MI FROM THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD. (P297)

910 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER

REFN 00643 945964

STOR 1605462

MOUT N601108 N1441235 C190S 0070E 32

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING

ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S MASTER'S THESIS INVOLVES AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945 TO 1964. COAL DEPOSITS IN THE BERING RIVER FIELD PROBABLY IS IN PART COKING QUALITY (FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MINERAL AND WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA, P (P19 THIS DOCUMENT) HOWEVER, INVESTIGATIONS INDICATE THAT MOST OF THE COAL IN THIS AREA IS TOO BADLY CRUSHED AND FAULTED TO BE ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE. ALMOST ALL OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL IN ALASKA IS LOCATED IN THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD. (P19)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- 911 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 00643 945964  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S MASTER'S THESIS INVOLVES AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945 TO 1964. COAL DEPOSITS IN THE BERING RIVER FIELD PROBABLY IS IN PART COKING QUALITY (FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MINERAL AND WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA, P. (P19 THIS DOCUMENT) HOWEVER, INVESTIGATIONS INDICATE THAT MOST OF THE COAL IN THIS AREA IS TOO BADLY CRUSHED AND FAULTED TO BE ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE. ALMOST ALL OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL IN ALASKA IS LOCATED IN THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD. (P19)
- 912 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 00660 890899  
 STOR 1605462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST \*CHILKAT IS A SMALL VILLAGE. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE THE MAIN INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 5, 1890. CLOSED OCT. 23, 1899. (P. 32)
- 913 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 00686 933  
 STOR 1605462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST BIRKET-SMITH AND DELAGUNA ON ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1933 MENTION THE SHALLOW WATER PEOPLE, AN ESKIMO TRIBE THAT USED TO LIVE HERE. THE TLINGIT LATER DROVE THEM OUT. (P17) CHILKAT IS THE NAME OF A VILLAGE HERE (P18 AND P343) KATALLA IS A TLINGIT VILLAGE LOCATED HERE. (P18, 124) EYAK WOULD TRADE WITH TLINGIT EITHER IN THEIR OWN VILLAGES OR AT KATALLA. (P149) KATALLA IS LOCATED ON THE MAP WHICH IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT. (PLATE 18 AND 17)
- 914 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 00933 916  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY  
 ABST IN 1916 A CANNERY WAS BUILT ON BERING RIVER. (P44)
- 915 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 01071 912913  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, MINING, COMMUNITY, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOHY  
 ABST FISHER AND CALVERT REPORT THAT THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD IS THE BERING RIVER WHICH FLOWS GENERALLY SH FROM FIRST BERG LAKE TO THE COAST ABOUT 20 MI. AWAY. (P29) \*THE NATURAL ROUTE OF TRANSPORTATION FROM CONTROLLER BAY TO THE BERING COAL FIELDS IS UP THE WIDE GLACIAL FLATS ALONG BERING RIVER." (P31) FISHER REPORTS THAT A RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION WOULD HAVE NO SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES WITH A ROUTE UP THE BERING OTHER THAN THAT THE LOWER PART IS THROUGH SHAMPY TIDAL FLATS CROSSED BY NUMEROUS SMALL GLACIAL STREAMS NECESSITATING A LARGE AMOUNT OF BRIDGE WORK THAT WOULD BE SUBJECT TO DAMAGE BY FREQUENT AND SEVERE

FLOODING. (P31) FISHER, CALVERT AND PARTY WENT DOWN THE BERING RIVER BY MOTOR BOAT FROM CANYON CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF BERING LAKE ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1912, ACROSS THE BERING LAKE TO MCGONALD MINE. (P46) TRANSPORTATION OF THE 855 TONS COAL AND EXPEDITION EQUIPMENT NECESSITATED SOME RIVER-IMPROVEMENT WORK. DOCKS WERE BUILT AT STILLWATER AND CHILKAT DEPOTS AND WING DAMING WAS UNDER TAKEN TO CONFINE THE WATER IN SOME INSTANCES. (P51) BEFORE THESE IMPROVEMENTS, THE FREIGHTING IN THE BERING RIVER WAS LIMITED TO SMALL CONSIGNMENTS TRANSPORTED IN POLING BOATS BY "LINING" OR "TRACKING" THEM AGAINST THE CURRENT OR IN SMALL POWER BOATS. (P51) THE FIRST 7 1/2 MI BELOW STILLWATER DEPOT IS A TYPICAL GLACIAL STREAM IN A DELTA REGION. THE RIVER SPREAD OUT OVER GREAT ALLUVIAL FLATS DIVIDED INTO MANY NARROW SHALLOW CHANNELS WITH INNUMERABLE SANDBARS AND AREAS OF QUICK SAND. (P51) "CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY WAS ENCOUNTERED IN NAVIGATING THIS DIVISION OF THE RIVER." (P51) THE LOWER 7 1/2 MI, BELOW BERING LAKE WAS TIDAL AND DID NOT PRESENT ANY DIFFICULTIES. VARIATIONS IN THE DEPTH OF THE WATER IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE RIVER REQUIRED SEVERAL TRANSFERS OF THE COAL. THE COAL WAS LOADED INTO LARGE BOATS AT THE STILLWATER DEPOTS, TRANSFERRED TO SMALL SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DELTA, AND FINALLY TO BARGES AT BEGINNING OF TIDE WATER. (P51) FIRST COAL ARRIVED AT CHILKAT DEPOT NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BERING RIVER JUNE 23, 1913. THE CHILKAT DEPOT WAS 21 MI FROM STILLWATER DEPOT. (P51)

916 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 02046 903  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, SPRING, GLACIER, MINING  
ABST THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELDS ARE FROM 20 TO 40 MILES FROM THE COAST IN THE VALLEY OF BERING RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO CONTROLLER BAY. "THE EASTERN SHORE OF CONTROLLER BAY AND OF BERING RIVER IS LOW AND ALMOST FLAT." (P366) BERING RIVER FLOWS THROUGH BERING LAKE. ABOVE THE LAKE IT RECEIVES AS TRIBUTARIES CANYON CREEK AND STILLWATER CREEK WHICH DRAINS LAKE KUSHTAKAH. NITCHAWAK RIVER ENTERS BERING RIVER FROM THE E BETWEEN THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE AND THE BAY. (P366) ONE OF THE MOST DISTINCT FOLDS IS "THE ANTICLINE IN THE LITTLE VALLEY NEAREST BERING RIVER." (P368) "SEVERAL LARGE SULPHUR SPRINGS ISSUE FROM THE NORTHERN BANK OF BERING RIVER WITHIN A MILE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE INDIAN VILLAGE." (P368) A COMPANY BEGAN DRILLING IN JULY, 1903, "ON ONE OF THE ISLANDS OF BERING RIVER," ABOUT 7 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. IN SEPT, A DEPTH OF 500 FEET WAS REACHED WITH NO INDICATION OF OIL. (P369) THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD IS FROM 12 TO 25 MILES INLAND FROM CONTROLLER BAY AND IS RESTRICTED TO THE REGION N OF BERING LAKE AND UPPER BERING RIVER. (P371) THE BERING RIVER IS "PUSHED AGAINST" THE SOUTH END OF CARBON MTN BY BERING GLACIER. (P372)

917 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 02049 A 903904  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, LAKE, GLACIER, FLOOD, MINING  
ABST THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELDS ARE FROM 20 TO 40 MI FROM THE COAST, IN THE VALLEY OF BERING RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO CONTROLLER BAY. (P10) THE EASTERN SHORE OF CONTROLLER BAY AND OF BERING RIVER IS LOW AND ALMOST FLAT. BERING RIVER, WITH ITS TRIBUTARIES, DRAINS THE CENTRAL PART OF THIS REGION AND FLOWS THROUGH A LAKE OF THE SAME NAME. (P11) FRAGMENTS OF A PELECYPOD WERE SEEN AT THE MOUTH OF BERING RIVER. (P13) THE KUSTAKA FORMATION, A COAL-BEARING SERIES OF STRATA CONSISTING OF AN UNKNOWN THICKNESS (AT LEAST MANY HUNDRED AND POSSIBLY SEVERAL THOUSAND FT) OF SHALE, ARKOSIC, SANDSTONE, AND COAL SEAMS, IS EXPOSED IN THE VALLEY OF BERING RIVER. (P14) SEVERAL IGNEOUS MASSES WERE SEEN ON THE WEST SHORE OF BERING RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH AND INCLUDE DIKES OF A LIGHT-COLOURED, FINE-GRAINED ROCK, TENTATIVELY DETERMINED TO BE MICRO-GRANITE. ABOUT 1/2 MI ABOVE THIS POINT AND JUST BELOW THE CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE ARE NUMEROUS EXPOSURES OF A FINE-GRAINED, DARK GREEN, IGNEOUS ROCK WHICH IS CHLORITIZED TUFF. A MASSIVE, LIGHT-COLOURED, MEDIUM-GRAINED ROCK IS EXPOSED IN THE N BANK OF BERING RIVER AT THE S END OF CARBON MOUNTAIN AND THE ISLAND IN THE RIVER AT THIS POINT IS PERHAPS OF THE SAME COMPOSITION. (P15) THE E SHORE OF BERING RIVER, FROM A POINT SLIGHTLY BELOW THE MOUTH OF STILLWATER CREEK TO THE OCEAN, IS A FLAT PLAIN OF SAND AND MUD CONSTANTLY GROWING BY THE ADDITION OF A SEDIMENT WHICH THE STREAMS FROM THE SW MARGIN OF THE BERING GLACIER CARING AND DEPOSIT ALONG THEIR COURSES

AND AT THEIR MOUTHS. THIS YOUNGER FLUVIATILE QUATERNARY FORMATION EXTENDS ALONG THE NORTHERN BANK OF BERING RIVER FROM A POINT ABOUT 3 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF STILLWATER CREEK TO BERING LAKE. THE DEPOSITS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE A THICKNESS OF OVER 580 FT AT ONE POINT. (P16) THE BERING GLACIER IS A LARGE GLACIER OF THE PIEDMONT TYPE...IT IS A LARGE FIELD OF STAGNANT ICE. IT IS FRINGED ALONG ITS SW BORDER BY A LARGE MORaine, WHILE THE ICE ITSELF IS THICKLY COVERED WITH ROCK DEBRIS FOR A DISTANCE OF SEVERAL MI FROM ITS FRONT. THIS COVERING IS SO THICK THAT IT IS OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE MARGIN OF THE GLACIER ITSELF.

- 918 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 02049 B 903904  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, LAKE, GLACIER, FLOOD, MINING  
 ABST DURING THE WARM SUMMERS LARGE LAKES ARE FORMED ON THE SURFACE OF THE ICE, WHICH LATER IN THE SEASON BREAK LOOSE AND SUBJECT THE VALLEY OF THE BERING AND OTHER STREAMS DRAINING THE ICE FRONT TO SERVICE FLOODS. THE ENTIRE REGION FROM THE LOWER TIDAL CHANNEL OF BERING RIVER EASTWARD TO THE ICE FRONT, A DISTANCE OF OVER 10 MILES, IS A GREAT FLOOD PLAIN FORMED OF THE DEBRIS WHICH THESE RIVERS ARE DEPOSITING. (P17) THE ROCKS AT THE MOUTH OF BERING RIVER STAND VERTICAL; THEREFORE, THE FOLD (COAL OUTCROP) IS VERY SHARP ALONG ITS AXIS. (P19) SEVERAL LARGE SULPHUR SPRINGS ISSUE FROM THE NORTHERN BANK OF BERING RIVER WITHIN A MILE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE INDIAN VILLAGE. (P22) IN JULY 1903, A COMPANY BEGAN DRILLING ABOUT 7 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF BERING RIVER. AT THE TIME OF WRITING, THE WELL HAD ATTAINED A DEPTH OF 580 FT AND BED ROCK HAD NOT BEEN REACHED. A WELL, NOW ABANDONED, WAS DRILLED ON BERING RIVER ABOUT 4 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P24) THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD LIES FROM 12-15 MI INLAND FROM CONTROLLER BAY. THE LOWLANDS EXTENDING UP BERING RIVER ARE "DOUBTLESS" UNDERLAIN BY COAL. THE COVERING OF MUD AND OTHER SOFT DEPOSITS IS PROBABLY VERY THICK AND THE UNCERTAINTIES OF DEEP MINING BELOW IT ARE SO GREAT THAT THESE LANDS ARE NOW OF DOUBTFUL VALUE. (P27) AT THE S END OF CARBON MOUNTAIN THERE IS A HIGH BLUFF WHERE BERING RIVER HAS BEEN PUSHED AGAINST THE END OF THE MOUNTAIN BY THE BERING GLACIER. A SECTION WAS MEASURED, SHOWING SANDSTONE AND COKE. (P30)
- 919 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 02060 904  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, GLACIER, NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE EASTERN SHORE OF BERING RIVER AND CONTROLLER BAY, FROM A POINT SLIGHTLY BELOW THE MOUTH OF STILLWATER CREEK TO THE OCEAN, IS A FLAT PLAIN OF SAND AND MUD, CONSTANTLY GROWING BY THE ADDITION OF SEDIMENT WHICH THE STREAMS FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN MARGIN OF THE BERING GLACIER CARRY LAND DEPOSIT ALONG THEIR COURSES, AND AT THEIR MOUTHS. (P129) SEDIMENTS AT GLACIAL STREAMS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE A THICKNESS OF OVER 580 FEET AT ONE POINT ON THE BERING RIVER (P129) A WELL WAS DRILLED ON THE BERING RIVER ABOUT 4 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH IN SEPTEMBER, 1904. NINE OTHER WELLS WERE DRILLED BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF BERING RIVER AND THE HEAD OF KATALLA SLOUGH (P131)
- 920 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 02070 906  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C1905 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD COVERS AN AREA OF ABOUT 70 SQUARE MILES, INCLUDING 25 SQUARE MILES OF ANTHRACITE AND 45 SQUARE MILES OF SEMIANTHRACITE. THE SEAMS ARE NUMEROUS AND LARGE, SOME EXCEEDING 20 FEET IN THICKNESS, WITH THE AVERAGE QUALITY OF THE COAL CONSIDERED TO BE EXCELLENT. (P20) A TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE COMPOSITION AND CHARACTER OF ALASKA COALS IS SHOWN ON P.27. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.
- 921 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

224

REFN 02074 906  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE AREA OF COAL OUTCROPS OF THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD IS AT LEAST 50 SQUARE MILES, WITH PROBABLY AT LEAST 20 SQUARE MILES MORE UNDERLAIN BY COAL. (P65) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

922 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 02831 00001 911  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY  
ABST TIMBER SURVEYS BY THE FOREST SERVICE NEAR CORDOVA INDICATE THAT APPROXIMATELY 400 MILLION BOARD FEET ARE AVAILABLE IN THE BERING RIVER-KATTALA AREA. (2-118) COAL WAS DISCOVERED IN 1911 NEAR KATALLA ON THE BERING RIVER. (3-30)

923 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 02881 916  
STOR 1605462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
ABST PHOTO OF "GOOSE CITY, ON THE BERING RIVER 3 MILES FROM CHILKAT, WAS THE TERMINUS OF THE ALASKA ANTHRACITE OR BERING RIVER RAILROAD." (P153) A RAILROAD WAS BUILT ALONG THIS RIVER. (P153)

924 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 02881 916  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
ABST PHOTO OF "GOOSE CITY, ON THE BERING RIVER 3 MILES FROM CHILKAT, WAS THE TERMINUS OF THE ALASKA ANTHRACITE OR BERING RIVER RAILROAD." (P153) A RAILROAD WAS BUILT ALONG THIS RIVER. (P153)

925 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 02882 896  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MINING  
ABST THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD WAS LOCATED IN 1896. (P34) A PHOTOGRAPH OF A PLANK ROAD ACROSS THE TUNDRA FROM THE MINE IS SHOWN ON PAGE 34.

926 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 02980 971  
STOR 1605462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF THE UNIV. OF CALIF IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIV. OF ALASKA. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO EVALUATE THE WILDERNESS AND



SCENIC RESOURCES OF AN AREA ENCOMPASSING THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. IN NOTING PATTERNS OF CHANGE, THE RESEARCHERS CONCLUDED THAT A PROPOSED SPUR ROAD FROM A NEW ROAD OUTSIDE CORDOVA, COULD PROMPT DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAL FIELDS ON THE BERING RIVER. TEST WELLS HAVE BEEN DRILLED NEAR THE BERING RIVER AND AS A RESULT THEY ESTIMATE 3.2 BILLION TONS OF COAL. (P73)

- 927 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 03238 975  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW FLOOD,NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE BERING RIVER IS SUBJECT TO OUTBURST FLOODS FROM GLACIER-DAMNED LAKES. (P172)
- 928 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 03433 A 905  
 STOR 1605462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,TIDE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,MISC TRANSPORT,GLACIER,LAKE,ECONOMY,LAND-WATER CRAFT  
 ABST WEBSTER BROWN NOTES IN HIS REPORT #2, MAR 26,1905, GOING UP RIVER TO BERING LAKE. "THE WHOLE OUTFIT LEFT AT 6:00 (FROM CATALA) AND ROWED FOR 4 MI UP THE RIVER WITH THE TIDE. THE RIVER IS A SLUGGISH STREAM DRAINING LOW FLAT LAND TO THE WEST OF THE GREAT BERING GLACIER. HE ROUNDED A POINT AND GOT INTO THE BERING LAKE." (MAR 26,1905) (P2, REPORT 2) AUTHOR HAD NOTED LANDING AT "CHILCAT AT THE MOUTH OF THE SAME NAMED RIVER AT 12:30" (MAR 23,1905). THIS IS NOW CALLED THE BERING RIVER. (ORTH) "THIS IS AN OLD INDIAN VILLAGE WITH A COUPLE LOG CABINS, SALOON AND RESTAURANT." APRIL 11 HE NOTES GOING DOWN RIVER TO CHILCAT IN A BOAT. AND RETURNED UP RIVER APRIL 22, "AND AFTER PULLING WITH THE OARS, WADING AND PUSHING THE BOAT GOT TO STILLWATER" (CREEK). (P3, REPORT 2) APRIL 24 THEY PACKED "UP THE RIVER ABOUT 5 1/2 MI AND OVER A 1650 FT SUMMIT...TO HUNT'S CABIN ABOUT 1/2 MI FROM THE FOOT OF THE HILL". THERE WERE ABOUT 6 PEOPLE PACKING STUFF UP TO THE SUMMIT FROM STILLWATER. (P4) AUTHOR NOTES 3 OF THE PARTY PADDED DOWN TO CHILCAT IN A CANOE (APRIL 29,1905). MAY 7, "WE PULLED UP THE RIVER TO STILLWATER AND FURTHER". ABOUT 4 MI OVER THE RIVER BAR OVER A MILE (1700 FT HIGH) AND GOT TO HAPPY HOLLOW WHERE THE BOYS WERE CAMPED"HE HAD INDIANS PACK FOR HIM AT 5-7 CENTS A POUND. THEY PACKED 60-80 LBS A TRIP, A TRIP TOOK A DAY, "GRUB IN SEATTLE PAYS 6/10 CENTS A POUND TO KAYAK, KAYAK TO CHILCAT 5/10 CENTS, CHILCAT TO LAKE 1 CENT, LAKE TO STILLWATER 3 CENTS, STILLWATER TO FOOT OF HILL 7 CENTS, HILL TO HAPPY HOLLOW SAY 6 CENTS, HAPPY HOLLOW TO CAMP #1 5 CENTS, #1 TO HERE 7 CENTS OR ABOUT 30 CENTS A POINT AND AS A MAN EATS 3 LBS OR MORE A DAY IT MEANS \$1.00 A MAN". (MAY 7, 1905) (P5, REPORT 2) MAY 29 THEY RETURNED TO HAPPY HOLLOW AND DOWN PAST THE SUMMIT, 1650 FT. "WILLOWS AND ALDERS HAVE BEGUN TO LEAF OUT AND THE SPRUCE AND HENLOCK ARE SHOWING THEIR NEW SHOOTS" MAY 30 THEY TOOK A CANOE DOWN RIVER TO CHILCAT (P7, REPORT 2).
- 929 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 03433 B 905  
 STOR 1605462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,TIDE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,MISC TRANSPORT,GLACIER,LAKE,ECONOMY,LAND-WATER CRAFT  
 ABST MAY 31, HE NOTES CAELLA CHARLIE, INDIAN, AND 3 OTHER BOYS WENT UP THE RIVER WITH THE CANOE AND THE JAP'S BOAT." (P7, REPORT 2) REPORT IS PART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN.
- 930 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 04320 909  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 22

- LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED,TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION  
ABST IN 1909 A COAL EXPERT WAS HIRED BY LANGILLE TO EXAMINE PREVIOUSLY LOCATED COAL DEPOSITS ON THE BERING RIVER AND CRUISERS ESTIMATED THE TIMBER VALUES. (AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, P.3)
- 931 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 04880 955  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST BECAUSE OF RENEWED INTEREST IN COAL FIELDS, THE NAVY BEGAN INVESTIGATING THE BERING RIVER AREA. (P8)
- 932 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 05092 00007 920  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
ABST SOME OF THE MOST EASILY ACCESSIBLE OIL LAND WAS REPORT TO EXIST ADJACENT TO THE BERING RIVER (VOL 2, #2) BERING RIVER COAL, EQUAL TO SEMI-ANTHRACITE WAS REPORTED TO BE MARKETED IN CORDOVA IN THE SUMMER OF 1920 (VOL 2, #2)
- 933 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 05234 917  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF  
ABST "KATALLA IS THE TOWN OF THE OIL FIELDS AND CLOSE TO THE BERING RIVER." (P9) A DESCRIPTION OF BERING RIVER COAL AND THE FEASIBILITY OF ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS GIVEN ON PAGE 11.
- 934 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 05748 890906  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST IN THE EARLY 1890'S, FOUR PROSPECTORS WENT UP THE BERING RIVER, THEN CALLED THE CHILCAT RIVER, FOLLOWING NATIVE REPORTS OF COAL AND OIL. THE NATIVES SAID WHALERS USED TO GO UP THE RIVER TO BERING LAKE, THEN CALLED CHILCAT LAKE, TO "COAL UP." (P26) BERING RIVER COAL WAS PRODUCED UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT CANCELLED ALL POTENT APPLICATIONS IN 1906. (P27) THE COPPER RIVER & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY BUILT A BRANCH LINE FROM MILE 42 ON THE COPPER RIVER ROAD THROUGH KATALLA PASS TO THE COAL FIELDS (P27)
- 935 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
REFN 06404 947  
STOR 1610462  
MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TIDE,LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE AUTHOR AND A FRIEND, CIRCA 1947, TOOK A BOAT UP THE BERING RIVER TO BERING LAKE. THEY SAW BROWN BEAR FEEDING ON SALMON AND A LOT OF DUCKS AND GEESE.(P240) ON THE WAY BACK FROM THE LAKE THEY TOOK A SIDE TRIP UP THE STEWART RIVER BECAUSE, "THE TIDE WON'T BE RIGHT TILL ABOUT NOON AND UNTIL THEN WE CAN'T GET OVER THE BAR

AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER". (P240) GOING DOWN THE RIVER, THEY MADE GOOD TIME BECAUSE "THEY" WERE RUNNING PRETTY FAST. (P240) (UNCLEAR IF HE'S TALKING ABOUT BEARS OR THE RIVER)

- 936 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 1605462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A W GREELY INDICATES THAT THE MOST VALUABLE COAL DEPOSITS IN ALASKA ARE THOSE AT AND NEAR CONTROLLER BAY, OF WHICH THE BERING RIVER VEINS ARE BEST KNOWN. ALTHOUGH THE COAL BEDS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND PARTLY OPENED, THEIR DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED. (P115) AS NO DATE HAS GIVEN, I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.
- 937 WATN BERING RIVER BERING RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00109 917918  
 STOR 1610462  
 MOUT N601108 W1441235 C190S 0070E 32  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, ECONOMY  
 ABST "THE BERING RIVER, WHICH HAS ITS SOURCE IN THE CARBON MOUNTAINS AND ENTERS THE NORTHERN END OF THE BAY IS NAVIGABLE, AND AT FAVORABLE STAGES OF THE TIDE BOATS DRAWING AS MUCH AS 5 FEET CAN ENTER AND LEAVE BERING LAKE." (P1) THE HOONAH PACKING CO. SALMON CANNERY, LOCATED AT CHILKAT AT THE MOUTH OF THE BERING RIVER, HAD AN OUTPUT OF 25,000 CASES DURING THE 1917 SEASON, VALUED AT \$225,000.
- 938 WATN BERNARD CREEK BERNARD CREEK  
 REFN 06893 899  
 STOR 161039500322000297000231000290  
 MOUT N613948 W1451006 C020S 0010E 26  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO  
 ABST ACCORDING TO BABCOCK IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE THIS CREEK'S SOURCE IS A SMALL LAKE ON THE SUMMIT OF KINBALL PASS ITS 20 MI. LONG AND ITS VALLEY IS VERY GRAVELY. LARGEST TREES IN THE AREA WERE FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER, 3 FT. AT THE BASE AND OVER 100 FT. TALL. (P77, 78) PHOTO OF "TYPICAL ALASKAN BRUSH" ALONG THIS CREEK. (FIG117)
- 939 WATN BERNERS RIVER BERNERS RIVER  
 REFN 02164 911  
 STOR 1611503  
 MOUT N585047 W1345803 C350S 0630E 07  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
 ABST BERNERS RIVER VALLEY SHOWS DEFINITE SIGNS OF GLACIATION AS DO ITS TRIBUTARIES. IN FACT THE AUTHOR STATES THE ALLUVIAL BOTTOMS BORDERING BERNERS RIVER SUPPORT OPEN STANDS OF TIMBER, MANY OF WHICH ATTAIN A DIAMETER OF SEVERAL FEET. (P12) "ALONG BERNERS RIVER ROCHE MOUTONNEE SURFACES PERSIST UP TO 2,500 FEET." (P12) THE MOUNTAINS ON BOTH SIDES OF BERNERS RIVER ARE OCCUPIED BY QUARTZ DIORITE. (P22) IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE JUALIN DIORITE OF THE REGION, HORNBLEND IS FOUND NEAR BERNERS RIVER. (P13) THE AUTHOR ALSO MENTIONS A SERIES OF ANCIENT LAVAS, OF BASALTIC NATURE, FORM A BELT TRENDING NORTHWESTWARD FROM BERNERS RIVER TO LYNN CANAL. (P19) DATE GIVEN IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. BERNERS RIVER IS A TERMINAL STREAM.
- 940 WATN BERNICE LAKE BERNICE LAKE  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1608

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

228

HOUT N604130 W1512130 S070N 0120W 15  
 LUPR 52 UNNAMED  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MAP  
 ABST BERNICE LAKE HAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THERE'S A SMALL SWIMMING BEACH AT THE LAKE AS WELL AS AN UNSURFACED RAMP FOR LAUNCHING BOATS. KOKANEE ARE CAUGHT HERE." (P79) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS 10 MI N OF KENAI, ON KENAI SPUR ROAD. (P79)

941 WATN BERNICE LAKE BERNICE LAKE  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N604130 W1512130 S070N 0120W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, MAP, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ON A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC HAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA, BOATING, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT 12 MI NORTH OF KENAI ON THE SEWARD-STERLING HIGHWAY.

942 WATN BERNICE LAKE BERNICE LAKE  
 REFN 06422 960  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N604200 W1512200 S070N 0120W 15  
 LUPR 52 UNNAMED  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST 200 FEET E OF BERNICE LAKE ROAD THERE ARE 2 HOUSE DEPRESSIONS. ONE WAS PARTIALLY EXCAVATED IN 1960. (P112)

943 WATN BERRY CREEK BERRY CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160272900712000069000426000310  
 HOUT N654000 W1635900 K030N 0260W 13  
 LUPR 22 NOXAPAGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM AURORA TO DEERING FOLLOWS THE W SIDE OF BERRY CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD.

944 WATN BERRY CREEK BERRY CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160272900712000069000426000310  
 HOUT N654000 W1635900 K030N 0260W 13  
 LUPR 22 NOXAPAGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM AURORA TO DEERING FOLLOWS THE W SIDE OF BERRY CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD.

945 WATN BERRY CREEK BERRY CREEK  
 REFN 00735 927  
 STOR 160339907005001230003916006040008250080  
 HOUT N634208 W1442326 C220N 0050E 11  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PAST USAGE, NO TRAFFIC, MAP  
 ABST IN 1926 JOHN HAJDUKOVICH CACHED SUPPLIES "AT THE MOUTH OF BERRY CREEK, WHERE IT FLOWS INTO THE TANANA." (P 122) A MAP BY AUTHOR IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

946 WATN BERRY CREEK BERRY CREEK  
 REFN 03496 956

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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STOR 160339907005001230003916006040008250080  
 HOUT N651340 W1465500 C220N 0050E 11  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA". A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT CONSTRUCTION HAS BEGUN ON A NEW BRIDGE OVER BERRY CREEK, MILE 1371.4 ALASKA HWY. (P130)

947 WATN BERTHA CREEK BERTHA CREEK  
 REFN 01088 972  
 STOR 1608080001620000290000280000000  
 HOUT N604500 W1491500 S080N 0010E 27  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, EXPEDITION  
 ABST RUSSELL VIZINA, FOR A MASTERS THESIS EVALUATED THE WATER QUALITY IN ALASKAN CAMPGROUNDS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1972. A CAMPGROUND WITH A WELL OR SPRING (DOCUMENT DOES NOT SPECIFY WHICH) IS LOCATED ON THIS WATER BODY. (P53)

948 WATN BERTHA CREEK BERTHA CREEK  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1608080001620000290000280000000  
 HOUT N604500 W1491500 S080N 0010E 27  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, VEGETATION, MINING, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST BERTHA CREEK CAMPGROUND IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THE CAMPGROUND ITSELF IS LOCATED AMIDST COTTONWOODS DOWN BY THE WATER... THIS IS FORMER PLACER MINING COUNTRY, AND TRACES OF MINING ACTIVITY CAN BE FOUND..." (P65) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS NEAR PORTAGE, ON ANCHORAGE-SEWARD HIGHWAY.

949 WATN BESSIE CREEK BESSIE CREEK  
 REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1611525  
 HOUT N583600 W1345400 C380S 0640E 07  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG BESSIE CREEK WHICH IS 34 ROAD MILES N OF JUNEAU. (P261)

950 WATN BESSY SLOUGH BESSIE SLOUGH  
 REFN 02686 972  
 STOR 1603399053135010090  
 HOUT N644036 W1564511 K090S 0110E 30  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION  
 ABST THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED DOWN BESSIE SLOUGH, NOTING ITS WOODED BANKS. SHE TRAVELLED VIA SNOWMOBILE. (P314)

951 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES CREEK  
 REFN 02882 976  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 HOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST EXCELLENT DEPOSITS OF GARNET HAVE BEEN FOUND ON BETTLES CREEK. (P187) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

952 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER

REFN 00079 91903 Z 919

STOR 160339904913000947005845005760

MOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW MINING, LAKE, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON 12/3/19. "KOYUKUK REPORTS STAMPEDEERS BUSY." ACCORDING TO MAIL ADVICES RECEIVED FROM THE KOYUKUK COUNTRY THIS WEEK, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT AMONG THE OLD-TIMERS OF THAT DISTRICT THIS WINTER, AND MUCH TALK OF NEW PAYSTREAKS IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT. THERE IS UNUSUAL ACTIVITY ON BETTLES RIVER, WHERE GOLD WAS FOUND EARLIER IN THE YEAR, AND IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT A PAYSTREAK WILL BE UNCOVERED THERE. CONSIDERABLE WORK IS ALSO BEING DONE AROUND BETTLES LAKE, A NUMBER OF OLDTIMERS HAVING MOVED SUPPLIES TO THAT LOCALITY, INTENDING TO SPEND THE WINTER THERE PROSPECTING. REPORTS OF MUCH WINTER ACTIVITY ALSO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE HOG RIVER SECTION, WHERE A NUMBER OF MEN ARE ENGAGED IN PROSPECTING IN AN EFFORT TO FIND AN EXTENSION OF THE PAY LOCATED THERE EARLY IN THE YEAR. (P4)

953 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER

REFN 00079 91929 W 919

STOR 160339904913000947005845005760

MOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON 9/29/19. "BETTLES RIVER WILL BE MINED DURING WINTER." THERE WILL BE CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY ON BETTLES RIVER, IN THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT, DURING THE COMING WINTER, ACCORDING TO JULES OLIVER, VETERAN PILOT, WHO IS JUST BACK FROM A VOYAGE UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER ON THE STEAMER RELIANCE. UPON REACHING TANANA, OLIVER WAS DETAILED TO BRING THE STEAMER SEATTLE NO 3 TO NENANA. HE ARRIVED HERE SATURDAY AND LEFT FOR CHEMA YESTERDAY ABOARD THE RELIANCE, WHICH FOLLOWED THE SEATTLE NO 3 INTO PORT. THE MEN WHO HAVE GROUND ON BETTLES RIVER, OLIVER SAYS, ARE PREPARING TO DO A LOT OF WORK DURING THE WINTER. THEY HAVE TAKEN OUT SOME GOLD ALREADY, BUT THE EXTENT OF THE PAY WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL ABOUT THE FIRST OF THE YEAR. OLIVER WAS INFORMED THAT ABOUT FORTY MEN WOULD WINTER ON BETTLES RIVER AND ON LAKE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF BETTLES. AT PRESENT THEY ARE ENGAGED IN CUTTING WOOD AND MAKING OTHER PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER OPERATIONS. AS SOON AS THE SNOW COMES, THEY WILL BEGIN HAULING IN THEIR SUPPLIES. THE RELIANCE WAS FORTUNATE IN FINDING A FAIR STAGE OF WATER ON THE LAST VOYAGE UP THE KOYUKUK. THE WATER HAD BEEN VERY LOW, AND BUT FOR THE FACT THAT RAIN CAME WHEN IT DID, IT IS VERY DOUBTFUL IF THE STEAMER WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO REACH THE UPPER STATIONS, WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE KOYUKUKERS, IN AS MUCH AS THEY DEPENDED UPON THE RELIANCE TO DELIVER SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES TO CARRY THEM THROUGH THE WINTER. THERE HAD BEEN NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HOG RIVER DISTRICT AT THE TIME OF THE RELIANCE'S ARRIVAL THERE, BUT CONSIDERABLE WORK PROBABLY WILL BE DONE DURING THE WINTER BY THE 35 MEN WHO WILL CONTINUE THE SEARCH FOR THE PAYSTREAK. SAM DUBIN HAD FORTY TONS OF SUPPLIES ON THE RELIANCE FOR HIS TRADING POST, IN ANTICIPATION OF A BUSY SEASON. (P3)

954 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER

REFN 01750 917

STOR 160339904913000947005845005760

MOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST STUCK SAYS THE BETTLES RIVER IS A MOUNTAIN STREAM, "QUITE UNNAVIGABLE" (P363) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

955 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER

REFN 02787 972

STOR 160339904913000947005845005760

MOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST BETTLES RIVER WAS NOT CROSSED BY THE PIPELINE. BIOLOGISTS BELIEVED 6 SPECIES OF FISH INHABITED THIS RIVER.

BETTLES RIVER IS ABOUT 60-100 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 2-6 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO COBBLES. (P10) IN 1972 AN 84 INCH HOLE WAS DRILLED INTO THE ICE OF BETTLES RIVER. (P21)

956 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 02832 00001 969  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 NOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. TABLE 2-15 LISTS DISCHARGE RATES FOR THE BETTLES RIVER AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE DIETRICH RIVER IN 1969 AND 1970.

957 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 02832 00003 970  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 NOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975 VOL III. BETTLES RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 460 SQUARE MI DISCHARGING AN ESTIMATED 650 CUBIC FT PER SEC INTO THE MIDDLE FORK. (P4-217) DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY THE BETTLES RIVER WAS OBSERVED TO BE 60 FT WIDE AT ITS MOUTH WHERE IT WAS 3 FT DEEP. THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE IS ESTIMATED TO BE 650 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-262) THE RIVER IS NEVER TO HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO BE USED FOR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT. (P4-262) IN 1970 THE U S COAST GUARD MADE A SURVEY OF THE PIPELINE ROUTE AND DECLARED BETTLES RIVER NOT NAVIGABLE. (P4-264) THE BETTLES RIVER IS FORMED AT AN ELEVATION OF 1810 FT BY THE JOINING OF THE PHOEBE AND ROBERT CREEKS. IT DESCENDS 470 FT TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH DIETRICH RIVER AND HAS AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 25.7 FT PER MI. (P4-265) IN THE WIEHL MOUNTAIN AREA THE BETTLES RIVER IS EXTREMELY BRAIDED AND LARGE ROCKS WERE OBSERVED IN THE STREAM CHANNEL. STREAM VELOCITY WAS RECORDED AT 3 FT PER SEC NEAR MILE 2 AND 4 FT PER SEC AT THE MOUTH DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY. FOR THE FIRST TWO MILES RIVER WIDTH IS NEARLY CONSTANT AT 60 FT, AS OBSERVED JULY 1974. (P4-266) ABOVE MILE 2 THE CHANNELS BECOME BRAIDED AND THE WIDTH NARROWS TO ABOUT 10 FT IN A SINGLE CHANNEL. BANK TO BANK WIDTH APPROACHES ONE MI. DEPTH RANGING FROM 1 TO 3 FT IN THE FIRST 2 MI WAS OBSERVED IN JULY, 1974. ABOVE MILE 2 THE DEPTH WAS ONLY INCHES. (P4-266) VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT BETTLES RIVER IS NOT BOATABLE, BUT MAY BE FLOATABLE FROM MILE 2 UNDER HIGH WATER CONDITIONS. (P4-267) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/06/74 AT A LOCATION 2 MI UP THE BETTLES RIVER INDICATED A RIVER WIDTH OF 60-80 FT AND A WIDTH OF THE RIVER VALLEY 160 FT. RIVER DEPTH WAS 2 FT AT MODERATE WATER STAGE AND FLOW RATE WAS 3 FT PER SEC. (P4-273) SEE PLATE 6-12 FOR A STREAM PROFILE OF BETTLES RIVER. SEE P8-15 FOR NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT.

958 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 03087 936937  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 NOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE DISCOVERY CLAIM AND THE MINING THAT OCCURRED NEAR IT, 1936-37. (P43) TWO MINER'S CABINS WERE NOTED IN THE AREA. (P44)

959 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 03496 923  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 NOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA, 1906-1957", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, STATED THAT A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE TANANA VILLAGE-KOYUKUK TRAIL, 1923 TO 1924, REPORTED AN INCREASE IN MINING ACTIVITY AROUND WISEMAN AND COLDFOOT. ONE MAN WAS ACTIVELY MINING ON THE BETTLES RIVER. (P13)

- 960 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 04066 00092 941  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 HOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BETTLES RIVER. IN A LETTER FROM FRANK NASH TO THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION DATED MAR 21, 1941 REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE HIGH BENCHES PARALLELING THE STREAM.
- 961 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 04066 00158 941  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 HOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN A 1941 LETTER FROM FRANK NASH TO THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION MENTION IS MADE OF THE UNSUITABILITY FOR SUMMER BOATING TRANSPORT IN THE SHALLOW BETTLES RIVER. SLED-TRAVEL IN THE WINTER IS RISKY BECAUSE OF THE OVERFLOW IN CANYONS. STRETCHES ARE UP TO 3 MI LONG WITH WALLS 300-500 FT HIGH.
- 962 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00027 976  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 HOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THE BETTLES RIVER IS ABOUT 4 FEET DEEP, 50 FEET WIDE AND FLOWS 3-5 MPH. (P3)
- 963 WATN BETTLES RIVER BETTLES RIVER  
 REFN 07203 94826 Q 948  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760  
 HOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AIR-LAND TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST "JESSEN'S WEEKLY" FAIRBANKS, ALASKA VOLUME 7, NO 13, MARCH 26, 1948. "BOTT BROTHERS GO TO MINING GROUND." (P1, COLUMN 2) THE BOTT BROTHERS "FLEW TO BETTLES RIVER ABOVE WISEMAN LAST SATURDAY WITH ALASKA AIRLINES" TO PREPARE FOR MINING SEASON.
- 964 WATN BIG BAR CREEK BIG BAR CREEK  
 REFN 02166 900903  
 STOR 1602965011450000980  
 HOUT N652000 W1620500 K010S 0170W 35  
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST HENDENHALL NOTES IN 1900 THIS CREEK HAD BEEN PROSPECTED AND A MINING DISTRICT WAS ESTABLISHED THERE. HOFFIT VISITED THE AREA IN 1903 BUT THE CREEK WAS DESERTED WITH NO MINING IN PROGRESS. THE GOLD CONTENT IN THE GRAVEL MUST HAVE BEEN TOO LOW TO MAKE A PROFIT. (P114) MODE OF TRANSPORT FOR BOTH VISITS UNSPECIFIED.



- 965 WATN BIG BLACK RIVER BIG BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 04069 00017 972  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST RISES IN OGILVIE MOUNTAINS AND EMPTIES INTO THE PORCUPINE FROM THE SOUTH 25 MI ABOVE FT YUKON. "THE RIVER IS RELATIVELY CLEAR BUT COLORED DEEP BROWN BY ORGANIC MATERIALS. IN EARLY JULY, WATER TEMPERATURES RANGED INTO THE LOW SIXTIES." "RAMPARTS" REPORT. (P60) THE VILLAGES OF CHALKYITSIK AND SALHON ARE LOCATED ON THE BIG BLACK RIVER. MOST OF THE BIG BLACK RIVER LIES IN THE YUKON FLATS REGION AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY HAIRPIN CURVES. CONDITION OF RIVER FOR BOATING USE: "THE RIVER IS PRESENTLY USED BY THE RESIDENTS OF SALMON AND CHALKYITSIK AS A TRANSPORTATION ROUTE. THE RIVER IS ACCESSIBLE BY RIVERBOAT, CANOE AND KAYAK. FREEZEUP--OCT. BREAKUP--MAY. THE LITTLE BLACK RIVER ENTERS BIG BLACK RIVER NEAR FORMER'S CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON. (ALL OF ABOVE EXCERPTED FROM P5) PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE FOR THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)
- 966 WATN BIG BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 02710 898  
 STOR 161143100149000047000096500060000200020  
 MOUT N592600 W1361200 C2805 0540E 22  
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER GEOLOGY  
 ABST TRACES OF GOLD WERE FOUND IN THE GRAVELS OF BOULDER CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1898 BY A PARTY OF MEN MOVING ALONG THE KLEHINI RIVER. (P12) BOULDER CREEK IS NAMED "YOKEAK" CREEK ON USGS MAP SKAGWAY (B-4), ALASKA, 1 TO 63360, 1954.
- 967 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 00571 907909  
 STOR 160100009379101584000029000120084530160  
 MOUT N661509 W1463329 F170N 0060E 31  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN DISCUSSING GOLD DISCOVERIES, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT A BIG RUSH WAS ON IN 1907 TO BIG CREEK. "IN WINTER ABOUT A HUNDRED MEN WORK BY MEANS OF STEAM BOILERS AND IN SUMMER PERHAPS TWO HUNDRED OTHERS ARE ADDED. THE ANNUAL OUTPUT MAY BE \$100,000." (P90)
- 968 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 02135 908  
 STOR 160405404548800819000687400680  
 MOUT N625000 W1562000 S320N 0380W 24  
 LUPR 31 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT FROM BETHEL TO THE MOUTH OF BIG CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1908. THE FREIGHT WAS TRANSFERRED FROM A SCHOONER TO A STERNWHEELER AND EVENTUALLY TO SCOWS AND POLING BOATS BEFORE REACHING THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. HERE A LOG STORE CALLED JOAQUIN WAS BUILT. FROM JOAQUIN IT IS NEARLY 13 MILES TO MOORE CITY AND HALF A MILE TO GLACIER GULCH. A WINTER TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CREEK FOR 9 MILES TO ITS HEAD AND IS USED BY SLEDS IN WINTER AND PACK HORSES IN SUMMER. THERE IS A GRADUAL ASCENT OF ABOUT 900 FEET, ALONG THE TRAIL EXCEPT IN THE UPPER QUARTER OF A MILE WHERE THE TRAIL RISES MORE STEEPLY FOR 200 FT. THE TRAIL PASSES OVER A SADDLE DIVIDE TO THE HEAD OF GLACIER GULCH WHERE IT DESCENDS FOR 3 MILES WITH A 600 FT DESCENT. (P248-249)
- 969 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 02140 907  
 STOR 160405404548800819000687400680

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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234

MOUT N625000 W1562000 S320N 0380W 24  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER  
 ABST A TRAIL THAT MAY BE USED BY PACK HORSES IN SUMMER AND SLEDS DURING WINTER FOLLOWS BIG CREEK ABOUT 9 MI TO ITS HEAD, WITH AN ASCENT OF ABOUT 900 FT, ALL OF WHICH IS GRADUAL EXCEPT FOR THE UPPER QUATER MI WHERE THE TRAIL RISES MORE STEEPLY FOR 200 FT. THIS TRAIL PASSES OVER A SADDLE DIVIDE TO THE HEAD OF GLACIER GULCH DOWN WHICH IT GOES FOR 3 MI TO GANES CREEK WITH AN EVEN DESCENT OF 600 FT. (P35)

970 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 02158 909  
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250008500040  
 MOUT N671320 W1483219 F280N 0050W 25  
 LUPR 34 NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THICK DEPOSITS OF SILT AND CLAY ARE PRESENT ON LOWER BIG CREEK. (P286) THE MINING POPULATION OF THIS CREEK CONSISTS OF ABOUT 20 MEN WHO RESIDE NEAR THEIR CLAIMS NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CREEK. (P289)

971 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 02367 925  
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250008500040  
 MOUT N671320 W1483219 F280N 0050W 25  
 LUPR 34 NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST GEOLOGY AND GOLD PLACERS OF THE CHANDALAR J. B. HERTIE 1925. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 773 PP215-263. IT WAS STATED THAT GOLD PLACER MINING WAS BEING CONDUCTED ON BIG CREEK. (P252) BIG CREEK APPARENTLY HAS NEVER BEEN GLACIATED. (P260)

972 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 02773 885975  
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250008500040  
 MOUT N671320 W1483219 F280N 0050W 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW ROUTE, MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST A TRAIL TO 1906 STRIKES IN CHANDALAR LAKE AREA WENT UP BIG CREEK FROM CHANDALAR RIVER, THEN OVER A DIVIDE INTO LITTLE SQUAW CREEK. (P12) DURING 1906 RUSH MINERS SOUGHT BONANZAS ON BIG CREEK (AND OTHERS IN LITTLE SQUAW PEAK AREA). (P12)

973 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 04436 906969  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000120084530160  
 MOUT N661509 W1463329 F170N 0060E 31  
 LUPR 34  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY  
 ABST TWO SHORT AIRSTRIPS PRESENT ON UPPER BIG CREEK. (P3) PLACER GOLD DISCOVERED ON CREEK IN 1906. THE LARGEST PLACER PRODUCTION IN 1906 THROUGH 1909 CAME FROM BIG CREEK AND ST MARY'S GULCH. THERE WAS A 48 MILE LONG TRAIL FROM TOWN OF CARO, UP BIG CREEK TO LITTLE SQUAW. A SMALL STAMP MILL WAS HAULED TO BIG CREEK TO TEST LITTLE SQUAW LODE. BULLDOZERS USED IN MINING THE CREEK AFTER WORLD WAR II. (P5) BLACK SCHIST ROCK DOMINANT IN UPPER BIG CREEK AREA. (P6) BIG CREEK PRODUCED AN ESTIMATED HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN PLACER DEPOSITS, ABOUT 350,000 DOLLARS SINCE 1950. (P17) SAMPLES TAKEN IN 1969 INDICATE FROM 30-70 PPM OF COPPER AND 15-35 PPM OF LEAD PRESENT IN BIG CREEK. (P30-32)

974 WATN BIG CREEK BIG CREEK  
 REFN 05216 907910

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

235

STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250008500040

MOUT N671320 W1483219 F280N 0050W 25

LUPR 34 NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BIG CREEK, 90 MI BELOW WHERE THE TRAIL TOOK OFF FOR NOLAN CREEK. (P55) SEVERAL REFERENCES ARE MADE TO CLAIMS BEING WORKED ON BIG CREEK BY BOTH THE BROTHERS AND A FELLOW PROSPECTOR CALLED CLARKE, 1907. A PARTY OF MEN, INCLUDING CLARKE, PLANNED TO FREIGHT IN SUMMER PROVISIONS FROM FT YUKON, HOWEVER IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS PLAN WAS EVER SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED. CLARKE'S BODY WAS FOUND IN 1910. HE HAD SET OUT TOWARDS THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR TO PROSPECT. (P85-87)

975 WATN BIG CREEK UPPER BIG CREEK

REFN 00026 00016 907

STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250008500040

MOUT N671320 W1483219 F280N 0050W 25

LUPR 34 NORTH FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST IT WAS REPORTED IN MAY 1907, THAT "NINE OUTFITS WILL SLUICE ON UPPER BIG CREEK" IN THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT. (P430)

976 WATN BIG DELTA RIVER BLACK RAPIDS GLACIER

REFN 00788 936938

STOR 160339907005001230003180005520

MOUT N640919 W1455127 F090S 0100E 07

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, RIVER

ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 NOTES "THE DISCHARGES FROM THE BLACK RAPIDS GLACIERS AND 2 SMALLER GLACIERS FLOW DIRECTLY INTO THE BIG DELTA RIVER; OTHERS FORM THE HEADWATERS OF DRY DELTA CREEK AND LITTLE DELTA RIVER, THE BLACK RAPIDS GLACIER UNTIL THE FALL OF 1936 LAY DORMANT IN A DEEP VALLEY, ITS FACE AT LEAST 3 MI FROM THE BIG DELTA RIVER DURING THE WINTER OF 1936-37, HOWEVER, IT SUDDENLY BECAME ACTIVE AND ADVANCED PAST THE MOUTH OF ITS VALLEY TO A POINT WHERE IT THREATENED TO DAM THE RIVER AND DESTROY PART OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. IN MARCH, 1937... ITS RATE OF ADVANCE WAS APPROXIMATELY 1 FT, AN HOUR, AND ITS FACE STOOD 300 FT HIGH AND A 1 1/4 MI ACROSS. (THIS WAS MEASURED BY O GEIST, GIDDINGS AND OTHERS)... IN 1938 THE GLACIER SHOWED SIGNS OF DISINTEGRATION AND RETREAT." (P14) "SCATTERED SPRUCE TREES GROW ALONG THE EAST-FACING SLOPE JUST NORTH OF BLACK RAPIDS AND ON THE SLOPING RIVER MARGINS OF THE BIG DELTA. A STAND OF OLD TREES FORMS A DENSE FOREST ON THE FLAT LIMIT OF THE RIVER 4 MI FROM THE GLACIER... THE GROUND IS COVERED WITH SPHAGNUM MOSS, FERNS, Highbush CRANBERRIES AND OTHER PLANTS." (P14) "FROM THE BIG DELTA TO WOOD RIVER TIMBERLINE IS AT PRACTICALLY A UNIFORM LEVEL." (P17) SITE NO 22. (P35) SAMPLES TAKEN FROM TIMBERLINE AT 2800 FT GROUND COVER WAS THIN MOSS, ROCKY. SPRUCE STAND WAS OPEN WITH ALDERS AND STOCKY. OLDEST TREES WERE 250 YEARS SITE NO 23 WAS FROM TIMBERLINE AT 2400 FT, GROUND COVER WAS THIN MOSS. THE SPRUCE STAND WAS DENSE OLD WITH STRONG TWIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 350 YRS MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATIONS. SITE NO 24 WAS ALSO AT TIMBERLINE AT 3000 FT, THE GROUND COVER WAS ROCKY. THE SPRUCE STAND WAS OPEN, STOCKY, TWISTED. THE OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YEARS.

977 WATN BIG ELBORADO CREEK BIG ELBORADO CREEK

REFN 00813 916

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080145600670

MOUT N645500 W1475000 F010N 0010W 18

LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS", 1916, STATED THAT: IN THE ESTER DOME AREA, BIG ELBORADO HAD GOLD QUARTZ LOOSE MINING AT ITS HEAD AS WELL AS ANTIMONY DEPOSITS. (P32,33)

978 WATN BIG ELBORADO CREEK BIG ELBORADO CREEK

REFN 02105 907

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- STOR 160339907005001230000069302290051300240029800080145600670  
 MOUT N645500 W1475000 F010N 0010W 18  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1907, BIG ELDORADO CREEK HAD A SMALL PRODUCTION OF GOLD. (P42)
- 979 WATN BIG ELDORADO CREEK EL DORADO CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00012 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080145600670  
 MOUT N645500 W1475000 F010N 0010W 18  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN "NEWS FROM THE NORTHLAND", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL. III, NO 2, APRIL 1907, (PP164-166), "EL DORADO CREEK" IS NOTED AS CONTRIBUTING TO THE GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. WAGES FOR MINE WORKERS WERE ALSO NOTED AT \$5 PER DAY AND BOARD. (P165)
- 980 WATN BIG GRIZZLY CREEK BIG GRIZZLY CREEK  
 REFN 00481 948  
 STOR 160339907005001230001917003660101900860  
 MOUT N634506 W1475558 F130S 0020W 28  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING  
 ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, BIG GAME HUNTER, HUNTED ON BIG GRIZZLY CREEK. (P12) NEAR SOURCE OF WOOD RIVER (P42) BIG GRIZZLY CREEK FLOWS INTO WOOD RIVER 33 MI SOUTHEAST OF HEALY.
- 981 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HOORAH CREEK  
 REFN 00631 902  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK NOTES THAT MINERS FOUND "A LITTLE PAY" ON BIG HOORAH CREEK IN 1902. (P91) CLARK QUOTES A MAN WHO SAYS THAT THERE IS COARSE GOLD ON BIG HOORAH, OFF SOLOMON. (P133)
- 982 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH  
 REFN 01445 899  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L. D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1899 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT BIG HURRAH, NEAR PORT SAFETY AND SOLOMON. (P246)
- 983 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 00460 940940  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST ANTIMONY MINE ON CREEK WHICH SHIPPED OVER 3 TON IN 1915. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II. BIG HURRAH CREEK IS A WESTWARD TRIBUTARY OF SOLOMON RIVER NEAR SOLOMON.
- 984 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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REFN 02051 904  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY.  
 ABST THE COUNCIL CITY AND SOLOMON RIVER RAILWAY WAS RUNNING TRAINS IN 1904 FROM DICKSON TO THE MOUTH OF BIG HURRAH CREEK AND BEYOND (P.22). BROOKS NOTED THAT THE BIG HURRAH CREEK QUARTZ MINES CONSISTED OF 20 STAMPS AND A DEPTH OF 150 FEET REACHED IN THE WORKINGS (P.22).

985 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 02052 904  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE SOLOMON R RAILWAY WAS A TRAIN FROM DICKSON TO THE MOUTH OF BIG HURRAH CR. THE BIG HURRAH QUARTZ MINE PRODUCES GOLD. 20 STAMPS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND A DEPTH OF 150 FEET REACHED (P22)

986 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 02202 911  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P 5 SMITH 1912. FLODIN MINING AND DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON BIG HURRAH CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

987 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 02666 949  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ANTHONY WAS FOUND AT BIG HURRAH CREEK. (P22)

988 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 03517 00001 902  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED" "WYNKOOP'S MAIN OBJECTIVE WAS TO EXAMINE AND REPORT ON C D LANE'S BIG HURRAH GOLD QUARTZ MINE ON BIG HURRAH CREEK. THE THINKING PEOPLE OF NOME WERE VERY ANXIOUS TO SEE QUARTZ MINING DEVELOP ON SEWARD PENINSULA." (P76) "MY RATHER SKETCHY MEMORY OF THE BIG HURRAH QUARTZ MINE WAS A CAMP OF TENTS AND BUILDINGS ACROSS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF BIG HURRAH CREEK FROM THE MINE ADIT. FROM THE BLACK MOUTH OF THE ADIT CAR RAILS SLANTED UPSTREAM TO A WASTE DUMP, THE RAILS COVERED BY A SHED ROOF HELD UP BY POLES." (P77) "I REMEMBER IN PARTICULAR A SMALL PLACER MINE NOT FAR DOWNSTREAM ON BIG HURRAH CREEK FROM THE QUARTZ MINE." (P78) "LANE ALSO OPENED UP IN 1902 THE BIG HURRAH QUARTZ MINE ON BIG HURRAH CREEK." (P35)

989 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 04377 900  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05

- LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE MINING CAMP BUILDINGS AND TENTS WERE ON A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF HURRAH CREEK. THERE WAS A MINE RAILROAD AND WASTE DUMP. (P64) "WYNKOOP'S MAIN OBJECTIVE WAS TO EXAMINE AND REPORT ON C D LANE'S BIG HURRAH GOLD QUARTZ MINE ON BIG HURRAH CREEK." (P64)
- 990 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 05357 900905  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE C D LANE COMPANY DEVELOPED A QUARTZ MINE AT "BIG HURRAH IN THE OFFUR MINING DISTRICT" INSTALLING EXPENSIVE EQUIPMENT ONLY TO BE DISAPPOINTED IN THE VALUE OF THE GOLD FOUND. (P37)
- 991 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK BIG HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," GREELY INDICATES THAT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LODE MINE IN NORTHERN ALASKA IS ON BIG HURRAH CREEK. (P83) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN, I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.
- 992 WATN BIG HURRAH CREEK HURRAH CREEK  
 REFN 03463 00002 903  
 STOR 1602868001030000140  
 MOUT N643917 W1641854 K100S 0280W 05  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", SAT, JAN 3, 1903. "A WELL-KNOWN MINER, WHO RETURNED A FEW DAYS AGO FROM SOLOMON, SAYS: 'THERE IS \$1,000,000 IN SIGHT IN THE LANE LEDGE ON HURRAH CREEK. IT IS THE GREATEST QUARTZ MINE I EVER SAW. THE ORE SHOWS THE FREE GOLD, AND BEAUTIFUL QUARTZ NUGGETS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE LEDGE.'" (P1)
- 993 WATN BIG KITOI OUTLET BIG KITOI OUTLET  
 REFN 03292 961  
 STOR 1607000  
 MOUT N581130 W1522156 S290S 0190W 10  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE STREAM "RUNS FROM BIG KITOI LAKE (356 ACRES) FOR ABOUT 2,000 FEET BEFORE IT ENTERS SALINWATER... THE STREAM VARIES IN WIDTH FROM 15 TO 20 FEET AT THE LAKE OUTLET TO 60 FEET IN THE EXTREME LOWER REACHES. AVERAGE DEPTH IS ABOUT 11 INCHES... THE STREAM IS ACCESSIBLE TO SALMON FOR ONLY HALF ITS TOTAL LENGTH (1000 FEET)... FROM FALLS TO TIDEWATER, THE AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 2.30 PER CENT. THE STREAMBED IS COMPOSED OF ROCKS 6 TO 18 INCHES IN LONGEST DIAMETER WITH SMALLER MATERIALS IN BETWEEN... AT LEAST 80 PER CENT OF THE (GRAVEL) PARTICLES COMPOSING THE STREAMBED ARE LARGER THAN THREE MILLIMETERS." (PP.1-2) INFORMATION PRESENTED IN ADF AND G SALMON STREAM REPORT OF 1961 REHABILITATION PROJECT. SEE AFOGNAK (A-2).
- 994 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N613158 W1495338 S170N 0030W 30  
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST TWO HAYSIDES ARE OFFERED AT BIG LAKE, 62 MI FROM ANCHORAGE, ACCORDING TO H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "SURFACED LAUNCHING RAMPS ARE LOCATED AT EACH OF THE HAYSIDES." (P55) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS JUST OFF ANCHORAGE-FAIRBANKS HIGHWAY.

- 995 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 01634 902959  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N613158 W1495338 S170N 0030W 30  
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, PHOTO  
 ABST THIS IS A STUDY OF THE WASILLA AREA TO 1959 BY A RESIDENT OF THE AREA, LOUISE POTTER. THE LARGEST LAKE IN THE AREA IS BIG LAKE WITH A 55 MI SHORE LINE. ON PAGE 28 THERE IS A PHOTO TITLED "BIG LAKE FEB '02." WHICH SHOWS A FREIGHTING TRAIL ACROSS BIG LAKE WITH A SLED BEING PULLED BY 2 HORSES. FLOAT OR SKI PLANES FROM ANCHORAGE CAN LAND ON THE LAKE SUMMER OR WINTER. (P72) IN 1959 BIG LAKE HAD AT LEAST 300 COTTAGES AND CAMPS OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS. (P72)
- 996 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 02709 974  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N613158 W1495338 S170N 0030W 30  
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RECREATION, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTO ON P 122 AND 123 SHOW VARIOUS ACTIVITIES ON BIG LAKE INCLUDING: FISHING, SAILING, WATER SKIING, AND MOTOR BOATING. DURING THE WINTER "SNOWMOBILES REPLACE SAILBOATS" AND ICE FISHING IS POPULAR. (P122) A CAPTION ON PAGE 123 STATES: "THE BOATS BELOW ARE USING A CHANNEL THAT CONNECTS THE UPPER END OF THE LAKE WITH A SMALLER LAKE BEYOND THAT CANNOT BE REACHED BY ROAD." "EASY ACCESS MAKE BIG LAKE A FAVORITE RECREATION SPOT FOR ANCHORAGE PEOPLE, MANY OF WHOM HAVE CABINS AROUND THE LAKE AND USE THEM BOTH WINTER AND SUMMER." (P123)
- 997 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 02773 885975  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N672954 W1492346 F310N 0080W 19  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN BIG LAKE VICINITY, NORTH OF COLDFOOT-CARO ROUTE, ARE OLD AND MORE MODERN LOCAL MINING TRAILS. (P19)
- 998 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 02787 971972  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N672954 W1492346 F310N 0080W 19  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BIG LAKE HAS NOT CROSSED BY THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE. BIOLOGISTS BELIEVED FOUR SPECIES OF FISH INHABIT THIS LAKE AS DETERMINED BY SAMPLES TAKEN IN 1971. THIS LAKE COVERS ABOUT 3,000 ACRES, HAS CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE MATERIALS RANGING FROM SAND TO BOULDERS. (P10) "IN 1972 THE ICE WAS 36 INCHES THICK. THE WATER WAS CLEAR AND 51 FEET DEEP AT THE POINT DRILLED." (P21)
- 999 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 02832 00003 975  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N672954 W1492346 F310N 0080W 19  
 LUPR 33 BETTLES RIVER

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KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975, VOL III. BIG LAKE IS THE LARGEST LAKE (5 X 1 MI) IN THE BETTLES RIVER BASIN EMPTYING INTO THE BETTLES RIVER NEAR MILE 10. (P4-265)

1000 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 03087 937  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N672954 W1492346 F310N 0080W 19  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER  
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. PONTOON AND SKI PLANES CAN BE CHARTERED TO BIG LAKE. THESE PLANES SUPPLY ALL THE LIGHTER AND MORE PERISHABLE FREIGHT TO MAKEUP CREEK AND THE TRIBUTARIES OF BETTLE RIVER. (P11)

1001 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 03111 972  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N613158 W1495338 S170N 0030W 30  
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AMERICAN QUASAR BIG LAKE NO 1, LOCATED NEAR BIG LAKE, WAS DRILLED IN EARLY 1972. THE BIG LAKE ROAD IS LOCATED NEAR BY. THE DRILL SITE LOCATION WAS ON PRIVATELY-OWNED LAND.

1002 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 04228 945965  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N613158 W1495338 S170N 0030W 30  
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING  
 ABST SITE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, RECREATION  
 BY THE MID-1940S AND EARLY 1950S HOMESTEADERS MOVED WESTWARD TOWARD THE BIG LAKE AREA. ORIGINALLY SPORTSMEN FOUND THEIR WAY TO BIG LAKE BY WINDING THROUGH THE WOODS WITH A JEEP OR SOME OTHER VEHICLE WITH LOTS OF TRACTION. THEN CAME THE ROAD TO PITHAN AND A DOZER TRAIL TO THE LAKE. (P35) BIG LAKE HAS OVER 50 MILES OF SHORELINE WITH MANY ISLANDS AND SMALL BOAT HARBORS. (P35) SIX PHOTOS ON PAGE 35 SHOW THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ON THIS LAKE: SPEED BOAT RACING, WATER SKIING, BOAT DOCKED AND FILLING UP WITH GAS, CHILDREN PLAYING IN THE WATER, AND DOG SLED RACING. PAGE 36 HAS A PHOTO OF A CAMP SITE ON BIG LAKE WITH A RECREATIONAL VEHICLE IN USE. PHOTOS ON PAGES 38 AND 39 SHOW SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES IN THE BIG LAKE AREA. A PHOTO ON PAGE 54 SHOWS A FLOAT PLANE LANDING ON BIG LAKE DURING THE REGATTA.

1003 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 04577 962  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N662328 W1473614 F180N 0010E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST THIS LAKE HAS LISTED ON TABLE 13 AS A FLOATPLANE LANDING SITE FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING BETWEEN JULY 7-21, 1962. PROBABLY OXBOW. LOCATION IS 5 MI NW OF BEAVER. LENGTH IS 3.5 MI WIDTH IS 1 MI DEPTH IS 7 FT. (P32)

1004 WATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 04880 953954  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N613158 W1495338 S170N 0030W 30



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LUPR 52 FISH CREEK  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST HOMESTEADING ACTIVITY SPREAD NORTHWARD IN 1953 AND 1954 TO INCLUDE THE LITTLE SUSITNA AREA AND WESTWARD PAST PITTHAN TO BIG LAKE. SUMMER HOMES DOT THE SHORES OF BIG LAKE. (P81)

1005 HATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE  
 REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1612  
 HOUT N552500 W1311100 C740S 0940E 30  
 LUPR 60 FISH CREEK  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RECREATION  
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CANOE TRAIL 20 AIR MILES E-NE OF KETCHIKAN WHICH INCLUDES BIG LAKE. (P255)

1006 HATN BIG LAKE BIG LAKE NO 1 SITE AND NO 2 SITE  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N613158 W1495338 S170N 0030W 30  
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK  
 KEYH MAP, NO TRAFF, RECREATION, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC WAYSIDES OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS BOATING, FISHING AND HUNTING AS ATTRACTIONS 31 MILES WEST BY ROAD FROM PALMER VIA WASILLA (MILE 48 GLENN HIGHWAY).

1007 HATN BIG LAKE KOVIASHUVIK LAKE  
 REFN 06581 A 920971  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N672954 W1492346 F310N 0080W 19  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND  
 TRANSPORT, MINING, ICE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, SPRING, PHOTO  
 ABST SAM AND BILLIE WRIGHT, PURSUING THEIR INTEREST IN (CULTURAL) "VALUE-FORMATION", WENT TO "LIVE IN THE BROOKS RANGE ONE HUNDRED MILES NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, ON THE SHORE OF ONE OF THE FEW LARGE LAKES IN THESE MOUNTAINS" TO LEARN TO LIVE LIKE THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS. THEY NAMED THE LAKE "KOVIASHUVIK" BUT DO NOT FURTHER IDENTIFY THE LAKE BY NAME. THEIR BOOK, WRITTEN BY BILLIE WRIGHT IS A JOURNAL "IN THE TRADITION OF PERSONAL DIARIES AND ACCOUNTS KEPT BY ISOLATED DWELLERS OF THE ARCTIC" AND DETAILS THEIR "FOUR SEASONS" OF LIVING THE HUNTING LIFE OF THE ESKIMO. THIS WAS ABOUT 1970--1971. OTHER REFERENCES AND INFORMATION IN THIS ACCOUNT ESTABLISH THAT THE LAKE IS "BIG LAKE" WHICH WAS A LOCALE OF GOLD-MINING OPERATIONS IN THE 1920-1930'S, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR. THE MAIN CABIN AND ROWBOAT USED BY THE WRIGHTS BELONGED TO A MINER, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF CURRENT MINING ACTIVITY. THERE WAS EXTENSIVE TRAVEL ON THE LAKE BY BOAT AND PERIODIC LANDINGS BY FLOATPLANE BRINGING MAIL, SUPPLIES AND VISITORS. WHEN FROZEN, TRAVEL ON THE LAKE WAS BY FOOT AND SNOWSHOES AND LANDINGS BY SKIPLANE. SOMETIMES A SLED, PULLED BY WRIGHTS, WAS USED ON THE FROZEN LAKE. FREEZEUP DATES ARE NOT INDICATED BUT ONCE THE ICE BECAME 5 IN. THICK IT WAS CONSIDERED SAFE FOR AIRCRAFT LANDING AND A RUNWAY WAS MARKED OFF ON THE LAKE BELOW THEIR CABIN LOCATED ON A HILLSIDE ON THE SOUTH SHORE. IN FEBRUARY THE LAKE ICE WAS DETERMINED TO BE 4-5 FT. THICK (YEAR AND POINT OF MEASUREMENT NOT INDICATED) WITH 2-4 FT. OF SNOW. (P150) END OF BREAKUP WAS JUNE 12 (P197); YEAR NOT GIVEN. IN THE LAKE IS AN ISLAND ABOUT ONE MI. IN LENGTH AND NAMED "CARIBOU ISLAND" BY THE WRIGHTS. IN ONE PLACE THE LAKE SHORE SHOWED "A LITTLE SAND BEACH" (P3); AT ANOTHER PLACE IT SHOWED "A SHALLOW LEDGE OF A SAND-GRAVEL BEACH, ABOUT FIVE FEET LONG, FOUR FEET DEEP, AND BACKED BY THE TUNDRA, WHICH IS THREE FEET HIGHER." (P28) THE SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY WAS MOSTLY MOUNTAINOUS WITH "MINE CLUSTERS OF MOUNTAINS RINGING US, SHARPLY ETCHED WITH SPRUCE, WILLOW, ALDER AND SHADOW CREVICES." (P46) OTHER REFERENCES TO VEGETATION INCLUDE "SPRUCE FORESTS", TUNDRA, "ARCTIC WHITE SPRUCE", "LOOKS VERDANT, NEAR JUNGLELIKE, WITH ITS STAND OF GREEN SPRUCE, TACAMAHAC, BIRCH AND LUSH GROWTH OF WILLOW AND ALDER" (P231); TO A "SMALL, SHALLOW, SEDGE-RIMMED BAY, GOOD BROWSING GROUND FOR MOOSE, WITH ITS THICK UNDERWATER BEDS OF MOSES" (P14); A "PROTECTED BAY WHERE THE PIKE INHABIT THE MURKY WARM WATERS AMONG THE SEDGE GRASSES GROWING ALONG THE SHORE. SEDIMENT FROM ROTTING UNDERWATER VEGETATION, ALGAL-COVERED MOOSE

MOSS\* AND FALLEN SPRUCE COVER THE CLEAR WATERS WHEN AN OAR TOUCHES THE LAKE BOTTOM\*(P199); AND CRANBERRIES, LINGONBERRIES AND BLUEBERRIES WERE ABUNDANT IN SEASON. "DOMINANT VEGETATIVE TYPE IS ELUSIVE." WATER WAS CARRIED FROM A NEARLY CREEK, FROM WHICH ICE WAS ALSO CHOPPED WHEN FROZEN. DURING THE SPRING THAW THERE APPEARED A SPRING "BUBBLING OUT OF THE EXPOSED TUNDRA" NEAR THEIR CABIN. (P178) GAME AND FIREWOOD WERE PULLED BY SLED OVER THE SNOW BY MANPOWER.

- 1008 WATN BIG LAKE KOVIASHUVIK LAKE  
 REFN 06581 B 920971  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N672954 W1492346 F310N 0080W 19  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ICE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, SPRING, PHOTO  
 ABST AN "OIL-COMPANY LEASED" HELICOPTER BROUGHT A CREW TO DO AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LAKE AS PART OF THE OIL PIPELINE ROUTE SURVEY. THEY BORROWED THE BOAT TO MAKE TEMPERATURE AND DEPTH CHECKS OF THE LAKE AND QUESTIONED THE WRIGHTS ABOUT THE AREA. (P219-222) PHOTO OF PART OF THE LAKE IN WINTER SHOWING SNOWCOVERED LAKE, MOUNTAINSIDES AND TREES; TWO OTHER PHOTOS OF SAME; PHOTO OF SKI PLANE ON FROZEN LAKE; PHOTO OF MAN USING BOAT AS SLED ON LAKE ICE AT BREAKUP (ALL PHOTOS PP 86-87) PHOTO OF SNOW COVERED PART OF LAKE AND HILLSIDE; PHOTO OF WOMAN, FISH AND BOAT AT LAKE SHORE; PHOTOS OF MOOSE AND CARIBOU SWIMMING IN LAKE; PHOTO OF MOOSE ON GRAVEL BEACH; PHOTO OF "PICKING NEW WILLOW BUDS AT SIDE OF LAKE; PHOTO OF MAN AND MOOSEHIDE IN LAKE SHORE (ALL PHOTOS P 182-183.)
- 1009 WATN BIG MUD RIVER BIG MUD RIVER  
 REFN 02288 918  
 STOR 160339906135001116001327500950  
 MOUT N642700 W1533800 K120S 0260E 03  
 LUPR 32 NOWITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION, ALASKA 1918. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 54PP. H M EAKON. BIG MUD RIVER DRAINS A LARGE AREA OF SILT PLAINS AND DERIVES ITS NAME FROM THE LARGE QUANTITIES OF SILT CARRIED DURING PERIODS OF HIGH RUN-OFF. THOUGH IT IS SOME WHAT SMALLER THAN THE TITNA RIVER, THE BIG MUD RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE UPSTREAM BY POLING BOAT. (P14)
- 1010 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030  
 MOUT N625800 W1545200 S330N 0300W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-ANCHORAGE TRAIL, LEAVES THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND FOLLOWS BIG RIVER ON ITS S SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO PITKA FORK.
- 1011 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 00481 948  
 STOR 1607073  
 MOUT N603452 W1520302 S070N 0160W 27  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, WATER LEVEL, LAKE  
 ABST BIG RIVER FLOWS THROUGH BIG RIVER LAKES INTO REDOUBT BAY, ON THE WEST SIDE OF COOK INLET. RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, AND "CLER", HIS CLIENT, WENT BY "OUTBOARD POWERED DORY" TO HEAD WATERS OF BIG RIVER ONE YEAR IN SEPTEMBER. (P114-116) RIVER NORMALLY HAS SOURCE IN A LAKE BUT BECAUSE OF 10 DAYS OF RAIN "THE LAKE APPARENTLY HAD SPREAD TO THE HORIZON THERE WAS WATER EVERYWHERE." (P116) IN THEIR BOAT THEY CRUISED OVER WILLOW THICKETS, ON NORMALLY DRY GROUND. THEY WERE HUNTING FOR BROWN BEAR.

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1012 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 02253 914  
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030  
 HOUT N630000 W1550000 S330N 0300W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF LAKE CLARK-IDITAROD REGION P.S. SMITH 1914. 247-271. U.S.G.S. BULL. 622. COAL OUTCROPS WERE REPORTED ON THE BIG RIVER PRIOR TO 1914. (P268)

1013 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 02534 949  
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030  
 HOUT N630000 W1550000 S330N 0300W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA. A FERNALD 1960 U S G S BULL 1071 191-279. BIG RIVER HAS DESCENDED BY CANOE ABOUT 1949 BY U S G S PARTY MEMBERS AFTER A FLOAT PLANE LANDING ON AN ADJACENT LAKE AND SHORT OVERLAND PORTAGE TO BIG RIVER. (P195) BIG RIVER ORIGINATES FROM A VALLEY GLACIER ABOUT 30 MI S OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION. DOWNSTREAM THE RIVER HAS CUT A VALLEY 1/2 TO 3 MI WIDE THROUGH DEPOSITS OF THE SELATNA AND FAREWELL GLACIATIONS. THREE MI BEYOND THE END OF THE SELATNA GLACIATION THE RIVER HAS FORMED AN OUTHASH PLAIN OF GLACIAL DEBRIS. THE BIG RIVER IS BRAIDED IN ITS UPPER SECTIONS AND LOG JAMS ARE FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED. (P253)

1014 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 02538 954959  
 STOR 1610545  
 HOUT N595800 W1414600 C230S 0210E 01  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "POSSIBLE PETROLEUM PROVINCES IN ALASKA", 1959, MILLER. A WELL LOCATED ON BIG RIVER IN THE YAKATAGA DISTRICT WAS DRILLED IN 1954. (P44)

1015 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 02560 958  
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030  
 HOUT N630000 W1550000 S330N 0300W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPRT, MINING  
 ABST QUICK SILVER DEPOSITS OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA, U.S.G.S. BULL 1187 89PP. C. SAINSBURY AND E. MACKEVETT JR. THE WHITE MOUNTAIN CINNABAR AREA COULD BE REACHED BY AIRPLANE LANDING ON GRAVEL BARS IN BIG RIVER AND OVERLAND FOOT TRAVEL TO THE NE FOR 6 MILES. (P21) J. EGNATY STAKED A MINERAL CLAIM IN THE WHITE MOUNTAIN REGION IN 1958. (P21) MACKEVETT VISITED THE PROPERTY IN 1958 AND MAPPED SEVERAL OF THE TRENCHES. C TAYLOR AND SAINSBURY SPENT 17 DAYS MAPPING THE PROPERTY IN 1958. (P21)

1016 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 04710 961  
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030  
 HOUT N630000 W1550000 S330N 0300W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST THE ESKIMOS, HAVING TRAVELLED TO THE ALASKA RANGE TO HUNT CARIBOU, WOULD THEN MOVE NORTH TO THE HEADWATERS OF BIG RIVER. (P102) THERE, IN THE FALL, THE ESKIMOS WOULD CONSTRUCT SEHN-SKIN BOATS, AND DESCEND TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND THEIR OWN VILLAGES TO THE SOUTH. (P102)

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1017 WATN BIG RIVER BIG RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00306 910  
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030  
 MOUT N630000 W1550000 S330N 0300W 12  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 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 R H A 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 NOTES A LARGE COAL DEPOSIT IS LOCATED 75 MILES UP THE BIG RIVER. (P7)

1018 WATN BIG RIVER KATNU RIVER  
 REFN 03964 958  
 STOR 1607073  
 MOUT N603952 W1520302 S070N 0160W 27  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1958 THE KATNU RIVER WAS SAMPLED WITH A 75 FOOT GILL NET IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE KING SALMON PRESENCE IN THIS RIVER. SMALLER NETS WERE ALSO USED TO CAPTURE JUVENILE KING SALMON. (P12) SAMPLING TOOK PLACE FROM JUNE 1-3, 1958. NO ADULTS WERE CAPTURED BUT SOME JUVENILES WERE TAKEN.

1019 WATN BIG RIVER KATNU RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00112 947  
 STOR 1607073  
 MOUT N603952 W1520302 S070N 0160W 27  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE KATNU RIVER IS A GLACIAL STREAM FLOWING THROUGH TIDAL FLATS 3 OR 4 MI WIDE INTO REDOUBT BAY. ITS SOURCE IS ABOUT 20 MI FROM THE SHORELINE. NAVIGABLE ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE, 1-2 MILES, FROM ITS MOUTH AT HIGH TIDE. (P12)

1020 WATN BIG RIVER KWIKPUKNA  
 REFN 04973 909  
 STOR 1604054050002008660  
 MOUT N625800 W1545300 S330N 0300W 04  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST 50 MILES UP THE KUSKOKWIM, PRIESTLY ENCOUNTERED A LARGE TRIBUTARY. SOME CAMPING INDIANS TOLD HIM IT WAS KWIKPUKNA OR "BIG RIVER". ONE INDIAN GUIDED FOR HIM. THEY WENT UPSTREAM 30 MILES TO A FORK. TAKING THE LEFT FORK THEY DISCOVERED "IMHENSE LEDGES OF COAL". PRIESTLY DREW A ROUGH MAP AND SENT COAL SAMPLES TO U S G S. (P101-103) TRAVELLING BY DOG SLED IN 1909.

1021 WATN BIG SAINT MICHAEL CANAL ST MICHAEL CANAL  
 REFN 01291 911912  
 STOR 1603175  
 MOUT N632500 W1622500 K240S 0200W 24  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN THIS DOCUMENT "APOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER," A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR DATED FEB 21, 1912 REFERENCE IS MADE TO A DREDGING PLANT LOCATED AT ST MICHAEL CANAL IN A LETTER BY J B CAVANAUGH DATED DECEMBER 8, 1911. (P7)

1022 WATN BIG SAINT MICHAEL CANAL ST MICHAEL CANAL

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REFN 07187 00300 949  
 STOR 1603175  
 MOUT N632500 W1622500 K240S 0200W 24  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE FILE FROM BOX G-4-D TITLED 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, YUKON RIVER-APPOON, PRELIMINARY SURVEY, 1912-SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT 1914-NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE 31 OCT 1949 CONTAINS PERTINENT LETTERS CONCERNING THE APPOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON AND ST MICHAELS CANAL. THE FOLDER ALSO CONTAINS A DESCRIPTIVE MAP DATED 1949 FOR THE APPOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. THE LETTER DATED OCTOBER 21, 1949 WRITTEN BY E C ITSCHNER TO THE NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONCERNS THE "DISCONTINUANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR RIVER AND HARBOR AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS". THE LETTER STATED "RIVER BOAT TRAFFIC ON YUKON RIVER...NO LONGER EXISTS, AND NO REASON IS KNOWN FOR A RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC."

1023 WATN BIG SALT RIVER BIG SALT RIVER  
 REFN 02834 975  
 STOR 1603399082067014010  
 MOUT N655000 W1495500 F120N 0110W 20  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE BIG SALT RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON AT MILE 825 WITH BOTTOM MATERIALS CHIEFLY OF COARSE GRAVEL. (P2-54)

1024 WATN BIG SALT RIVER BIG SALT RIVER  
 REFN 04577 962  
 STOR 1603399082067014010  
 MOUT N655000 W1495500 F120N 0110W 20  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BIG SALT RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON AT RIVER MILE 825. ITS WATERS WERE CLEAR AND COLD ON AUG 3, 1962. BOTTOM MATERIALS WERE MAINLY COARSE GRAVEL. (P28)

1025 WATN BIG SALT RIVER SALT CREEK  
 REFN 02039 903  
 STOR 1603399082037013990  
 MOUT N655054 W1495411 F120N 0110W 20  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ENTERS THE YUKON FROM THE NORTH, 25 MILES BELOW DALL RIVER. COAL WAS REPORTED BY PROSPECTORS TO OCCUR ON THIS CREEK. (P.279) ORTH DOES NOT LIST A SALT CREEK THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE LOCATION INDICATED IN THE DOCUMENT. HOWEVER, IN EXAMINING A MAP BIG SALT RIVER IS LOCATED IN THE SAME LOCATION AS THE DOCUMENT STATED SALT CREEK. IT IS THE ABSTRACTORS OPINION THAT THE AUTHOR WAS ACTUALLY REFERRING TO BIG SALT RIVER.

1026 WATN BIG SALT RIVER SALT CREEK  
 REFN 02040 902  
 STOR 1603399082067014010  
 MOUT N655000 W1495500 F120N 0110W 20  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COAL HAS BEEN REPORTED ON SALT CREEK BY PROSPECTORS. (P43)

1027 WATN BIG SITDOWN CREEK SITDOWN CREEK  
 REFN 00592 911912  
 STOR 160339911910001931000655001080  
 MOUT N654339 W1411724 F100N 0310E 04

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LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 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. THIS STREAM WAS CROSSED BY PACK HORSES AND IS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE WHICH MAKES IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD WITH HORSES DURING HIGH WATER. (P32)

1028 WATN BIG SPRUCE CREEK BIG SPRUCE CREEK  
 REFN 02832 00003 975  
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760016500130  
 MOUT N673500 W1491500 F320N 0080W 22  
 LUPR 33 BETTLES RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUHNAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. VOL III. BIG SPRUCE CREEK ENTERS BETTLES RIVER NEAR MILE 17 AND CONTRIBUTES ABOUT 80 CUBIC FT PER SEC AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-267)

1029 WATN BIG TIMBER CREEK BIG TIMBER CREEK  
 REFN 01023 00001 969969  
 STOR 1603000000000000000000000000000000000000  
 MOUT N634505 W1415815 C230N 0180E 29  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A STUDY OF PINGO LAKES PRESENT IN THIS VALLEY 200 KM. EAST OF FAIRBANKS AND 40 KM. WEST OF U S /CANADA BORDER. THIS CREEK FLOWS WESTWARD. (P1)

1030 WATN BIG TIMBER CREEK BIG TIMBER CREEK  
 REFN 02670 967968  
 STOR 1603000000000000000000000000000000000000  
 MOUT N634505 W1415815 C230N 0180E 29  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, FLOOD, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED, "EFFECTS OF FOREST FIRES ON WATER QUALITY IN INTERIOR ALASKA", IT IS NOTED THAT BECAUSE OF WINDS AND VERY DRY CONDITIONS, THE FIRE SPREAD TOWARD BIG TIMBER CREEK. (P10) TWO SAMPLING STATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED ON BIG TIMBER CREEK; ONE JUST UPSTREAM FROM WHERE THE FIRE LINE CROSSED THE CREEK, AND A SECOND, SEVERAL MILES UPSTREAM. THIS CREEK REPRESENTED AN UNBURNED WATERSHED. (P28) THE FIRST SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN 1967. (P28) A SECOND SAMPLING WAS TAKEN IN MAY 1968 AT BREAKUP. THE WATER FLOWING OVER THE ICE WAS NEARLY CLEAR. (P33) ALTHOUGH IT WAS INTENDED TO TAKE A THIRD SAMPLE IN JUNE, HEAVY RAINS CAUSED THIS CREEK TO BE IN FLOOD STAGE. (P33) THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THE GRADIENT IN THIS CREEK IS QUITE STEEP. (P80) A PHOTOGRAPH OF BIG TIMBER CREEK SHOWS THE STREAM BANK FULL OVER THE ICE (MAY 1, 1967). THIS CREEK ALSO HAS CONSIDERABLE GROUNDWATER THAT FORMS AUFES. (P24)

1031 WATN BIG WINDY CREEK BIG WINDY CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909782101664002911001210004000040  
 MOUT N651600 W1442300 F050N 0160E 14  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN. 1911.

1032 WATN BILLINGS CREEK BILLINGS CREEK  
 REFN 02713 896911  
 STOR 1608670000030000020

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- MOUT N604907 W1483728 S080N 0050E 06  
 LUPR 53 UNNAMED  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST "GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN BILLINGS CREEK IN 1896, THOUGH ACTIVE MINING OF QUARTZ-BEARING VEINS DID NOT BEGIN UNTIL 1911." (P233) THIS CREEK RUNS INTO PASSAGE CANAL NORTH OF WHITTIER. DOCUMENT CONSIDERS TERMINAL STREAM TO BE BILLINGS WHEREAS STOREY SYSTEM CONSIDERS BILLINGS CREEK TO RUN INTO AN UNNAMED CREEK.
- 1033 MATN BILLY CREEK BILLY CREEK  
 REFN 01906 00000 957960  
 STOR 160339907005001230004130006210  
 MOUT N634325 W1440230 C220N 0070E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, RIVER, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN THEIR 1968 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 1249), HOLMES AND FOSTER DESCRIBE THE JOHNSON RIVER AREA. FIELDWORK WAS DONE IN SUMMERS OF 1957 AND 1960. AUTHORS NOTE THE FOLLOWING REGARDING STREAMS IN THE AREA: DRAINAGE PATTERS ARE VERY IRREGULAR, REFLECTING BOTH THE STRUCTURAL TRENDS AND THE OUTLINES OF DRAIN THE PAST. 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 YEARS MANY OF THE SMALLER STREAMS ARE DRY IN JULY AND AUGUST. THE LARGER OF THESE STREAMS--GEORGE, SAND, AND BILLY CREEKS--ARE NAVIGABLE BY SHALLOW-DRAFT BOATS FOR SHORT DISTANCES DURING NORMAL AND HIGH STAGE. MUSKEG AND BOG VEGETATION IS COMMON IN THE VALLEYS THROUGH WHICH THESE SMALL STREAMS FLOW. (P6-7)
- 1034 MATN BILLY CREEK BILLY CREEK  
 REFN 02598 898  
 STOR 160801600724000073000206500440  
 MOUT N6156 W14746 S220N 0090E 26  
 LUPR 52 NATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
 ABST THE AUTHOR TRAVELED NORTH UP THE VALLEY OF BILLY CREEK. IMMEDIATE STREAM CANYONS WERE DEEP AND THEIR WALLS STEEP. THEIR CAMP ON BILLY CREEK WAS WELL ABOVE TIMBER LINE AND WILLOW BRUSH HAD TO BE DEPENDED ON FOR FUEL (P281) NEAR THE HEADWATER OF BILLY CREEK IS A FAULT IN THE LIMESTONE OF 300 OR 400 FT (P309)
- 1035 MATN BINNYANAKTUK CREEK PINNYANAKTUK CREEK  
 REFN 01503 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350042500280022500110  
 MOUT N674924 W1503151 F350N 0130W 29  
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP, PHOTO  
 ABST IN 1939 ROBERT MARSHALL AND KENNETH HARVEY DECIDED TO FIND "THE NEVER VISITED SOURCE OF PINNYANAKTUK CREEK." (P146) FIRST 3 MI WERE "BOULDER FILLED", AND THERE WERE 2 LARGE FORK WITHIN 3 MI COMING FROM RIGHT. RIVER CLIMBED RAPIDLY SOMETIMES "CUTTING THROUGH STEEP DIRT BANKS," SOMETIME RUNNING OVER BEDROCK. CREEK RAN THROUGH A "ROCKY GORGE." MARSHALL REACHED A BENCH ON "UPPER MOST FORKS OF PINNYANAKTUK," COULD SEE NORTH FORK-CLEAR RIVER DIVIDE "LESS THAN 2 MI AWAY". (P147) HARVEY SHOT A RAM AND THEY PACKED IT DOWN TO MOUTH OF PINNYANAKTUK ON A GRAVEL BAR. LATER MARSHALL AND HARVEY "CLIMBED OVER SLIDE ROCK AND SNOWBANKS TO THE VERY SOURCE OF PINNYANAKTUK." (P148) BETWEEN PAGES 54-55, PHOTO ON PICTURE PAGE 19--"HARVEY (WEARING MOSQUITO NET) AND "MOOSE" (DOG) IN PINNYANAKTUK CREEK VALLEY." MAPS ARE IN THIS RECORD.
- 1036 MATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00060 863  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

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KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST REV. R McDONALD DISCOVERED COARSE GOLD ON BIRCH CREEK A LITTLE BELOW FT YUKON IN 1863. (P423)

1037 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00108 94127 X 941  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 MOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "IDLER ENDS VOYAGE UP KANTISHNA" IS INCLUDED IN THE "FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER" OF AUG 27, 1941, WHERE IT IS REPORTED THAT CAPT GEORGE BLACK RETURNED FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA WITH HIS "POWERFUL MOTORBOAT IDLER AND BARGE". (P4) "SAILING FROM FAIRBANKS, SHE TOOK 135 TONS OF CARGO FROM THIS PORT AND NENANA UP THE KANTISHNA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES INTO AND ACROSS LAKE MINCHUMINA...." (P4) "COVERING THE DISTANCE OF 275 FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KANTISHNA TO THE LAKE, CAPT BLACK REPORTS HE FOUND THE GOING EASY MOST OF THE WAY, BUT ENCOUNTERED SHOALS ON A PORTION OF THE UPPER STRETCHES. THE LAST 80 MYS, WHICH WAS THROUGH THE MUD RIVER (MUDDY RIVER) TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE LAKE, IS FULL MUD FLATS BUT WITH GOOD DEPTH OF WATER." (P4) THE ROUND TRIP TOOK 3 WEEKS. (P4) IN ORDER TO GO UP KANTISHNA RIVER TO MUDDY RIVER, CAPT BLACK HAD TO TRAVEL A SHORT PORTION OF BIRCH CREEK. DURING THE WINTER, SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF SUPPLIES HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED TO LAKE MINCHUMINA "BY TRACTORS AND SLEIGHS, OVER SNOWS AND FROZEN STREAMS". (P4)

1038 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 MOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-KANTISHNA TRAIL CROSSES BIRCH CREEK ABOUT 30 MYS FROM ITS MOUTH. THE TRAIL SPLITS: ONE SECTION GOES OVERLAND TO MCKINLEY RIVER AND THE OTHER FOLLOWS BIRCH CREEK ON E SIDE TO ITS MOUTH.

1039 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00479 891891  
 STOR 1603399097820016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, MC QUESTERN OUTFITTED PITKA AND SONESKO, 2 INDIANS, WHO FOUND GOLD ON CREEK. RESULTED IN FOUNDING CIRCLE CITY. (P161)

1040 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00553 893  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST MRS BOMPAS NOTES IN HER MEMOIRS IN 1893 THAT "ABOUT 350 (MINERS) ARE NOW STATIONED AT BIRCH CREEK, SOME 100 MI FROM FT YUKON." (P137)

1041 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00575 888898  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER



KEYW MAP, TRAFF, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST MINER BRUCE WROTE A COMPREHENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKA'S HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY. IN DISCUSSING ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR HE MENTIONS THAT SEVERAL CREEKS ARE NAVIGABLE. "THE NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON FOR SMALL LIGHT DRAFT BOATS INCLUDE THE BIRCH CREEK FOR 150 MILES." (P166) IN DISCUSSING ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR GOLD FIELDS, HE MENTIONS THAT CIRCLE CITY, A MINING CAMP FOUNDED IN 1894 BECAME THE DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR THE VAST REGIONS SURROUNDING BIRCH CREEK. "CIRCLE CITY HAS BEEN PLATTED INTO STREETS AND A RECORDING OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT IS LOCATED HERE." (P161) THE BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS WERE AN IMPORTANT FIND. THEY WERE FOUND BEFORE THE KLONDIKE DISCOVERIES. BIRCH CREEK WAS EXPLORED FOR UPWARDS OF 350 MI. AND THE ENTIRE DISTANCE WAS FILLED WITH RAPIDS AND CANYONS. (P184) A MAP ATTACHED SHOWS THE ENTIRE BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS.

1042 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00575 888898  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MAP, TRAFF, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST MINER BRUCE WROTE A COMPREHENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKA'S HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY. IN DISCUSSING ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR HE MENTIONS THAT SEVERAL CREEKS ARE NAVIGABLE. "THE NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON FOR SMALL LIGHT DRAFT BOATS INCLUDE THE BIRCH CREEK FOR 150 MILES." (P166) IN DISCUSSING ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR GOLD FIELDS, HE MENTIONS THAT CIRCLE CITY, A MINING CAMP FOUNDED IN 1894 BECAME THE DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR THE VAST REGIONS SURROUNDING BIRCH CREEK. "CIRCLE CITY HAS BEEN PLATTED INTO STREETS AND A RECORDING OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT IS LOCATED HERE." (P161) THE BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS WERE AN IMPORTANT FIND. THEY WERE FOUND BEFORE THE KLONDIKE DISCOVERIES. BIRCH CREEK WAS EXPLORED FOR UPWARDS OF 350 MI. AND THE ENTIRE DISTANCE WAS FILLED WITH RAPIDS AND CANYONS. (P184) A MAP ATTACHED SHOWS THE ENTIRE BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS.

1043 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00728 896  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465133 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING  
 ABST ELLIOTT AND INGERSOLL SAY THAT CIRCLE CITY CAME INTO EXISTENCE AFTER THE DISCOVERIES ON BIRCH CREEK. SUPPLIES WERE PORTAGED FROM THE YUKON THROUGH CIRCLE TO THE BIRCH CREEK DIGGINGS. THE COST WAS \$45 A HUNDRED. ONCE ON BIRCH CREEK, THE SUPPLIES WERE POLED UPSTREAM. (P99) (1896) "THE BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT WAS, LAST SUMMER, IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION. MOST OF THE GULCHES WERE THEN RUNNING, MINERS WERE WORKING ON DOUBLE SHIFTS, NIGHT AND DAY, AND MANY LARGE PROFITS WERE REPORTED". (P140-141) BIRCH CREEK IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT CRAFT TO A DISTANCE OF 150 MILES. (P32)

1044 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00728 896  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465133 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING  
 ABST ELLIOTT AND INGERSOLL SAY THAT CIRCLE CITY CAME INTO EXISTENCE AFTER THE DISCOVERIES ON BIRCH CREEK. SUPPLIES WERE PORTAGED FROM THE YUKON THROUGH CIRCLE TO THE BIRCH CREEK DIGGINGS. THE COST WAS \$45 A HUNDRED. ONCE ON BIRCH CREEK, THE SUPPLIES WERE POLED UPSTREAM. (P99) (1896) "THE BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT WAS, LAST SUMMER, IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION. MOST OF THE GULCHES WERE THEN RUNNING, MINERS WERE WORKING ON DOUBLE SHIFTS, NIGHT AND DAY, AND MANY LARGE PROFITS WERE REPORTED". (P140-141) BIRCH CREEK IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT CRAFT TO A DISTANCE OF 150 MILES. (P32)

- 1045 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00827 923  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST DURING A FLIGHT TO CIRCLE CITY WITH A PUMP FOR A FLOODED MINE SHAFT THERE, C B EIELSON HAD TO FORCE-LAND ON "A SANDSPIT IN BIRCH CREEK." HE WAS ABLE TO CORRECT THE ENGINE-PROBLEM AND TAKE OFF BUT THE ACCOUNT DOES NOT INDICATE THAT HE COMPLETED THE TRIP TO CIRCLE CITY. (P 119) THE PLANE WAS A WWI JENNY BIPLANE.
- 1046 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 00900 893898  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 MOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST IN HIS REPORT OF 1898, SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT BIRCH CREEK IS 350 MILES LONG. (P359) THE FIRST DISCOVERY WAS MADE ON AUGUST 10, 1893, AT PITKA'S BAR. (P359) DUNHAM SAID, "THE MINES ARE FROM 45 TO 80 MILES FROM CIRCLE CITY, AND THE TRAIL, WHICH CROSSES BIRCH CREEK ABOUT 8 MILES FROM TOWN, THENCE FOLLOWING THAT STREAM AND CROOKED CREEK TO THE MINES, IS ALMOST IMPASSIBLE IN THE SUMMER TIME." (P362) "THE RATE FOR SUMMER PACKING TO HASTODON (65 MILES) IS 40 CENTS PER POUND, THE WINTER RATE BEING 15 CENTS. DOG TEAMS MAKE THE ROUND TRIP IN FIVE DAYS, THE SLEDS BEING LOADED WITH 200 POUNDS TO THE DOG THE WINTER TRAIL IS GENERALLY OPEN BY THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, AND SLEDDING LASTS UNTIL ABOUT THE 10TH OF MAY. PREVIOUS TO THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE 30 OR 35 HORSES WERE USED FOR PACKING TO THE MINES, BUT THEY WERE WITHDRAWN FOR FREIGHTING BETWEEN HERE AND DAWSON AND HAVE NOT SINCE BEEN IN USE ON THE BIRCH CREEK TRAIL." (P362) IN A DISCUSSION ON THE COSTS AND HAZARDS OF FREIGHTING, DUNHAM NOTES, "THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FREIGHT ON THE BIRCH CREEK TRAIL LAST WINTER, WORKING WITH A TEAM OF 8 DOGS THAT COST HIM \$1,600, MADE 27 ROUND TRIPS DURING THE FREIGHTING SEASON OF AS MANY WEEKS." (P391) HIS GROSS EARNINGS WERE \$3,200, WITH \$800 OUTSTANDING, AND HIS EXPENSES WERE \$1,200 LEAVING HIM \$1,200, FOR 7 MONTHS WORK. (P391) A MAP OF THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD. DUNHAM ALSO HAS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ALASKA. HE GIVES DISTANCES ON BIRCH CREEK TRAIL AND SAYS BIRCH CREEK IS NAVIGABLE FOR 100 MILES BY "LIGHT DRAFT BOATS." (P298) THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 1047 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01090 896  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFF, MINING, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST DOG HUSHER AND MINER ARTHUR WALDEN DESCRIBES BIRCH CREEK MINING IN HIS MEMOIR. THE MINERS "GENERALLY RELAYED THEIR STUFF FROM THE RIVER (YUKON) TO THE MINES, WORKING THEIR WAY ACROSS IN THREE TRIPS. BIRCH CREEK... HAD TO BE CROSSED. IF YOU WERE LUCKY ENOUGH TO FIND A BOAT YOU COULD LOAD YOUR OUTFIT ON IT AND POLE IT AND TOW IT TO WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE MINES. WE WERE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO FIND ONE WHICH SOME MEN HAD JUST ABANDONED; SO WE LOADED IN OUR OUTFITS AND, ALTHOUGH THE MILEAGE WAS LONGER, WE WERE ABLE TO MAKE BETTER TIME." (P26) "THE MINES THEMSELVES WERE NAMED AFTER BIRCH CREEK, WHICH MADE A BIG SWEEP OF A HUNDRED MILES AROUND THEM, AND WERE IN THE HILLS WHERE THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO TIMBER... THE MINES WERE WHAT ARE CALLED SHALLOW DIGGINGS, AND HAD TO BE WORKED IN AN OPEN CUT, SINCE THESE WERE NOT OVERLAY ENOUGH TO BE WORKED IN DEEP DIGGINGS, AS WAS THE CASE LATTER IN THE KLONDIKE... PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY LIVED IN TENTS VERY NEAR HIS WORK. WAGES WERE TEN DOLLARS A DAY, PAID IN GOLD DUST AT SEVENTEEN DOLLARS AN OUNCE." (P27) IN THE WINTER OF 96-97, WALDEN BECAME A "DOG PUNCHER." FREIGHT WAS TAKEN FROM CIRCLE TO THE BIRCH CREEK MINES. FIVE MEN IN ALL MADE THIS THEIR ENTIRE BUSINESS, AND THERE WERE TWO ROADHOUSES ALONG THE WAY. "IN SUMMER ONLY THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITIES WERE CARRIED OUT AND THE PRICE WAS FORTY CENTS A POUND." (P32) THE TRIP FROM 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) WALDEN COMPARES BIRCH CREEK MINING AND THE KLONDIKE "...IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW THAT A PROSPECT AT BIRCH CREEK WHICH HAD YEILDED TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TO THE PAN WAS CONSIDERED ABOVE THE AVERAGE, WHITE ON THE KLONDIKE THEY FOUND AS MUCH AS FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS TO THE PAN." (P70)

- 1048 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01171 896  
 STOR 1603399097828016680  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, FREIGHT, ECONOMY  
 ABST WM. HASKELL IN "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS" STATED THAT IN 1896 THE BIRCH CREEK MINING AREA WAS AT ITS MOST PROSPEROUS. MOST OF THE GULCHES HAD DOUBLE SHIFTS OF MINERS WORKING NIGHT AND DAY. TO FREIGHT PROVISIONS FROM CIRCLE CITY TO THE CLAIMS, IT COST 60 CENTS A POUND IN SUMMER "AND FIFTEEN CENTS IN WINTER, THE TRAIL BEING SO MUCH EASIER IN THE LATTER SEASON". (P201)
- 1049 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01222 00010 A 970  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 MOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, PHOTO  
 ABST IN THE FIRST PART OF A THREE PART SERIES THAT APPEARED IN "ALASKA MAGAZINE" FROM MAY TO JULY 1970, TRAPPER SLIM CARLSON SAYS: A FELLOW NAMED GUS JOHNSON WAS TRAPPING OVER AT BIRCH CREEK AND I GAVE HIM A PROPOSITION-I'D GIVE HIM HALF INTEREST IN SOME CLAIMS IF HE'D DO THE ASSESSMENT WORK, BECAUSE OTHERWISE, I WOULDN'T BE DOING ANYTHING THE WHOLE SUMMER EXCEPT ASSESSMENT WORK. YOU HAVE TO DO A HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF WORK ON EACH CLAIM. (P16) IN THE SECOND PART OF HIS THREE PART SERIES (JUNE 1970), TRAPPER SLIM CARLSON SAYS: GUS JOHNSON HAD MADE A STAKE WITH THE TRAPPING OVER AT BIRCH CREEK AND WANTED TO SELL HIS LINE TO ME, SO I BOUGHT IT OUT AND AFTER THAT I WENT TRAPPING. THAT SUMMER I WENT IN TO NENANA AND STAYED THERE TO WORK ALL SUMMER. WELL, I DON'T WORK FOR WAGES AS I HAD SWORN OFF; I WON'T WORK FOR WAGES AGAIN AT ANY TIME-I HAD A LITTLE CORD WOOD CONTRACT. I WENT BACK AGAIN IN THE FALL AND STARTED TRAPPING AT BIRCH CREEK. I DECIDED THAT WAS GOING TO BE MY VOCATION. I COULD SEE THAT IT WAS A VERY INDEPENDENT LIFE. I MOVED DOWN A LITTLE FARTHER TO CASTLE ROCKS AND PUT UP A CABIN. I DECIDED I WAS GOING TO DO ONE THING AT A TIME-EITHER PROSPECT OR TRAP-AND I DECIDED I'D TRAP, THAT'S ALL THERE WAS TO IT. AFTER LOADING HIS DOGS INTO THE BOAT, SLIM IS READY EARLY IN 1967 TO START WORK ON HIS TRAPPING CABINS. SLIM TRAVELED DOWN THE MUDDY RIVER, UP BIRCH CREEK TO HIS CABIN THERE, AND WALKED SOUTH TO HIS TRAPPING AREA NORTH OF MT. MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK. (P8) CARLSON ADDS IN THE SAME PART OF THE SERIES-WITHOUT PROVIDING A DATE: I DECIDED I NEEDED WATER TRANSPORTATION ABOUT THAT TIME AND MOVED DOWN ABOUT 20 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF BIRCH CREEK. I CAME IN WITH ALL MY OUTFIT THAT AUGUST, PUT UP A GOOD CACHE, PUT UP A TENT FRAME, LEFT EVERYTHING IN THE CACHE AND WALKED ACROSS-COUNTRY TO SLIPPERY CREEK, WHERE I HAD MY HOME CAMP. I HAD A LITTLE GRUB UP THERE AND THOUGHT IT WOULD LAST ME. (P11)
- 1050 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01222 00010 B 970  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 MOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, PHOTO  
 ABST TRAPPER CARLSON CONTINUES WITH DETAILS ABOUT HIS TRAPPING EXPERIENCE ON BIRCH CREEK. HE SAYS HE FROST BIT HIS FINGERS, CHEEKS AND AN EAR RUNNING HIS DOGS BETWEEN BIRCH CREEK AND SLIPPERY CREEK. (P46) ELSEWHERE IN PART III CARLSON RECOLLECTS: ONE FALL WHEN I WAS OVER AT BIRCH CREEK, JUST A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE SEASON OPENED IN NOVEMBER (IT USED TO OPEN ON THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER) I SAW I DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH DOG FEED, SO I WENT IN TO NENANA BY CHARTER PLANE, AND BOUGHT 1,500 POUNDS OF FISH. I CHARTERED A NORSEMAN FROM FAIRBANKS TO TAKE IT OUT TO LAKE WINCHUKINA. I THOUGHT THE NORSEMAN COULDN'T LAND ON THE LAKE CLOSE TO MY CABIN. OF COURSE, IT COULD, BUT I DIDN'T KNOW IT AT THE TIME AS I THOUGHT IT WOULD TAKE QUITE A WHILE FOR IT TO STOP. IT STOPPED

AT NENANA AND PICKED UP THE FISH (I PAID \$375 FOR THAT FISH). HE HAD A NORSEMAN FULL OF FISH. OF COURSE, THEY DIDN'T TELL ME THAT THE NORSEMAN WAS OVERLOADED, BUT HE MADE IT. IT WAS DARK BEFORE WE MADE IT INTO LAKE MINCHUMINA. AN OPERATOR THERE HAD A LITTLE PLANE SO I HIRED HIM TO HAUL IT OVER FROM THE LAKE TO MY LAKE, BEHIND MY CABIN ON BIRCH CREEK. HE WAS GOING TO DO THAT, SURE THING; I EVEN PAID HIM WELL, HE HAULED OVER TWO BALES. I COULDN'T GO ON MY TRAP LINE OR ANYTHING WITH ONLY TWO BALES BECAUSE THAT WAS ONLY TWO OR THREE DAY'S FEED. I SAT THERE WAITING AND WAITING UNTIL AT LAST I HAD NOTHING FOR THE DOGS AT ALL. BY THEN IT WAS DECEMBER. I DECIDED TO GO OVER TO THE LAKE TO SEE WHAT THE TROUBLE WAS. I HAD A CABIN CLOSE TO FORAKER RIVER ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM MY HOME AT BIRCH CREEK AND I STOPPED THERE OVERNIGHT. IT WAS NOT A REAL CABIN-IT WAS MORE LIKE AN IGLOO-BUT IT WAS COMFORTABLE. I HAD LINED THE PLACE INSIDE WITH CARDBOARD AND IT WAS NICE AND WARM. (P37) PHOTO: SLIM HARNESSING HIS DOGS AT HIS HOME CABIN (CIRCA 1955). BLAZE, AT HIS LEFT, IS A 125 POUND WOLF-DOG HE USES AS LEADER. (P37)

- 1051 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01474 893897  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,ROUTE,MINING,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST IN JOHN WM. LEONARD'S "THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE KLONDIKE", 1897, HE STATED THAT THE MOUTH OF BIRCH CREEK WAS 220 MI BELOW CIRCLE, AND ITS COURSE RUNS PARALLEL TO THE YUKON. THE PORTAGE AT CIRCLE TO BIRCH CREEK IS 8 MI LONG AND CIRCLE IS THE TRADING CENTER OF THE BIRCH CREEK GOLD MINING DISTRICT. (P88) FREIGHT BY HORSE FROM CIRCLE TO MINING CAMPS COSTS \$45 PER 100 LBS FOR A 40 TO 70 MILE TRIP, 1893. "SOME MINERS CARRY THEIR GOODS OR HAVE THEM PACKED OVER BY INDIANS THE 8 MI TO BIRCH CREEK. BUT IF THIS IS DONE ONE HAS TO POLE UP STREAM FOR FROM FORTY TO SEVENTY MILES, MAKING SEVERAL PORTAGES AROUND RAPIDS AND AT THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION TO CARRY THE PROVISIONS SEVERAL MILES UP THE PARTICULAR TRIBUTARY UPON WHICH THE CLAIM HE IS WORKING IS LOCATED. (P89)
- 1052 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01574 912  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST IN A 1912 PAMPHLET, THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY REPORTS ABOUT 400 MEN ARE OPERATING ON TRIBUTARIES OF BIRCH CREEK. (P28)
- 1053 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01641 00001 919  
 STOR 1607143007920000760000010000020  
 MOUT N621400 W1500630 S250N 0050W 25  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS A PICTURE OF RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER BIRCH CREEK AND ANOTHER POSSIBLE WAGON ROAD BRIDGE, CAPTIONED: "APRIL 16,1919-BIRCH CREEK CROSSING, MILE 220.5." (P334)
- 1054 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01749 905  
 STOR 1603399099800016900000017000060  
 MOUT N663112 W1460901 F200N 0070E 36  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE  
 ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON TRAVELLED BY DOG TEAM FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE CITY IN NOV AND DEC

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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1905. AFTER DESCENDING TWELVE MILE SUMMIT FROM THE CHATANIKA RIVER DRAINAGE, HE FOLLOWED BIRCH CREEK UNTIL BEGINNING THE ASCENT OF EAGLE SUMMIT (P10) AND THENCE TO CIRCLE CITY.

1055 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01784 967  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RECREATION  
 ABST BETWEEN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS AND CIRCLE CITY, AUTHOR CAMPED AT BIRCH CREEK CAMPGROUND. "THIS ONE (CAMPSITE) SET DOWN NEXT TO THE TRANQUIL, TRANSPARENT RIVER (BIRCH CREEK) AND OUT OF SITE OF THE ROAD." (P83) ABOUT A MILE BELOW THE EAGLE CREEK ROADHOUSE, 100 MILES NORTH OF FAIRBANKS, BIRCH CREEKS FLOWS BESIDE THE HIGHWAY. AUTHOR STOPPED TO DO SOME FISHING AND "FORDED A BIG STREAM" (P88) TO GET WHERE HE WANTED TO GO. THIS STREAM MUST HAVE BEEN BIRCH CREEK. HE FORDED THE STREAM WITH HIS TRUCK. THIS TRIP TO ALASKA WAS MADE IN 1967.

1056 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 01860 949  
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420035000180025000300  
 MOUT N642800 W1551700 K120S 0180E 09  
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BISHUTH OCCURS ON LOWER BIRCH CREEK IN THE VICINITY OF LONG. (P3) USGS CIRCULAR 279, 1949.

1057 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02050 896903  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AUTHOR'S PARTY CROSSED BIRCH CREEK ABOUT 2 MI ABOVE WHERE IT EMERGES FROM THE HILLS INTO THE FLAT COUNTRY SOUTH FROM CIRCLE. (P15) HIGH WATER CAUSED A DELAY OF 2 DAYS. A WIRE CABLE WAS IN USE AT TWELVE MILE, ON BIRCH CREEK, FOR TRANSPORT ACROSS THE CREEK. (P16) BIRCH CREEK WAS USED AS AN EXAMPLE, DURING SUDDEN RAIN, THE CREEK MAY RISE SEVERAL FEET IN A FEW HOURS, INHIBITING CROSSING UNTIL CLEAR WEATHER WHEN THE WATER FALLS RAPIDLY IN ABOUT A DAY OR SO. (P16) THE BIRCH CREEK AREA AND IMPORTANT TRIBUTARIES, WERE VISITED IN 1896 BY THE SPURR, GODDRICH AND SCHRADER SURVEY PARTIES. (P59) ABOUT 200 MEN WORKED ON THE CREEKS IN THE BIRCH CREEK REGION WITH AN ANNUAL 1903 PRODUCTION OF \$175,000. (P66)

1058 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02051 904  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST MINING ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED ON IN 1904 IN THE BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT AND THE PRODUCTION WAS VALUED BETWEEN \$150,000 AND \$175,000. (P.29).

1059 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02079 905  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST BIRCH HEADS NEAR PORCUPINE DOVE, FLOWS EAST THEN NORTH AND WEST, PARALLELS THE YUKON THEN EMPTIES INTO IT

ABOUT 25 MILES BELOW FORT YUKON. "OVER 80 MILES OF ITS COURSE IS ACROSS THE FLATS." FAIRBANKS TRAIL CROSSES THE CREEK BY FERRY 15 MILES FROM CIRCLE, AT TWELVEMILE HOUSE. AT THIS LOCATION THE CREEK IS ABOUT 180 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 10 FEET DEEP. DURING A LOW STAGE IN JUNE 1905 THE DISCHARGE WAS MEASURED AT 1579 SECOND-FEET. (P129)

- 1060 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02084 893905  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190M 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, DISCHARGE, PAST USAGE  
 ABST THE CREEKS OF IMPORTANCE DRAINING THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE REGION ALL BELONG TO THE BIRCH CREEK SYSTEM. THE MANY ACTIVE TRIBUTARIES RAMIFY FAR WITHIN THE HILLS TO THE EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST AND FINALLY UNITE TO FORM THE FORKS OF BIRCH CREEK, WHICH FLOWS NORTHWARD THROUGH A NARROW CANYON CUT WITHIN THE OUTERMOST RIDGE OF THE HILL COUNTRY. (P9) BIRCH CREEK IS FORDABLE FOR HORSES AT LOW WATER BUT AT HIGH WATER IS A TURBULENT FLOOD. CROOKED CREEK AND PREACHER CREEK ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TRIBUTARIES. THE VALLEYS OF THE 2 MAIN FORKS ARE UNSYMMETRICAL IN CROSS SECTION. THEY ARE LIMITED ON THE NORTH BY A STEEP RIDGE WHICH RISES 1,000 FT OR MORE ABOVE THE STREAM FLOWING CLOSE ALONG ITS BASE. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VALLEY IS CHARACTERIZED BY A BEACH WHICH STARTS NEAR THE STREAM AT A LEVEL OF 100 FEET ABOVE IT AND EXTENDS WITH A GRADUALLY RISING SLOPE TO THE BASE OF THE RIDGES LIMITING IT ON THE SOUTH. (P10) A MEASUREMENT OF THE STREAM VOLUME MADE IN JULY, 1904 WITH THE PRICE CURRENT METER WAS GIVEN AS 70,000 INCHES. AT BIRCH CREEK AT TWELVEMILE (LOW WATER) IT WAS GIVEN AS 63,160 INCHES. (P12) THERE ARE GOOD GARDENS AT THE ROAD HOUSES IN THE BIRCH CREEK REGION, AND THE RICH SOIL PRODUCES ALL THE COMMON VEGETABLES IN ABUNDANCE. (P14) THE PRODUCTION OF THE BIRCH CREEK REGION AVERAGES ABOUT \$200,000 A YEAR. (P15) THE GREATEST PART OF THE GOLD PRODUCED IN THE AREA HAS COME FROM A FEW SMALL STREAMS IN THE BIRCH CREEK REGION, WHICH HAVE BEEN WORKED CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1893, AND HAVE PRODUCED, INCLUSIVE OF 1905, APPROXIMATELY \$4,000,000. THE AMOUNT OF GOLD SENT OUT DURING 1905 WAS APPROXIMATELY \$300,000. THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE BARS OF BIRCH CREEK ATTRACTED MINERS FROM THE FORTYMILE, AND LATER DISCOVERIES IN THE GRAVELS OF THE GULCHES ESTABLISHED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REGION AND LED TO ITS RAPID DEVELOPMENT. (P20) THE TRAIL BETWEEN CIRCLE AND THE GULCHES IS DIRECT AND GOOD DURING DRY WEATHER. TWELVEMILE HOUSE, CONTROL HOUSE, AND MILLER HOUSE ARE GOOD ROAD HOUSES, SITUATED AT CONVENIENT INTERVALS ALONG THE TRAIL. (P20) PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BIRCH CREEK IN 1893. (P7)
- 1061 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02098 906  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190M 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF  
 ABST DURING LOW WATER, GOLD IS EXTRACTED FROM BARS IN BIRCH CREEK WITH THE AID OF ROCKERS. BOULDERS ARE NOTABLY ABSENT. (P192)
- 1062 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190M 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE 1907 SEASON WAS DRY IN THE BIRCH CREEK REGION AND PRODUCTION WAS LESS THAN THE PREVIOUS YEAR. NO NEW ENTERPRISES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DIVIDE WERE BEGUN IN 1907. (P50) THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRODUCTION OF THIS AREA WAS \$200,000 IN 1907. (P50)
- 1063 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK

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REFN 02123 908  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT-MINING,NO TRAFF  
 ABST 20 MI OF WAGON ROAD WAS COMPLETED FROM CIRCLE TO JENNY JUMP ON BIRCH CREEK IN 1908. (P53), IN THE CIRCLE  
 PRECINCT. WORK IN THE BIRCH CREEK REGION WAS IN 36 MINES WITH 110 MEN IN SUMMER 1908, AND 24 MINES AND 64 MEN  
 THE PREVIOUS WINTER. (P53)

1064 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02139 908  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390006100150004600080  
 HOUT N645100 W1640700 K070S 0270W 27  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS OF SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908.F F HENSHAM US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379  
 PP370-401. A DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT MADE ON BIRCH CREEK AT AN ELEVATION OF 400 FT JULY 30,1908 GAVE A VALUE OF  
 122 SECOND-FT. (P306)

1065 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02139 908  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390006100150004600080  
 HOUT N645100 W1640700 K070S 0270W 27  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS OF SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908.F F HENSHAM US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379  
 PP370-401. A DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT MADE ON BIRCH CREEK AT AN ELEVATION OF 400 FT JULY 30,1908 GAVE A VALUE OF  
 122 SECOND-FT. (P306)

1066 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02157 909  
 STOR 160714300792000076000010000020  
 HOUT N621400 W1500630 S250N 0050W 25  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE  
 ABST C E ELLSWORTH IN "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" NOTED-BIRCH CREEK IS TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON  
 ALMOST EXACTLY ON THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, ABOUT 25 MILES DIRECTLY WEST OF FORT YUKON. ITS MOUTH IS ABOUT 5 MILES  
 WEST OF THE CONFLUENCE OF CHANDALAR RIVER WITH THE YUKON. THE NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS JOIN TO FORM THE MAIN  
 STREAM ABOUT 40 MILES SOUTH OF THE TOWN OF CIRCLE. BELOW THIS JUNCTION THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF FLOW IS  
 NORTHWESTWARD WITH A GRADUAL INCREASE IN DEVIATION FROM THE NORTH, AND THE STREAM ROUGHLY PARALLELS THE YUKON  
 FOR 100 MILES AT A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 10 MILES. ITS DRAINAGE IS ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM THE WEST, AND FOR MOST OF  
 THE DISTANCE IT FLOWS THROUGH A LOW, BROAD VALLEY, WHICH GRADUALLY HERGES WITH THE FLATS OF THE YUKON. THE  
 PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES ARE PREACHER AND CROOKED CREEKS. THE HEADWATERS OF THE SOUTH FORK INTERLOCK WITH THOSE  
 OF SALCHAKET AND CHARLEY RIVERS. (P265) A TABLE OF DAILY DISCHARGE OF BIRCH CREEK AT FOURTEEN MILE HOUSE,  
 1909, APPEARED ON P 265 AND IS ATTACHED.

1067 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02196 912  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662700 W1465100 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST "PLACER MINING IN THE FAIRBANKS AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS" BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520-H

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1912: 240-245. 10 MEN WERE EMPLOYED IN APPLYING DIFFERENT MINING TECHNIQUES ALONG THE BARS OF BIRCH CREEK.  
(P245)

- 1068 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
REFN 02197 911  
STOR 1603399097821016640  
MOUT N662700 W1465100 F190N 0040E 23  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
ABST \*WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE: MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF BIRCH CREEK AT FOURTEEN MILE HOUSE FOR 1908 TO 1911. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND FEET, OF BIRCH CREEK, 1911.
- 1069 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
REFN 02209 910  
STOR 1603399099800016900000017000060  
MOUT N663112 W1460901 F200N 0070E 36  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE  
ABST A LIST OF GAGING STATIONS AND MEASURING POINTS ON BIRCH CREEK IN 1910, ON P68 OF L.M. PRINOLE'S "GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CIRCLE QUADRANGLE" IS SUBMITTED WITH THIS SHEET. ALSO ATTACHED IS A TABLE OF MONTHLY DISCHARGE RATES FOR BIRCH CREEK TAKEN AT FOURTEEN MILE HOUSE FROM 1908 TO 1910. (P69) A TABLE GIVING MONTHLY DISCHARGE FOR BIRCH CREEK AND FRYING PAN CREEK IN 1910 IS ATTACHED, AS IS A TABLE OF MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910 AND ANOTHER FOR THE NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK BASIN IN THE SAME YEAR. BIRCH CREEK FLOWS EAST FROM ITS HEADWATERS FOR ABOUT 60 MI TO THE JUNCTION OF THE SOUTH FORK, WHERE IT TURNS ABRUPTLY NORTHWARD. ABOUT 12 MILES BEYOND THIS POINT IT ENTERS THE YUKON LOWLANDS AND MEANDERS FOR OVER 100 MILES, ROUGHLY PARALLELING THE YUKON AT A DISTANCE OF FROM 10-20 MI. (P69) THE NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK, WHICH BECOMES BIRCH CREEK PROPER AFTER UNITING WITH HARRINGTON FORK, IS FORMED BY EAGLE AND PTARMIGAN CREEKS. (P71) A TABLE, FROM P71, OF MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN THE NORTH FORK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910 IS ATTACHED.
- 1070 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
REFN 02354 914924  
STOR 160339906135001116000746200420035000180025000300  
MOUT N642800 W1551700 K120S 0180E 09  
LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST \*THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA, 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. IN 1914 GOLD PLACERS ON BIRCH CREEK WERE DEVELOPED. (P89)
- 1071 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
REFN 02373 924  
STOR 160405404540800819000152700100068200360011580150  
MOUT N631300 W1544600 K260S 0210E 25  
LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY J.S. BROWN U.S.G.S. BULL 783: 97-144. TWO PLACER CLAIMS ON BIRCH CREEK WERE LEASED TO TWO MEN IN 1924 WHO HAD CONSTRUCTED A DITCH A MILE LONG IN ORDER TO TAKE OUT A SMALL AMOUNT OF GOLD LATE IN THE SEASON. (P137)
- 1072 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
REFN 02435 914933  
STOR 160339906135001116000746200420035000180025000300



- MOUT N642800 W1551700 K1205 0180E 09  
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. BIRCH CREEK WAS STAKED AND PROSPECTED IN 1914 AND CONSIDERABLE MINING WAS DONE IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS. THE GOLD OCCURS MAINLY ON OR IN GRANITE BEDROCK. (P157)
- 1073 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02616 897  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 W190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST VEINS OF SILVER LEAD WERE FOUND IN A NUMBER OF LOCALITIES IN THE BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT. (P53)
- 1074 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02618 893  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1455113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAKE  
 ABST BIRCH CREEK FLOWS, IN THE LOWER PORTION, THROUGH FLAT MOSS-COVERED TIMBERED PLAIN CALLED THE YUKON FLATS. BIRCH FLOWS PARALLEL TO THE YUKON HERE, SEPARATED BY A FEW MILES OF SWAMP. MENTION IS MADE TO THE ROAD HOUSE, THE VENILE CACHE. AT THAT POINT THE CREEK RUNS THROUGH A GAP WHOSE SIDES, LESS THAN 2 MI APART, RISE IN 400 FT HIGH WALLS. SOUTH OF THE GAP THE VALLEY SPREADS INTO A LEVEL STRETCH OVER 400 SQ MI IN AREA. IN THESE FLATS THE CREEK MEANDERS, AND OXBOWS AND LAGOON LAKELETS ABOUND. (P283) GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE BARS OF BIRCH CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1893.
- 1075 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02691 961962  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST BIRCH CREEK IS LOCATED IN THE KUTCHIN TRIBAL AREA. (P2)
- 1076 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02709 895  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040W 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BIRCH CREEK IN 1895. (P71)
- 1077 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02737 893  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN 1893 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON BIRCH CREEK, WHICH LED TO THE FOUNDING OF CIRCLE. THE BIRCH CREEK MINES WERE SHALLOW, WITH BEDROCK ONLY A FEW FEET BELOW THE SURFACE. FREIGHT FROM CIRCLE TO BIRCH CREEK COST 40 CENTS A POUND IN SUMMER, BUT WAS MUCH CHEAPER IN WINTER. SLED DOGS COST FROM \$75 TO \$250 EACH. A 6-DOG TEAM COULD PULL 3 SLEDS LASHED TOGETHER, CARRYING ABOUT 200 POUNDS PER DOG. (P18-19)

1078 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02834 893975  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1455113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION  
 ABST BIRCH CREEK ENTERS THE YUKON AT RIVER MILE 1003 AND HAS UPSTREAM REACHES CROSSED BY THE STEESE HIGHWAY. IT HAS RIFFLE-POOL DEVELOPMENT UPSTREAM WITH MANY GRAVEL BARS AND CUT BANKS. DOWNSTREAM, MUD BANKS WITH BUSHES RETAIN A MUCH SLOWER STREAM WHERE MUD IS THE BOTTOM MATERIAL. ONE SECTION OF THE DOWNSTREAM REACHES OF BIRCH CREEK IS SIMILAR TO THE SECTION NEAR THE HIGHWAY IN THAT GRAVEL BARS, CUT BANKS AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATE ARE PRESENT. FROM BIRCH CREEK VILLAGE TO THE YUKON, THE STREAM HAS A MUD BOTTOM AND AN ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE CURRENT. (P2-57) IN 1893, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT BIRCH CREEK AND CIRCLE CITY WAS BORN. FOR 3 YEARS, IT WAS THE LARGEST SETTLEMENT ON THE YUKON WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 WHITE MEN. (P3-7) BIRCH CREEK OFFERS RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR NONMOTORIZED "FLOAT BOAT" USE FOR THE EXPERIENCED CANOEIST. IT IS ONE OF THE VERY FEW CLEAR WATER RIVERS IN THE STATE WITH ROAD ACCESS AT 2 POINTS ON AN OTHERWISE UNDISTURBED RIVER SEGMENT. PRESENT RECREATIONAL USE IS ESTIMATED AT 2,700 ANNUAL VISITOR-DAYS. (P3-63)

1079 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 02882 890  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GOLD HAD BEEN DISCOVERED ON BIRCH CREEK BY 1890. (P25)

1080 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 03087 904937  
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290037500160001650040  
 MOUT N672500 W1513000 F300N 0170W 08  
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN BIRCH CREEK IN 1904 AND MINING BEGAN IN 1905. FOR A MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF RUE CREEK, THE VALLEY BOTTOM WIDENS TO ABOUT 100 TO 150 FT FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 1500 FT AT THIS POINT THE VALLEY SHARPLY CONTRACTS TO ABOUT 50 FEET AND CONTINUES AT THIS WIDTH FOR ABOUT 750 FEET. BELOW THIS THE VALLEY GRADUALLY WIDENS TO MERGE INTO THE VALLEY OF FLAT CREEK. (P131) GRADE AVERAGES ABOUT 6%. DISCHARGE IN THE DRIEST ST SEASON IS ABOUT 200 MINERS INCHES. MINING CEASED IN 1933. (P132)

1081 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 03207 974974  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH PRESENT USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, RIVER CHANNEL, RECREATION, DIMENSIONS  
 ABST THE STUDY AREA EXTENDS FROM THE MOUTH OF DEEP CREEK DOWN STREAM 85 KM TO THE AREA WHERE BIRCH CREEK ENTERS THE YUKON FLATS, AND EXTENDS .5 KM EITHER SIDE OF THE STREAM. WIDTH SELDOM EXCEEDS 100M IN STUDY AREA. UPPER STRETCHES HAVE EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BEDS AND WILLOW STANDS. MANY OXBOWS ARE PRESENT. BOTH CANOE AND RIVER BOAT ARE USED ON CREEK DURING MOOSE SEASON. MUCH TRAPPING WAS ALSO DONE ON THE RIVER. VEGETATION TYPE THROUGHOUT THE STUDY AREA IS GENERALLY A LOWLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY MARK BOYCE IN 1974. IT WAS A STUDY OF BEAVER ECOLOGY.

1082 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 03548 00001 921  
 STOR 1603399097821017640

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- MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, SPRING, RECREATION  
 ABST BOX 1 (U OF A ARCHIVES, O MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST MURIE SURVEYED SEVERAL RIVERS IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT. "I WENT ACROSS COUNTRY TO BIRCH CREEK AND ON IN TO CIRCLE, WITH A SIDE TRIP TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS." "FEB 10, 1921, IT WAS REPORTED THAT A MALLARD HAD BEEN SEEN IN SOME OPEN WATER ON BIRCH CREEK, WHERE A MAN WAS FISHING." (P1) (FOLDER 10)
- 1083 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 03835 977  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, ECONOMY, HUNTING, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION  
 ABST A MAN REPORTED TAKING 500 WHITEFISH FROM BIRCH CREEK EACH YEAR TO FEED HIS 3 DOGS. MOOSE AND BEAR ARE TAKEN BY RIVERBOAT HUNTERS ON BIRCH CREEK. (P36) TREES FOR BIRCH BARK CANOES ARE FOUND ALONG BIRCH CREEK AS WELL AS NEAR CIRCLE. (P38)
- 1084 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04066 00111 940  
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420035000180025000300  
 MOUT N642800 W1551700 K120S 0180E 09  
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST DEACON FIELD FILE. IN A LETTER DATED MAY 2, 1940 FROM J. C. SLENES TO I. P. TAYER IT IS MENTIONED THAT THE GOLD PLAIN OF BIRCH CREEK WILL BE GREATLY FACILITATED. IT IS REPORTED THAT TIN HAS ALSO BEEN FOUND IN THE BIRCH CREEK, LONG, ALASKA.
- 1085 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04066 00173 954  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE  
 ABST BIRCH CREEK BRIDGE MILE 147. IN A LETTER TO THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION FROM M. C. ZIMMERMAN IN 1954, PLANS ARE DETAILED OF CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS BIRCH CREEK. MENTION IS MADE OF AN OLD FERRY LANDING.
- 1086 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04069 00016 972  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MINING, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST STUDY WAS PART OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT REQUIREMENT FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVER EXAMINATION AND INVOLVED FLOATING THE RIVER IN OPEN CANOES. PERSONNEL, GEAR, AND CANOES WERE TRANSPORTED TO MILEPOST 94 ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY AUG 23, 1972. REPORTED FROM JUNCTION OF NORTH FORK AND BIRCH CREEK AND FLOATED 13 MILES. NO OBSTACLES WERE ENCOUNTERED THOUGH LOW WATER WAS ENCOUNTERED REQUIRING DRAGGING OF CANOES SHORT DISTANCES. APPROXIMATELY 1 1/2 MI EAST OF THE JUNCTION POINT EXPOSURES OF BIRCH CREEK SCHIST WERE OBSERVED (NAMED FOR LOCALITY BY THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY). SAME SCHIST WAS OBSERVED WEST OF THOMAS CREEK, IN THE SAME REGION SEVERAL NARROW ROCKY STRETCHES REQUIRED LINING OF CANOES TO PREVENT DAMAGE. HARRISON CREEK MOUTH WAS INVESTIGATED. THREE PLACER GOLD OPERATIONS LOCATED 15 TO 25 MI UPSTREAM EFFECTED SLIGHT DISCOLORATION OF THE STREAM WATER DUE TO SUSPENDED PARTICLES. LONG, NARROW VALLEYS WERE ENCOUNTERED FEATURING DEEP STREAM WATER. DOWNSTREAM FROM JUMP-OFF CREEK VELOCITY DECREASED CONSIDERABLY. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS: WILD AND

## SCENIC RIVERS-BIRCH CREEK)

- 1087 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04069 00017 972  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST \*PROPOSED INCLUDES AREA FROM STEESE HIGHWAY CROSSING TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE UPPER MOUTH WITH THE YUKON RIVER. EXCLUDED ARE ALL PORTIONS OF THE RIVER SOUTH OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY, THE LOWER MOUTH OF BIRCH CREEK AND PREACHER CREEK TRIBUTARY. REASONS FOR PROPOSAL: ALREADY A PART OF BLM'S "ALASKA CANOE TRAILS" AND ITS PRESENT POPULARITY INDICATES A NEED TO PROTECT THIS CANOE TRAIL. CLEAR-WATER STREAM PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)
- 1088 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04069 00018 970  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MINING, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST PROPOSED STUDY RIVER FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT P L 90-542. LOCATION: ABOUT 85 MI NE FAIRBANKS, ALASKA ABOUT 65 15 00 N LAT, 145 DEGREES W LONG. STRETCH UNDER CONSIDERATION: N FORK BRIDGE AT MILEPOST 94 OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY TO THE BRIDGE AT MILEPOST 147 OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY. BIRCH CREEK IS A FREE-FLOWING CLEAR STREAM ABOUT 150-200 FT WIDE MEANDERING THROUGH SPRUCE-BIRCH FORESTS AND LOW ELEVATION MOUNTAINS. RAFTS AND CANOES ARE THE ONLY MEANS OF TRAVEL IN THE UPPER REACHES; POWER BOATS CAN TRAVERSE THE LOWER REACHES. WHITE WATER AND SHALLOW AREAS TYPIFY UPPER REACHES WHILE DOWNSTREAM THE CURRENT IS SLOWER AND BATHYMETRY DEEPER. FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT'S ALASKA CANOE TRAILS. MINING PRESENT ON HARRISON CREEK. COMPILED IN 1970. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS: PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION-CRIPPLE CREEK.)
- 1089 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00009 973  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH PHYSICAL  
 ABST BIRCH CREEK DROPS AT ABOUT 12 FEET PER MILE AVERAGE. (P31) FROM JUMPOFF CREEK TO THE MOUTH IT DROPS ONLY 300 FEET IN OVER 175 MILES, LESS THAN 2 FEET PER MILE.
- 1090 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00009 A 893972  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, LAND  
 ABST TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RECREATION AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND ON GROUND INSPECTION VIA CANOE WAS CONDUCTED ON BIRCH CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1972 BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. (P7-8) BIRCH CREEK IS A CLEARWATER TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON, WITH THE STEESE HIGHWAY CROSSING THE STREAM AT 2 POINTS. (P10) IT IS OF PRIMITIVE CHARACTER WITH A SWIFT CURRENT AND WHITEWATER. (P11) SOME OF THE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS WERE TO INCLUDE APPROXIMATELY 135 MILES OF BIRCH CREEK, FROM THE BUTTE CREEK CONFLUENCE TO THE JUMPOFF/CROOKED CREEK CONFLUENCE, IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM AND ADDITIONALLY, TO WITHDRAW THE 15 MILES DOWNSTREAM UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT. (P12) BIRCH CREEK IS LOCATED IN INTERIOR ALASKA, CHARACTERIZED BY ALTERNATING UPLAND PLATEAUS AND MARSHY LOWLANDS. THE THIN SPRUCE-BIRCH FOREST COVERING MUCH OF THE REGION IS VIRTUALLY UNCLEARED. (P15) FREEZEUP OF THE RIVERS

AND MARSHES OCCURS IN OCT. ICE BREAKUPS USUALLY OCCUR IN MAY. (P17) THE FIRST 100 MILES OF THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY SURROUNDED BY THE ROLLING HILLS AND LOW MOUNTAINS OF THE YUKON-TANANA UPLANDS. THE NEXT 50 MILES TRAVERSE THE UPPER REGIONS OF THE YUKON "FLATS" WHERE RELIEF DIMINISHES AND THE UPLANDS ARE SEPARATED FROM THE RIVER BY SEVERAL MILES OF TUNDRA MARSHLANDS, WITH POOR DRAINAGE ACROSS THIS EXPANSE OF FOREST AND MUSKEG. AT TIMES THE MAIN CHANNEL IS OBTSCURED BY HUNDREDS OF OLDER CHANNELS AND OXBOW LAKES. THE RIVER DIVIDES INTO 2 MOUTHS BEFORE CONVERGING WITH THE YUKON. IT DROPS AT ABOUT 12 FEET PER MILE AVERAGE. (P31) IN SOME SECTIONS IT DROPS OVER 30 FEET PER MILE. FROM JUMPOFF CREEK TO THE MOUTH IT DROPS ONLY 300 FEET IN OVER 175 MILES, LESS THAN 2 FEET PER MILE. THE STUDY CORRIDOR IS LARGELY COVERED WITH A MIXED SPRUCE-BIRCH FOREST, WITH ASPEN GROVES COMMON ON THE HILLSIDES. BIRCH CREEK IS A NON-GLACIAL STREAM WITH VERY CLEAR WATERS WHICH TURN SLIGHTLY BROWNISH IN THE LOWER REACHES DUE TO ORGANIC MATTER FROM BOGS AND FROM ACTIVE BANK EROSION. THE BOTTOM IS GENERALLY GRAVELLY TO STONEY WITH STRETCHES OF EXPOSED BEDROCK. IN THE HEADWATERS THE RIVER AVERAGES 10 TO 20 YARDS WIDE WITH DEPTHS OF SEVERAL INCHES TO 4 FEET. IN THE LOWER PORTIONS THE RIVER WIDENS TO 30 TO 50 YARDS WITH DEPTHS AVERAGING 4 TO 8 FEET. (P32) FIFTEEN FOOT POOLS, HOWEVER, ARE NOT UNCOMMON. MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF THE RIVER IS USUALLY REACHED IN EARLY MAY RESULTING FROM SNOW MELT AND SPRING RAINS. HIGH WATER LEVELS CAN ALSO OCCUR IN LATE JULY OR EARLY AUG AFTER A LARGE RAINSTORM. EXTREME LOW FLOWS OCCUR IN WINTER. ICE BEGINS FORMING IN OCT AND BY MID-WINTER THICKNESSES OF 4 FEET OR MORE ARE COMMON. THE ONLY POTENTIAL SOURCES FROM POLLUTION WOULD BE FROM SEVERAL HOMESITES AND ONE COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT LOCATED IN THE HEADWATERS. (P33)

1091 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00009 B 093972  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYN TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RECREATION  
 ABST WHEREAS THE RIVER GENERALLY CARRIES A RELATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT, THE WATER DISCHARGED BY TRIBUTARIES EAGLE CREEK AND HARRISON CREEK SOMETIMES HAVE A HEAVY SEDIMENT LOAD. FOR SEVERAL MILES DOWNSTREAM OF THESE CONFLUENCES A DISCOLORATION CAN BE PERCEIVED DUE TO THE INFLUX OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENTS, REPORTEDLY DUE TO PLACER GOLD MINING METHODS. AT LEAST ONE OF THE SEVERAL CABINS LOCATED ON THE STREAM IS STILL BEING USED PART OF THE YEAR FOR TRAPPING PURPOSES, THE REST APPEAR TO BE ABANDONED. (P34) SEVERAL PLACER GOLD MINING CLAIMS EXIST ALONG THE RIVER BUT NO DEVELOPMENT HAS OCCURRED. (P35) UNDER THE CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA TO DETERMINE STREAMBED OWNERSHIP, THE BIRCH CREEK SEGMENT WOULD APPEAR TO BE "NAVIGABLE" UPSTREAM TO THE VICINITY OF FRYINGPAN CREEK. IT IS MOST UNLIKELY THAT THE RIVER HAS BEEN USED AS A "NAVIGABLE" STREAM IN TERMS OF TRADE OR MOVEMENT OF GOODS. UPSTREAM NAVIGATION BY WATER CRAFT IS PRECLUDED MUCH OF THE SEGMENT BY THE SWIFT CURRENT AND SHALLOW, ROCKY STREAMBED. RIVER TRAVEL HAS LARGELY BEEN LIMITED TO DOWNSTREAM "FLOATING" BY RAFT OR CANOE. (P39) GRAVEL BARS THROUGHOUT THE STUDY AREA PROVIDE LANDING PLACES FOR SMALL AIRCRAFT. FLOAT PLANE ACCESS IS LIMITED TO THE LONG OXBOWS AND CHANNELS IN THE LOWER REACHES BECAUSE OF SHALLOW WATERS AND SHORT APPROACHES IN THE UPPER REACHES. ONE PRIMITIVE "BUSH" AIRSTRIP EXISTS IN THE LOWER SECTION AND SMALL AIRCRAFT ALSO LAND AND TAKE OFF ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY. A CRUDE MOTORBOAT LAUNCHING AREA IS PRESENTLY BEING USED AT THE STEESE HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT MILE 147. (P40) FROM THIS LOCATION MOTORBOAT ACCESS IS POSSIBLE WITH NORMAL WATER LEVELS UPSTREAM INTO THE LOWER STUDY AREA. SMALL RAPIDS AND SHALLOW WATERS 30 TO 40 MILES UPSTREAM OF THE LOWER STUDY BOUNDARY STOP THE MOTORIZED USE. FREQUENT LOG JAMS AND SWEEPERS ALL ALONG THE LOWER STUDY SEGMENT CAN ALSO IMPEDE MOTORBOAT ACCESS. THE VALLEY FLOOR IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO MARSHINESS AND/OR FLOODING AND THE SOILS ARE LARGELY SILTY AND POORLY DRAINED, A LARGE PORTION OF THE AREA UNDERLAIN BY PERMAFROST. (P41) VEGETATION AROUND THE BIRCH CREEK AREA IS VARIED, INCLUDING ALPINE TUNDRA AND CLOSED HARDWOOD AS THE DOMINANT FOREST TYPE. (P43) FLOOD PLAIN THICKETS GROW ON NEWLY EXPOSED ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS WHICH ARE PERIODICALLY FLOODED. DENSE GROUND COVER RETARDS SURFACE RUNOFF AND INSULATES THE UNDERLYING PERMAFROST. (P44) THE BIRCH CREEK SCHIST, ONE OF THE OLDEST BEDROCKS IN THE STATE, IS EXPOSED ALONG THE CREEK BOTH IN ROCK OUTCROPPING ON THE HILLSIDES AND IN THE RIVER ITSELF WHERE THE SHEER ROCK WALLS HAVE RESISTED WATER EROSION. ACTIVE PLACER MINING IS TAKING PLACE IN SOME UPPER TRIBUTARY AREAS. (P45) INFORMATION ON THE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE CREEK ARE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. (P46-48) GOLD WAS FIRST FOUND IN THE CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT ON BIRCH CREEK IN 1893.

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- 1092 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00009 C 893972  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,MINING,LAND  
 TRANSPORT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,RECREATION  
 ABST THE ENTIRE CREEK HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN PROSPECTED. (P48) BIRCH CREEK OFFERS OUTSTANDING RECREATIONAL  
 OPPORTUNITIES FOR NONMOTORIZED "FLOAT BOAT" USE; CANOEING, KAYAKING, AND RAFTING. (P49) THERE ARE MANY  
 SEGMENTS OF CLASS II WHITEWATER AND ALSO SEVERAL SHORT AREAS OF CLASS III WHITEWATER. AT LOW WATER LEVELS  
 THERE IS ONE SPOT OF CLASS IV WATER WHICH CAN BE EASILY PORTAGED. THE CURRENT GENERALLY IS MODERATE, WITH  
 HIGH WATER LEVELS TENDING TO MAKE MOST OF THE RAPIDS EASIER TO NEGOTIATE, ALTHOUGH FASTER CURRENTS, FLOATING  
 DEBRIS AND POSSIBLE NEW CHANNEL CUTS PRESENT ADDITIONAL HAZARDS. (P50)
- 1093 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00036 893  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN 1893 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT BIRCH CREEK ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE YUKON FLATS AND CIRCLE CITY WAS BORN.  
 (P43)
- 1094 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04095 899  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY  
 ABST SAM C DUNHAM STATES IN "THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES" 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 BIRCH CREEK IN  
 APPROXIMATELY 1899. (P838) LESS THAN 100 MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON BIRCH CREEK DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON, AND  
 ABOUT \$250,000 WERE TAKEN OUT. (P840)
- 1095 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04103 897  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,MINING  
 ABST H B GOODRICH MAKES REFERENCE, IN 1897, TO FLUMES BEING ERECTED ON BIRCH CREEK FOR USE IN PLACER MINING.  
 MINING APPARATUS, 15 FEET IN DIAMETER WHICH FLOATS IN MID-CHANNEL, AND ARE SUPPLIED WITH CUP PADDLES IS ALSO  
 NOTED. (P943)
- 1096 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04154 890  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST W OGILVIE NOTES THAT BIRCH CREEK FLOWS INTO THE YUKON ABOUT 40 MI. BELOW FT YUKON AND THAT THE CREEK RUNS  
 PARALLEL TO THE YUKON RIVER FOR NEARLY 100MI. IT ALSO COMES WITHIN 7 OR 8 MI. OF THE TOWN OF CIRCLE CITY.  
 (P-113)

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1097 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04200 898899  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 MOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, ECONOMY, LEAD TRANSPORT  
 ABST M D K WEINER, MINER IN EAGLE CITY AREA BETWEEN 1898-1899, DESCRIBES THE BIRCH AS 300 MILES LONG, PARCELLING THE YUKON FOR NEARLY 200 MI, UNITL OPPOSITE CIRCLE CITY, WHERE IT IS REACHED BY A 6 MI PORTAGE. CREEK HAS BEEN MINED FOR PAST 5 YRS WITH FROM 2 TO 20 DOLLARS TAKEN OUT PER DAY PER MAN. MORE THAN 2000 MINERS ON CREEKS OF BIRCH AND CIRCLE. BY CLOSE OF THE SUMMER BIRCH DIGGINGS WERE DESERTED. (240) MINES ON CREEK, 52 MILES AWAY (FROM EAGLE) ARE REACHED BY GOOD HORSE TRAILS. (P261)

1098 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04482 863890  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GOLD WAS 1ST DISCOVERED BY REVEREND ROBERT McDONALD ON BIRCH CREEK ABOUT THE YEAR 1863. IN 1890, A MAN NAMED CARMACK FOUND "FAIR PROSPECTS" FOR GOLD ON BIRCH CREEK. (P69)

1099 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04482 863890  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GOLD WAS 1ST DISCOVERED BY REVEREND ROBERT McDONALD ON BIRCH CREEK ABOUT THE YEAR 1863. IN 1890, A MAN NAMED CARMACK FOUND "FAIR PROSPECTS" FOR GOLD ON BIRCH CREEK. (P69)

1100 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 04577 962  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO  
 ABST FIGURE 8, A PHOTO, SHOWS BIRCH CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON. IT IS REGARDED AS CLEAR, THO THE WATER IS STAINED BROWN WITH ORGANIC MATERIALS. FISHING IS WITH GILL NETS. (P28) THIS CREEK, ENTERS THE YUKON AT MILE 1003 AFTER PARALLELING IT FOR 80 MI. IN MID-AUGUST, 1962, THE WATER WAS COLORED DEEP BROWN WITH ORGANIC MATERIAL AND TEMPERATURE WAS IN LOW 60'S. THE UPSTREAM REACHES (WHICH ARE CROSSED BY THE STEESE HIGHWAY) SHOW RIFFLE POOL DEVELOPMENT WITH ABUNDANT GRAVEL BARS AND CUT BANKS. FURTHER DOWNSTREAM, THE CURRENT IS MUCH SLOWER, AND THE BANKS ARE HIGH, BRUSHY AND MUDDY. THE BOTTOM IS MAINLY MUD. FROM BIRCH CREEK VILLAGE DOWNSTREAM, THE BOTTOM IS MUD, AND THE CURRENT IMPERCEPTIBLE. (P30) PERSONS INTERVIEWED AT CIRCLE STATED THAT "TRUCKLOADS OF WHITE FISH HAD BEEN TAKEN IN YEARS PAST FRPM BRICH CREEK NEAR THE HIGHWAY CROSSING." (P37)

1101 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 05016 890  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN ABOUT 1890, SPURR AND HIS COMPANIONS TOOK A TRAIL FROM CIRCLE CITY TO BIRCH CREEK. THERE THEY HAILED A

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BOATMAN TO FERRY THEM TO THE OTHER SIDE WHERE THERE STOOD 2 LOW LOG HOUSES FACING ONE ANOTHER. THIS WAS THE TWELVE MILE CACHE, A ROAD-HOUSE FOR MINERS. (P165)

- 1102 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 05176 893903  
 STOR 1603399097801016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,MINING  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON", STATED THAT IN 1893 2 HALF-BREEDS PITKA AND, SORRESO "FOUND PLACER GOLD ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE TOO-WHUN-NA, LATER CALLED BIRCH CREEK, AND GUIDED JACK GREGOR AND PAT KENALLY TO THE SPOT. (P109) IN 1903, WICKERSHAM WENT BY DOG SLED FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS AND ATE LUNCH AT THE TWELVE MILE ROADHOUSE "AT THE CROSSING OF BIRCH CREEK." (P168)
- 1103 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 05181 900  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,FREIGHT  
 ABST THE TWELVE MILE ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE TRAIL AND BIRCH CREEK, 12 MILES SW OF CIRCLE. THIS ROADHOUSE WAS ALSO KNOWN AS "FERRY ROADHOUSE," AFTER THE FERRY USED TO TRAVERSE THE CREEK. IT WAS PROBABLY CONSTRUCTED IN THE EARLY 1900'S.
- 1104 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION  
 ABST "THE GOOD GRAYLING FISHING IN THE LOWER REACHES OF BIRCH CREEK IS LIKELY THE RESULT OF LOW FISHING PRESSURE" (P308)
- 1105 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 05314 848897  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,LAND-WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON WAS REPORTED NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT TO 150 MILES. (P32) IN 1893, THE FIRST GOOD STRIKE WAS MADE ON BIRCH CREEK. THIS LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIRCLE CITY WHICH REMAINED THE MOST IMPORTANT MINING CAMP UNTIL 1896. (P37) IN THE BACKGROUND OF CIRCLE CITY IS A LOW RANGE OF HILLS ACROSS WHICH RUNS A "WELL-KNOWN" PORTAGE OF 6 MI TO BIRCH CREEK. (P96) SUPPLIES TRAVELLED DOWN THE YUKON, THROUGH CIRCLE CITY AND OVER THE PORTAGE TO BIRCH CREEK THE COST OF TRANSPORT IS \$45 FOR 100 LBS AND UP. ON BIRCH, THE SUPPLIES ARE SENT UP STREAM BY A SLOW POLING PROCESS. ONE GROUP USED A TRAINED MOOSE TO PULL THE BOAT. (P99)
- 1106 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 05654 896  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 HOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST FREDERICK PALMER, AUTHOR OF "IN THE KLONDYKE", NOTED THAT GOLD DEPOSITS FOUND ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF BIRCH



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CREEK WERE CONSIDERABLY RICHER THAN THOSE FOUND ON THE FORTY MILE RIVER IN CANADA IN 1896 (P68) ON THE BIRCH CREEK TRIBUTARIES THE METHOD OF SINKING A SHAFT TO BEDROCK BECAME KNOWN. (P68)

- 1107 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 06026 898  
 STOR 1603399079821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND MEMBERS OF THE TANANA COMPANY ARRIVED AT A ROAD HOUSE ON BIRCH CREEK. HORSES WERE FORDED ACROSS THE CREEK EVEN THOUGH THE WATER WAS QUITE HIGH IN PLACES. TIME IS LATE JUNE 1898. MOST OF THE MEN OF THE COMPANY SAID A DOLLAR TO THE ROAD HOUSE KEEPER TO BE FERRIED ACROSS. (P49)
- 1108 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 06026 898  
 STOR 1603399079821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND MEMBERS OF THE TANANA COMPANY ARRIVED AT A ROAD HOUSE ON BIRCH CREEK. HORSES WERE FORDED ACROSS THE CREEK EVEN THOUGH THE WATER WAS QUITE HIGH IN PLACES. TIME IS LATE JUNE 1898. MOST OF THE MEN OF THE COMPANY SAID A DOLLAR TO THE ROAD HOUSE KEEPER TO BE FERRIED ACROSS. (P49)
- 1109 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 06598 972  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST WHEN THE AUTHOR AND HIS FRIEND CAMPED AT CIRCLE, A COUPLE ASKED FOR TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON BIRCH CREEK. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBED IT AS A SINUOUS STREAM THAT RUNS PARALLEL TO THE YUKON BEHIND CIRCLE. THE AUTHOR HAD BEEN TRAVELLING IN A KLEPPER AND THE FRIEND IN A 17 FT GRUHMANN CANOE WITH A SAIL ON THE YUKON. (P154)
- 1110 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 07220 919  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 MOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER  
 KEYH PHOTO, NO TRAFF  
 ABST #244 PHOTOS FROM FOSTER ALBUM COLLECTION U OF A ARCHIVES "ENTERING BIRCH CREEK ON ROUTE TO LAKE MINCHUHINA ON SEPT 21, 1919, 16 MI ABOVE ROOSEVELT." JUST A VIEW SHOWS MOUTH OF BIRCH CREEK.
- 1111 WATN BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 07240 958  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A TERRAIN STUDY OF THE YUKON FLATS DISTRICT, ALASKA, BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN 1958, OBSERVED SEVERAL STREAMS IN THE AREA. BIRCH CREEK IS SIMILAR TO BEAVER CREEK IN THAT ITS COURSE THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS FROM ITS TWO MOUTHS TO A POINT BETWEEN PREACHER CREEK AND THE STEESE HIGHWAY BRIDGE IS TORTUOUSLY MEANDERING. ITS BED IS FINE GRAVEL AND SAND, AND THE CURRENT IS SLUGGISH. THE FEW BARS ARE OF SAND AND FINE GRAVEL IN THE LOWER REACHES; THE MORE NUMEROUS BARS ABOVE PREACHER CREEK, ARE OF GRAVEL AND SAND.

THE BANKS ARE 5 TO 20 FEET ABOVE RIVER LEVEL AND LOOK MUCH LIKE THOSE ON BEAVER CREEK. FROM THE BIRCH CREEK BRIDGE UPSTREAM THE CURRENT IS SWIFTER, THE BED ON COARSER SEDIMENTS, AND THE BARS MORE PROMINENT. BIRCH CREEK APPROACHES WITHIN A MILE OF BEAVER CREEK AND IS SEPARATED FROM IT BY A 20-FOOT-HIGH BANK; LOCALLY FLOODWATERS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CO-EXTENSIVE IN THE TWO CREEKS. SEVERAL PORTAGE TRAILS LEAD FROM ONE CREEK TO THE OTHER. BIRCH CREEK, LIKE BEAVER CREEK, IS NAVIGABLE TO SMALL INBOARD- OR OUTBOARD-POWERED MOTOR LAUNCHES FROM ITS MOUTH TO A POINT UPSTREAM FROM THE BIRCH CREEK BRIDGE ON STEESE HIGHWAY. FROM A POINT ABOVE PREACHER CREEK THE NAVIGABILITY DECREASES AS THE DEPTH DECREASES, CURRENT INCREASES, AND INCIDENCE OF SHOALS INCREASES. (P42)

- 1112 WATN BIRCH CREEK NUTCHITALICHAKAT  
 REFN 00808 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040  
 HOUT N635159 W1513327 F120S 0210W 12  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON AND HIS BROTHER MACLAREN TOOK A CANOE TRIPS UP THE KANTISHNA IN 1907. "ON THE 20TH OF JULY WE PASSED THE MOUTH OF A CLEAR STREAM ON THE LEFT WITH A DESERTED INDIAN CABIN ON THE BANK. THIS STREAM WE AFTERWARDS LEARNED IS CALLED BY THE INDIANS NUTCHILALICHAKAT." (P58) GEORGE GORDON STATED THAT A U S GOVERNMENT MAP CALLED THIS STREAM BIRCH CREEK. (P80)
- 1113 WATN BIRCH GULCH BIRCH GULCH  
 REFN 02435 933  
 STOR 160405404548800819000152700100068200360011580150  
 HOUT N631300 W1544600 K260S 0210E 25  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST U S G S 1933. ONE MAN WAS OPERATING A SMALL OPEN CUT ON BIRCH GULCH DURING THE SUMMER OF 1933. (P195)
- 1114 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 00006 965966  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 64 19.1, 146 40.6. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, DATA FROM 1965-1966. (P7) TABLE 3 SHOWS TRACE METAL COMPOSITION FROM SAMPLE TAKEN MAY 1, 1966. (P25) TABLE 4 CONTAINS SIMILAR DATA. (P26) TABLE 2 SHOWS CHEMISTRY OF SNOW, ICE, AND WATER OF BIRCH LAKE ON MAY 1, 1966. THICKNESS OF CLEAR ICE SAMPLE WAS 77 CM; THICKNESS OF OVERFLOW ICE SAMPLE WAS 12 CM. (P31) TABLE 3A SHOWS TRACE METAL COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS SAMPLES TAKEN OF THIS LAKE DURING 1966. (P50) LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS SAMPLES ARE SHOWN ON P51. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM THE FOLLOWING DEPTHS (METERS): 0, 5, 10, 0.8, 0.9. (P50-51)
- 1115 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 00108 91506 S 915  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN "BRINGS DOWN THE SAWMILL", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, MAY 6, 1915, P1: WILLIAM TERRILL HAS ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS WITH TWO LOADS OF SAWMILL FROM MCCARTY. HE LEFT ONE LOAD AT BIRCH LAKE, BEING UNABLE TO HANDLE IT IN THE CONDITION THE TRAILS ARE NOW, AND WILL LEAVE AGAIN FOR UPRIVER TOMORROW. ON THIS TRIP HE WILL TAKE A LOAD OF SUPPLIES TO ENHARD, THE TENDERFOOT OPERATOR, AND BRING BACK THE REST OF THE SAWMILL.

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1116 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 00528 943  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RECREATION  
 ABST WHILE ON THE ROAD BETWEEN FORT RICHARDSON AND FAIRBANKS, THE AUTHOR NOTES: "TO THE RIGHT WE SAW BIRCH LAKE, A SUMMER RESORT SO NAMED AFTER ITS GROVES OF GRACEFUL TREES." (P268)

1117 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 00640 944  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE  
 ABST "BIRCH LAKE IS A RESORT FOR CITIZENS OF FAIRBANKS. THERE IS EXCELLENT SWIMMING IN THE BIRCH-BORDERED LAKE. (312 MILE, RICHARDSON HIGHWAY.)"(P254) "AT FOX FARM (320 MILE) SILVER, BLUE, WHITE, AND RED FOX AND HINK ARE BRED AND RAISED, AS WELL AS RABBITS THAT WHEN SKINNED WILL BE GLORIFIED INTO "CHINCHILLA." (P254)

1118 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 01018 944  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE RESCUE OF 2 PILOTS WHOSE PLANES COLLIDED NEAR BIG DELTA IS INCLUDED IN ORDN SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS". THIS WAS IN FEB OF PROBABLY 1944. THE 2 PILOTS WERE UNINJURED AND WALKED TO A VALLEY "WHERE THEY WERE PICKED UP BY DOG TEAMS SENT OUT FROM BIRCH LAKE. THE DOG TEAMS CARRIED THEM 10-12 MIS OVER ROUGH COUNTRY TO BIRCH LAKE FROM WHICH THEY WERE FLOWN TO FAIRBANKS BY A NORSEMAN OPERATING ON WHEELS OFF THE ICE." (P71)

1119 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 02863 944  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE  
 ABST RECENT WITHDRAWALS OF PUBLIC LANDS HAVE BEEN MADE WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF THE SHORES OF BIRCH, SUMMIT, AND PAXSON LAKES. (P48)

1120 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT RECREATION  
 ABST BIRCH LAKE IS LOCATED AT MILE 1461 OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY. THIS LARGE DEEP LAKE IS ULITIZED BY RESIDENTS OF THE REGION FOR FISHING, BOATING, SWIMMING AND OTHER RECREATION. (P9)

1121 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 03548 00002 921  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, RIVER, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BOX 2 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) O J MURIE, BIOLOGIST, SURVEYED THE BIRDS OF THE TANANA WATERSHED. "CHICKADEES WERE SEEN ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS BETWEEN BIRCH LAKE AND THE CLEAR WATER RIVER AND TWO SPECIMENS TAKEN." (P9) FOLDER 59.

1122 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 04282 00002 915  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW FISHING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ALEC SIMPSON, BEN CUTLER, AND FRED DOUSE PLED GUILTY TO A CHARGE OF WANTONLY WASTING FISH AT BUCK LAKE AUGUST 8, 1915. (P13)

1123 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 04860 919  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO RECREATION, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS TWO PEOPLE SITTING ON THE SHORE OF BIRCH LAKE. BIRCH LAKE IS 65 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS AND A FAVORITE RESORT FOR CAMPING PARTIES. (P21)

1124 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 05216 925  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST MENTION IS MADE OF BIRCH LAKE ROADHOUSE AND ITS USE AS A SUMMER RESORT FOR PEOPLE INTERESTED IN FISHING. (P113) YEAR IS 1925.

1125 WATN BIRCH LAKE BIRCH LAKE  
 REFN 05374 921  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N641855 W1463944 F070S 0050E 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE ROAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO CHITINA BENDS AROUND BIRCH LAKE. (P131)

1126 WATN BIRCH RIVER BIRCH RIVER  
 REFN 02035 901902  
 STOR 1603399097821016640  
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON RIVER NEAR ARTIC CIRCLE. ONE OF THE OLDEST PLACER DISTRICTS IN THE YUKON REGION. STILL PRODUCES SOME GOLD. "CHEAPENING OF PROVISIONS ON THE YUKON" AIDED THE EXISTENCE OF MINING ON BIRCH CREEK. LOW GRADE PLACERS ARE BEING DEVELOPED IN THE CREEK BASIN. MUCH MINING MACHINERY WAS TAKEN INTO THE DISTRICT IN THE WINTER 1901-1902. THIS AREA CONTAINS EXTENSIVE DEPOSITES OF LOW-GRADE PLACERS, "WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO MINE WITH REFINED METHODS." (P.47)

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1127 WATN BIRCH SLOUGH BIRCH CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 160405400966000180000009000080030110250  
 HOUT N610400 W1603700 S110N 0640W 03  
 LUPR 41 TULUKSAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT OTHER WORK INCLUDED A SHELTER CABIN AND STOVE ON BIRCH CREEK IN THE KUSKOKHIM AREA. "A 60 FT TRESTLE BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER BIRCH CREEK SLOUGH IN COOPERATION WITH THE NEW YORK ALASKA GOLD DREDGING CO THIS IS HAULING 900 TONS OF FREIGHT OVER THIS ROUTE." (P46)

1128 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 00462 903903  
 STOR 1608055  
 HOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, A COMPANY OF MINERS PACKED IN \$60,000 WORTH OF MACHINERY TO ITS PROPERTY ON THIS CREEK. CLAIMS LOCATED OPPOSITE SUNRISE. (P8) ON KENAI PENINSULA. THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.

1129 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 00481 948  
 STOR 1608055  
 HOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING  
 ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, HUNTED FOR GRIZZLIES "AT THE HEAD OF BIRD CREEK IN THE CHUGACH RANGE." (P42) BIRD CREEK FLOWS INTO TURNAGAIN ARM, 5.5 MI NORTHWEST OF SUNRISE.

1130 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 00524 897  
 STOR 1608055  
 HOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN MAY 1897 T H HANMORE, J H JOHNSTON, E ANDREWS, AND J CLEGHORN LOCATED CLAIMS ON BIRD CREEK. (P85)

1131 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1608055  
 HOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST BIRD CREEK WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. THE FACILITY IS "LOCATED ON 31 ACRES OF RELATIVELY LARGE (FOR THIS FAR N) STANDS OF SPRUCE." (P64) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS ON THE ANCHORAGE-SEWARD HIGHWAY.

1132 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 01645 953  
 STOR 1608055  
 HOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52

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- KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, RECREATION  
 ABST IN CONRAD PUHR'S PHOTO ESSAY OF 1953, A PHOTO SAYS "SUMMER'S LONG DAYS BRINGS OUT THE FISHERMEN FROM ANCHORAGE. A DAILY OCCURRANCE AT BIRD CREEK ON THE SEWARD HIGHWAY." PHOTO SHOWS FISHERMEN IN THE STREAM. (P31) WADING
- 1133 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 02206 913  
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200041600350  
 MOUT N623500 W1505300 S290N 0090W 25  
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BIRD CREEK, APPROXIMATELY 2 MILES LONG, FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW CANYON, AND IN A NARROW GORGE, ABOUT 60 FT DEEP. GOLD MINING OCCURRED ON GRAVEL BENCHES NEAR THE STREAM BY USING WATER DIVERT FROM THE STREAM WITH WING DAMS. (P65)
- 1134 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 02598 898  
 STOR 1608055  
 MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST BIRD CREEK, WHICH ENTERS TURNAGAIN FROM OPPOSITE SIXMILE CREEK, HAS ATTRACTED ATTENTION & IS BELIEVED TO HOLD SOME PAYING CLAIMS OF GOLD. A SAMPLE TAKN BY A PROSPECTOR PROVED TO BE A FRAGMENT OF ONE OF THE APLITE DIKES. IT ASSAYED ABOUT \$7.50 TON MOSTLY IN GOLD (P320-321)
- 1135 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 02709 974  
 STOR 1608055  
 MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, FISHING  
 ABST A PHOTO ON P 117 SHOWS FISHERMEN LINING THE SHORE AT THE MOUTH OF BIRD CREEK ON TURNAGAIN ARM.
- 1136 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 1608055  
 MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP  
 ABST THE BIRD CREEK RIDGE TRAIL BEGINS AT THE BRIDGE OVER BIRD CREEK ON THE SEWARD HIGHWAY (MILE 101.5) TO THE RIDGE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK. BIRD CREEK CAMPGROUND IS SEVERAL HUNDRED FT EAST OF THE BRIDGE. THE TRAIL IS BEST APRIL TO OCTOBER. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP ANCHORAGE A7, SEWARD D7. (PP82,83)
- 1137 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 1608055  
 MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 19  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RECREATION  
 ABST AT MILE 103 THE ANCHORAGE SEWARD HIGHWAY CROSSES BIRD CREEK AND HERE IS LOCATED A LARGE STAND OF SITKA SPRUCE, AND BIRD CREEK CAMPGROUND. (P24)

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1138 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
REFN 03623 00001 961  
STOR 1608055  
MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 19  
LUPR 52  
KEYW RECREATION,NO TRAFF,MAP  
ABST ON A 1961 MAP OF CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC WAYSIDES, STATE OF ALASKA. FISHING IS AN ATTRACTION AT THIS SITE 25 MILES SOUTH OF ANCHORAGE ON THE SEWARD-STERLING HIGHWAY.

1139 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
REFN 03964 958  
STOR 1608055  
MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST BIRD CREEK WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P15)

1140 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRD CREEK  
REFN 05181 974  
STOR 1608055  
MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST THE BIRD CREEK ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT BIRD CREEK ALONG THE ALASKA RAILROAD. (P54) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

1141 WATN BIRD CREEK BIRDS CREEK  
REFN 00637 963  
STOR 1608055  
MOUT N605824 W1492755 S100N 0010W 09  
LUPR 52  
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY  
ABST "WE CROSSED BIRD'S CREEK FLOWING CLEAR AND SWIFT INTO THE ARM." (P59)

1142 WATN BISHOP CREEK BISHOP CREEK  
REFN 02440 918934  
STOR 1603399050065009580  
MOUT N645000 W1572500 K080S 0070E 15  
LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST USGS, 1934. BISHOP CREEK FOLLOWS A MEANDERING COURSE ACROSS THE FLATS TO THE YUKON RIVER. ABOUT 12 YEARS AGO (CA 1922) A SILVERLEAD LODE NEAR THE HEAD WAS WORKED FOR A SHORT TIME AND IN THAT VICINITY CUTTINGS AND OTHER SIGNS OF HABITATION WERE SEEN.(P153) THE SILVERLEAD DEPOSIT WAS DISCOVERED IN 1918. A SUMMER TRAIL, FROM A POINT 2 OR 3 MILES BELOW THE LOWER END OF LOUDEN SLOUGH LED FROM THE YUKON UP A RIDGE TO THE PROPERTY. (P174)

1143 WATN BISHOP CREEK BISHOP CREEK  
REFN 06422 964  
STOR 1608131  
MOUT N604700 W1510500 S080N 0100W 17  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST FOUR STORAGE PITS ARE LOCATED ON A KNOLL ABOUT 50 FEET ABOVE BISHOP CREEK. NO EXCAVATION WAS ATTEMPTED. (P112)

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- 1144 WATN BISHARK CREEK BISHARK CREEK  
 REFN 00460 940940  
 STOR 160251900137000008000411000290  
 MOUT N654513 W1651546 K040N 0320W 14  
 LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED BETWEEN THIS CREEK AND STAR CREEKS, 3 1/2 N W OF KOUGAROK MOUNTAIN. BISHARK CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SERPENTINE RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO BERING STRAIT NEAR SHISHMAREF.
- 1145 WATN BISHARK CREEK BISHARK CREEK  
 REFN 02666 949  
 STOR 160251900137000008000411000290  
 MOUT N654513 W1651546 K040N 0320W 14  
 LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST COPPER WAS FOUND BETWEEN BISHARK AND STAR CREEKS. (P23)
- 1146 WATN BLACK BEAR LAKE WEST BLANK LAKE  
 REFN 00006 966  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N644000 W1495300 F030S 0120W 12  
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 64 40, 149 53. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, DATA FROM 1966. (P7) ORTH HAS NO LISTING FOR "WEST BLANK LAKE". ACCORDING TO LOCATION GIVEN IN DOCUMENT, NAME OF REFERENCED LAKE IS BLACK BEAR LAKE. SEE FAIRBANKS C-6 MAP. TRACE METAL COMPOSITION IS GIVEN ON P54; LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P58. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM SURFACE. (P54/P58)
- 1147 WATN BLACK CREEK BLACK CREEK  
 REFN 01856 947  
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610001940160  
 MOUT N622700 W1575600 S270N 0470W 11  
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIO ACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HIGHLANDS REGION, AK. U.S.G.S. CIRC. 255. H WHITE AND P KILLEEN 1947. AN ANTIMONY PROSPECT WAS DISCOVERED ON BLACK CREEK IN 1947. (P9)
- 1148 WATN BLACK CREEK BLACK CREEK  
 REFN 01879 967  
 STOR 160339904913000947003251003500076201050  
 MOUT N660432 W1534830 K080N 0240E 21  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP  
 ABST MINERALIZED ROCK WAS FOUND IN THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA NEAR OLD PLACER MINES AT BLACK CREEK. (P3) AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE HEAD OF BLACK CREEK IN THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA IS FOUND ON TABLE 2. (P6) PYRITE AND SPARSE CHALCOPYRITE WERE FOUND NEAR THE PLUTON AT THE HEAD OF BLACK CREEK, UPSTREAM FROM GOLD PLACER OPERATIONS. A MINERALOGICAL BREAK DOWN OF THE ROCKS IN THIS AREA IS INCLUDED IN THE TEXT. (P5) BLACK CREEK WAS UNNAMED ON THE AVAILABLE MAPS AT AEDC, HOWEVER, USING THE COORDINATES GIVEN IN ORTH FOR BLACK CREEK I WAS ABLE TO LOCATE IT ON THE MAP. THE PHYSICAL LOCATION OF THIS CREEK MATCHED THAT DESCRIBED BY ORTH AS WELL AS REFERENCES TO IT IN THE DOCUMENT. THE CREEK WAS THEN ASSIGNED A STORET NUMBER. BEDROCKS GRAB SAMPLES FROM THIS AREA CONTAINS "DISSIMINATED SULFIDES AND SHOW ANOMALOUS COPPER VALUES, BUT ONLY TWO CONTAIN GOLD. (TABLE 2) (P5) IN EXAMINING THE GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA IT IS NOTED THAT BLACK CREEK



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HEADS IN AN AREA OF GRAYHACKE AND MUDSTONE. IN THIS AREA 3 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES WERE TAKEN EACH WITH A COPPER AND LEAD CONTENT. THE APPROXIMATE REMAINING 2/3 OF THE RIVER TRAVELS THROUGH ON AREA OF GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE. THE MAP INDICATES THE PRESENCE OF TAILINGS ALONG THIS PORTION OF THE RIVER. AN ABANDONED MINE IS ALSO LOCATED NEAR THIS PORTION OF THE RIVER. THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM A MAP, FIGURE 2-GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA.(P4) THIS MAP IS A PART OF THE RECORD OF THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT.

- 1149 WATN BLACK CREEK BLACK CREEK  
 REFN 02186 911  
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610001940160  
 MOUT N622700 W1575600 S270N 0470W 11  
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) PLACER MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON BLACK CREEK IN 1911. (P40)
- 1150 WATN BLACK CREEK BLACK CREEK  
 REFN 02259 911916  
 STOR 160339904913000947003251003500090801220  
 MOUT N660500 W1535000 K080N 0240E 20  
 LUPR 33 INDIAN RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST U S G S BULLETIN 631, 1916, BASED ON 1911-1914 FIELD WORK. A LITTLE GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON BLACK CREEK. AT ONE POINT IN THE VALLEY, PAYING QUANTITIES HAVE BEEN REPORTED. (P83) SOME PRODUCTION WAS MADE IN 1915. (P84)
- 1151 WATN BLACK CREEK BLACK CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00306 910  
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610001940160  
 MOUT N622700 W1575600 S270N 0470W 11  
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN BOX G-4-D FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATER WAYS 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 A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD COUNTRY IN 1910. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THERE WERE 25 MEN WORKING (MOSTLY PROSPECTING) ON BLACK CREEK A TRIBUTARY TO OTTER CREEK. (P11)
- 1152 WATN BLACK CREEK BLACK GULCH  
 REFN 00784 948949  
 STOR 1602729007120000690000219000090  
 MOUT N653100 W1641200 K010N 0270W 01  
 LUPR 22 NOXAPAGA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST GIDDINGS NOTES IN 1953 ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK THAT MUCK SPECIMENS WERE OBTAINED FROM BLACK GULCH, "A TRIBUTARY OF THE NOXAPAGA RIVER, 80 MI NORTH-NORTHEAST OF NOME". (P26) "WOOD COLLECTED AT BLACK GULCH IN THE OLDER MUCK IS 8,800 PLUS OR MINUS 200 YRS OLD...WOOD IN THE MUCK INCLUDES A FEW LOGS AS LARGE AS 6 INCHES IN DIAMETER...SPARSE WILLOW SHRUBS GROW TODAY IN THIS VALLEY, BUT POPLAR AND BIRCH TREES DO NOT." (P27) "THE OLDER MUCK MUST HAVE ACCUMULATED AT TIMES WHEN THE CLIMATE WAS WARMER AND TREES COULD GROW." (P27) "THE PODZOL AND THE DENBIGH FLINT LAYER MAY HAVE FORMED DURING A BRIEF WARM INTERVAL ABOUT 8000-10,000 YRS AGO." (P30) SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED 1948-49.
- 1153 WATN BLACK LAKE BLACK LAKE  
 REFN 01906 00000 957960

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STOR 1603  
 MOUT N634835 W1444100 F130S 0160E 08  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF-EXPEDITION, LAKE, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST IN THEIR 1968 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 1249), HOLMES AND FOSTER DESCRIBE THE JOHNSON RIVER AREA. FIELDWORK WAS DONE IN SUMMERS OF 1957 AND 1960. THE LARGEST LAKES IN THE MAPPED AREA LIE IN BASINS IN THE YUKON-TANANA UPLAND; THE LAKES TYPICALLY ARE ENCLOSED ON THREE SIDES BY BEDROCK HILLS AND ON THE FOURTH SIDE BY ALLUVIUM OF THE TANANA LOWLAND. THEY RANGE IN SIZE FROM ABOUT 1.3 MILES TO 5 MILES IN MAXIMUM DIMENSION. THE LARGER LAKES, TWELVEMILE, GEORGE, MOOSEHEAD, BLACK, AND SAND, ARE SUITABLE FOR LANDINGS BY LIGHT AIRCRAFT ON FLOATS IN THE SUMMER AND ON SKIS IN WINTER. MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS AVERAGES SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 3 FEET AND VARIES ACCORDING TO SNOW COVER. ALTHOUGH ALL THESE LAKES ARE FED BY SLUGGISH STREAMS HAVING A HIGH ORGANIC CONTENT, THE LAKE WATER IS FAIRLY CLEAR. THE LAKES HAVE A HIGH POPULATION OF PLANKTON AND OTHER SMALL ORGANISMS, INCLUDING CRUSTACEANS, LEECHES, AND WORMS. THESE IN TURN SUPPORT A SUBSTANTIAL POPULATION OF PIKE, LING COD, WHITEFISH, AND AQUATIC BIRDS. THE LAKES ARE RIMMED AT SEVERAL PLACES BY ICE-PUSHED RIDGES OF CLEAN GRAVEL OR OF SILT AND PEAT DEPOSITS, BY FOUL-SHELLING ORGANIC-SILT FLATS AND MARSHES, BY CLEAN SANDY BEACHES, OR BY ROCKY BLUFFS. (P7)

1154 WATN BLACK LAKE BLACK LAKE  
 REFN 02813 00001 970  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N562500 W1590000 S430S 0620W 14  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST 5 PERSONS MADE UP THE RESEARCH TEAM AND THEIR BASE CAMP WAS LOCATED ON THE NW SIDE OF BLACK LAKE. (P2) SURVEYS FLOWN IN A PIPER PA-18 (SUPERCUB) AIRCRAFT OPERATED OUT OF THIS BLACK LAKE CAMP. (P6) THIS INFORMATION TAKEN FROM 1970 REPORT ON BROWN BEAR STUDIES BY LELAND P GLENN.

1155 WATN BLACK LAKE BLACK LAKE  
 REFN 04004 961962  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N562500 W1590000 S430S 0620W 14  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, BREAKUP, LAKE  
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 39 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 6 M WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 3 M VOLUME IS 0.10 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 15 M. SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 1.56 WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE OF AREA EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE. (P409) MEAN SECCHI DESH READINGS ARE GIVEN AS 1.6 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429) BLACK LAKE IS FREE OF ICE SOONER THAN CHIGNIK LAKE.

1156 WATN BLACK LAKE UNNAMED LAKE  
 REFN 05245 898  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N562500 W1590000 S430S 0620W 14  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THIS CLEAR WATER LAKE, LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF CHIGNIK RIVER, IS ABOUT 10 MILES LONG, AND OF UNKNOWN DEPTH, ACCORDING TO J F MOSER'S 1898 REPORT. (P168)

1157 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 00546 924  
 STOR 1603443  
 MOUT N622117 W1652023 S260N 0880W 12  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

275

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST THE BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION OF THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDT, TRAVELED BY DOG SLED DOWN THIS RIVER IN 1924. THE BANKS WERE LINED WITH WILLOW. THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF CHIGANAMUT IS SITUATED ON THE RIVER AND CONSISTS OF SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN HOUSES (P.65). ANOTHER VILLAGE, KASHIGILONUT IS ALSO ON THIS RIVER.

- 1158 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 00592 911912  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,WATER LEVEL  
 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. GASOLINE LAUNCHES WERE FOUND TO BE USEFUL ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE UPSTREAM FROM THE PORCUPINE. THENCE TO THE BOUNDARY POLING BOATS WERE EMPLOYED TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES TO THE BOUNDARY LINE. (P8) THE VALLEY OF THE BLACK RIVER IS OVER 5 MI WIDE THE STREAM IS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE AND IS DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD WITH HORSES DURING HIGH WATER. (P32)
- 1159 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 00601 952  
 STOR 1602095020180001240  
 MOUT N665501 W1573009 K180N 0060E 35  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST BLACK RIVER IS MENTIONED AS AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE CONTAINING A SIDE-NOTCHED POINT FROM A HOUSE FLOOR ABOUT 1600 A.D. GIDDINGS THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE, APPARENTLY EXCAVATED THIS SITE AROUND 1952. (P.35). (THIS ARTIFACT INDICATES PEOPLE LIVED NEAR THIS RIVER AT THAT TIME) BLACK RIVER IS PART OF THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER VALLEY (P.35)
- 1160 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 00747 965  
 STOR 1602095020180001240  
 MOUT N665501 W1573009 K180N 0060E 35  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN JULY AND AUG. 1965, AUTHOR, DON FOOTE RECORDED STORIES AT BLACK R. FROM INFORMANT ROBT CLEVELAND. AUTHOR WAS THERE ON HUMAN GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITION.
- 1161 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 00786 940941  
 STOR 1602095020180001240  
 MOUT N665501 W1573009 K180N 0060E 35  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION  
 ABST IN 1940, GIDDINGS EXCAVATED HOUSE PITS HERE AS PART OF AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION. (P304) HE ALSO EXCAVATED IN 1941. (P312) TOOLS WERE OF CHERT AND JADE FROM LOCAL SOURCES. (P305) "BIRCHES...HAD BECOME INCREASINGLY SMALL AND SCRUBBY BELOW BLACK RIVER." (P306)
- 1162 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 00788 940  
 STOR 1602095020180001240  
 MOUT N665501 W1573009 K180N 0060E 35  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,EXPEDITION,MAP

- ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940, TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES HERE. SITE NO 63.(P38) SAMPLES TAKEN FROM RIVER MARGINS AT 400 FT ELEVATION WITH SANDY GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN, STOCKY TWISTED TREES. OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YEARS. SITE IS LOCATED ON MAP.
- 1163 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
REFN 01395 909  
STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL  
ABST BOUNDARY SURVEY 1918. SUMMER, 1909, THE CANADIAN SURVEY ATTACHE CHARTERED A LAUNCH AT DAWSON AND MADE A RECONNAISSANCE TRIP UP THE BLACK RIVER TO DETERMINE IF IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO BRING SUPPLIES VIA THIS ROUTE. THEY FOUND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE AS THE BLACK RIVER WAS SHALLOW IN MANY SPOTS AND NAVIGABLE FOR POWER BOATS ONLY DURING A SHORT PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AFTER BREAKUP. (P47)
- 1164 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
REFN 01522 933  
STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST MCKENNAN OF 1933 ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION SAYS HIS OLDEST INFORMANT HAD SEEN A DOUBLE-ENDED ADZA HEAD FOUND 16 FT DOWN IN A MINING SHAFT ON THIS RIVER. IT WAS MADE OF "BLUE-GRAY, SLATE-LIKE ROCK". (P37) EXPEDITION DID NOT COME TO THIS RIVER.
- 1165 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
REFN 01566 926971  
STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,ROUTE,FISHING,HUNTING,TRAPPING,VEGETATION,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,ICE,RIVER  
ABST THIS STUDY OF THE BLACK RIVER KUTCHIN INDIANS WAS BASED ON FIELD WORK DONE IN 1969, 1970, AND 1971 BY RICHARD NELSON. IN 1940 OR 1941 A BOAT CAME UP THE BLACK RIVER LOADED WITH SUPPLIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL AT SALMON VILLAGE. SHALLOW WATER STOPPED THE BOAT SHORT OF ITS DESTINATION AND AT CHALKYITSIK THE SUPPLIES WERE UNLOADED. THERE HAD BEEN 4 CABINS AT CHALKYITSIK SINCE 1937 AND IN 1941 THE PEOPLE FROM SALMON VILLAGE CAME DOWN AND BUILT THE SCHOOL AT CHALKYITSIK.(P17) FOR AWHILE THE CABINS AT SALMON VILLAGE WERE OCCUPIED BUT EVENTUALLY FEWER AND FEWER PEOPLE STAYED THERE AND THEN ONE SPRING THE RIVER CUT A NEW COURSE, LEAVING THE SETTLEMENT FAR BACK ON A SLOUGH SO SHALLOW THAT IT OFTEN WOULD NOT FLOAT A BOAT(P18) THE VILLAGE SITE OF CHALKYITSIK WAS CHOSEN FOR 3 REASONS:FISH IN THE CREEK ACROSS FROM TOWN, FISH IN THE RIVER, AND ABUNDANT WATERFOWL CLOSE BY. THE VILLAGE IS ON A SHARP AND VERY DEEP BEND IN THE BLACK RIVER WHICH IS AN EXCELLENT FISH-NETTING SPOT. "THE BLACK RIVER IS SHALLOW EXCEPT DURING BRIEF PERIODS OF HIGH WATER FOLLOWING THE SPRING THAW AND AFTER HEAVY RAINS. TRAVELLING ON IT BY BOAT USUALLY INVOLVES SCRAPING AND PUSHING OVER ONE SHALLOW RIFFLE AFTER ANOTHER. YET THE CURRENT IS SLUGGISH, ALMOST NONEXISTENT IN THE DEEPER SPOTS."(P23) THE VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY COMES FROM THE RIVER, THOUGH IT IS DISCOLORED AND LOCALLY IMPURE. IN WINTERTIME IT IS A SHORT 20 MI BY OVERLAND TRAIL TO THE PORCUPINE RIVER. IMPORTANT FALL ACTIVITIES ARE SALMON FISHING, MOOSE HUNTING AND WOOD HAULING. WOOD IS HAULED WITH BOATS IN SEPT AND IN EARLY OCT UNTIL THE RIVER FREEZES. THERE IS HAPPING IN THE AREA DURING THE WINTER AND SPRING. SPRING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SEASON FOR WATERFOWL WHICH ARE HUNTED ON THE RIVER. ICE FISHING BEGINS IN LATE WINTER BUT IT IS ESPECIALLY GOOD JUST BEFORE BREAKUP. THE MAIN TREES IN THE AREA ARE WHITE SPRUCE, PAPER BIRCH, ASPEN AND POPLAR.VIRTUALLY ALL SUMMER TRAVEL IS DONE BY BOAT. THE HUNTING CANOE OF THE KUTCHIN IS A "KAYAK-FORM CANOE RANGING BETWEEN 13 1/2 AND 14 FT IN LENGTH. THE MAXIMUM WIDTH ACROSS THE BOTTOM (15 1/2 TO 18 IN) IS CONSIDERABLE LESS THAN ACROSS THE GUNWALL (26 1/2 TO 28 IN). A SHORT CANVAS DECK COVERS THE FORWARD 3 TO 3 1/2 FT OF THE BOAT. SINGLE BLADED PADDLES ABOUT 6 1/2 FT LONG ARE

USED. (P43-45) THIS HUNTING CANOE IS AN IMPORTANT MEANS OF SUMMER TRANSPORTATION, SINCE ITS SMALL SIZE AND LIGHT WEIGHT PERMIT EASY PORTAGING FROM LAKE TO LAKE. THERE ARE ABOUT 10 HUNTING CANOES IN USABLE CONDITION IN CHALKYITSIK. THE CHALKYITSIK PRESENTLY USE LARGE WOODEN BOATS WITH OUTBOARD ENGINES TO TRAVEL ON THE RIVER FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF HUNTING, WOODCUTTING AND TRANSPORTING GAME. IN PAST TIMES MOOSE-SKIN BOATS WERE BUILT-A WOODEN FRAME COVERED WITH SKIN (OR SKINS) OF THE MOOSE. A THREE-MOOSE CANOE WAS SOME 12 FT OR MORE IN LENGTH WITH A DEPTH OF 24 TO 30 IN.

1166 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 01566 B 926971  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,ROUTE,FISHING,HUNTING,TRAPPING,VEGETATION,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,ICE,RIVER  
 ABST IN THE EARLY DAYS WHEN THERE WERE NO ENGINES WOODEN BOATS WERE POLED OR "LINED" UP THE RIVER. IT TOOK 10 TO 12 DAYS TO REACH CHALKYITSIK FROM FORT YUKON. IN 1926 THE FIRST INBOARD POWERED BOATS CAME TO THE BLACK RIVER (P47) AND THE OUTBOARD ARRIVED A FEW YEARS LATER. BY 1970 THERE WERE 17 MOTORBOATS IN CHALKYITSIK. THE BOATS RANGE FROM 18 TO 24 FT LONG AND 4 TO 5 FT WIDE, WITH A FLAT BOTTOM AND SQUARE BOW. OUTBOARD ENGINES BETWEEN 15 TO 25 HP ARE USED. BOATS CAN NOT BE SIMPLY DRIVEN UP THE BLACK RIVER; THEY MUST BE CAREFULLY NAVIGATED. UPSTREAM FROM CHALKYITSIK THE RIVER BECOMES AN ENDLESS SUCCESSION OF SHALLOW RIFFLES, EACH WITH ITS OWN DEEPEST CHANNEL WHICH MUST BE FOUND AND NEGOTIATED. (P48) AS THE RIVER BECOMES SHALLOWER UPSTREAM, IT ALSO BECOMES MORE ROCKY INCREASING THE PROBABILITY OF DAMAGE TO OUTBOARD ENGINES. THE MOST DANGEROUS RIFFLES ARE GIVEN NAMES-DEADMAN RIFFLE, PETE NELSON RIFFLE ETC. THE WATER LEVEL IS IMPORTANT IN NAVIGATING THESE PLACES, SO MENN. THE RIVER ICE BREAKS UP USUALLY IN EARLY MAY P 60 ICE FISHING SEASON BEGINS WHEN THE RIVER FREEZES IN THE FALL AND LASTS UNTIL BREAKUP ALTHOUGH LITTLE IS DONE IN DEC AND JAN. PIKE, SHEE FISH, LOUCHE, AND GRAYLING ARE TAKEN. (P66) RIVER HUNTING FOR DUCKS AND GESE IS CARRIED OUT DURING ALL OF THE OPEN WATER MONTHS, FROM MAY TO SEPT. (P73) WHEN THE CHALKYITSIK KUTCHIN HUNT MOOSE IN THE SUMMER AND FALL THEY ALWAYS GO UP THE BLACK RIVER AND SOMETIMES INTO ITS TRIBUTARY, THE SALMON HUNTERS FROM CHALKYITSIK TAKE MOST OF THEIR FALL MOOSE IN AREAS OF AT LEAST 35 MI UP THE BLACK RIVER, WHICH IS MORE THAN A DAYS' TRAVEL. (P89) MOST SWIFT PLACES IN THE RIVER GRADUALLY FREEZE OVER IN EARLY WINTER BUT BEFORE THE ICE COMPLETELY COVERS THEM THEY ARE MARKED BY FOG THAT STREAMS FROM THEIR SURFACES.

1167 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 01566 C 926971  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,ROUTE,FISHING,HUNTING,TRAPPING,VEGETATION,BREAKUP,ICE,RIVER,FREEZEUP  
 ABST WHEN ICE COVERS THE RIFFLES, IT MAY REMAIN THIN ALL WINTER LONG, WITH NOTHING ON THE SURFACE TO INDICATE DANGER. THE ONLY WAY TO TRAVEL SAFELY, THEREFORE, IS TO KNOW THE EXACT LOCATION OF EVERY RIFFLE AND SWIFT PLACE. (P190)

1168 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 01750 917  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST WHILE TRAVELLING UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER, IN HIS THIRTY-TWO FT LAUNCH, WHICH HE USED ON THE YUKON AND TRIBUTARIES FOR TEN YRS., HUDSON STUCK OBSERVES THAT THE BLACK RIVER IS "ALL IMPORTANT STREAM, NAVIGABLE FOR MORE THAN HUNDRED MILES, AND IT HAS TWO INDIAN VILLAGES SITUATED UPON IT, AT ONE OF WHICH ONE HUNDRED MILES UP) A WHITE TRADER MAINTAINS A STORE." (P225-226) IN THE BLACK RIVER REGION, A FEW WHITES AND NATIVES TRAP"

BUT IT HAS NEVER BEEN EVEN ROUGHLY DELINEATED AND GEOGRAPHICALLY IT IS UNKNOWN." (P81) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

- 1169 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F201N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST WAHRAHTIG SAYS THAT THE BLACK RIVER DRAINS THE SE PART OF PORCUPINE PLATEAU AND HEADERS THROUGH BROAD IRREGULAR FLATS. (P23)
- 1170 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02665 964  
 STOR 1603443  
 HOUT N622117 W1652023 S260N 0880W 12  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, FISHING  
 ABST THE BLACK RIVER IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS "SIGNIFICANCE AS FISHING WATER." (P8) AMUKON TRADING COMPANY OPERATES A "HARD SALT SALTERY" AT BLACK RIVER. (P152)
- 1171 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02665 964  
 STOR 1603443  
 HOUT N622117 W1652023 S260N 0880W 12  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, FISHING  
 ABST THE BLACK RIVER IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS "SIGNIFICANCE AS FISHING WATER." (P8) AMUKON TRADING COMPANY OPERATES A "HARD SALT SALTERY" AT BLACK RIVER. (P152)
- 1172 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02677 966  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A REPORT BY A NATIVE REPRESENTATIVE AT THE FIRST STATEWIDE NATIVE CONFERENCE IN 1966 STATED THAT WATER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN THE VILLAGE OF CHALKYITSIK WAS CARRIED FROM THE RIVER. THIS VILLAGE IS LOCATED ON THE BLACK RIVER. (P21)
- 1173 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02692 A 847970  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC  
 TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, HUNTING, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER  
 BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, PHOTO, MAP, LAKE, RIVER  
 ABST THE TRANJIK KUTCHIN, WHO NOW COMPRISE THE SETTLEMENT OF CHALKYITSIK ON THE BLACK RIVER, HAVE RECEIVED ONLY BRIEF MENTION IN EXISTING HISTORICAL SOURCES. THE AUTHOR QUOTES CADZOW (1925 A, PP176-177) AS FOLLOWS ON "THE TRANJIK-KUTCHIN, THE 'CACHE RIVER PEOPLE', WHO TAKE THEIR NAME FROM THE NUMBER OF CACHES OR STAGES BUILT ALONG THE STREAM ON WHICH THEY LIVE. IT WAS ON THE HEADWATER OF THIS RIVER THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BANDS MET IN COUNCIL EVERY FEW YEARS IN ANCIENT TIMES, AND WHILE THERE BUILT CACHES UPON WHICH THEY STORED THEIR

FOOD AND BELONGINGS." (P16) UNTIL A TIME WELL WITHIN THE MEMORY OF THE OLDEST BLACK RIVER PEOPLE, THEY LIVED IN SMALL, MOBILE AND SCATTERED GROUPS. THEY FOLLOWED A COMMON PATTERN OF TRAVELLING FAR UP THE HEADWATERS IN FALL, STAYING IN THE UPRIVER COUNTRY UNTIL SPRING, THEN FLOATING DOWN THE RIVER AND SPENDING THE SUMMER FISHING IN THE DOWNRIVER REGIONS. THE BLACK RIVER PEOPLE APPARENTLY BEGAN CONCENTRATING IN SOMEWHAT LARGER AND MORE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS CENTURY. THE PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENT, CALLED SALMON VILLAGE, WAS SITUATED NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SWIFT AND CLEAR SALMON RIVER AND THE SLUGGISH BLACK RIVER, SOME 60 OR 70 MI UPRIVER FROM CHALKYITSIK. SOME PEOPLE LIVED DOWNRIVER AT CHALKYITSIK WHICH MEANS SOMETHING LIKE "FISH-HOOKING PLACE," WHICH COMES FROM AN EXCELLENT FISHING SPOT JUST OUTSIDE THE MOUTH OF A CREEK WHICH ENTERS THE BLACK RIVER ACROSS THE VILLAGE. PRODIGIOUS RUNS OF WHITEFISH DESCENDED THE CREEK EACH FALL. THERE WERE FOUR CABINS HERE IN 1937. IN 1940 OR 1941 A BOAT LOADED WITH SUPPLIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL AT SALMON VILLAGE WAS STRANDED BY SHALLOW WATER, AND THE MATERIALS WERE UNLOADED AT CHALKYITSIK. THE SCHOOL WAS BUILT THERE IN 1941 AND THIS WAS THE REAL BEGINNING OF CHALKYITSIK (KNOWN THEN AS "FISKHOOK") AND THE DECLINE OF SALMON VILLAGE WHICH WAS EVENTUALLY ABANDONED WHEN THE BLACK RIVER CUT A NEW COURSE AWAY FROM IT. CHALKYITSIK IS DESCRIBED AS "IDEAL PLACE FOR A YEAR ROUND SETTLEMENT," LOCATED ON A SHARP AND VERY DEEP BEND IN THE BLACK RIVER, THE "BEST FISH-NETTING SPOT ALONG ITS ENTIRE COURSE"; AND BECAUSE THERE ARE "FISH IN THE CREEK, FISH IN THE RIVER, AND ABUNDANT WATERFOWL CLOSE BY." THERE IS A "IDEAL COMBINATION OF LAKES AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE LANDSCAPE" MAKING FOR EXCELLENT WATERFOWL HUNTING." (P16-18) PART OF THE VILLAGE IS AT THE TOP OF THE HIGH RIVER BANK, MOST OF THE CABINS ARE PARALLEL TO A LARGE SLOUGH THAT BRANCHES AWAY FROM THE RIVER. TO THE SOUTH IS A RIDGE, MARTEN HILL. ON THE WEST THE LAND IS FLAT AND FORESTED IN BIRCH, YOUNG SPRUCE AND ALDER. AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY THE POPULATION NUMBERED 95 PERSONS. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE TWO STORES, MOST PEOPLE ORDER MERCHANDISE FROM FORT YUKON OR FAIRBANKS AND PAY THE AIR FREIGHT COSTS TO HAVE IT SHIPPED IN. THERE IS AN AIRSTRIP JUST TO THE SOUTH. (A SMALL MAP OF CHALKYITSIK, P 25, IS INCLUDED WITH THIS ABSTRACT.) A PHOTO, P19, SHOWS THE VILLAGE OF CHALKYITSIK WITH THE BLACK RIVER VISIBLE BEYOND THE FARTHEST HOUSES. THE BLACK RIVER FOLLOWS AN EXTRAORDINARILY MEANDERING COURSE BEGINNING SOME 100 MILES STRAIGHT LINE DISTANCE TO THE SOUTHEAST OF THE VILLAGE, FLOWING WEST TOWARD THE YUKON.

1174 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02692 B 847970  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC  
 TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FISHING,HUNTING,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER  
 BASIN,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,PHOTO,MAP,LAKE,RIVER  
 ABST IT IS VERY SHALLOW EXCEPT DURING BRIEF PERIODS OF HIGH WATER FOLLOWING THE SPRING THAW AND AFTER HEAVY RAINS. TRAVELLING ON IT BY BOAT USUALLY INVOLVES SCRAPING AND PUSHING OVER ONE SHALLOW RIFFLE AFTER ANOTHER. YET THE CURRENT IS SLUGGISH, ALMOST NON-EXISTENT IN THE DEEPER SPOTS. THE RIVER IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF FOOD, FROM THE FISH AND DUCKS OF ITS WATERS TO THE BEAR AND MOOSE THAT ARE OFTEN HUNTED ALONG IT. THE VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY COMES FROM THE RIVER, THOUGH IT IS DISCOLORED AND LOCALLY IMPURE, AND THE RIVER IS A MAJOR AVENUE FOR THE TRAVEL IN BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER. IN ADDITION TO THE BLACK AND PORCUPINE RIVERS, THERE ARE COUNTLESS OTHER SMALL RIVERS AND CREEKS WHICH ARE OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CHALKYITSIK KUTCHIN, EACH WITH ITS OWN CHARACTER AND RESOURCES. THE SAME CAN BE SAID FOR THE SLOUGHS AND LAKES WHICH COVER THIS COUNTRY IN SUCH ABUNDANCE THAT THERE MAY WELL BE AS MUCH WATER AS LAND. MOST OF THE COUNTRY HAS A DIVERSE FOREST COVER. DENSE, MATURE STANDS OF TOWERING WHITE SPRUCE, ARE SCATTERED ACROSS THE LAND, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE RIVERS. MUCH OF THE REGION, BURNED OVER AT VARIOUS TIMES, IS COVERED BY SUBCLIMAX FORESTS OF BIRCH AND ASPEN. AT THE EDGES OF LAKES AND SLOUGHS, AND ALONG THE SANDBARS OF THE RIVERS ARE DENSE THICKETS OF WILLOWS. STUNTED BLACK SPRUCE GROW IN MOST HABITATS, AND LARGE GRASS OR SEDGE MEADOWS ARE COMMON THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. PRECIPITATION IS VERY LIGHT; LESS THAN MOST OF THE WORLD'S DESERTS. IN WINTERTIME, IT IS A SHORT 20 MILES BY OVERLAND TRAIL BETWEEN THE BLACK AND PORCUPINE RIVERS; AND IT IS PERHAPS 200 MI TO THE SAME PLACE BY BOAT IN THE SUMMER. (P16-26) MUCH EFFORT GOES INTO WOOD-CUTTING AND HAULING, YEAR-ROUND, THE WOOD CARRIED BY BOATS ON THE RIVER UNTIL FREEZE UP IN EARLY OCTOBER; BY DOGTEAM AND SNOWMOBILE IN THE WINTER PERIOD WHEN THE WOOD-CUTTING ACTIVITY IS CONCENTRATED. WHITE SPRUCE IS THE PRIMARY FIREWOOD. SOME BIRCH IS USED. SPRUCE IS ALSO USED FOR BUILDING CABINS, CANOE FRAMES, PADDLES, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER USES. BIRCH IS USED FOR TOBOGGANS, HARDWOOD SLEDS AND

SNOWSHOE FRAMES. ASPEN AND POPLAR ARE OCCASIONALLY USED FOR FIREWOOD; SOMETIMES ALSO THE LARGER WILLOWS AND ALDERS (P28, 33-39) OTHER VEGETATION USED ARE CRANBERRY, BLUEBERRY, WILD ROSE, LABRADOR TEA, WILD RHUBARB, JUNIPER, MARSH GRASS OR SEDGE, AND SPHAGNUM MOSS. AN ANEMONE PLANT IS BURNED FOR MOSQUITO REPELLENT. (P40-42) VIRTUALLY ALL SUMMER TRAVEL IS BY BOATS, INCLUDING CANOES AND RIVER BOATS, WITH THE CANOES OFTEN PORTAGED BETWEEN LAKES AND ACROSS THE RIVER BENDS. CANOES WERE MADE OF BIRCH BARK OR CANVAS OR, UNTIL RECENTLY OF MOOSE-SKINS. IN 1920 THE FIRST INBOARD-POWERED BOATS CAME TO THE BLACK RIVER, THE OUTBOARD ENGINE A FEW YEARS LATER. NOT MANY WERE USED BY THE VILLAGERS TELL THE LATE 1960'S. THE RIVER BOATS USED TODAY ARE "TYPICAL INTERIOR ALASKAN RIVER CRAFT." THEY RANGE FROM 18 TO 24 FT LONG AND 4 TO 5 FT WIDE WITH A FLAT BOTTOM AND SQUARE BOX, USING OUTBOARD ENGINES OF 15-25 HORSEPOWER. (P43-48)

1175 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER

REFN 02692 C 847970

STOR 160339910319001769000252000200

MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15

LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC

TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, HUNTING, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, PHOTO, MAP, LAKE, RIVER

ABST PHOTO, P 47, OF A "TYPICAL RIVER BOAT WITH HUNTING CANOE INSIDE." TRAVEL ON THE BLACK RIVER IS DETERMINED BY THE WEATHER AND CONDITION OF THE RIVER ITSELF. STRONG WINDS CREATE FAIR-SIZED WAVES AND SLOW DOWN THE BOATS, ESPECIALLY ON THE LONG UPWIND STRETCHES OR ON SHALLOW RIFFLES WHERE THE ENGINE GETS LITTLE "BITE" IN THE WATER. BOATS MUST BE "CAREFULLY NAVIGATED" ON THE BLACK RIVER WITH ITS ENDLESS SUCCESSION OF SHALLOW RIFFLES. OFTEN NO CHANNEL DEEPER THAN A FEW INCHES NECESSITATING POLING OR PULLING THE BOAT. BOATS MUST WIND BACK AND FORTH WITHIN THE RIVER ITSELF; THE "CHANNEL MEANDERS WITHIN THE RIVERS MEANDERS." AS THE RIVER BECOMES SHALLOWER UPSTREAM, IT ALSO BECOMES MORE ROCKY, FREQUENTLY DAMAGING THE ENGINES. RIFFLES LIKE "DEADMAN RIFFLE" AND "PETER NELSON RIFFLE", ONES WITH NO REAL CHANNEL, ARE THE MOST DANGEROUS. WATER LEVEL IS VERY IMPORTANT IN NAVIGATION THE BLACK RIVER; WATER IS HIGHEST AT BREAKUP TIME AND REMAINS FAIRLY HIGH THROUGH JUNE. AFTER THAT, IT DROPS AND USUALLY STAYS LOW FOR THE SUMMER UNLESS THE WEATHER IS ESPECIALLY RAINY. THE BLACK AND SALMON RIVERS SEEM TO DESCEND BY "STEPS". EVERY FEW HUNDRED YARDS TO A MILE THERE IS AN ABRUPT SLOPE IN THE BOTTOM WHERE THE CURRENT IS FAST AND THE WATER IS SHALLOW. THESE PLACES ARE MARKED BY SHIFT, RIPPLING WATER; MOST RIFFLES HAVE A DEFINITE CHANNEL, SOMETIMES TWO FEET OR MORE DEEP, SOMETIMES JUST A FEW INCHES DEEP. THE DIFFICULTY OF NAVIGATING ON THE BLACK RIVER IS INCREASED BY CONSTANT SHIFTING IN THE CHANNELS CROSSING THE RIFFLES. THIS HAPPENS EVERY YEAR, ESPECIALLY IN THE SPRING. "IN FACT THE RIVERS THEMSELVES ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING COURSE, AND LAST YEAR'S MAINSTREAM MAY NOW BE A SLOUGH, OR VICE VERSA, OR THE DEEP CHANNEL PASSING AN ISLAND MAY CHANGE FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER. THESE CHANGES ARE PARTICULARLY COMMON IN THE UPPER BLACK AND SALMON RIVERS." (P43-51) FISH ARE ONE OF THE RICHEST AND MOST RELIABLE OF RESOURCE EXPLOITED BY THE VILLAGERS, FROM THE BLACK RIVER AND OTHER NEARLY WATER BODIES. SALMON, WHITEFISH, PIKE, SHEEFISH, GRAYLING, LOUCHE, AND OTHER FISH ARE TAKEN BY NET, HOOK AND LINE, AND GAFF HOOKS. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE ICE-FISHING, INCLUDING NETS UNDER THE ICE. FISH ARE CAUGHT FROM SHORE OR WITH CANOES AND BOATS IN OPEN WATER. IN ABORIGINAL TIMES FISH TRAPS OF VARIOUS KINDS WERE USED; ALSO FISH NETS OF RAWHIDE OR TWISTED BARK. AT LEAST ONE FISH WHEEL HAS BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY ON THE BLACK, THOUGH IT IS OTHERWISE TOO SLOW-FLOWING. ON TRIBUTARIES OF THE UPPER BLACK RIVER SPECIAL FISH TRAPS ARE SET AT BEAVER DAMS, WHERE THE MEN BREAK A HOLE IN THE DAM. IN THE BLACK RIVER AROUND CHALKYITSIK THERE ARE SWEN MAJOR EDDIES IN WHICH THE PEOPLE PLACE THEIR NETS. "TODAY ICE-FISHING IS DONE EXCLUSIVELY WITH HOOK AND LINE, BUT IN THE PAST FISH WERE ALSO SPEARED THROUGH THE ICE." (P66) SLEDS ARE USED ON THE ICE. FISHING HAS DECLINED FOR THE VILLAGES BECAUSE OF INCREASING USE OF "OUTSIDE" FOOD AND BECAUSE MUCH FISH HAD BEEN CAUGHT FOR DOG FOOD BUT MANY DOG TEAMS HAVE NOW BEEN REPLACED BY SNOWMOBILES. (P55-70) PHOTO, P61, OF MAN IN CANOE, "SETTING FISHNET IN OPEN WATER" NEAR BANK OF (PROBABLY) BLACK RIVER. PHOTO, P63, OF TWO MEN ON ICE OF BLACK RIVER, SETTING A FISH NET UNDER THE ICE, NEAR A SHARP BEND IN THE RIVER.

1176 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER

REFN 02692 D 847970

STOR 160339910319001769000252000200



HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC  
 TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FISHING,HUNTING,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER  
 BASIN,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,PHOTO,MAP,LAKE,RIVER  
 ABST PHOTO, P67, OF A MAN ICE-FISHING ON RIVER THROUGH HOLE. PROBABLY BLACK RIVER, WITH TREE-LINES BANKS IN  
 BACKGROUND. DUCKS AND GESE ARE HUNTED FROM BOATS IN THE BLACK RIVER, AN IMPORTANT SPRING AND FALL ACTIVITY  
 WHICH IS CARRIED OUT ALMOST DAILY. WATERFOWL ARE ALSO HUNTED BY CANOES AND BOATS ON OTHER STREAMS AND LAKES  
 IN THE AREA; AND THEY ARE ALSO HUNTED ON LAND, INCLUDING FROM WITHIN THE VILLAGE OF CHALKYITSIK ITSELF.  
 MUSKEG PONDS ARE THE FIRST TO HAVE OPEN WATER IN THE SPRING. A SMALL ISLAND IN THE BLACK RIVER ABOUT 5 MI  
 ABOVE THE VILLAGE IS A GOOD SPOT FOR WATERFOWL HUNTING. (P73-83) IN AN ACCOUNT OF MOOSE-HUNTING ALONG THE  
 BLACK RIVER, IT IS NOTED THAT BREAKUP USUALLY OCCURS "AROUND THE SECOND WEEK IN MAY." (P88) "HUNTERS FROM THE  
 VILLAGE TAKE MOST OF THEIR FALL MOOSE IN AREAS AT LEAST 35 MI UP THE BLACK...MOST HUNTING IS DONE FROM HERE  
 TO A POINT 35 OR 40 MILES UP THE SALMON RIVER AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE UP THE BLACK RIVER BEYOND SALMON  
 VILLAGE." (P89) GOOD PLACES TO HUNT MOOSE ARE IN THE APRON OF WILLOWS WHICH GROW "ALONG THE INSIDE OF ALMOST  
 EVERY BEND OF THE RIVER, USUALLY WITH SMALL BRUSH ON ITS OUTER FRINGES AND TALL THICKETS AWAY FROM THE  
 RIVER." (P90) (SKETCH MAP OF "TOP AND CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEWS OF A WILLOW-COVERED BAR ON A RIVER BEND", P132,  
 IS INCLUDED WITH THIS ABSTRACT.) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT HE HAS "SEEN FIVE FULL-GROOM MOOSE AND A CALF CARRIED  
 IN ONE 24 FOOT RIVER BOAT, BUT USUALLY THREE OR FOUR ARE CONSIDERED A FULL LOAD. OCCASIONALLY, AN EMPTY BOAT  
 IS TOWED ALONG UP RIVER TO INCREASE THE CREW'S CARRYING CAPACITY. THE NUMBER OF MOOSE THAT CAN BE HAULED  
 DEPENDS AS MUCH ON THE AMOUNT OF WATER A BOAT WILL DRAH AS ON ITS CARRYING CAPACITY." (P99) IN THE WINTER,  
 MOOSE-HUNTING IS USUALLY DONE BY SNOWMOBILES, TOWING TOBOGGANS, AND SOMETIMES BY DOG-SLED. (P100-103) THE  
 AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE "TOTAL KILL FOR THIS VILLAGE OF SOME NINETY-FIVE PEOPLE WAS ABOUT THIRTY-SIX MOOSE,  
 PERHAPS AS HIGH AS FORTY." (P111) BLACK BEAR ARE ALSO HUNTED ALONG THE BLACK RIVER, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA OF  
 THE VILLAGE; GRIZZLY BEARS ARE ENCOUNTERED BUT RARELY HUNTED. (P115-127) SMALL ANIMALS, ESPECIALLY SNOWSHOE  
 HARES, ARE ALSO HUNTED. "THE BEST PLACES (FOR HARES) ARE THE LARGE STANDS OF WILLOW AND OTHER BRUSH THAT GROW  
 ON THE GENTLY-SLOPING SANDBARS ALONG THE INSIDE OF BENDS IN THE BLACK RIVER." (P135) FURS HAD BEEN PERIPHERAL  
 TO THE NATIVE ECONOMY UNTIL THE WHITE MAN CAME INTO THEIR COUNTRY, "BUT BY THE TURN OF THE CENTURY THEY WERE  
 PROBABLY MODIFYING THEIR ENTIRE LIFE-STYLE TO FIT INTO A TRAPPING REGIME...TRAPPING DOMINATED KUTCHIN COUNTRY  
 FOR THE ENTIRE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY." SINCE WW II IT HAS DECLINED IN SIGNIFICANCE BUT STILL  
 CONTINUES. (P147-149) SEVERAL CHAPTERS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE DEVOTED TO TRAPPING, IN CONSIDERABLE DETAIL, OF  
 MINK, MARTEN, LYNX, BEAVER, MUSKRAT, AND WOLVERINE, WOLF, FOX, AND OTTER. (CHAPTER 12-17, P147-270) PHOTO,  
 P153, SHOWS "A TRAPPERS OUTFIT, INCLUDING SNOWMOBILE AND TOBOGGAN..." ON THE SHORE OF A RIVER.

1177 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02692 E 847970  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC  
 TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FISHING,HUNTING,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER  
 BASIN,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,PHOTO,MAP,LAKE,RIVER  
 ABST SNOWMOBILES ARE MOSTLY USED FOR TRAPPING, BUT THE BLACK RIVER TRAPPERS USUALLY TAKE EQUIPMENT TO THEIR UPRIVER  
 CABINS BY BOAT IN THE FALL, WITH ACTUAL TRAPPING IN GOOD SNOW BEGINNING IN NOVEMBER. THE "COUNTRY AROUND  
 CHALKYITSIK IS INTERLACED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAILS, RADIATING OUT FROM THE VILLAGE AND FINGERING INTO  
 HILLS, VALLEYS, LAKES, CREEKS, AND RIVERS...THE TRAILS CAN BE CLASSIFIED INTO THREE TYPES: 1. MAIN TRAILS..2.  
 TRAPPING TRAILS...3. SIDE LINES." (P150-158) ALSO, "THREE DISTINCT TYPES OF TRAPLINES ARE USED BY THE MODERN  
 CHALKYITSIK INDIANS: 1. VILLAGE LINES...USUALLY CHECKED ON FOOT FROM CHALKYITSIK...2. SINGLE CIRCUIT...RUN  
 WITH A DOGTEAM OR SNOWMOBILE...3. CIRCUIT-SIDE LINE COMPLEX...SOME TRAPPERS USE A SNOWMOBILE FOR THEIR LEVEL  
 TRAILS AND A DOGTEAM FOR CIRCUITS OR SIDE LINES IN HILLY COUNTRY." THE MAJOR TRAPPING AREAS EXTEND EAST INTO  
 THE BLACK RIVER AND SALMON RIVER COUNTRY, SOUTH ALONG THE GRASS, SUCKER AND LITTLE BLACK RIVERS, WEST ALONG  
 THE BLACK AND PORCUPINE RIVERS AND NORTH AND EAST IN THE PORCUPINE COUNTRY. (P150-160) THERE ARE MANY CABINS  
 THROUGHOUT THESE AREAS; TENTS ARE USED FOR TEMPORARY TRAPPING CAMPS. FUR PRICES HAVE FLUCTUATED WIDELY." AT

FORT RESOLUTION IN 1864, FOR EXAMPLE, A RED FOX, MARTEN, WOLF, OR BEAVER WOULD BRING FIFTY CENTS. MINK WAS WORTH A DOLLAR, WOLVERINE A DOLLAR AND A HALF, AND MUSKRAT ONLY EIGHTEEN CENTS. (MORICE, N.D., P231)...THE 1920'S WERE THE REAL HEYDAY FOR TRAPPING. BEAVER AND LYNX BROUGHT BLACK RIVER TRAPPERS UP TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS APIECE; FOX AND MARTEN WERE WORTH ABOUT FIFTY DOLLARS." (SOME KUTCHIN BECAME QUITE WEALTHY DURING THIS PERIOD.)" DURING THE PERIOD OF THIS STUDY, TRAPPERS WERE GETTING FROM TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FOR MARTEN, TEN TO THIRTY DOLLARS FOR MINK, TWENTY TO SIXTY DOLLARS FOR LYNX, FIFTEEN TO THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS FOR BEAVER, TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FOR FOX, AND ABOUT ONE DOLLAR FOR MUSKRAT." ESTIMATES BASED ON TRAPPERS STATEMENTS, ARE HIGH EARNINGS OF ABOUT \$3000, ANOTHER \$1500-\$2000, ANOTHER ABOUT \$1000, AND TWO OTHERS ABOUT \$600 APIECE. SEVERAL MORE TRAPPERS MADE AROUND \$500; AND THEN A GROUP OF TRAPPERS WHO MADE ANYWHERE FROM \$500 TO \$25 OR \$50. (P166-167) QUOTING AN "OLD MAN WHO WAS FORMERLY ONE OF THE BEST TRAPPERS IN THE WHOLE REGION TRADING INTO FORT YUKON," WHO TRAPPED, IN DIFFERENT YEARS, 180 LYNX, 175 MINK, 120 MARTEN, 315 FOX, AND 2-200 MUSKRAT. IN HIS BEST YEAR OF TRAPPING, PROBABLY AROUND WWI, HE MADE \$15,000. OTHER OLD MEN QUOTED EARNINGS FROM TRAPPING IN THE \$7-10000 RANGE. IN THE 1940'S, A GOOD TRAPPER MADE \$5-7000. FOR COMPARISON, IN THE HUSLIA-HUGHES REGION, OLDER MEN QUOTED THEIR MAXIMUM TRAPPING INCOME AROUND \$3000, THE BEST AT \$4000. IN A CHAPTER ON "WINTER TRAVEL: THE LOGISTICS OF TRAPPING", THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE KUTCHINS USE OF DOGTEAMS AND SNOWMOBILES AND THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EACH. WITH THE ADVENT OF THE SNOWMOBILE, USE OF DOGTEAMS HAD DECLINED CONSIDERABLY AND AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY (1960-70) IN CHALKYITSIK THERE WERE FOUR MEN WHO DEPENDED ENTIRELY ON DOGS FOR TRANSPORTATION; FOUR OTHERS DEPENDED ON THEM IN PART BUT ALSO USED SNOWMOBILES; AND FIVE MEN OWNED TEAMS BUT SELDOM USE THEM." (P176)

1178 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02692 F 847970  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663481 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,HISC  
 TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FISHING,HUNTING,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER  
 BASIN,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,PHOTO,MAP,LAKE,RIVER  
 ABST CONCERNING RELATIVE COSTS. SNOWMOBILES COST \$900-\$1200 OR MORE, PLUS \$400-\$600 FOR FUEL AND MAINTENANCE. THEY  
 DEPRECIATE RAPIDLY, ARE TRADED IN EVERY 2 YRS. AND SO, AVERAGE ABOUT \$1000 PER YR IN OPERATING COSTS. IF  
 PURCHASED, DOGS COST \$10-25 AND THE COST OF FEED VARIES FROM \$300-\$600. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE  
 "ELABORATE NETWORK OF FOOT TRAILS INTERLACING THE REGION" IS PRESENTED BUT NOT WITH SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATIONS.  
 IT IS NOTED THAT SLED TRAILS "ARE ALWAYS SEVERAL FEET WIDE AND ARE KEPT WELL-CLEARED OF BRUSHY OVERGROWTH AND  
 DEAD FALLS." (P182) THE TRAILS, OF COURSE, CONNECT THE MANY STREAMS AND LAKES THROUGHOUT THE TRAPPING REGION.  
 "THE KUTCHIN VERY RARELY BECOME LOST, SINCE THEY NEARLY ALWAYS FOLLOW ESTABLISHED TRAILS OR STAY ON FROZEN  
 RIVERS OR LAKES" (P185) SOME SNOWFALL STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON PP 187-188; DISCUSSING WINTER TRAVEL ON  
 ICE, IN THE PORCUPINE AND BLACK RIVERS, THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE "CHALKYITSIK KUTCHIN HAVE TRAVELLED THESE  
 RIVERS HUNDREDS OF TIMES, SUMMER AND WINTER... TRAILS THAT FOLLOW RIVER COURSES DO NOT SIMPLY RUN DOWN THE  
 MIDDLE OR ALONG ONE SHORE. THEY WIND BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE RIVER, ALONG SANDBARS, ACROSS THE PORTAGES,  
 AND ON THE ICE IN SLOW-WATER PLACES." THE AUTHOR DESCRIBED A SNOWMOBILE TRIP ON THE BLACK RIVER REVEALING OF  
 THE FOREGOING AND ALSO NOTED THAT "THE KUTCHIN SAY THAT THE PORCUPINE IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE BLACK  
 RIVER." (P190-191) WEATHER AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE BLACK RIVER AREA IS DISCUSSED IN PP 194-208.  
 ECONOMIC DATA ON THE INDIVIDUAL FUR-BEARERS TRAPPED BY THE VILLAGES IS PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS FOR THE PERIOD OF  
 THIS STUDY. MINK: \$25-\$35 FOR PRIME PELTS; \$5 AND UP FOR LOW QUALITY. INDIVIDUAL TRAPPERS CAUGHT 2-3 MINK TO  
 25 DURING THE 1968-1969 SEASON. (P217) MARTEN: \$10-\$25 APIECE. (P224) LYNX: 20-40 CAUGHT PER TRAPLINE IN  
 1969-70; \$12-ALMOST \$40 APIECE. (P234) WOLVERINE: MAYBE \$35-50 NOW; 6 CAUGHT 1969-70 (P237) WOLF: \$50 BOUNTY  
 UNTIL 1969; \$35-70 OR MORE NOW; 5-10 CAUGHT EACH YEAR. (P242) RED FOX: \$20-\$25 IN 1969-70; PROBABLY NO MORE  
 THAN 25 FOXES TAKEN. (P247) OTTER: ONE OF TWO OTTERS TAKEN IN 1969-70 BROUGHT \$15. (P248) BEAVER: "THE LEGAL  
 LIMIT IN THE BLACK RIVER AREA IS TWENTY PER TRAPPER, WHICH IS NOT DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE BY MODERN TECHNIQUES."  
 AND "TWO MEN WHO CAUGHT THIRTY-NINE MADE NEARLY A THOUSAND DOLLARS BETWEEN THEM." (P261) MUSKRAT: BEST  
 CATCHES RUN UP TO 2000 ANIMALS. MOST GOOD TRAPPERS TAKE 750 TO 1000 DURING BETTER SEASONS, AND WHEN PELTS  
 BROUGHT \$1-3 APIECE. IN 1969 ONE MAN TOOK 250 FROM A SMALL LAKE NEAR CHALKYITSIK, FOR ABOUT \$1 APIECE. IN  
 1970 THE BEST CATCH WAS NOT OVER 40 MUSKRATS, FOR \$1 A PIECE OR LESS. (P270) THERE IS LITTLE ECONOMIC

ACTIVITY IN THE SUMMER AT CHALYITSIK. MANY MEN AND FAMILIES MOVE TO FT YUKON, FAIRBANKS, EVEN TO ANCHORAGE, AND TO CANNERIES ON THE COAST, OR WORK AT FIRE-FIGHTING.

- 1179 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 02834 975  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION  
 ABST THE BLACK RIVER FLOWS NORTHWESTERLY FOR ABOUT 255 MILES, DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 6500 SQUARE MILES, AND ENTERS THE PORCUPINE NEAR MILE 25. (P2-2) THE BLACK RIVER IS RELATIVELY CLEAR BUT BROWN COLORED FROM ORGANIC MATERIALS. (P2-59) CHALKYITSIF, LOCATED ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE BLACK RIVER HAS A POPULATION OF 80. (P3-12) DAHTEK, LOCATED ON THE SOUTH BANK, 22 MILES E OF CHALKYITSIK, IS A SEASONAL FISHING CAMP, AS IS SALMON VILLAGE, LOCATED 2 MI NORTH OF THE CONFLUENCE OF BLACK RIVER AND SALMON FORK. (P3-13) AT NORMAL STAGE OF WATER, THE RIVER HAS 2 MOUTHS, ABOUT 2 MILES APART, LOCALLY KNOWN AS THE SOUTH MOUTH AND THE NORTH MOUTH. AT HIGH WATER THE CHANNELS TO THE N AND S MOUTHS FORM A FLOOD PLAIN MEANDER OF THE PORCUPINE ABOUT 9 MILES LONG. RIVER BOATS GENERALLY USE THE N MOUTH TO ENTER THE RIVER ALTHO EITHER CHANNEL CAN BE USED AT A FAIR STAGE OF WATER. THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY GREAT SHEEPING MEANDERS AND LOOPS FOR MORE THAN A HUNDRED MILES THROUGH THE FLATS, AND OXBOW LAKES ARE NUMEROUS AND WELL DEVELOPED. FISHHOOK VILLAGE IS 75 MILES BY RIVER FROM THE SOUTH MOUTH BUT ONLY 28 MILES AIR-LINE DISTANCE. NATIVES USING SMALL BOATS OFTEN SAVE SEVERAL MILES OF RIVER TRAVEL BY PORTAGING FROM ONE BEND TO ANOTHER. THE RIVER BANKS, COMPOSED OF SILT AND PEAT, ARE SELDOM MORE THAN 20 FEET ABOVE LOW WATER. THEY ARE COVERED WITH SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD AND, ON WELL-DRAINED GROUND, SOME BIRCH. THE WESTERN PART OF THE RIVER HAS AN AVERAGE WIDTH AT NORMAL WATER OF 150 YARDS. FOR 35 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE PORCUPINE HIGH BARS OF FINE GRAVEL ARE FOUND ON THE INNER SIDE OF EVERY BEND. THESE BARS AFFORD IDEAL CAMPING PLACES AT ALMOST ANY STAGE OF WATER. FOR THE NEXT 40 MILES GOOD GRAVEL BARS ARE NOT SO COMMON, AND THE RIVER BANKS IN GENERAL ARE LOWER AND GRASS COVERED. MUCH OF THE RIVER TO THIS POINT IS DEEP ENOUGH AT NORMAL STAGE FOR BOATS DRAWING 2 FEET OF WATER, BUT IN SEVERAL PLACES WHERE THE STREAM WIDENS OUT GRAVEL BARS AND RIFFLES MAKE NAVIGATION DIFFICULT DURING LOW WATER, EVEN WITH A BOAT OF SHALLOW DRAFT. (P3-48)
- 1180 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 03185 973974  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FOLLOWING VEGETATIVE TYPES, LOWLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST, LOW BRUSH BOG AND MUSKEG. BARGES MOVE UP THIS RIVER AS FAR AS CHALKYITSIK. THE LOCAL RESIDENTS USE THE WATERWAY DURING THE ICE FREE PERIOD, JUNE-SEPT., THE MOST COMMON CRAFT BEING AN OUTBOARD- POWERED RIVERBOAT. TRAPPING PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE VILLAGES ASSOCIATED WITH THIS RIVER. PORTIONS OF THE RIVER ARE LINED WITH CLIFFS AND BLUFFS. YUTANA BARGE LINE RUNS THE RIVER 4-5 TIMES ANNUALLY.
- 1181 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 03238 975  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST THE BLACK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY LARGE CRAFT ONLY DURING SPRING AND FALL RAIN RUNOFF PERIODS. (P66)
- 1182 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 03396 975  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

284

LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST TWO PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN JULY, 1975, BY C D EVANS OF THE BLACK RIVER. F 1 SHOWS THE RIVER 5 MILES SOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER. F 2 IS OF THE JUNCTION OF BLACK AND PORCUPINE RIVERS. BOTH ILLUSTRATE THE MEANDERING OF THE RIVER.

1183 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 03462 904  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN A FOLDER LABELED "THE STORY OF THE EARLY NATIVES (ARCTIC VILLAGE---CHALKYTSIK--VENETIE) AND THEIR CHURCH", WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE TRITT PAPERS, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, REV TRITT SAYS, "WILLIAM LOLA HAS TRAVEL ALL AROUND PORCUPINE AND BLACK RIVER IN 1904 FROM FORT YUKON." (P21)

1184 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 03909 00026 922932  
 STOR 1603443  
 HOUT N622200 W1652200 S260N 0870W 12  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, LAKE  
 ABST RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 92 BOX 48 RECORDS OF THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUREAU OF FISHERIES, DIVISION OF ALASKA FISHERIES. GENERAL RECORDS-YUKON RIVER 1922-1932. IN A REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES DATED JULY 1, 1930 IT WAS MENTIONED THAT AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ASCEND BLACK RIVER TO BLACK RIVER LAKE. THE BOAT GOT STUCK IN THE HUD ABOUT 1/2 MI FROM BLACK RIVER LAKE. (P1)

1185 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 04324 955  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 HOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAKE, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST C HASTEN BEAVER AND HIS WIFE HELEN MOVED FROM FORT YUKON TO THE VILLAGE OF CHALKYITSIK ON THE BLACK RIVER WITH THE INTENTION OF STARTING A TRADING POST THERE. (P163, 172) CHALKYITSIK IS 60 MI E OF FT YUKON BY AIRPLANE AND 90 BY DOGSLED. (P163) BEAVER FLEW INTO CHALKYITSIK ON THE REGULAR WEEKLY FLIGHT WHICH FOLLOWED THE PORCUPINE RIVER FOR A WHILE BEFORE TURNING CROSS COUNTRY TO FOLLOW THE WINTER DOGSLED TRAIL. (P164) MENTION WAS MADE OF "HALFHAY LAKE" AS A LANDMARK ON THE ROUTE. (P164) THIS LAKE IS UNLOCATABLE. SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE, FREIGHT HAD BEEN BROUGHT UPRIVER FROM FORT YUKON ON A BARGE BY TRACK LINE AND POLING. THIS TRIP TOOK ABOUT TWO MONTHS. (P165) THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF TRAPPING IN THE CHALKYITSIK AREA. (P173) NEAR THE END OF APRIL BEAVER TRAVELLED BACK TO FORT YUKON BY DOGSLED. (P174) THE TRAIL WAS ALMOST IMPASSABLE BECAUSE OF THAWING ICE AND SNOW. (P174-177) THE 90 MI TRIP TOOK THEM 18 HOURS AND CROSSED SEVERAL STREAMS AND LAKES, INCLUDING HALFHAY LAKE. (P176-177) AND WEASEL LAKE. (P173) NONE OF WHICH ARE LOCATABLE. (P175-177) THE LOWER MOUTH WAS WIDE, CLEAR, SHALLOW, AND VERY SWIFT. (P180) THE UPPER MOUTH OF THE BLACK RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS "DARK, DEEP, COFFE-COLORED WATER" MOVING THROUGH A NARROW ENTRANCE. (P181) BLACK SPRUCE WAS COMMON IN THE AREA. (P164, 172)

1186 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 04328 924  
 STOR 1603443  
 HOUT N622117 W1652023 S260N 0880W 12  
 LUPR 31 BLACK RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST MURIE LED A LARGE PARTY OF BIRD-WATCHERS FROM FAIRBANKS TO BERING SEA AND TRAVELED BY DOGSLED ALONG THIS FROZEN, WENDING SLOUGH. ENCOUNTERED SMALL ESKIMO VILLAGE OF TWO CABINS.(P146-148)
- 1187 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 04351 928  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0310E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP,FISHING,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST EVELYN BURGLUND WAS RIDING IN A 34 FOOT POWER BOAT WITH 4 OTHER BOATS ATTACHED TO IT. THIS RIVER HAS LONG GRASSY SLOPES ON ONE BANK AND CUTBANKS OR GRAVEL BARS ON THE OTHER BANK. NOTE OF GOOD PIKE FISHING IN GRASSY AREAS. DIFT PILES HERE MORE NUMEROUS UP RIVER (P37). A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 1188 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 04355 900901  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE FALL OF 1900, AFTER POLING UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER IN A BOAT, BILL WALKER WALKED UP RIVER ALONG THE BLACK RIVER TO A CABIN-TRADING POST ESTABLISHED EARLIER THAT YEAR BY HIS BROTHER AND BROTHER-IN-LAW. STAYING WITH THEM THAT WINTER, HE MADE VARIOUS TRIPS ON THE BLACK RIVER BY DOGSLED, SLED HAULED BY MEN ON FOOT, AND BOAT DOWN RIVER ENROUTE TO THE PORCUPINE AND FT YUKON. THE TRADING POST EXCHANGED GOODS FOR FURS BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL DUE TO A "WINTER OF STARVATION." THE TRIP BY BOAT DOWN RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS "A MAD, WILD AND DEAFENING RIDE CAREENING DOWN THE SWIRLING RIVER WITH ICE CAKES ALL ABOUT US. FIGHTING TO GET ACROSS THE STRONG CURRENT TO THE GRAVEL SIDE OF THE NARROW RIVER." (P53-72)
- 1189 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 04549 900  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN A BIOGROPHY OF THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF ALASKA, HE IS QUOTED AS DESCRIBING A TRIP BY SEVEN MEN UP THE BLACK RIVER TO PROSPECT; SIX DIED; THE LAST MAN FINALLY DRIFTED DOWNSTREAM IN HIS CANOE TO EVENTUAL RESCUE. PERIOD ABOUT 1900. (P.89) ADDITIONAL NOTE OF INTEREST: IN THE WINTER OF 1904- 1905, BISHOP ROWE MADE A JOURNEY BY DOG TEAMS FROM FAIRBANKS TO VALDEZ. (PP.190-192)
- 1190 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 04577 960  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663955 W1444332 F210N 0140E 09  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,FISHING,NO TRAFF  
 ABST FISH WHEELS HAVE NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF WATER CLARITY. GILL NETS ARE USED. (P28) THIS RIVER ENTERS THE PORCUPINE RIVER 25 MI UPSTREAM FROM THE YUKON-PORCUPINE CONFLUENCE. IT IS RELATIVELY CLEAR, BUT COLORED DEEP BROWN BY ORGANIC MATERIALS. IN EARLY JULY, WATER TEMPERATURE WAS IN LOWER 60'S. (P30) SUBSISTENCE FISHING AT THE VILLAGE OF CHALKYITSIK ON THE BLACK RIVER WAS 3,000 FISH FOR 1960, BY GILL NETTING. NETTING CLOSE TO THE CREEK MOUTHS CAUGHT 4,000 WHITEFISH AND SHEEFISH DURING 1960, FOR DOG AND HUMAN CONSUMPTION. DURING JANUARY, ABOUT 4 PEOPLE OF TOTAL POPULATION 55 FISHED EVERY DAY FOR PIKE IN THE BLACK RIVER. (P30)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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1191 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 06309 968  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FLOOD  
 ABST THE COMMUNITY OF CHALKYITSIK IS SUBJECT TO FLOODING ONCE A YEAR. (P1)

1192 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 06348 968  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F201N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT CHALKYITSIK. ON JAN 27 THE RIVER WAS BEING USED AS A LANDING SITE FOR PLANES. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 79 CH ON MARCH 23, 1968. ICE BROKE ON MAY 10, 1968 AND RIVER FREE OF ICE ON MAY 13, 1968. (P61-62)

1193 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 06348 968  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F201N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT CHALKYITSIK. ON JAN 27 THE RIVER WAS BEING USED AS A LANDING SITE FOR PLANES. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 79 CH ON MARCH 23, 1968. ICE BROKE ON MAY 10, 1968 AND RIVER FREE OF ICE ON MAY 13, 1968. (P61-62)

1194 WATN BLACK RIVER BLACK RIVER  
 REFN 07240 958  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200  
 MOUT N663841 W1445502 F210N 0130E 15  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A TERRAIN STUDY OF THE YUKON FLATS DISTRICT, ALASKA, BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN 1958, NOTED SEVERAL STREAMS IN THE AREA. THE BLACK RIVER, AN EASTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER, FLOWS IN A MEANDERING CHANNEL THROUGHOUT ITS COURSE THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS AND ADJACENT MARGINAL UPLAND. NEAR THE MOUTH ARE HIGH BARS OF SAND AND GRAVEL AND BANKS OF SILT AND SAND, AND LOCALLY OF GRAVEL, 5 TO 20 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER; THE CURRENT IS SLUGGISH AND THE CHANNEL GENERALLY FREE OF DANGEROUS SHOALS OR RIFFLES. UPSTREAM THE RIVER FLOWS BETWEEN BANKS 5 TO 20 FEET HIGH OF SILT AND SAND, AND THE HIGH BARS DISAPPEAR. THE FIRST BLUFFS BORDERING THE RIVER ARE FORMED BY A ROCKY BANK 100 TO 150 FEET HIGH SOUTH OF THE RIVER ABOUT 6 MILES UPSTREAM FROM CHALKYITSIK AND A HIGH HILL TO THE NORTH ABOUT 7 MILES UPSTREAM. A BROAD SHOAL, LOCALLY KNOWN AS "DEADMAN'S RIFFLE", BARS NAVIGATION ON THE RIVER NEAR THE HILL ON THE NORTH BANK. DOWNSTREAM FROM THIS RIFFLE THE RIVER IS GENERALLY NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS AT NORMAL STAGES OF WATER. ABOVE THE RIFFLE THE VALLEY IS CONFINED BY INTERMITTENT BLUFFS AS HIGH AS 150 FEET, WHICH LEAD TO A LOW HILL ON THE SOUTH AND TO HIGHER HILLS NORTH OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER MEANDERS ACROSS ITS NARROW VALLEY ON A GRAVEL BED AND IS BORDERED BY 5-TO 50-FOOT BANKS AND BY GRAVEL BARS. THE CHANNEL IS MUCH SHALLOWER AND THE CURRENT SWIFTER THAN IN THE DOWNSTREAM PART OF THE RIVER, AND NAVIGATION AT LOW WATER REQUIRES MUCH LINING AT RIFFLES, AND IN SOME CASES WAITING FOR RISE IN STAGE. (P43)

1195 WATN BLACK RIVER KRIPNIYUK RIVER  
 REFN 00897 900  
 STOR 1603443

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- MOUT N622117 W1652023 S260N 0880W 12  
 LUPR 31  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, TIDE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED: "THE KRIPNIYUK RIVER ENTRANCE IS NARROW, CROOKED, AND HAS A STRONGER TIDAL CURRENT THAN THE KWIKLOWAK (PASS ON THE YUKON). (P46) THE RIVER HAD A MEAN TIDE OF 3.8 FT; A GREAT TROPIC OF 2.0; AND A MEAN DIURNAL OF 2.7 FT. (P11)
- 1196 WATN BLACK RIVER UN-OK-A-LOOK-TOK RIVER  
 REFN 05761 884885  
 STOR 1602095020180001240  
 MOUT N665501 W1573009 K180N 0060E 35  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST LT CANTWELL NOTED THAT IN 1884 HE REACHED THE KOWAK BY MAKING A PORTAGE FROM AN INDIAN VILLAGE SITUATED ON THE UM-OK-A-LOOK-TOK RIVER. A SHORT DISTANCE BACK OF THE RIVER, ON THE SOUTH SIDE, A SERIES OF LAKES EXTENDED ALMOST TO THE MOUNTAINS BOUNDING THE VALLEY IN THAT DIRECTION. (P44) HE MADE THIS OBSERVATION DURING HIS 1885 TRIP.
- 1197 WATN BLACK RIVER UNAKALOOKTA  
 REFN 06897 B 826884  
 STOR 1602095020180001240  
 MOUT N665501 W1573009 K180N 0060E 35  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAKE  
 ABST HERE IT WAS NECESSARY TO TAKE THE BOAT THROUGH A DENSE THICKET OF WILLOWS, AND THE WALKING WAS VERY BAD. OVER STUMPS AND THROUGH MUD AND WATER SOMETIMES KNEE DEEP WE FLOUNDERED ALONG FOR A DISTANCE OF A QUARTER OF A MILE, AND AGAIN WE STRUCK THE SHORES OF A LAKE. THIS WAS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FIRST LAKE TRAVERSED, AND IT TOOK US ABOUT FOUR HOURS TO CROSS IT. THE HIGH TREES OF THE RIVER COULD NOW BE SEEN, BUT BETWEEN US LAY A MORASS INTO WHICH WE PLUNGED, AND FOR THE SPACE OF AN HOUR STRUGGLED TO GET THROUGH. AT LAST WE SUCCEEDED AND REACHED THE KOWAK, WHOSE BROAD, UNOBSTRUCTED SURFACE SEEMED TO WELCOME US BACK." (P62)
- 1198 WATN BLACK RIVER UNAKALOOKTA RIVER  
 REFN 06897 A 826884  
 STOR 1602095020180001240  
 MOUT N665501 W1573009 K180N 0060E 35  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAKE  
 ABST DOCUMENT TITLE IS "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". LT CANTWELL ARRIVED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE UNAKALOOKTA RIVER WITH THE KOWAK (KODUK) RIVER THE EVENING OF JULY 26, 1884, ON HIS EXPEDITION UP THE KOWAK RIVER. JULY 27, 1884. - THEY BROKE CAMP AT 7:30 AM AND PROCEEDED UP THE UNAKALOOKTA RIVER, THE COURSE OF WHICH WAS FOUND TO BE EXCEEDINGLY CROOKED. CANTWELL REPORTS, "I OBSERVED A FEW TREES ON THE BANKS NEARLY TWO FEET IN DIAMETER, BUT THE SHORES WERE MOSTLY COVERED WITH A DENSE AND ALMOST IMPENETRABLE THICKET OF ARCTIC WILLOW AND RANK GRASS. IN SOME PLACES THE RIVER WAS FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE YARDS WIDE, BUT AS WE ASCENDED THE SHORES CONTRACTED, AND WHEN WE STOPPED AT 1 PM THE STREAM HAD DIMINISHED IN WIDTH UNTIL IT WAS THEN BUT A ROARING MOUNTAIN TORRENT OF SOME TWENTY-FIVE FEET IN WIDTH. WE FOUND FROM THREE TO FOUR FATHOMS OF WATER FOR FIFTEEN OR TWENTY MILES, AND THEN THE DEPTH GRADUALLY DECREASES TO TEN TO TWELVE FEET. THERE WAS VERY LITTLE CURRENT AND WE MADE ABOUT FIVE MILES PER HOUR UP STREAM." (NOTE: ORTH LIST THE APPROX LENGTH OF THE UNAKALOOKTA AS 13 MI. WHEREAS CANTWELL APPEARS TO HAVE TRAVELED SIGNIFICANTLY FURTHER. THERE APPEARS TO BE A DISCREPANCY. ALSO, CANTWELL APPEARS TO CONTRADICT HIMSELF WITH REGARDS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE CURRENT OF THE STREAM.) CANTWELL REACHED AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE UNAKALOOKTA AT 1 O'CLOCK THAT AFTERNOON. HE FOUND THAT THEY HAD NO BOATS SUITABLE TO REACH THE HEADWATERS

OF THE KOHAK. THE FRAIL BIRCH-BARK FISHING CANOES WERE NEVER TAKEN THAT FAR. THE HEADWATERS WERE 12 DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE VILLAGE. (SEE MN182) HE WAS INFORMED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE TO PORTAGE FROM THE VILLAGE TO THE KOHAK, ARRIVING ON THAT RIVER AT A POINT 25 TO 30 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE UMAKALOOKTA. (P61-62) JULY 28, 1884. AT 8 PM CANTWELL BEGAN THE PORTAGE TO THE KOHAK WITH A NUMBER OF THE UMAKALOOKTA RIVER VILLAGE INDIANS ASSISTING. THE PORTAGE TOOK 8 HRS AND THE KOHAK WAS REACHED AT A POINT ABOUT 35 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE UMAKALOOKTA. OUR FIRST PORTAGE WAS ABOUT A MILE OVER TUNDRA LAND BORDERING THE UMAKALOOKTA UP THE SIDE OF A HILL STILL COVERED WITH SNOW, AND DOWN INTO A SMALL LAKE, IN WHICH WE LAUNCHED OUR BOAT; AND, IN COMPANY WITH ABOUT TWENTY INDIANS WHO CAME ALONG WITH THEIR BIRCH-BARK CANOES, WE CROSSED THIS LAKE AND GAINED OUR SECOND PORTAGE.

- 1199 WATN BLARNEY CREEK BLARNEY CREEK  
 REFN 01503 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947005680005570038000240  
 MOUT N675403 W1501121 F360N 0120W 35  
 LUPR 33 HAMMOND RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST IN 1939 ROBERT MARSHALL, KENNETH HARVEY, JESSE ALLEN AND NUTIRHIK ASCENDED TWISTING CREEK SIX MI UP IT SPLIT INTO 2 FORKS. (P160) NEAR HEAD OF CREEK RIVER RAN THROUGH HILLS "BARE, STRAIGHT, AND LINY." (P160) ASCENDED CREEK TO DIVIDE. MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 1200 WATN BLIND RIVER BLIND RIVER  
 REFN 06132 955  
 STOR 1611634  
 MOUT N563650 W1324915 C610S 0810E 06  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS AND OUTBOARDS ONLY AT HIGH TIDES. NICE CATCHES OF SILVER SALMON HAVE BEEN MADE DURING THE RUN AT THE RAPIDS, ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P118)
- 1201 WATN BLIND RIVER BLIND SLOUGH  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1611634  
 MOUT N563650 W1324915 C610S 0810E 06  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST BLIND SLOUGH PICNIC GROUND, 16-17 MIS S OF PETERSBURG, IS MENTIONED IN H. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. FISHING IS SAID TO BE GOOD FOR DOLLY VARDEN, CUTTHROAT TROUT, AND SILVER SALMON. (P89) THERE IS BOTH A BLIND SLOUGH AND A BLIND RIVER ON MITKOF ISLAND. TO BE 16-17 MIS S OF PETERSBURG, AS TEXT STATES, THIS PICNIC GROUND IS PROBABLY AT THE MOUTH OF BLIND RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO BLIND SLOUGH. SEE PETERSBURG C-3 MAP.
- 1202 WATN BLUE LAKE BLUE LAKE  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1612  
 MOUT N570500 W1351000 C550S 0640E 25  
 LUPR 60 SAWHILL CREEK  
 KEYW DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THIS LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 37.5 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 9500 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.
- 1203 WATN BLUE LAKE BLUE LAKE  
 REFN 05936 961  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N570500 W1351000 C550S 0640E 25



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LUPR 60 SAWMILL CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION  
 ABST THE BLUE LAKE WATERPOWER PROJECT BY THE CITY OF SITKA IN 1961 HAS 150,000 ACRE FEET OF USABLE STORAGE. (P174)

1204 WATN BLUEBERRY LAKE BLUEBERRY LAKE  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N610700 W1454300 C090S 0030W 02  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST BLUEBERRY LAKE WAYSIDE, NEAR NORTHINGTON GLACIER ON THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THIS WAYSIDE IS ABOVE TREELINE AND OFFERS THE VISITOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE DWARFED PLANTS AND GROWTH OF TYPICAL TUNDRA ENVIRONMENT. ...THE LAKE ITSELF HAS BEEN STOCKED WITH RAINBOW TROUT, AND THE VIEW OF THE KEYSTONE CANYON BELOW IS QUITE SPECTACULAR." (P28) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

1205 WATN BLUEBERRY LAKE BLUEBERRY LAKE  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 1610  
 MOUT N610720 W1454145 C090S 0030W 02  
 LUPR 53 LOWE RIVER  
 KEYW RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, MAP, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA SHOWS THAT FISHING, HUNTING AND BOATING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT MILE 23, RICHARDSON HIGHWAY.

1206 WATN BLUESTONE RIVER BLUESTONE CREEK  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 1602768  
 MOUT N651106 W1660107 K030S 0360W 34  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST ACCORDING TO A W GREELY IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," BLUESTONE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLD-PRODUCING PLACERS IN THE PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT. (P84) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

1207 WATN BLUESTONE RIVER BLUESTONE RIVER  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 1602768  
 MOUT N651106 W1660107 K030S 0360W 34  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, DIMENSION, MAP  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSED BLUESTONE RIVER AT MILE 709 WHERE RIVER HAS ELEVATION OF 190 FT. (MAP 8-6, P.30) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

1208 WATN BLUESTONE RIVER BLUESTONE RIVER  
 REFN 00849 900  
 STOR 1602768  
 MOUT N651106 W1660107 K030S 0360W 34  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN A LETTER FROM T L BREVIG TO DR JACKSON ON SEP 15, 1900, HE NOTED THAT GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND ON THE BLUESTONE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P144)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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290

1209 WATN BLUESTONE RIVER BLUESTONE RIVER  
 REFN 02573 903  
 STOR 1602768  
 MOUT N651106 W1660107 K030S 0360W 34  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN THE BLUESTONE REGION GOLD RUN, ALDER, AND BERING CREEKS WERE WORKED. SMALL DITCHES SUPPLY THE DIGGINGS ON ALDER AND THE BLUESTONE. (P54)

1210 WATN BLUESTONE RIVER BLUESTONE RIVER  
 REFN 05309 901  
 STOR 1602768  
 MOUT N651106 W1660107 K030S 0360W 34  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION  
 ABST FRENCH NOTES THAT SMALL BOATS CAN TRAVEL UP THE BLUESTONE RIVER TO WITHIN 4 MI OF THE MOUTH OF GOLD RUN. (P75) BLUESTONE RIVER COUNTRY IS DESCRIBED AS BEING DESOLATE, "THE ONLY FOLIAGE BEING A FEW STUNTED WILLOW BUSHES IN THE CREEK BEDS. THERE ARE MANY SALMONBERRIES AND BLUEBERRIES..." (P75)

1211 WATN BLUFF CREEK BLUFF CREEK  
 REFN 01445 898  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010003300030  
 MOUT N644530 W1411446 F020S 0320E 11  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1898 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT BLUFF CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF AMERICAN CREEK, NEAR EAGLE. (P257)

1212 WATN BLUFF CREEK BLUFF CREEK  
 REFN 04200 898  
 STOR 160339912579002040000009000010003300030  
 MOUT N644530 W1411746 F020S 0320E 11  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST M D K WEINER, MINER AND EDITOR OF THE EAGLE REPORTER, MINED THIS CREEK IN MARCH 1898 AND REPORTED THAT THERE WERE NUMEROUS PROSPECTORS ON CREEK. (P310)

1213 WATN BLUFF GULCH BLUFF GULCH  
 REFN 02787 971974  
 STOR 160339904913000947005690005680  
 MOUT N672500 W1500500 F300N 0110W 05  
 LUPR 33 KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 TWO SPECIES OF FISH WERE THOUGHT TO BE IN THIS CREEK. (P10) THIS CREEK WAS EXPECTED TO BE CROSSED BY THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AND HAUL ROAD. BLUFF GULCH IS ABOUT 4 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 1-4 FEET DEEP WITH SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO COBBLES AND CLEAR WATER. (P10)

1214 WATN BLYGH GULCH BLEI GULCH  
 REFN 02165 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260007300060000100020  
 MOUT N612000 W1423500 C070S 0160E 05  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

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ABST MORE THAN 4500 FT OF BLACK SHALE EXPOSED IN BLEI GULCH ON SOUTH SIDE OF CHITUTU CREEK. (P35) THE MOUTH OF BLEI GULCH IS CHOKED WITH SOFT SHALE. (P36)

1215 WATN BOGUS CREEK BOGUS CREEK  
 REFN 01378 930  
 STOR 160405401074500190000045400120  
 HOUT N611400 W1604200 S130N 0640W 11  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1930 TOOK AN ARCHEOLOGICAL TRIP ON THE KUSKOKWIM. TRAVELING UP RIVER, ON JUNE 23, "HAVING REACHED 'BOGUS CREEK'-A BEAUTIFUL STREAM WITH A LITTLE VILLAGE ON LEFT BANK, AND NOT FAR OFF AN OLD SITE." (P315) OVERNIGHTED ON THE CREEK. (P315) WENT BY CANOE.

1216 WATN BOLIIO LAKE BOLIIO LAKE  
 REFN 00006 966  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N635341 W1455015 F120S 0100E 08  
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 63 53.7, 145 50.6. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, DATA FROM 1966. (P7) TRACE METAL COMPOSITION IS SHOWN ON P54; LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P55. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT DEPTHS OF 1 METER AND 3 METERS. (P54-55)

1217 WATN BOLIIO LAKE BOLIIO LAKE  
 REFN 06348 967  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N635341 W1455015 F120S 0100E 08  
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 76 CM MARCH 31,1967 AT CENTER OF LAKE. (P23)

1218 WATN BOLIIO LAKE BOLIIO LAKE  
 REFN 06348 967  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N635341 W1455015 F120S 0100E 08  
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 76 CM MARCH 31,1967 AT CENTER OF LAKE. (P23)

1219 WATN BOMBARDMENT CREEK BOMBARDMENT CREEK  
 REFN 01503 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350069000400  
 HOUT N675545 W1504233 F360N 0140W 21  
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,OBSTRUCTION,PAST USAGE,MAP  
 ABST MARSHALL EXPLORED CREEK IN 1929. "A QUARTER-MILE CLIMB UP THE BOTTOM OF THE U-VALLEY BROUGHT ME TO THE MOUTH OF THE CLEFT. THIS I FOLLOWED FOR A MILE AND A HALF BETWEEN FROWNING, ALMOST OVERHANGING WALLS TILL I CAME TO AN ENFORCED HALF WHEN PRECIPICES ROSE ON EVERY SIDE."(P23) IN THE 1 1/2 MI HE COUNTED "13 FALLS WITH AN ESTIMATED DROP OF 200 FT. OR MORE, AND INNUMERABLE SMALLER CASCADES. THIS, TO BE SURE, WAS AN ABNORMAL CONDITION CAUSED BY THE RAINS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS AND THEIR MELTING EFFECT ON THE TWO HANGING GLACIERS." (P23) IN 1939 MARSHALL, KENNETH HARVEY, JESSE ALLEN, AND NUTIRWIK CAMPED AT MOUTH OF BOMBARDMENT CREEK FOR THEIR "ASSAULT ON MOUNTAIN DOONERAK."(P150) 200 FT WATER FALL OFF HANGING GLACIER MOUNTAIN "LOOMED HIGH OVER OUR CAMP." (P150) CREEK WAS 8 MI LONG HAD CUT A GORGE BETWEEN HANGING GLACIER ON WEST AND DOONERAK ON EAST.

THE HIGHER THEY WENT THE "LOFTIER AND LOFTIER GREW THE SHEER ROCK FACES. AT PLACES WATER FALLS DROPPED OVER THEM, 100, 200, EVEN 300 FT HIGH." (P150) NOTES A 125 FT WATERFALL AND A 10 FT OVERHANGING ICE BANK ON RIVER. (P150) ON PHOTO-PAGE 23 PICTURE OF CAMPFIRE, LEAN-TO, AND 3 MEN. CAPTION: NUTIRNIK, (LEFT), KENNETH HARVEY, AND JESSE ALLEN AT BOMBARDMENT CREEK CAMP." A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

- 1220 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 160339902786000594001437901980224551750  
MOUT N622000 W1581000 S260N 0480W 21  
LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
ABST A PACK TRAIL ON N BANK FOLLOWS BONANZA CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH ON IDITAROD TO ITS HEADWATERS AND CONTINUES N E TO MCGRATH. FROM AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923.
- 1221 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
REFN 00450 970971  
STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110  
MOUT N663520 W1510333 F200N 0160W 06  
LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
ABST IN SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL OF 1970 THE ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA CONDUCTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE PROPOSED TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AND HAUL ROAD. DURING 1971 C.E. HOLMES AND S. BEHNKE RETURNED TO BONANZA CREEK AREA TO EXCAVATE SEVERAL SITES. (P6) BONANZA CREEK VALLEY IS APPROXIMATELY 4 MI WIDE BY 8 MI LONG WHERE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE FOUND. IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINE, BONANZA CREEK FLOWS EAST-WEST, BETWEEN TWO RIDGES. (P9) VEGETATION IS MAINLY UPLAND MIXED-SPRUCE AND HARDWOOD FOREST OF EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES. (P10) BONANZA CREEK TENDS TO BE A MEANDERING CREEK WITH WELL VEGETATED BANKS. (P12) THE RESULTS OF THIS FIELD WORK WERE PUBLISHED IN 1974 IN A VOLUME TITLED "THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BONANZA CREEK VALLEY-NORTH CENTRAL ALASKA".
- 1222 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
REFN 00455 970971  
STOR 160339904913000947004640005080017000060021500110  
MOUT N663520 W1510333 F200N 0160W 06  
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP  
ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON PIPELINE, NATIVE SITES WERE CLUSTERED IN THE CREEK'S VALLEY. (P333) MAP OF SITES. (P335) MAP (P328 AND P335)
- 1223 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
REFN 01079 912  
STOR 160516000495000224001283501620  
MOUT N604323 W1550754 S070N 0330W 06  
LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER 1964-65 MENTIONS GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE VICINITY OF BONANZA CREEK, A MULCHATNA TRIBUTARY. (P85) AROUND 1912.
- 1224 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
REFN 01749 911  
STOR 160339902786000594001437901980224551750  
MOUT N622000 W1581000 S260N 0480W 21  
LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, ROUTE

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- ABST HUDSON STUCK WAS TRAVELING BY DOGTEAM FROM TANANA TO IDITAROD CITY VIA THE KUSKOKWIM IN FEB AND MAR OF 1911. AFTER PASSING THE SUMMIT BETWEEN THE HEAD OF BONANZA CREEK AND THE WATERS OF THE KUSKOKWIM HE STAYED AT THE BONANZA CREEK ROADHOUSE--BY FAR THE BEST OF ANY BETWEEN KUSKOKWIM AND THE IDITAROD. (P326)
- 1225 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 01853 952  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910112401050008300060  
 MOUT N620446 W1415226 C040N 0190E 35  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN THE VICINITY OF BONANZA CREEK PERMIAN VOLCANIC AND DEVONIAN SEDIMENTARY ROCKS ARE INTRUDED BY GRANODIORITE, MANY DIKES, SILLS, AND SMALL IRREGULAR IGNEOUS BODIES OCCUR THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT. (P7) THE DATE OF PUBLICATION IS 1952.
- 1226 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02039 903  
 STOR 160339911793001922000091000070  
 MOUT N651500 W1424500 F050N 0240E 26  
 LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A COAL-BEARING BASIN IS REPORTED ON THIS CREEK. IT IS A TRIBUTARY OF CHARLEY RIVER, ABOUT 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF WASHINGTON CREEK BASIN. (P.276)
- 1227 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02040 902  
 STOR 160339911793001922000091000070  
 MOUT N651500 W1424500 F050N 0240E 26  
 LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A COAL FIELD REPORTED ON THIS CREEK, IS ABOUT SIX MILES IN DIRECT LINE FROM THE YUKON BUT MUCH LONGER VIA THE "CHARLIE RIVER." EXTENSIVE COAL BEDS ARE REPORTED BY PROSPECTORS TO BE EXPOSED THERE, BUT NO ATTEMPT YET MADE TO EXPLOIT THEM BECAUSE OF THE DISTANCE FROM THE YUKON. (P32)
- 1228 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02084 902  
 STOR 160339911793001922000091000070  
 MOUT N651500 W1424500 F050N 0240E 26  
 LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER  
 KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THIS CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CHARLEY RIVER FROM THE EAST, IS PARALLEL WITH THE YUKON DRAINAGE BY ROUGH HILLS. THE GEOLOGIC RELATIONS ARE PROBABLY SIMILAR TO THOSE ON WASHINGTON CREEK. EXTENSIVE BEDS OF COAL ARE REPORTED, BUT UP TO 1902, AT LEAST, HAD NOT BEEN EXPLOITED. (P27)
- 1229 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02086 906  
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980224551750  
 MOUT N622000 W1581000 S260N 0480W 21  
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DREDGE  
 ABST A DREDGE WAS SAID TO BE OPERATING ON BONANZA CREEK. "IT IS ONE OF THE OLD TYPE OF DREDGES MANUFACTURED IN SAN FRANCISCO, USING STEAM AS ITS MOTIVE POWER THIS BOAT HAS A THEORETICAL CAPACITY OF 1,200 CUBIC YDS PER 24 HRS. IT REQUIRES 65 HORSEPOWER TO RUN THE DREDGE." (P32)

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- 1230 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02121 907  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060001600010  
 MOUT N612618 W1425534 C050S 0140E 17  
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION  
 ABST THE BONANZA MINE ON BONANZA CREEK WAS THE MOST VALUABLE COPPER DEPOSIT IN THE CHITINA VALLEY IN 1907, AND WAS THE PROPERTY OF THE KENNICOTT MINES CO. THE COMPANY'S MAIN CAMP AND OFFICE WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF NATIONAL CREEK, WITH A TRAIL WIDE ENOUGH FOR WAGONS AND NEW IN 1907, CONNECTING THE UPPER AND LOWER CAMPS. BONANZA CREEK IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG. THE GEOLOGY OF THE COPPER DEPOSITS IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. (P80)
- 1231 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02165 907909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060001600010  
 MOUT N612618 W1425534 C050S 0140E 17  
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, GLACIER, DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MAP, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FOSSIL SPECIMEN TAKEN FROM LIMESTONE FORMATION EXPOSED ON BONANZA CREEK NEAR THE BONANZA MINE DURING 1907 EXPEDITION. (P24) THE LARGE BODY OF CHALCOHITE WHICH BECAME THE BONANZA MINE WAS DISCOVERED IN 1900. (P76) THE MINE IS ON THE EAST SIDE OF KENNICOTT GLACIER, AT THE HEAD OF BONANZA CREEK, BETWEEN THE TWO FORKS OF THE CREEK. THE STREAM IS ABOUT 3 MI. LONG. A WAGON ROAD LEADS FROM THE MOUTH OF NATIONAL CREEK TO ABOUT 500 FT. BELOW THE MINE AND ANOTHER ROAD FOLLOWS THE EDGE OF THE GLACIER SOUTH TO MCCARTHY CREEK. AN AERIAL TRAM WITH A CAPACITY OF 100 TONS PER DAY HAS BEEN BUILT; LOADING AND DELIVERY STATIONS TOO; BUT NO ORE CAN BE SHIPPED UNTIL THE RAILROAD IS COMPLETED. (P84) PHOTO, PLATE XII, P 84, SHOWS "WEST SIDE OF RIDGE AT BONANZA MINE". TALUS ROCK COVERS SHALE AND GREENSTONE. VERY RICH COPPER ORE CAN BE TRACED ON THE SURFACE FOR 250 FT. LOWER GRADE ORE ALSO SHOWS ON THE SURFACE. (P86) SKETCH MAP, FIG 5, P87, SHOWS AREA NEAR THE BONANZA MINE (NOT REPRODUCED HERE). THE "INDEPENDENCE GROUP OF CLAIMS" IS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE DIVIDE BETWEEN BONANZA AND MCCARTHY CREEKS. (P92)
- 1232 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740043100330  
 MOUT N653400 W1451900 F090N 0120E 31  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FOET OF CROOKED, PORCUPINE, AND BONANZA CREEKS FOR 1910. (P199)
- 1233 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740043100330  
 MOUT N653400 W1451900 F090N 0120E 31  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST \*WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CROOKED CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.
- 1234 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02253 914  
 STOR 160516000495000224001283501620  
 MOUT N604300 W1550000 S070N 0330W 06  
 LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

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ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE LAKE CLARK-IDITAROD REGION P.S. SMITH 1914. 247-271 U.S.G.S. BULL. 622. IN 1914 PROSPECTING FOR GOLD WAS CARRIED OUT ON BONANZA CREEK AND COMPRISED THE SOLE VENTURE FOR THE MULCHATNA RIVER BASIN. (P263)

1235 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02432 912  
 STOR 160516000495000224001283501620  
 MOUT N604323 W1550754 S070N 0330W 06  
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST A TRIBUTARY OF THE MULCHATNA R. IT FLOWS WESTWARD FROM THE FOOTHILLS IN 1912 "A SMALL GOLD-PLACER STAMPEDE TOOK PLACE IN THE 'STONY RIVER COUNTRY'. THE FOCUS OF INTEREST WAS AT THE CANYON OF BONANZA CREEK. SOME PLACER GOLD PROSPECTS WERE FOUND BUT ONLY A FEW DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD WAS EXTRACTED. AUTHOR NOTES THAT SOME OF THE GROUND ON BONANZA CREEK MIGHT BE PROFITABLY WORKED IF "THE COST OF HAULING IN SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WERE NOT PROHIBITIVE." (P.95)

1236 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02737 900  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060001600010  
 MOUT N612618 W1425534 C050S 0140E 17  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN AUGUST 1900 A PARTY CLIMBING TO THE 4000 FOOT LEVEL ABOVE BONANZA CREEK FOUND "GREAT, GREEN CLIFFS OF COPPER" YIELDING 70% COPPER, SUBSTANTIAL SILVER, AND TRACES OF GOLD. (P223)

1237 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02787 971974  
 STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110  
 MOUT N663520 W1510333 F200N 0160W 06  
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PHOTO, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 SEVEN SPECIES OF FISH WERE THOUGHT TO BE IN THIS CREEK. (P10) THIS CREEK WAS EXPECTED TO BE CROSSED BY THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AND HAUL ROAD. BONANZA CREEK IS 50-60 FEET WIDE AND 3-5 FEET DEEP WITH A SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO BOULDERS AND CLEAR WATER. (P10) A PHOTO ON THE INSIDE-FRONT COVER SHOWS A HELICOPTER SET DOWN ON A GRAVEL BAR OF THE NORTH FORK OF THIS RIVER.

1238 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02832 00002 970  
 STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110  
 MOUT N663520 W1510333 F200N 0160W 06  
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. BONANZA CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY TO FISH CREEK ENTERING AT MILE 27 WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF 330 SQUARE MI CONTRIBUTES AN ESTIMATED 230 CUBIC FT PER SEC AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-140) THE WATERWAY OF BONANZA CREEK FLOWS PRIMARILY IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION DRAINING AN AREA OF 330 SQUARE MI OVER ITS 51.8 MI COURSE. DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY BONANZA CREEK WAS OBSERVED TO BE ONLY 25 FT WIDE AT ITS MOUTH WHERE IT WAS LESS THAN 2 FT DEEP. (P4-150) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE IS ESTIMATED TO BE 230 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-150) THIS STREAM IS NOT PRESENTLY NOR IS IT KNOWN IN THE PAST TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT ON ANY OF ITS REACHES. (P4-151) IN SEPTEMBER 1973 THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ALASKA DISTRICT MADE A HELICOPTER SURVEY OF THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING ON THE TWO FORKS STREAM AND UNOFFICIALLY CONSIDERED THEM NAVIGABLE. (P4-152) IN 1970 THE U S COAST GUARD PERFORMED A SURVEY OF THE PIPELINE CROSSING AND ALSO CONSIDERED THE NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS OF BONANZA CREEK NAVIGABLE. (P4-152) ACCORDING TO THE 1975 GRUMMAN REPORT BONANZA CREEK AND ITS

FORKS ARE NOT NAVIGABLE FOR ALL REACHES. (P4-152) BONANZA CREEK IS FORMED BY THE CONFLUENCE OF ITS TWO FORKS. THE STREAMS DESCEND FROM AN ELEVATION OF 830 FT AT THE FORKS TO 700 FT AT MILE 27 ON FISH CREEK, WITH AN AVERAGE SLOPE OF 7.0 FT PER MI OVER ITS 18.5 MI COURSE. (P4-164) BONANZA CREEK IS CHARACTERIZED BY HAVING A SINGLE, WELL DEFINED CHANNEL ABOUT 30 FT WIDE, AND RANGING IN DEPTH FROM ONLY INCHES TO SEVERAL FT. VELOCITY WAS GENERALLY ABOUT 3 FT PER SEC OVER THIS ENTIRE REACH. THE NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS, BONANZA CREEK ADD ONLY ABOUT 150 CUBIC FT PER SEC AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-165) VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE DURING A JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT BONANZA CREEK WAS NOT BOATABLE. (P4-165) ALASKA NAVIGABLE STUDY DATED 07/06/74 ON BONANZA CREEK NEAR THE MOUTH INDICATED A RIVER WIDTH OF 20 TO 30 FT. WATER DEPTH WAS ABOUT 1 TO 2 FT AT MODERATELY LOW WATER STAGE. BANKS OF THE RIVER EXTENDED TO 8 FT. ACCORDING TO A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS THIS RIVER WAS DEFINITELY NOT NAVIGABLE. (P4-170)

- 1239 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02832 00003 975  
 STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110  
 MOUT N663520 W1510333 F200N 0160W 06  
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975, VOL III. SEE P 8-7 FOR NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT. SEE PLATE 6-5 FOR A STREAM PROFILE OF BONANZA CREEK. SEE P 8-8 FOR NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT (SOUTH FORK BONANZA CREEK=BONANZA CREEK)
- 1240 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02980 971  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910112401050008130070  
 MOUT N620446 W1415226 C040N 0190E 35  
 LUPR 35 TANANA  
 KEYH 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. GOLD PROSPECTS WERE ESTABLISHED NEAR BONANZA CREEK. THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT THE REMAINS OF THE GOLD MINER'S CAMP AND MINING OPERATIONS ARE STILL STANDING ALONG BONANZA CREEK. (P60)
- 1241 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980224551750  
 MOUT N622010 W1581140 S260N 0480W 21  
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT IN THE KUSKOKWIM IDITAROD AREA, A SHELTER CABIN WAS LOCATED ON THE TRAIL AT BONANZA CREEK. (P50) A 90 FT SUSPENSION BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER THE CREEK. (P54)
- 1242 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 1602526001020000170  
 MOUT N660230 W1653200 K080N 0330W 35  
 LUPR 21 SANAGULCH RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A TELLER-SHISHMAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, REPORTED THAT THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WOULD GO UP PORTAGE CREEK AND OVER THE DIVIDE TO BONANZA CREEK. (P18) HE TRAVELED BY DOG SLED.



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1243 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00012 973  
 STOR 160339911793001922000091000070  
 MOUT N651500 W1424500 F050N 0240E 26  
 LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BONANZA CREEK IS CLASSIFIED AS A MEANDERING STREAM WITH DEPTHS TO 15 FT AND WIDTHS TO 30 YDS. COAL HAS BEEN REPORTED TO OUTCROP ON THIS CREEK. (P38) A CABIN IS LOCATED ON THIS STREAM. (P41)

1244 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 04462 966975  
 STOR 1602370002400000342  
 MOUT N664515 W1595044 K040N 0150W 07  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN THE KOYUK DISTRICT, PLACER MINING YIELDED 80,000 OZ GOLD PRINCIPALLY IN THE BONANZA, DIME AND SWEEPSTAKES CREEKS AS WELL AS UNGALIK RIVER. (MAP 7) THE STORET NUMBER WAS ASSIGNED BY AEIDC.

1245 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 05179 897  
 STOR 160339907005001230002006903870  
 MOUT N643925 W1483039 F030S 0050W 14  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST MAY 18, 1897, HENRY DAVIS WENT UP CARMACK FORK OF BONANZA CREEK TO PROSPECT. (P79)

1246 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 05181 974  
 STOR 160339902766000594001437901980224551750  
 MOUT N622000 W1581000 S260N 0480W 21  
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST THE RUBY CREEK ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON BONANZA CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF RUBY CREEK ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL. (P44) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

1247 WATN BONANZA CREEK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 06431 964  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060001600010  
 MOUT N612618 W1425534 C050S 0140E 17  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER  
 ABST WILLIAM C DOUGLASS IN "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES KENNECOTT, ALASKA," INDICATES THAT THE SITE FOR THE MILL AND TOWNSITE WERE CHOSEN ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE KENNECOTT GLACIER WHERE BONANZA CREEK JOINS THE GLACIER. (P6) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN OCTOBER, 1964.

1248 WATN BONANZA CREEK SOUTH FORK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02832 00001 970  
 STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110  
 MOUT N663520 W1510333 F200N 0160W 06  
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUHAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. SOUTH FORK BONANZA CREEK WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND REPORTED

IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA (TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSINGS) DATED 31 OCTOBER 1973. (P3-60) THE U S COAST GUARD INVESTIGATED THIS STREAM AND LISTED IT IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA (ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY, HAULROAD STREAM CROSSINGS) DATED 16 OCTOBER 1970.

- 1249 HATN BONANZA CREEK SOUTH FORK BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 02832 00002 974  
 STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110  
 MOUT N663520 W1510333 F200N 0160W 06  
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. SOUTH FORK BONANZA CREEK DRAINS AN AREA OF 101 SQUARE MI OVER ITS 20 MI COURSE DESCENDING AN AVERAGE RATE OF 57.9 FT PER MI. (P4-159) THE SOUTH FORK IS GENERALLY LESS THAN 25 FT WIDE AND IS ONLY INCHES DEEP. THE VELOCITY OF THE SOUTH FORK WAS OBSERVED TO BE ABOUT ONE FT PER SEC UNDER THE BRIDGE AT MILE 0.3 DURING THE SEPTEMBER 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY. (P4-160) THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF THE SOUTH FORK IS ESTIMATED TO BE 76 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-160) VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE DURING THE SEPT 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT THE SOUTH FORK BONANZA CREEK IS NOT NAVIGABLE. (P4-160) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 09/19/74 ON THE SOUTH FORK AT THE PIPELINE CROSSING DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH OF 40 FT AND WATER DEPTH OF 3 FT AT LOW WATER STAGE. THE FLOW RATE APPROXIMATED 1 FT PER SEC. (P4-163) BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE 6 FT HIGH. (P4-163)
- 1250 HATN BONANZA CREEK UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 05176 900  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060001600010  
 MOUT N61261E W1425534 C050S 0140E 17  
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" RELATED THE DISCOVERY OF THE KENNICOTT COPPER MINES. IN 1900 2 MEMBERS OF THE MCCLELLAN PARTY, JACK SMITH AND CLARENCE WARNER, PROSPECTING INDEPENDENTLY, "WANDERED UP A SMALL AND MUDDY STREAM COMING FROM UNDERNEATH A GREAT GLACIER." (P426) WHILE EATING LUNCH ON A WIDE GLACIAL FLAT, THEY NOTICED A GREEN SPOT ON THE MOUNTAIN. IT WAS THE BONANZA COPPER DEPOSITS AND THEY LOCATED 12 CLAIMS IN THEIR OWN AND THEIR PARTNERS' NAMES. (P426) STEPHEN BIRCH, A MEMBER OF ABERCROMBIE'S SURVEY TEAM, BOUGHT THE BONANZA CLAIMS WITH FINANCIAL BACKING FROM MORGAN-GUGGENHEIM. (P427)
- 1251 HATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT A NEW CROSSING WAS BUILT OVER BONANZA CREEK BECAUSE THE OLD ONE HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE WATERS OF THE SOLOMON RIVER ON SEWARD PENINSULA. (P56)
- 1252 HATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT A NEW CROSSING WAS BUILT OVER BONANZA CREEK BECAUSE THE OLD ONE HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE WATERS OF THE SOLOMON RIVER ON SEWARD PENINSULA. (P56)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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1253 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA CREEK  
 REFN 03556 00007 900  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST LAUREL L BLAND IN HER STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON SEWARD PENINSULA, 1971--1972, FOLDER NO 15, STATED THAT A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD, BUILT DURING GOLD RUSH DAYS, RAN FROM SOLOMON UP THE FOX RIVER AND ALONG BONANZA CREEK FOR 30 TO 45 MILES. 1900 ABOUT

1254 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA RIVER  
 REFN 00460 940940  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST MAP NO 11 SHOWS WAGON ROAD FROM RIVER'S MOUTH UP TO ITS SOURCE WHERE IT MAKES A PORTAGE TO THE N. E. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA, BONANZA RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND NEAR SOLOMON. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD.

1255 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA RIVER  
 REFN 01824 899  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST BONANZA RIVER IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS IN THE NOME AREA, AND IS USUALLY NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS FOR 8 TO 10 MI FROM THE MOUTH, UP AS FAR AS CREEK AND GULCH DIGGINS. THE CURRENT IS GENERALLY SWIFT WITH TORRENTIAL TRIBUTARIES IN THE MOUNTAINS. (P12) GOLD PROSPECTS ARE REPORTED AT THIS RIVER REGION. (P49)

1256 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA RIVER  
 REFN 02729 970971  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE BONANZA RIVER DRAINS INTO SAFETY SOUND. (P6)

1257 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA RIVER  
 REFN 04251 901  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643200 W1642800 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE BONANZA RIVER IN THE BONANZA MINING DISTRICT IS ABOUT 50 MI IN LENGTH AND IS NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS ABOUT 20 MI FROM THE MOUTH. THE RIVER VARIES IN WIDTH FROM 10-150 YARDS. (P266)

1258 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA RIVER  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 1602862  
 MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE

- ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED: BONANZA RIVER FERRY-THE BONANZA RIVER ENTERS BERING SEA JUST WEST OF THE TOWN OF SOLOMON. IT IS NOT FORDABLE. THE TRAFFIC WAS NOT CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT TO MAKE A FERRY A PAYING BUSINESS, AND DURING THE LATTER PART OF THE SEASON OF 1906 THE BOARD GUARANTEED THE WAGES OF THE FERRYMAN. INFORMATION RECEIVED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON INDICATED THAT THE FERRY COULD BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING, AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRECEDING SEASON WAS DISCONTINUED ON JULY 8. THE RESULT HAS BEEN, HOWEVER, AN UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE. (P32)
- 1259 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA RIVER  
REFN 06561 00907 907  
STOR 1602862  
MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE  
ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED: BONANZA RIVER FERRY-THE BONANZA RIVER ENTERS BERING SEA JUST WEST OF THE TOWN OF SOLOMON. IT IS NOT FORDABLE. THE TRAFFIC WAS NOT CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT TO MAKE A FERRY A PAYING BUSINESS, AND DURING THE LATTER PART OF THE SEASON OF 1906 THE BOARD GUARANTEED THE WAGES OF THE FERRYMAN. INFORMATION RECEIVED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON INDICATED THAT THE FERRY COULD BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING, AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRECEDING SEASON WAS DISCONTINUED ON JULY 8. THE RESULT HAS BEEN, HOWEVER, AN UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE. (P32)
- 1260 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA SLOUGH  
REFN 01787 925  
STOR 1602862  
MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
ABST KENNETH UNGERMANN, IN "RACE TO NOME", WHICH RELATES THE DOGSLED RACE WITH DIPHTHERIA SERUM FROM NENANA TO NOME, 1925, STATED THAT GUNNAR KAASEN CROSSED BONANZA SLOUGH, NEAR SOLOMON WITH HIS DOG TEAM. (P153)
- 1261 WATN BONANZA RIVER BONANZA SLOUGH  
REFN 01787 925  
STOR 1602862  
MOUT N643205 W1642851 K110S 0290W 16  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
ABST KENNETH UNGERMANN, IN "RACE TO NOME", WHICH RELATES THE DOGSLED RACE WITH DIPHTHERIA SERUM FROM NENANA TO NOME, 1925, STATED THAT GUNNAR KAASEN CROSSED BONANZA SLOUGH, NEAR SOLOMON WITH HIS DOG TEAM. (P153)
- 1262 WATN BONASILA RIVER BARANZILA CREEK  
REFN 03632 00014 913  
STOR 1603399031020006530  
MOUT N623159 W1601233 S280N 0590W 10  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST AUG 16 AND 17, PILCHER NOTES STAYING HERE WITH HIS BOAT "HERBERT".HE LEFT HERE AUG 19.
- 1263 WATN BONASILA RIVER BONASILA RIVER  
REFN 03176 957  
STOR 1603399031020006530  
MOUT N623159 W1601233 S280N 0590W 10  
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,NO TRAFF  
ABST THE BONASILA RIVER SYSTEM INCLUDES THE TRIBUTARIES STUYAHOK AND HAWK AND JOINS THE YUKON ABOUT 11 MI. SOUTH

OF THE VILLAGE OF ANVIK. APPROXIMATELY 90 MI. OF THIS SYSTEM WERE SURVEYED OF WHICH 10 MI. WERE COVERED ON THE STUYAHOK AND 2 MI. ON THE HAWK. FOR CONVENIENCE THE SYSTEM WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS: SECTIONS A,B STUYAHOK AND HAWK. SURVEYED AUG. 23-28, 1957. MODE OF TRAVEL NOT SPECIFIED. SECTION A: ABOUT 300 FT. WIDE AT THE MOUTH, THIS SECTION NARROWS TO 120 FT. WIDTH AT THE STUYAHOK, AT WHICH POINT, WITH A DEPTH OF 3.5 FT. AND A VELOCITY OF 4.3 FFPS THE VOLUME WAS CALCULATED AT 1445 CFS. THERE ARE SLOPING MUD BANKS ON ONE SIDE AND HIGH CUT BANKS ON THE OTHER, BOTH SIDES COVERED BY BIRCH, ALDER, WILLOW, SPRUCE AND SEDGES. A FEW GRAVEL BARS WERE IN THIS 45 MI. SECTION WITH THE BOTTOM MOSTLY OF MUD ON WHICH ALGAE WAS FOUND. SECTION B: FROM THE STUYAHOK TO A POINT ABOUT 45 MI. UPSTREAM. THE AVERAGE WIDTH WAS 60 FT., THE DEPTH 2.8 FT. THE WATER WAS FLOWING AT 4.6 FPS, GIVING A VOLUME OF ABOUT 620 CFS. INCREASING NUMBER OF GRAVEL BARS UPSTREAM, THE WATER INCREASINGLY SHALLOW. BOTTOM TYPE RANGED FROM MUD IN THE BACKWATERS THROUGH PEA-SIZED GRAVEL TO LARGE GRAVEL (1/2 TO 4 IN.) WITH AN INTERMIXTURE OF FINE SAND. ALGAE AND LONG GRASS-LIKE AQUATIC PLANTS FOUND ON BOTTOM. OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING USF&WS STUDY OF "FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN." (P63-65)

- 1264 WATN BOND CREEK BOND CREEK  
 REFN 01529 924  
 STOR 160339907005001230006558007810  
 MOUT N621700 W1425300 C060N 0140E 05  
 LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, EXPEDITION  
 ABST HILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT OF 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY AUG 24 THAT HE SPENT THE DAY RIDING HORSE AND WALKING UP BOND CREEK, HUNTING A GRIZZLY THAT ELUDED HIM." (P26) BOND CREEK IS LOCATED IN THE RIVER BOTTOMS, 4 MILES BELOW THEIR HUNTING CABIN. (P31)
- 1265 WATN BONITA CREEK BONITA CREEK  
 REFN 00460 940940  
 STOR 160283900090000012000111100110  
 MOUT N643823 W1651000 K100S 0330W 12  
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEHARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II. ANTIMONY MINE LOCATED AT HEAD OF CREEK. CREEK IS TRIBUTARY OF OSBORN CREEK.
- 1266 WATN BONITA CREEK BONITA CREEK  
 REFN 02666 949  
 STOR 160283900090000012000111100110  
 MOUT N643823 W1651000 K100S 0330W 12  
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ANTIMONY WAS FOUND AT BONITA CREEK, AT HEAD, (TRIBUTARY OSBORN CREEK). (P22)
- 1267 WATN BONNIE LAKE BONNIE LAKE  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N614850 W1481815 S200N 0060E 23  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MAP  
 ABST THE BONNIE LAKE WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THIS IS AN AREA... LOCATED IN A RELATIVELY HIGH ROCKY CANYON... THE MILE-AND-A-HALF DIRT APPROACH ROAD, OFF THE GLENN HIGHWAY, IS STEEP... FISHING FOR RAINBOW TROUT AND GRAYLING IS CONSIDERED PRETTY GOOD IN THE LAKE. THERE'S A LAUNCHING RAMP AVAILABLE." (P53) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.
- 1268 WATN BONNIFIELD CREEK BONNIFIELD CREEK  
 REFN 02105 907

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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STOR 160339907005001230001917003660045510180000400010  
 MOUT N642000 W1480000 F0705 0020W 06  
 LUPR 35 HOOD RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST THE BONNIFIELD DISTRICT IS CHARACTERIZED BY "VERY HEAVY TERRACES OF GRAVEL WHICH ARE SOMEWHAT AURIFEROUS."  
 THE GOLD PLACERS IN THE STREAM BED WERE FORMED BY NATURAL SLUICING. GOLD PRODUCTION UP UNTIL 1907 WAS SMALL,  
 WITH NO RICH OR EXTENSIVE PLACERS FOUND. IN 1907 INVESTIGATIONS WERE MADE TO THE FEASIBILITY OF HYDRAULIC  
 PLANTS. (P44)

1269 WATN BOOB CREEK BOOB CREEK  
 REFN 02308 917  
 STOR 160339902786000594003298403160023300110020460270001980023  
 MOUT N632100 W1570100 K250S 0100E 06  
 LUPR 31 DISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST USGS 1917. EXTENSIVE GOLD MINING OCCURRED ON BOOB CREEK IN 1917. (P349)

1270 WATN BOOB CREEK BOOB CREEK  
 REFN 02435 915933  
 STOR 160339902786000594003298403160023300110020460270001980023  
 MOUT N632100 W1570100 K250S 0100E 06  
 LUPR 31 DISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST USGS 1933. COMMERCIAL GOLD PLACERS WERE LOCATED ON BOOB CREEK (TOLSTOI DISTRICT) IN WINTER OF 1915-16. THIS  
 DISCOVERY WAS FOLLOWED BY A STAMPEDE IN SUMMER 1916 AND A SECOND GOLD RUSH IN WINTER 1916-17. IN 1917, 5  
 PLANTS OPERATING ON BOOB CREEK PRODUCED \$50,000 BUT THESE PLACERS WERE SOON WORKED OUT. (PP192-3)

1271 WATN BORE CREEK BOAR CREEK  
 REFN 03087 937  
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080121500470009000050  
 MOUT N673000 W1493000 F300N 0090W 03  
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. BOAR CREEK IS ABOUT 6 MI LONG. NO EVIDENCE OF MINING WAS FOUND (DESPITE PREVIOUS REPORT BY  
 HADDREN, USGS #532) (P32)

1272 WATN BOSS CREEK BOSS CREEK  
 REFN 00591 945  
 STOR 160405402114700408000326000250  
 MOUT N611255 W1582113 S130N 0150W 13  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST CADY AND HOARE MADE A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF BOSS CREEK IN 1945. GENERAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION INCLUDED  
 POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND FOOT TRAVEL BUT IT WASN'T SPECIFIED WHAT WAS USED ON THIS PARTICULAR WATER BODY. (P7)

1273 WATN BOSTON CREEK BOSTON CREEK  
 REFN 02067 904  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100008140050  
 MOUT N651000 W1501500 F040N 0130W 08  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST THIS CREEK IS THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY TO EUREKA CREEK AND IS 2 MI LONG. (P40)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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1274 WATN BOSTON CREEK BOSTON CREEK  
 REFN 02114 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240132650930  
 MOUT N651300 W1470800 F050N 0030E 33  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.

1275 WATN BOSTON CREEK BOSTON CREEK  
 REFN 02140 907908  
 STOR 160339905737501060000099500070012250110  
 MOUT N643910 W1554342 K110S\_0150E\_01  
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST GOLD PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON BOSTON CREEK AND TWO OF ITS HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES, LOGGER AND BOSTON GULCHES IN 1907-1908. (P74)

1276 WATN BOTTINENTNIN LAKE BOTTINENTNIN LAKE  
 REFN 01088 972  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N603000 W1503500 S050N 0070W 20  
 LUPR 52 MOOSE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, EXPEDITION  
 ABST RUSSELL VIZINA FOR A MASTER'S THESIS EVALUATED THE WATER QUALITY IN ALASKAN CAMPGROUNDS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1972. A CAMPGROUND WITH A WELL OR SPRING (DOCUMENT DOES NOT SPECIFY WHICH) IS LOCATED ON THIS WATER BODY. (P54)

1277 WATN BOTTINENTNIN LAKE BOTTINENTNIN LAKE  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N603000 W1503500 S050N 0070W 20  
 LUPR 52 MOOSE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RECREATION, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST BOTTINENTNIN LAKE CAMPGROUND IS DESCRIBED IN H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "BOTTINENTNIN IS AN EXTREMELY SHALLOW LAKE, 8 TO 10 FT DEEP, QUITE POPULAR WITH BOAT OWNERS. RED SALMON HAVE BEEN STOCKED HERE ON AN EXPERIMENTAL BASIS. DURING THE FALL, THIS AREA IS POPULAR WITH BERRY PICKERS." (P76-77) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS AT MI 20 ON SKILAK LAKE ROAD. (P76)

1278 WATN BOTTOM DOLLAR CREEK BOTTOM DOLLAR CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 160339909782101664003036001340004500040  
 MOUT N652300 W1444900 F060N 0140E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON BOTTOM DOLLAR CREEK IN 1912. (P213)

1279 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 00599 901  
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080114900430  
 MOUT N671536 W1493009 F280N 0090W 10  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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304

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST NEW GROUND OF A PAY CHARACTER WAS UNEARTHED ON BOULDER CREEK, 1901. (P27)

1280 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 02083 905  
 STOR 160801600435700041000050500060  
 HDUT N615000 W1482500 S200N 0060E 17  
 LUPR 52 CHICKALDON RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A PHOTO ON P 6 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "BOULDER CREEK, WITH ANTHRACITE RIDGE IN THE MIDDLE BACKGROUND, FROM THE WEST SHOWING THE FLOOD PLAIN OF BOULDER CREEK ABOVE THE GORGE OR WHERE IT IS FLOWING ON THE OLD UPLAND SURFACE."

1281 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740028500170  
 HDUT N653400 W1445200 F090N 0140E 29  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CROOKED CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P201)

1282 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 1603399125420020360  
 HDUT N645038 W1410835 F010S 0330E 08  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CROOKED CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

1283 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 160801600435700041000050500060  
 HDUT N615000 W1482500 S200N 0060E 17  
 LUPR 52 CHICKALDON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO  
 ABST AFTER CHITNA PASS, THE HICKS CREEK-CHITNA PASS TRAIL PARALLELS A SMALL STREAM INTO A CANYON, FOLLOWING ALONG THE NORTHWEST RIDGE UNTIL IT REACHES BOULDER CREEK, WHERE THE WELL-DEFINED PATH ENDS. "MOST HIKERS HAVE WALKED THE STREAM BED, SPLASHING BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE BRAIDED CHANNELS." THIS IS THE EASIER ROUTE WHEN THE WATER IS LOW. CROSSING THE CREEK ONCE AND STAYING ALONG THE NORTHWEST SIDE IS BEST WHEN WATER IS HIGH. BEST CAMPING IS ON THE RIVER BED. (P137) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HIKERS CROSSING BOULDER CREEK IN AUGUST. (P135) A PRIVATE CABIN IS LOCATED ABOUT 7 MILES DOWN THE CREEK ON ITS WEST SIDE, SHORTLY BEFORE THE ENTRANCE OF EAST BOULDER CREEK. HERE, THE TRAIL TURNS INTO A WELL-DEFINED HORSE TRAIL. (P137) THE TRAIL LEAVES THE CREEK BED JUST BEFORE REACHING THE BLUFF OF ANTHRACITE RIDGE. THE TRAIL IS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE CREEK AT THE BASE OF THE RIDGE, AND LEADS TO PURINTON CREEK TRAIL THROUGH SWAMP. (P137)

1284 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 02773 885975  
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080114900430  
 HDUT N671536 W1493000 F280N 0090W 10  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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KEYW ROUTE,NO TRAFF  
 ABST TRAIL FROM KOYUKUK DISTRICT TO CHANDALAR DISTRICT BEGAN NEAR CONFLUENCE OF BOULDER CREEK WITH SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK, 1906. (P12)

1285 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 02980 911971  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023250300002200040002250010  
 MOUT N612230 W1423144 C060S 0160E 03  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF THE UNIV. OF CLIF IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIV. OF ALASKA. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO EVALUATE THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. 1.6 MILES NORTH OF THE JUNCTION OF DAN AND BOULDER CREEKS. THE RESEARCHERS FOUND 1400 FT. OF WORKINGS FROM THE WESTOVER PROSPECT, 1911-1930. (P49) THE REMAINS OF HYDRAULIC MINING SCAR THE HILLS ABOVE BOULDER CREEK. (P50)

1286 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 160801600435700041000050500060  
 MOUT N615000 W1482500 S200N 0060E 17  
 LUPR 52 CHICKALDON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,HISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR IN A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, 1926, STATED, "LEFT CHICKALDON AUG 26TH,1926, AND CROSSED THE CHICKALDON RIVER AND FOLLOWED THE BLUFF ON THE S SIDE OF BOULDER CREEK IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION 7 MIS TO THE FOOT OF THE S SLOPE OF ANTHRACITE RIDGE, ALL HIGH GROUND THROUGH TIMBER..."(P24) HE APPARENTLY WAS WALKING. RETURN-COMING FROM CHITNA CREEK, HE CROSSED THE DIVIDE AND FOLLOWED THE S FORK OF BOULDER CREEK TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE N FORK AND CONTINUED TO FOLLOW THE CREEK CHANNEL FROM BOULDER TO THE W END OF ANTHRACITE RIDGE. (P25) ON FOLLOWING THE CREEK CHANNEL, HE CROSSED AND RECROSSED MANY TIMES. (P25)

1287 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 03496 953  
 STOR 161039500857500209000211500150  
 MOUT N612010 W1451820 C060S 0010E 19  
 LUPR 53 TIEKEL RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1953 REPORT STATED THAT 8 BRIDGES WERE REPLACED. THEY WERE ON THE TSINA, MILE 37.8; STEWART CREEK, MILE 46.5; BOULDER CREEK, MILE 52.0; SQUAM CREEK, MILE 54.8; 59-MILE; LITTLE TONSINA RIVER, MILE 66.0; SQUIRREL CREEK, MILE 81.0; WILLOW CREEK, MILE 92.7. ALL ON THE RICHARDSON HWY. (P111)

1288 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
 REFN 03548 00001 919  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470269931150021750530  
 MOUT N650900 W1465600 F040N 0090E 28  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW VEGETATION,EXPEDITION,NO TRAFF,RIVER  
 ABST FOLDER 7 BOX 1, O MURIE COLLECTION, U/A ARCHIVES. BIOLOGIST MURIE OBSERVED VEGETATION IN THE CHENA RIVER DRAINAGE. "IN SOME OF THE CREEK BOTTOMS, HOWEVER, THERE WERE SMALL GROVES OF SPFUCE GROWING TO A LARGE SIZE, SOME TRUNKS BEING AT LEAST 2 FT IN DIAMETER. SUCH PATCHES OF TIMBER WERE NOTED ON LOWER BOULDER CREEK AND NUMEROUS POINTS ALONG THE CHENA RIVER PROPER. SUCH TIMBER WAS ALWAYS FOUND ON THE IMMEDIATE BANK OF THE STREAM." (P2) CARIBOU WERE OBSERVED ALONG THIS CREEK. "MR THOMAS WHITE, WHO HAS A CABIN ON BOULDER CREEK, REPORTS THAT THE CARIBOU APPEARED THERE THE 27TH OF JULY THIS SUMMER, ON THEIR WAY NORTHWARD. LAST YEAR

(1919) THEY CAME JULY 14. IN THE NORTHWARD MOVEMENT THEY PASSED BOULDER CREEK IN "COUNTLESS THOUSANDS". (P1)  
FOLDER e.

1289 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
REFN 03807 915  
STOR 160296500535000054000335000170  
MOUT N643800 W1652800 K100S 0340N 10  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST IN 1915 IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA DISTRICT A GOLD IN QUARTZ STRIKE WAS MADE ON BOULDER CREEK A TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER.

1290 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
REFN 03807 915  
STOR 160296500535000054000335000170  
MOUT N643800 W1652800 K100S 0340N 10  
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST IN 1915 IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA DISTRICT A GOLD IN QUARTZ STRIKE WAS MADE ON BOULDER CREEK A TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER.

1291 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
REFN 04200 898899  
STOR 1603399125420020360  
MOUT N645038 W1410835 F010S 0330E 08  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST H D K WEIMER, EAGLE AREA MINER IN 1898-99, NOTES THIS CREEK AS HAVING BEEN PROSPECTED ALTHOUGH WATER IN THE PITS HAD HINDERED THE WORK AND FORCED PROSPECTORS FROM THEIR PITS. (P242)

1292 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
REFN 04436 969  
STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250042500220  
MOUT N673306 W1482733 F320N 0040W 33  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
ABST SILT SAND AND BOULDER PRESENT IN CREEK BED. (P11) ACCORDING TO SAMPLES COLLECTED BETWEEN JULY AND AUGUST 1969, FROM 25-130 PPM OF COPPER AND 15 TO 990 PPM OF LEAD WAS FOUND IN BOULDER CREEK AREA. (P32)

1293 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
REFN 04490 917918  
STOR 160339904913000947004640005080114900430  
MOUT N671536 W1493000 F280N 0090W 10  
LUPR 33  
KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE  
ABST IN EARLY WINTER OF 1917, HUDSON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER TRAVELED BY DOGSLED UP BOULDER CREEK EN ROUTE FROM SOUTH FORK FLATS OF KOYUKUK TO COLFOOT ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK.

1294 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK  
REFN 05083 971  
STOR 160801600435700041000050500060  
MOUT N615000 W1482500 S200N 0060E 17  
LUPR 52 CHICKALOON RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS LARGE GRANITE ROCKS IN THE CREEK BEFORE IT ENTERS CHICKALOON RIVER. (P163)

1295 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK

REFN 05227 974  
 STOR 1611530000110000090  
 MOUT N503300 W1344700 C380S 0640E 36  
 LUPR 60 EAGLE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL FROM ROAD NORTH OF JUNEAU TO AMALGA MINE, ALONG EAGLE RIVER, WHICH CROSSES BOULDER CREEK. USED TO BE A MINING TRAIL. (P125) SEE MAP.

1296 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK

REFN 06893 899  
 STOR 161039500857500209000211500150  
 MOUT N612008 W1451818 C060S 0010E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST OSCAR ROHN AND HIS CREW TRAVELED UP THIS CREEK TO THE 2,000 FT. LEVEL. (P114) THEY TRAVELED ALONG ITS WEST BANK WITH PACK HORSES. (P114)

1297 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK

REFN 07187 00306 910  
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610001650150  
 MOUT N622700 W1575700 S270N 0470W 02  
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 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 A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD COUNTRY IN 1910. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT BOULDER CREEK HAS QUITE A SETTLEMENT AT ITS MOUTH AND THAT IT WAS WELL KNOWN FOR ITS GOOD TIMBER. (P12) THE AUTHOR VISITED THE CREEK ON HIS WAY FROM DISCOVERY TO IDITAROD. HE NOTES THAT THE ENTIRE CREEK WAS STAKED OUT NO GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND. (P12)

1298 WATN BOULDER CREEK BOULDER CREEK

REFN 02165 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023250300002200040002250010  
 MOUT N612229 W1423144 C060S 0160E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE "WESTOVER CLAIM" OF COPPER ORE IS ON THE EAST SIDE OF BOULDER CREEK, A LITTLE LESS THAN 2 MI NORTH OF THE JUNCTION OF BOULDER AND DAN CREEKS. THE DISCOVERY OUTCROP IS A MASS OF BORNITE 3500 FT ABOVE THE FLATS OF NIZINA RIVER, AND ABOUT 375 FT ABOVE THE GLACIER MORaine OF BOULDER CREEK VALLEY. THE ORE BODY IS EXPOSED IN LIMESTONE. (PP95-96) OTHER COPPER DEPOSITS ARE FOUND ON BOULDER CREEK. (P97)

1299 WATN BOULDER CREEK SCHOONOVEN CREEK

REFN 02598 898  
 STOR 160801600435700041000050500060  
 MOUT N615000 W1482500 S200N 0060E 17  
 LUPR 52 CHICKALOON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN SHOONOVEN CREEK, GOOD GOLD PROSPECTS ARE FOUND, ALL IN AND BELOW THE CANYON. IN THE FLATS ABOVE, NO TRACES OF GOLD WERE FOUND. WITHIN THE CANYON, THE STREAM FLOWS THOUGH A PORTION OF THE MATANUSKA SEDIMENTS MOST

## AFFECTED BY THE DIABASE INTRUSIONS (P322)

- 1300 WATN BOUNDARY CREEK BOUNDARY CREEK  
 REFN 01395 907  
 STOR 1603399126985020560  
 MOUT N644049 W1400005 F030S 0330E 01  
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST BOUNDARY SURVEY, 1918. JUNE 24, 1907, A BOAT WAS SENT OUT TO TOW A MAN WHO HAD DROWNED TO THE MOUTH OF BOUNDARY CREEK WHERE HE WAS BURIED. (P32)
- 1301 WATN BOUNDARY CREEK BOUNDARY CREEK  
 REFN 02035 903  
 STOR 1603399126985020560  
 MOUT N644049 W1400005 F030S 0330E 01  
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST 12 MILES ABOVE EAGLE. 2 OR 3 CLAIMS WERE WORKED "LAST SUMMER." IN THE SAME AREA ON AMERICAN CREEK AND COLORADO CREEK, WHICH ARE TRIBUTARIES TO MISSION CREEK, MINING "WAS ALSO DONE." (P.48) SHALL CREEK TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER YUKON. (P.47)
- 1302 WATN BOUNDARY CREEK BOUNDARY CREEK  
 REFN 04200 898899  
 STOR 1603399126985020560  
 MOUT N644049 W1410005 F030S 0330E 01  
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,  
 ABST M D R WEIHER, EAGLE AREA MINER 1898-99 AND EDITOR OF THE EAGLE REPORTER NEWSPAPER 1899, NOTES THIS CREEK HAVING BEEN PROSPECTED. WATER HINDERED THE WORK AND FORCED THE MEN FROM THEIR PITS. (P242)
- 1303 WATN BOUNDARY CREEK BOUNDARY CREEK  
 REFN 06893 899  
 STOR 1603399126985020560  
 MOUT N644049 W1400005 F030S 0330E 01  
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO JOHN RICE, IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, HE AND HIS PARTY (7 HORSES, 4 MEN) TRAVELED ALONG THIS CREEK UNTIL ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON RIVER. (P100)
- 1304 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 05357 905  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 MOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYH MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST QUINTON TOLD THE AUTHOR THAT HE HAD A MINING LEASE ON THE CURUS NOBLE CLAIM LOCATED S OF ANVIL MOUNTAIN ON BOURBON CREEK AND ASKED HIM TO BE HIS PARTNER. (P24) IN DEC. 1905 SAXSON DISCOVERED A VEIN AT THIS CLAIM THAT PRODUCED \$20,000,000. (P5)
- 1305 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 00726 917  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 MOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST LOUIS EISENLOHR AND RILEY WILSON MADE A TRIP TO ALASKA AND NOME IN 1917. THEY SPENT TWO WEEKS THERE, AND TOURED SEVERAL DREDGES. ON P54 THERE IS A PICTURE OF A WORKING DREDGE CAPTIONED, "NO.2 BOURBON CREEK DREDGE, NOME, ALASKA." (P54) AND ANOTHER PICTURE ON P 66.

1306 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 02202 911  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 MOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P S SMITH 1912. NOME CONSOLIDATED DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON BOURBON CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

1307 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 03517 00001 903  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 MOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED" "IN 1903, E E POWELL, A MINING PROMOTER WAS JUST BEGINNING TO EXPERIMENT WITH DREDGING ON BOURBON CREEK IN THE NOME AREA." (P77)

1308 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 04095 899  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 MOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST BOURBON CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE SNAKE RIVER, WAS PROSPECTED DURING THE 1899 SEASON. ALTHOUGH NO LARGE OUTPUT WAS REPORTED, IT WAS BELIEVED TO BE RICH BECAUSE COARSE GOLD WAS FOUND. (P847)

1309 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 04980 908  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 MOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW PAST USAGE, DREDGING, PHOTO, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF A SURVEY OF THE NOME MINING DISTRICT IN 1908 BY T A RICKARD, A PHOTO OF "DISABLED DREDGE ON BOURBON CREEK, NOME" IS INCLUDED. ALSO MENTIONED IS THE MINING ACTIVITY ON DRY CREEK IN THE SAME AREA. (P305, 333-334)

1310 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00906 906  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 MOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, ROUTE, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT W L GOODWIN STATED THAT THE NOME TO SECOND BEACH LINE ROAD, WHICH CARRIED 20 TONS OF FREIGHT PER DAY, FOLLOWED THE LEFT LIMIT OF BOURBON CREEK AFTER CROSSING THE DRY CREEK BRIDGE. (PP29-30)

1311 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00906 906  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 HOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, ROUTE, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT W. L. GOODWIN STATED THAT THE HOME TO SECOND BEACH LINE ROAD, WHICH CARRIED 20 TONS OF FREIGHT PER DAY, FOLLOWED THE LEFT LIMIT OF BOURBON CREEK AFTER CROSSING THE DRY CREEK BRIDGE. (PP29-30)

1312 WATN BOURBON CREEK BOURBON SPRING  
 REFN 01844 950  
 STOR 1602833000030000020  
 HOUT N643007 W1652500 K110S 0340W 26  
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING  
 ABST IN DISCUSSING HOME, THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT MOST OF THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY IS HAULED FROM THE BOURBON SPRING WELL, DEVELOPED IN ALLUVIAL GRAVELS ABOUT 1/2 MI. N OF THE CITY LIMITS. (P33) NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

1313 WATN BRADLEY LAKE BRADLEY LAKE  
 REFN 02745 976  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N594500 W1505000 S050S 0090W 15  
 LUPR 52 BRADLEY RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL ENERGY SITUATION HAVE INCREASED INTEREST AND ACTIVITY IN HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIALS. CURRENT STUDIES INCLUDE A REEVALUATION OF THE BRADLEY LAKE PROJECT (HYDROELECTRIC POWER) ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. (P66)

1314 WATN BRADLEY LAKE BRADLEY LAKE  
 REFN 05555 951  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N594500 W1505000 S050S 0090W 15  
 LUPR 52 BRADLEY RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST BOB GOODWIN AND PAUL LIVINGSTON FLEW TO BRADLEY LAKE NEAR THE HEAD OF KACHEMAK BAY, IN JULY, 1951. (P309)

1315 WATN BRADLEY LAKE BRADLEY LAKE  
 REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N594500 W1504800 S050S 0090W 15  
 LUPR 52 BRADLEY RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST IN THE 2 YEAR PERIOD OF RECORD, THE RUNOFF FROM BRADLEY LAKE HAS BEEN 73 AND 122 INCHES, AN AVERAGE OF 98 INCHES ANNUALLY. (P2) 1960 LETTER FROM CHIEF OF ENGINEERS TO SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. BRADLEY LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 1,566 ACRES. (P57) 1960 US CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT, EXHIBIT A, LETTER FROM FISH AND GAME.

1316 WATN BRADLEY LAKE BRADLEY LAKE  
 REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 1608  
 HOUT N594500 W1504800 S050S 0090W 15  
 LUPR 52 BRADLEY RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BRADLEY LAKE HAS AN EXCESS OF 200,000 ACRE FEET OF DEAD STORAGE WHICH COMPRES MOST OF THE VOLUME OF THE EXISTING NATURAL LAKE. (P39) US CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT. THE TERRAIN FRONTING ON THE LAKE SHORE IS ROCKY AND PRECIPITOUS. THE LAKE DOES NOT SEEM TO OFFER ADVANTAGES FOR SPORTS AND RECREATION. IT IS MANY MILES FROM THE NEAREST ROAD. HUNTERS OCCASSIONALLY TRAVEL TO THE LAKE BY FLOAT PLANE. (P40) BRADLEY LAKE IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG (P57); EXHIBIT A LETTER FROM FISH AND GAME; BRADLEY LAKE CARRIES A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT IN SUSPENSION, PROBABLY OF GLACIAL ORIGIN. THE DELTA AND VALLEY BOTTOM AT THE UPPER END OF THE LAKE ARE COMPOSED OF SAND AND MUD. SOME SILT OR ROCK FLOUR IS HELD IN SUSPENSION THROUGHOUT BRADLEY LAKE. (P57)

1317 WATN BRADLEY LAKE BRADLEY LAKE

REFN 06553 962

STOR 1608

HOUT N594500 W1505000 S050S 0090W 15

LUPR 52 BRADLEY RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IN THE 2-YEAR PERIOD OF RECORD, THE RUNOFF FROM BRADLEY LAKE HAS BEEN 73 AND 122 INCHES, AN AVERAGE OF 98 INCHES ANNUALLY. (P2) BRADLEY LAKE OCCUPIES A GLACIALLY GROUPED, U-SHAPED VALLEY WITH A MAXIMUM OBSERVED DEPTH OF ABOUT 260 FEET BELOW WATER SURFACE. (P36) HUNTERS OCCASSIONALLY TRAVEL TO THE LAKE BY FLOAT PLANE. (P40) FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE LAKE. (P43-44) BRADLEY LAKE IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG AND HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 1,566 ACRES. EXCEPT AT THE UPPER END, THE LAKE IS BOUNDED BY STEEP, ROCKY SLOPES WHICH GENERALLY EXTEND FROM A DELTA AT THE LAKE'S UPPER END UPSTREAM OVER FLAT, BOTTOM TERRAIN FOR ABOUT 1.5 MILES. (P57) BRADLEY LAKE IS DRAINED BY BRADLEY RIVER. (P58)

1318 WATN BRADLEY RIVER BRADLEY RIVER

REFN 00544 957962

STOR 1608181

HOUT N594735 W1505546 S040S 0100W 36

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BRADLEY RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AND OF 54.0 SQ MIS, DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1957-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1961, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 8.71 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 3,930 CFS (72.8 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 2.4 YEARS. (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YEAR FLOOD). (P13) EXACT LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR HOMER" (P13), AND NO GAGING STATION IS INDICATED ON USGS 1:63,360 MAP.

1319 WATN BRADLEY RIVER BRADLEY RIVER

REFN 06553 A 957960

STOR 1608181

HOUT N594735 W1505546 S040S 0100W 36

LUPR 52

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST BRADLEY RIVER BASIN CONTAINS ABOUT 75 SQ MILES OF UNINHABITED AREA IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE KENAI PENINSULA. IT RISES IN KACHENAK GLACIER AND DRAINS WESTERLY THROUGH BRAIDED CHANNELS IN A FLAT VALLEY TO BRADLEY LAKE AND THENCE DROPS OVER 1,000 FEET IN ABOUT 4 MILES TO TIDEWATER. ABOUT 30% OF THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE BRADLEY LAKE IS COVERED BY GLACIERS AT ELEVATIONS RANGING FROM 1,400 TO 5,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P2) THE DRAINAGE BASIN IS MOUNTAINOUS WITH SHORT RIDGES AND FAIRLY HIGH PEAKS, FROM 2,000 TO 5,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE SLOPES OF THE HIGH PEAKS ARE ROCKY AND BARREN AND ARE COVERED WITH BRUSHY VEGETATION AND ALPINE GRASSES AT MODERATE ELEVATIONS. THE LOWER BENCHLANDS AND WELL DRAINED RIDGES ARE FORESTED WITH SPRUCE, ASPEN, AND BIRCH. BELOW BRADLEY RIVER CANYON ARE LOW MOUNTAINS AND ROLLING HILLS RECEDING TO THE TIDAL FLATS OF KACHENAK BAY. MUCH OF THE AREA NEAR THE MOUTH IS POORLY DRAINED LAND COMPOSED OF MUSKEG AND SWAMP INTERSPERSED WITH GRASSLAND. (P36) STEAM FLOW RECORDS COVER ONLY 2 YEARS FROM OCT 1957 TO SEPT 1959. ABOVE BRADLEY LAKE, NATURAL DRAINAGE IS 54 SQ MI, AND DISCHARGES ARE DETERMINED FROM A WATER STAGE RECORDER ESTABLISHED A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE LAKE OUTLET. (P38) TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA TRIBUTARY TO THE PROPOSED

DAM SITE IS 68.3 SQ MI, INCLUDING DIVERSION OF 2 STREAMS FOR THE DAM. (P45) THE DISCHARGE PATTERN FOR THE BASIN IS FAIRLY UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE SHORT PERIOD OF RECORD AND IS SIMILAR TO THE FLOW PATTERNS OF GRANT CREEK AND PTARMIGAN CREEK FOR WHICH THERE ARE 11 YEARS OF DISCHARGE RECORDS AVAILABLE. THOSE WATERSHEDS HAVE SIMILAR RELIEF AND APPROXIMATELY THE SAME AREAL EXTENT AS THE UPPER BASIN, THOUGH LOCATION MAKES THEM SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT IN CHARACTERISTICS. THE HIGHEST FLOWS OCCUR IN SUMMER DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST; THE LOWEST FLOWS PREVAIL FROM DECEMBER THROUGH APRIL. BEGINNING LATE IN SEPT, THERE IS A RAPID RECESSON IN FLOW WHEN FREEZING TEMPERATURES AT HIGH ALTITUDES DIMINISH MUCH OF THE INFLOW TO BRADLEY LAKE. AS FALLING TEMPERATURES ADVANCE DOWNSTREAM, EXTENDING TO ALL PARTS OF THE BASIN, ALL SURFACE FLOW CEASES WHEN THE RIVER AND LAKE SURFACE FREEZE OVER. THE ONLY CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLOW IS FROM GROUND WATER STORAGE, WHICH GRADUALLY DIMINISHES FROM JANUARY TO MAY TO THE EXTENT THAT ONLY ABOUT FIVE PERCENT OF THE ANNUAL RUNOFF OCCURS DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY THROUGH APRIL. FLOWS BEGIN TO INCREASE RAPIDLY IN MAY WITH THE ADVENT OF WARM WEATHER AND MELTING SNOW WHICH HAS BEEN RETAINED AS NATURAL STORAGE DURING THE WINTER. PEAK FLOWS NORMALLY OCCUR IN JULY OR EARLY AUGUST WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AT A MAXIMUM AND MODERATELY HEAVY RAINFALL PREVAILS. FLUCTUATIONS IN RIVER STAGES OCCUR WITH DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL INTENSITIES, AND AN OPTIMUM COMBINATION OF BOTH MAY PRODUCE SECONDARY PEAK FLOWS LATE IN AUGUST AFTER SNOWMELT RUNOFF HAS SUBSIDED. (PP36-7)

1320	WATN	BRADLEY RIVER	BRADLEY RIVER
	REFN	06553	A 958959
	STOR	1608181	
	HOUT	N594735	W1505546 S040S 0100W 36
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY	
	ABST	BRADLEY RIVER BASIN CONTAINS ABOUT 75 SQUARE MILES OF UNINHABITED AREA IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE KENAI PENINSULA. BRADLEY RIVER RISES IN THE KACHEMAK GLACIER. IT DRAINS WESTERLY THROUGH BRAIDED CHANNELS IN A FLAT VALLEY TO BRADLEY LAKE AND THEN DROPS OVER 1,000 FEET IN ABOUT 4 MILES TO TIDEWATER AT THE HEAD OF KACHEMAK BAY 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN OF HOMER. ABOUT 30% OF THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE BRADLEY LAKE IS COVERED BY GLACIERS AT ELEVATIONS RANGING FROM 1,400 TO 5,000 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P2) A CHAIN OF SHORT RIDGES SEPARATES IT FROM THE BATTLE CREEK WATERSHED IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT ON THE SOUTH. (P36) IN GENERAL, THE RELIEF OF BRADLEY RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IS MOUNTAINOUS WITH SHORT RIDGES AND FAIRLY HIGH PEAKS PROJECTING ABOVE THE ICE CAP ALONG THE EASTERN BORDER OF THE WATERSHED FROM ABOUT 2,000 TO 5,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE SLOPES OF THE HIGH PEAKS ARE ROCKY AND BARREN, AND ARE COVERED WITH BRUSHY VEGETATION AND ALPINE GRASSES AT MODERATE ELEVATIONS. THE LOWER BENCHLANDS AND WELL DRAINED RIDGES ARE FORESTED WITH SPPUCE, ASPEN AND BIRCH. THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE BRADLEY RIVER WATERSHED AND MUCH OF THE UPPER NORTH FORK AND THE UPPER NUKA RIVER BASINS, DRAINAGES CONTIGUOUS TO THE BRADLEY BASIN ON THE NE AND SE, LIE IN A MASSIVE ICE FIELD OF THE KENAI MOUNTAINS. GLACIERS OF SMALLER AREAL EXTENT ARE INTERSPERSED THROUGHOUT THE BASIN. (P36) BELOW BRADLEY RIVER CANYON THE RELIEF IS COMPOSED OF LOW MOUNTAINS AND ROLLING HILLS RECEDING TO THE TIDAL FLATS OF UPPER KACHMAK BAY. MUCH OF THE AREA NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS POORLY DRAINED LAND COMPOSED OF SWAMP AND MUSKEG INTERSPERSED WITH GRASSLAND. (P36) STREAM FLOW RECORDS FOR BRADLEY RIVER COVER ONLY A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS FROM OCTOBER 1957 TO SEPTEMBER 1959. THE AREAL EXTENT OF THE EXISTING NATURAL DRAINAGE ABOVE BRADLEY LAKE OUTLET IS 54 SQUARE MILES, AND DISCHARGES ARE DETERMINED FROM A WATER STAGE RECORDER ESTABLISHED A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE LAKE OUTLET. (P36) IN THE REACH OF RIVER TO BRADLEY LAKE INLET, THE VALLEY BOTTOM IS COMPOSED OF SILT AND FINE SAND. (P39) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT, "BRADLEY RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE; AND DIMINUTION OF STREAM FLOW, RESULTING FROM DIVERTING ALL WATER STORED IN THE PROPOSED BRADLEY LAKE RESERVOIR TO THE PROPOSED POWER PLANT ON BATTLE CREEK, WOULD HAVE NO AFFECT ON NAVIGATION".	
1321	WATN	BRADLEY RIVER	BRADLEY RIVER
	REFN	06553	B 957960
	STOR	1608181	
	HOUT	N594735	W1505546 S040S 0100W 36
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, VEGETATION	
	ABST	INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE ON THE RATE OF SEDIMENTATION TO BRADLEY LAKE. EXTENSIVE AREAS OF BOULDERS, ROCK,	



AND GRAVEL COVER THE VALLEY BOTTOM BELOW KACHEMAK AND BRADLEY GLACIERS. IN THE REACH OF RIVER TO BRADLEY LAKE INLET, THE VALLEY BOTTOM IS COMPOSED OF SILT AND FINE SAND. MUCH OF THE SEDIMENT CARRIED IN SUSPENSION INTO THE LAKE UNDOUBTEDLY RESULTS FROM SCOURING IN THE CHANNELS. (P39) THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT BRADLEY RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE. IT FLOWS FROM BRADLEY LAKE OUTLET THROUGH A DEEP NARROW CANYON TO THE MUD FLATS ON TIDEWATER. A SMALL ROCK ISLAND DIVIDES THE FLOOD PLAIN AT THE DAM SITE (NEAR BRADLEY LAKE OUTLET) INTO 2 CHANNELS. THE PORTION BETWEEN THE ISLAND AND THE RIGHT ABUTMENT IS OCCUPIED BY THE PRESENT RIVER CHANNEL AND IS ABOUT 25 FT DEEP BELOW WATER SURFACE. THE PORTION BETWEEN THE ISLAND AND THE LEFT ABUTMENT IS PLUGGED WITH DEPOSITS OF TALUS, BOULDERS, SAND, GRAVEL AND SILT TO ABOUT 3 FT ABOVE NORMAL LAKE LEVEL AND SERVES AS A SECONDARY CHANNEL DURING HIGH WATER STAGES. EXPLORATIONS INDICATE THAT THE DEPTH TO ROCK IN THIS CHANNEL IS ABOUT 20 FEET. BOTH ABUTMENTS AT THE DAMSITE ARE ALMOST CONTINUOUS ROCK EXPOSURES, ALL MODERATELY HARD TO HARD. (P41) THE RECORD OF RUNOFF FOR BRADLEY RIVER INDICATED A RUNOFF OF 6,500 ACRE-FEET PER SQ MI IN 1958 WATER YEAR AND 3,900 IN 1959 WATER YEAR, AN AVERAGE FOR THE 2 YEARS OF 5,200 ACRE-FEET. (P46) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT, EXHIBIT A-LETTER FROM FISH AND GAME-THE CHANNEL AT BRADLEY LAKE OUTLET IS ABOUT 150 FT WIDE. THE UPPER PORTION OF BRADLEY RIVER HAS NUMEROUS CASCADES AND WATERFALLS. (P58)

1322 WATN BRADLEY RIVER BRADLEY RIVER  
 REFN 06553 B 958959  
 STOR 1608181  
 HOUT N594735 W1505546 S040S 0100N 36  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BRADLEY RIVER FLOWS FROM THE LAKE OUTLET THROUGH A DEEP, NARROW CANYON TO THE MUD FLATS ON TIDEWATER. (P40) THE RECORD OF RUNOFF FOR BRADLEY RIVER INDICATED A RUNOFF OF 6,500 ACRE-FEET PER SQUARE MILE IN THE 1958 WATER YEAR AND 3,900 ACRE-FEET PER SQUARE MILE IN THE 1959 WATER YEAR, AN AVERAGE OF 5,200 ACRE-FEET PER SQUARE MILE FOR THE 2 YEARS. (P46)

1323 WATN BRADY GLACIER TAYLOR BAY GLACIER/BRADY GLACIER  
 REFN 01555 A 880  
 STOR 1612063  
 HOUT N582043 W1363723 C410S 0540E 05  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW LAKE, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, JOHN LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK, "TRAVELS IN ALASKA", JOHN HUIR TELLS OF HIS TRIP TO TAYLOR BAY IN 1880 BY CANOE. HE SAID THE GLACIER WAS 7 OR 8 MILES WIDE. (P245) "MR YOUNG (CHALL YOUNG) AND I CROSSED THE MORaine SLOPE, SPLASHING THROUGH POOLS AND STREAMS UP TO THE ICE WALL", AND DISCOVERED THE GLACIER WAS ADVANCING. (P245) HUIR CLIMBED UP EAST END OF ICE WALL ON HIS SECOND DAY. HE SAID, "IN FRONT OF THIS PART OF THE GLACIER THERE IS A SMALL MORaine LAKE" ABOUT 1/2 MI LONG. (P247) HE WALKED UP LEFT EDGE OF GLACIER FOR 3 OR 4 MIS. HE STARTED TO WALK ACROSS THE GLACIER, TO THE WEST SIDE, 6 OR 7 MILES AWAY. HE WANTED TO COME OUT ABOUT 5 OR 6 MIS ABOVE FRONT WALL. HE HAD TO DETOUR AROUND CREVICES, BUT, "THE WALKING WAS GOOD, OF ITS KIND, HOWEVER, AND BY DINT OF PATIENT DOUBLING AND AXE WORK ON DANGEROUS PLACES, I GAINED THE OPPOSITE SHORE IN ABOUT 3 HOURS, THE WIDTH OF THE GLACIER AT THIS POINT BEING ABOUT 7 MILES." (P249) HE TOOK A CUT OFF AND LEFT THE MAIN BRANCH OF THE GLACIER. 3 OR 4 MILES ALONG THIS CHANNEL, HE CAME TO A LAKE. THE FACE OF THE GLACIER ALONG THE LAKE WAS 3 MILES WIDE. (P251) IT IS NOT CLEAR WHICH LAKE HE IS TALKING ABOUT. "I FIRST TOOK THE LAKE TO BE THE HEAD OF AN ARM OF THE SEA, BUT, GOING DOWN TO ITS SHORE AND TASTING IT, I FOUND IT FRESH, AND BY MY ANEROID PERHAPS LESS THAN 100 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. IT IS PROBABLY SEPARATED FROM THE SEA ONLY BY A MORaine DAM. I HAD NOT TIME TO GO AROUND ITS SHORES, AS IT WAS NOW NEAR 5 O'CLOCK AND I WAS ABOUT 15 MILES FROM CAMP AND I HAD TO MAKE HASTE TO RECESS THE GLACIER BEFORE DARK..." (P251) HE WALKED BACK ON MAIN GLACIER.

1324 WATN BRADY GLACIER TAYLOR BAY GLACIER/BRADY GLACIER  
 REFN 01555 B 880  
 STOR 1612063  
 HOUT N582043 W1363723 C410S 0540E 05  
 LUPR 60

KEYW LAKE, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST HE JUMPED MANY CREVASES, UNTIL HE WAS STOPPED BY ONE 40 FT WIDE. AFTER CUTTING HIS WAY AROUND THIS, HE REACHED HOME SAFELY. (P257)

1325 WATN BRADY GLACIER UNNAMED STREAM

REFN 05073 880

STOR 1612063

HOUT N582043 W1362723 C410S 0540E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FISHING, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST HUIR AND YOUNG STOPPED AT TAYLOR GLACIER IN 1880 AN HUIR SPENT AN ENTIRE DAY WALKING ON THE GLACIER. (P179) AN OLD HOONAK CHIEF WAS CAMPED BY A LITTLE RIVER FLOWING FROM UNDER TAYLOR GLACIER. THE MANY SALMON WEIRS AND SUMMER HOUSES INDICATED TO YOUNG THAT THIS HAD ONCE BEEN AN IMPORTANT FISHING PLACE. THE GLACIER BEEN HER TRAVELLING A MILE A YEAR DOWN THE STREAM FOR SEVERAL YEARS. THE STREAM WAS SO SHORT THAT THE SALMON COULD NOT SPAWN. (P179) 8 YEARS LATER THE CHIEF TOLD YOUNG THAT THE GLACIER RECEDED AND THE SALMON HAD RETURNED. (P183) THIS GLACIER IS A TIDE WATER GALCIER AND NO STREAMS ARE CURPENTLY PRESENT, TAYLOR GLACIER IS NOW CALLED BRADY GLACIER.

1326 WATN BRASIL SPRINGS BRAZIL SPRING

REFN 01844 950

STOR 1608002

HOUT N613058 W1492254 S170N 0010W 36

LUPR 52 WASILLA CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, SPRING, DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO D. J. CEDERSTROM, PALMER IS SUPPLIED WITH WATER FROM BRAZIL SPRING, 3 1/2 MI. N W OF TOWN. THIS SUPPLY HAS RECENTLY INCREASED BY DEVELOPING ADDITIONAL SPRINGS IN THE SAME AREA. IN NOV. 1950, AFTER AN ABNORMALLY DRY SUMMER, THE FLOW OF THE MAIN SPRINGS DECREASED TO ABOUT 150 GPM FROM A NORMAL YIELD OF ABOUT 225 GPM. (P22) THE STORET MAP INCORRECTLY SHOWS BRASIL SPRINGS TO BE THE SAME AS WASILLA CREEK, THEREFORE, THE LAT. AND LONG-ETC. ABOVE IS THAT OF WASILLA CREEK.

1327 WATN BREHWARD CREEK BERNARD CREEK

REFN 03632 00019 925

STOR 1603399015100000379000044000200007820310

HOUT N615210 W1615215 S210S 0390W 35

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAPPING

ABST PILCHER NOTES RUNNING A TRAPLINE TO THIS CREEK NOV 16, 1925. FEB 15, 1926 HE WENT HERE AGAIN AND MAR 22.

1328 WATN BREHMER RIVER BREHMER RIVER

REFN 00026 00092 910

STOR 1610395005080000940

HOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, WATER LEVEL

ABST QUARTZ LEDGES CARRYING FREE GOLD HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE BREHMER RIVER DISTRICT. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE PLACER MINING THIS YEAR AGAIN AND ALTHOUGH HAKPERED BY HIGH WATER, THE MINERS HAVE IN SOME PLACES BEEN TAKING OUT FROM ONE TO 2 OUNCES OF GOLD A DAY TO THE MAN. THERE ARE FAVOURABLE REPORTS FOR DREDGE MINING. (P310)

1329 WATN BREHMER RIVER BREHMER RIVER

REFN 00933 950

STOR 1610395005080000940

HOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

315

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION

ABST THE NORTH FORK BREHNER RIVER HEADS IN BREHNER GLACIER AND FLOWS 19.2 MI TO JOIN THE SOUTH FORK AND FORM BREHNER RIVER. FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE FORKS, BREHNER RIVER FLOWS 32.1 MI DRAINING 1,030 SQ MI, INCLUDING SEVERAL GLACIERS. THE MAIN STEM OF THE BREHNER RIVER IS CONFINED TO NARROW CANYON REACHES AT SEVERAL PLACES. THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE RIVER MILE 13.9 IS 764 SQ MI. (P112)

1330 WATN BREHNER RIVER BREHNER RIVER

REFN 01742 944

STOR 1610395005080000940

MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R L STEWART SAYS, "SOME PLACER GOLD WAS PRODUCED IN THE BREHNER RIVER AREA AND IN RECENT YEARS PROMISING GOLD LODES HAVE BEEN UNDER DEVELOPMENT." (P11)

1331 WATN BREHNER RIVER BREHNER RIVER

REFN 02599 898

STOR 1610395005080000940

MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

ABST THE BREHNER ENTERS THE COPPER ON THE EAST. THE VALLEY AT THE MOUTH IS WIDE, OPEN AND FLAT. UPSTREAM IT CONTRACTS AND DRAINS A CONSIDERABLE AREA 20 MILES TO THE EAST OF THE COPPER. FIG 18 SHOWS PROFILE OF BEDROCK BENCHING AT ITS MOUTH. (P395)

1332 WATN BREHNER RIVER BREHNER RIVER

REFN 02789 00001 959966

STOR 1610395005080000940

MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST IN 1959, TRUMPETER SWAN POPULATION SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED FROM THE BREHNER RIVER AND VICINITY. (P5)

1333 WATN BREHNER RIVER BREHNER RIVER

REFN 02831 00001 975

STOR 1610395005080000940

MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

ABST FORTY TO FORTY-FIVE MILES OF PRIMITIVE ROADWAY HAVE BEEN LAID TO A POINT NEAR THE BREHNER RIVER. (2-106)  
BREHNER RIVER DRAINS THE NORTHERLY SLOPES OF WAXELL RIDGE WHICH FORMS A PART OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS TO THE EAST OF COPPER RIVER. THE NORTH FORK BREHNER RIVER HEADS IN BREHNER GLACIER AND FLOWS 19.2 MILES TO JOIN THE SOUTH FORK AND FORM BREHNER RIVER. FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE FORKS, BREHNER RIVER FLOWS 39.5 MILES TO JOIN COPPER RIVER AT MILE 48.6. THE RUN-OFF FROM SEVERAL GLACIERS IS INTERCEPTED. THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE BREHNER BASIN IS ABOUT 1,050 SQUARE MILES. THE MAIN STEM OF THE BREHNER RIVER IS CONFINED TO NARROW CANYON REACHES AT SEVERAL LOCATIONS. (2-158) GOLD PLACERS WERE WORKED ON THIS RIVER. (2-131)

1334 WATN BREHNER RIVER BREHNER RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 975

STOR 1610395005080000940

MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF ITS NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS, AT ELEVATION 680 FEET, THE BREMNER RIVER DESCENDS 515 FEET TO THE COPPER RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 39.5 MILES, WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 13.1 FPM. (P4-50)

1335 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 A 974

STOR 1610395005080000940

HOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,PHOTO

ABST THE BREMNER RIVER DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 3,150 CFS FROM ITS 1,050 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. (P4-34) THE RIVER, FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS BREMNER RIVER, IS 39.5 MI LONG. THE RIVER IS FROZEN VIRTUALLY 5-6 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. WHEN "OPEN" THE RIVER SELDOM EXPERIENCES ITS "AVERAGE" FLOW. GLACIAL MELTWATER AND HEAVY PRECIPITATION CREATE A MAXIMUM DISCHARGE DURING THE MIDDLE TO LATE SUMMER MONTHS. LOW FLOWS OCCUR JUST PRIOR TO FREEZEUP. WHERE BOATABLE, RIVER TRAVEL IS PRACTICAL FOR ONLY THE SUMMER MONTHS AND EARLY FALL. (P4-47) THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY RECORDED HISTORICAL USAGE OF THE BREMNER. THE RIVER PREVIOUSLY HAS HAD AN UNDETERMINED NAVIGABILITY CLASSIFICATION, AND IS RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, TO BE DETERMINED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 19, THE CONFLUENCE OF THE LITTLE BREMNER RIVER. (P4-49) LANDFORM THROUGHOUT THE REACH IS CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH, RUGGED MOUNTAINS AND STEEP, V-SHAPED NARROW VALLEYS. THE RIVER VALLEY DOES NOT BECOME BROAD UNTIL IT DESCENDS TO MILE 19, WHERE IT REACHES 1 1/2 MI. DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE BREMNER RIVER IS TOTALLY NON-EXISTENT. VEGETATION ON THE LOWER SLOPES IS STRICTLY TAIGA ABOVE MILE 19, WITH ALPINE TUNDRA ON THE UPPER SLOPES. BELOW MILE 19 VEGETATION IS SIMILAR TO THE COPPER RIVER. ABOVE MILE 24 THE BREMNER IS CONFINED TO A SINGLE CHANNEL, WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: GLACIAL STREAM WITH HIGH SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONTENT, VERY SWIFT-FLOWING, STEEP GRADIENT EXCEEDING 20 FPM, VERY TURBULENT FLOW THROUGH NARROW GORGES. BELOW MILE 24 THE BREMNER FLOWS IN A BROAD U-SHAPED VALLEY TAKING ON THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: SHALLOW DEPTH, DIVERSITY OF CHANNELS, WIDE SINGLE CHANNEL BELOW MILE 19, LESS TURBULENT MORE LAMINAR FLOW. ALTHOUGH THIS CHARACTER CHANGE TAKES PLACE AT MILE 24, JUST BELOW THREE MILE CANYON, THE CHARACTER THAT ENHANCES BOATABILITY DOESN'T APPEAR UNTIL MILE 19, WHEN DEPTH BECOMES ADEQUATE FOR SUCH PURPOSES. IN THOSE 5 MILES, FLOW BECOMES SO DIVERSE THAT DEPTH DOESN'T EXCEED 12 INCHES. (P4-51) RIVER VELOCITY WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 10 FPS JUST BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF THE FORKS DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE. VELOCITY NEAR THE MOUTH WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 8 FPS. DEPTHS WERE VARIABLE THROUGHOUT THE BREMNER RIVER REACH IN 1974, WHILE DEPTHS WERE LESS THAN 12 INCHES BELOW THREE MILE CANYON, THEY RANGED TO SEVERAL FEET IN GORGE-CUT SECTIONS. MAIN CHANNEL WIDTH VARIED FROM ABOUT 40 FEET IN THREE MILE CANYON TO OVER 1/2 MILE NEAR MILE 15. THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 80 FEET WIDE JUST BELOW THE FORKS AND 1/2 MI AT ITS MOUTH. (P4-52)

1336 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 B 974

STOR 1610395005080000940

HOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,PHOTO

ABST VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THE BREMNER WAS ONLY BOATABLE TO MILE 19, ABOVE WHICH POINT THE RIVER BECOMES EXCESSIVELY BRAIDED AND SHALLOW. (P4-53) 14 PHOTOGRAPHS APPEAR ON PP 4-54 TO 4-60, ALL BEING AERIAL VIEWS OF THE RIVER CHANNEL AND VARIOUS CONFLUENCES. THE PHOTOS ARE NOT OF GOOD QUALITY.

1337 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER

REFN 02980 971

STOR 1610395005080000940

HOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYN NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,MINING,GLACIER

ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 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 RESEARCH PARTY FLEW OVER THE BRENNER RIVER DRAINAGE BECAUSE IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO REACH ON THE GROUND. (P5) THE BRENNER RIVER ORIGINATES FROM 3 GLACIAL SOURCES. THE PRINCIPAL AND MOST NORTHERN FORK FLOWS THROUGH A STEEP-WALLED GORGE CALLED "TWELVE MILE CANYON". (P35) THERE IS ONE MARGINAL AIRSTRIP IN THE DRAINAGE, AND ONLY TWO GOLD PROSPECTS HAVE EVER BEEN ESTABLISHED. (P35) THE RESEARCHERS EMPHASIZING THE ISOLATION AND SCANT RECORD OF HUMAN USE REMARK THAT "THE BRENNER RIVER REMAINS ONE OF THE LAST FEW REAL POCKETS OF TERRA INCOGNITA ON THE CONTINENT. (P35) THE RESEARCHERS CITE WITHOUT DOCUMENTATION THAT THE BRENNER RIVER IS A POTENTIAL MINING SITE. (P71)

- 1338 WATN BRENNER RIVER BRENNER RIVER  
 REFN 03985 955  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MAP, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, PAST USAGE, LAKE  
 ABST JULY 11 MUCH CALFING ON SIDE OF RIVER BANK. DURING THAT NIGHT ABOUT 10 FT OF THE BANK WAS WASHED AWAY. ABOUT 20 FT OF BANK HAS BEEN WASHED AWAY SINCE WE HAVE BEEN HERE. SET UP FISH NETS, CROSSED RIVER IN A RUBBER BOAT WITH SMALL OUTBOARD MOTOR-BOAT WAS TAKEN UP STREAM-LARGE BEAVER DAMS SEEN. JULY 29 "THE RIVER IS GETTING LOW AND IT IS HARD TO NAVIGATE-AUG 6 "THE RIVER WENT DOWN AND LEFT OUR BOAT HIGH AND DRY. HAND DRAWN MAP OF VETTERLING LAKE AND 17 SMALL LAKES FILLING THE BRENNER RIVER. BERNARD LAKE LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF BRENNER RIVER. THERE MOUNTAIN WALLS DROP RIGHT INTO THE RIVER-HAND DRAWN MAP OF THE LAKE, SHOWING OTHER SMALL LAKES, MOUNTAIN LOCATIONS AND BRENNER RIVER. BEAVER PONDS FOUND WHERE THE LITTLE BRENNER RIVER JOINS THE BRENNER RIVER SEPT 12 "THE ONLY PLACE WE HAD TROUBLE NAVIGATING WAS, COMING UP THE BRENNER JUST ABOVE WHERE THE BRENNER HITS THE COPPER. WE HAD TO PUSH THE BOAT UP A SHALLOW STRETCH. THIS WATER WAS FASTER THAN THE UPPER BRENNER.
- 1339 WATN BRENNER RIVER BRENNER RIVER  
 REFN 03986 954  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09  
 LUPR COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE USE OF A RUBBER BOAT WAS NOTED WITH AN OUTBOARD MOTOR ON JUNE 11TH, 1954. HE HAD TROUBLE FINDING DEEP ENOUGH WATER TO CROSS BRENNER RIVER. PORTION OF A FIELD DIARY BY ROBERT J BELL, BIOLOGIST AIDE FOR U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.
- 1340 WATN BRENNER RIVER BRENNER RIVER  
 REFN 03987 955  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST BEGINNING JUNE 16, 1955, BIOLOGICAL AIDE JOHN M VETTERLING OF THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BEGAN THIS FIELD DIARY ON THE BRENNER RIVER AT CHITINA. HE CHECKED FISH WHEELS AND DESCRIBES WALKING UP AN OLD RAILROAD BED, BUT HAD TO STOP BECAUSE THE TRESSEL WAS OUT.
- 1341 WATN BRENNER RIVER BRENNER RIVER  
 REFN 04069 00017 972  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW VEGETATION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST STREAM HEADS AT CONFLUENCE OF ITS NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS AND FLOWS SW 40 MI TO COPPER RIVER 45 MI N OF KATALLA, CHUGACH MOUNTAINS: 60 50 45 N, 144 31 W. THE BREMNER RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A FORESTED VALLEY BETWEEN THE WRANGELL AND ROBINSON MOUNTAINS AND HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED TO THE ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUE, UNSPOILED CHARACTER OF THIS STREAM FLOWING THROUGH FORESTED COUNTRY WHICH THE FOREST SERVICE MAY DECIDE TO LOG-OVER. VEGETATION: SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK FORESTS WITH RUSTY MANZANITA AND BLUEBERRY. PUBLISHED JANUARY 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.)

1342 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER

REFN 04077 00010 A 884976

STOR 1610395005080000940

MOUJ N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, AIR-WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, GLACIER, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST DOCUMENT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE BREMNER RIVER PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA FIELD OFFICE, NOVEMBER 1976. THE RIVER RISES IN GLACIERS, FLOWS WESTERLY THROUGH THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS TO COPPER RIVER. BREMNER HAS 3 FORKS-THE NORTH, MIDDLE AND SOUTH FORKS. THE MAINSTEM OF THE BREMNER FLOWS FOR 40 MILES FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NORTH AND MIDDLE FORK TO THE COPPER RIVER. DRAINAGE AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 1,030 SQUARE MILES. (P1) RIVER DROPS TOTAL OF 2,100 FEET. AT ITS MOUTH WHERE IT FLOWS INTO THE COPPER RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 200 FEET MEAN SEA LEVEL. (P2) AVERAGE GRADIENT FROM THE HEAD OF THE NORTH FORK TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER IS 22 FEET PER MINUTE. DUE TO ITS GLACIAL SOURCE THE BREMNER CARRIES A HEAVY SILT LOAD. THE FIRST 2/3 OF THE RIVER TO ABOUT ONE MILE BELOW SALMON CREEK FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW VALLEY FLANKED BY BLUFFS AND RIDGES. THE VENILE AND THREEMILE CANYONS CONSTRICT THE RIVER FURTHER. ONE MILE BELOW SALMON CREEK THE RIVER ENTERS A 1/2 TO 2 MILE WIDE FLOODPLAIN. HERE THE RIVER IS BRAIDED, SHALLOW AND SLOW. IN AUGUST 1976 MOST CHANNELS WERE 1-3 FEET DEEP AND FLOWING AT 1-3 MPH. HERE THE RIVER BED AND BARS CONSIST OF SATURATED SILT AND SAND WHICH MADE LANDING OF BOATS AND TRAVEL ON FOOT DIFFICULT. SAND DUNES WITH ALDERS COVER THE FLOODPLAIN. (P3) IN 1913 US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW TO BE 3,450 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. THIS MEASUREMENT WAS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 14 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. THE DRAINAGE AREA AT THIS POINT IS 764 SQUARE MILES. (PP4-5) THE FLOW OF THE RIVER IS EFFECTED BY GLACIAL MELT WITH 22% ANNUAL RUN-OFF OCCURRING IN JUNE, 25% IN JULY AND 23% IN AUGUST. THE REMAINING 30% IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. DURING THE SUMMER THE RIVER DROPS UP TO A FOOT OVERNIGHT AND RISES DURING THE HIGH SUN. SINCE 1900 SEVERAL PLACER AND LOOSE GOLD MINERS OPERATED IN THE BREMNER DRAINAGE. (P5) THERE ARE SEVERAL CLEARWATER TRIBUTARIES FLOWING INTO THE BREMNER. "THERE ARE NO DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE (RIVER) CORRIDOR. (P6) IN THE EARLY 1900'S PLACER GOLD MINES WERE WORKED FOR A BRIEF TIME ABOVE THREEMILE CANYON AND ALONG AMY CREEK. OTHER PLACERS WERE WORKED ON THE LITTLE BREMNER RIVER. (P7) A FEW HUNTERS USE THE RIVER AREA AND TRAPPING, WHICH HAD BEEN DONE IN THE PAST, IS NOT TAKING PLACE ALONG THE RIVER ANY LONGER. (P726) SMALL PARTIES OCCASIONALLY EITHER FLOAT OR HIKE ALONG SECTIONS OF THE BREMNER. TIMBER HAS NOT BEEN COMMERCIALY HARVESTED FROM THE VALLEY AND NO ONE IS KNOWN TO BE LIVING IN THE AREA. (P7)

1343 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER

REFN 04077 00010 B 884976

STOR 1610395005080000940

MOUJ N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, AIR-WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, GLACIER, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "THERE ARE NO WATER WITHDRAWALS, CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, IMPOUNDMENTS OR ANY TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE BREMNER VALLEY. (P8) NO LANDS IN THE BREMNER VALLEY ARE PRIVATELY OWNED. MINING CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED AT 13 DIFFERENT SITES SINCE 1900. MANY OF THESE SITES CONTAIN MULTIPLE CLAIMS. NO OTHER CLAIMS TO OWNERSHIP OR USE OF LANDS HAS BEEN RECORDED. (P10) "U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOES NOT CONSIDER THE BREMNER A "NAVIGABLE" RIVER." (P11) IT IS UNLIKELY THE RIVER HAS BEEN USED IN TERMS OF MOVEMENTS OF COMMERCE AND TRADE. THERE ARE NO ACCESS POINTS TO THE RIVER. DOWNSTREAM TRAVEL HAS "PROBABLY BEEN LIMITED TO RAFT OR KAYAK". "THIS RIVER IS ALMOST INACCESSIBLE EXCEPT BY AIR. THERE ARE NO ROADS OR TRACTOR TRAILS IN THE RIVER

CORRIDOR. NONE ARE PROPOSED. THE LOWER SEGMENT OF THE RIVER CONTAINS SEVERAL LAKES OF SUFFICIENT SIZE TO ALLOW FLOATPLANES TO LAND. (P12) A SUPER CUB LANDED ON A GRAVEL BAR ABOUT 1 MILE BELOW NORTH FORK GLACIER WHICH HAD A "USABLE LENGTH OF 520 FEET". (P14) THIS OCCURRED JULY 5, 1972. (P32) IT IS POSSIBLE THAT OTHER GRAVEL BARS MAY BE SUITABLE FOR LANDINGS DURING PERIODS OF LOW WATER. A BUREAU OUTDOOR RECREATION FIELD TEAM FLOATED THE BREMNER IN 1976. THEY FLEW IN BY HELICOPTER. OTHER MEANS OF ACCESS TO THIS RIVER INCLUDE FOOT, HORSEBACK, SNOWMOBILE, SKIS OR SKI EQUIPPED AIR PLANE OR BY RIVER BOAT FROM THE COPPER RIVER TO THE LOWER PORTION OF THE BREMNER. (P14) SOILS ALONG THE RIVER HAVE ACCUMULATIONS OF GLACIAL AND FLUVIAL DEBRIS WITH HUMUS IN THE TOP LAYER. SITKA SPRUCE AND WESTERN HEMLOCK OCCUR IN THE BREMNER DRAINAGE ACCORDING TO A REPORT BY THE FOREST SERVICE. (P15) THE FIELD TEAM WHO RAFTED DOWN THE RIVER IN LATE AUGUST 1976 REPORTED THE DOMINANT VEGETATION TO BE WHITE SPRUCE-PAPER BIRCH. THEY DID NOT OBSERVE ANY SITKA SPRUCE OR WESTERN HEMLOCK. OTHER SPECIES OF VEGETATION WERE ALSO NOTED. (P15) A PLACER MINE WAS WORKED IN 1911 JUST ABOVE THREEHILE CANYON ON THE MAIN RIVER. MINING OCCURRED IN SAND AND GRAVEL BENCHES ALONG THE RIVER. (P17) THE AMOUNT OF GOLD OBTAINED IS VERY SMALL. MINING OCCURRED SPORADICALLY UNTIL 1915. (P18) IN 1885, LT H. T. ALLEN REPORTED THAT AHTNAS OCCASIONALLY VISITED BREMNER RIVER TO HUNT MOOSE. (P26) IN 1884 A PARTY OF INDIANS AND J. BREMNER TRAVELED UP THE COPPER RIVER. JOHN BREMNER STOPPED AT THE MOUTH OF TETAHENA RIVER. (P27) ORTH LISTS THIS RIVER AS THE SAME AS THE BREMNER RIVER. J. BREMNER PROSPECTED ALONG THIS RIVER BUT WAS NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL. (P27)

1344 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00010 C 884976  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, AIR-WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, GLACIER, RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY PROVIDED ACCESS TO THE MOUTH OF THE BREMNER RIVER. THIS RAILWAY CEASED OPERATIONS IN 1938. A TRAIL LED, VIA MCCARTHY, TO THE GOLD MINES ON GOLCONDA CREEK. (P26) THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF MAN ALONG THE RIVER. THE FIRST 2-3 MILES OF THE RIVER BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF NORTH AND MIDDLE FORK IS CLASS II (INTERNATIONAL WHITENATER RATING) WITH SWIFT WATER AND 2-3 FOOT WAVES. THE REMAINING 8-9 MILES ABOVE THREEHILE CANYON IS CHOPPY CLASS I WHITENATER WITH A FEW EXPOSED ROCKS AND AVERAGE CURRENT OF 6 MPH. (P30) AT THE ENTRANCE TO THREEHILE CANYON ARE RAPIDS WITH A LEDGE WITH A FOUR FOOT TROUGH AND ROLLER ACROSS THE ENTIRE RIVER. THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL TIGHT, ROCK-WALL BENDS WITH 3-4 FOOT WAVES. (WHITENATER RATING CLASS III-IV) BELOW THREEHILE CANYON THE BREMNER IS CLASS I. THE SWIFT, SINGLE CHANNEL SEPARATES INTO 3 OR 4 BRAIDS BELOW THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE SOUTH FORK. A MILE BELOW SALMON CREEK THE RIVER FLOWS INTO A 1/2 TO 2 MILE WIDE FLOODPLAIN. HERE THE CURRENT DROPS TO 2-3 MPH AND THE RIVER BECOMES MORE BRAIDED. LINING IS NECESSARY HERE DURING LOW WATER PERIODS. (P30) BELOW THREEHILE CANYON ARE GRAVELBARS AND LAKES NEARBY TO ACCOMDATE AIRCRAFT. POWERD RIVERBOATS COULD NAVIGATE THE LOWER BREMNER DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER. AIRBOATS COULD PROCEED IN THIS AREA EVEN DURING PERIODS OF LOW WATER. NEITHER TYPE OF BOAT COULD LIKELY PASS THROUGH THREEHILE CANYON. HIKING ALONG THE RIVER IS LIMITED BY STEEP SLOPES, DENSE VEGETATION, AND SOFT SAND. BOATING BELOW TWELVEHILE CANYON IS LIMITED TO MODERATELY EXPERIENCED KAYAKERS AND RAFTERS OR EXPERT CANOEISTS DUE TO SWIFT WHITENATER. (P33)

1345 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00014 973  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE BREMNER RIVER RUSHES THROUGH AN EXTENSIVE CONSTRICTED CANYON; A WILD GLACIAL WHITENATER RIVER, REMOTE AND INACCESSIBLE. (PP54-55) A FIELD INSPECTION OF THE BREMNER AND CHITINA RIVERS WAS CONDUCTED BY BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ON JULY 30, 1973 VIA HELICOPTER TO OBTAIN GEOLOGICAL SAMPLES AND NOTE MINERAL, BIOLOGICAL, RECREATIONAL AND SCENIC FACTORS. STOPPING AT STREAM INTERSECTIONS TO DO SO. (P2A)

- 1346 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00053 976  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C1205 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS THE FIELD NOTES OF PAT POURCHOT, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, IN WHICH HE DESCRIBES AN AUG 26-SEPTEMBER 1, 1976 FIELD INSPECTION OF BREMNER RIVER. AUTHOR NOTES TRAVELLING 13 MILES IN 6 HOURS ON BREMNER RIVER, AUGUST 29. STEADY PADDLING WAS REQUIRED FROM ONE MILE BELOW SALMON CREEK CONFLUENCE BECAUSE OF HEADWINDS AND SLOW, SHALLOW WATER. (P5) TOTAL MILES TRAVELLED ON BREMNER WAS 45. THE RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS SWIFT, NARROW WITH RIFFLES AND RAPIDS IN THE UPPER TWO FIFTHS OF ITS LENGTH. THE LOWER STRETCH IS WIDE, BRAIDED, SLOW AND SHALLOW. THE UPPER PORTION OF THE RIVER IS REFERRED TO AS "AN EXCELLENT FLOATING RIVER." (P11) AUTHOR MAKES REFERENCE TO A RAFT BEING USED ON TRIP BUT DOES NOT SPECIFY THE SIZE OF CRAFT. THAT STRETCH OF RIVER WITHIN THREE MILE CANYON IS NOTED AS HAVING A LARGE RAPID AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CANYON. "IT'S A LEDGE DROP WITH A BIG 4-FOOT TROUGH AND ROLLER ALL ACROSS THE RIVER-CLASS III-IV, NOT MUCH WATER BREAKING BACKWARDS INTO TROUGH..." (P4) THE RIVER IS "MOSTLY WALL TO WALL", WITH IN THE CANYON. THE CURRENT AFTER SALMON CREEK WAS REPORTED TO BE 2-3 MILES PER HOUR. ABOUT A MILE BELOW SALMON CREEK THE RIVER ENTERS A GLACIAL FLOOD PLAIN 1/2-2 MILES WIDE WITH MANY SHALLOW CHANNELS. (P6) ON AUGUST 31 THE AUTHOR TRAVELED ONE MILE ON BREMNER AND 17 MILES ON COPPER RIVER. (P8) THE AUG 30 ENTRY NOTES THAT THE GROUP TRAVELLED 14 MILES IN 6 1/2 HOURS ON THE RIVER. ONE MILE BELOW THEIR CAMP THE RIVER BENDS SHARPLY SOUTH TO PARALLEL THE COPPER. THE CURRENT IN THE BEND WAS 3 MPH. AUTHOR REPORTS GETTING STUCK IN SHALLOW SPOTS. NUMEROUS CHANNELS IN THE AREA RANGING 6 INCHES TO 1 1/2 FEET IN DEPTH MADE CHOOSING THE BEST CHANNEL FOR TRAVEL DIFFICULT. "CHANNELS NEAR CONFLUENCE NOT LIKE SHOWN ON MAP-MOST WATER GOES OUT ACROSS SAND FLATS TOWARD COPPER WHILE ONLY VERY SMALL CHANNEL WAS ALONG LAST SIDE NEXT TO MOUNTAIN SLOPE." (P7) SAND BAR BETWEEN BREMNER AND WERNICKE RIVERS WAS MENTIONED. (P7)
- 1347 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER  
 REFN 04804 00001 913  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C1205 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, RIVER  
 ABST IN HASSELBORG'S PAPERS THERE IS A LETTER TO HASSELBORG FROM GEORGE SHIRAS 3RD, MARQUETTE, MICH. WHERE HE NOTES "GOING UP COPPER RIVER AS FAR AS BREMNER RIVER" FOR BEARS. (BOX 1) DATED JUNE 28, 1913. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.
- 1348 WATN BREMNER RIVER BREMNER RIVER  
 REFN 05771 973  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C1205 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, MINING  
 ABST GOLD IS THE CHIEF METALLIC MINERAL IN THE BREMNER RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN. ALL THE GOLD PRODUCED FROM THE BREMNER RIVER DRAINAGE COMES FROM GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS DERIVED BY EROSION OF THE COUNTRY ROCK. (P10) THE BREMNER RIVER LIES SOUTH OF THE CHITINA RIVER IN THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. ITS DRAINAGE BASIN OCCUPIES AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SQUARE MILES. THE ROCKS WITHIN THE DRAINAGE BASIN ARE PREDOMINATELY CRETACEOUS IN AGE. QUATERNARY DEPOSITS CONSIST OF BOULDERS, GRAVEL, SAND, SILT, AND CLAY. GRANITE INTRUSIONS OCCUR NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE BREMNER RIVER. (P11) GRANITE (DIORITE) HAS BEEN REPORTED BY PROSPECTORS WHO HAVE BEEN ON THE UPPER PARTS OF THE TWO FORKS OF THE BREMNER RIVER. THIS DIORITE APPEARS AS STREAM FLOAT ON MANY OF THE RIVER BARS. (P11) MINING NEAR THREE-MILE CANYON WAS CONDUCTED IN THE BENCH GRAVELS. A RIDGE OF SLATE AND GRAYWACKE HAD FORMERLY DAMMED THE RIVER, PRODUCING A LAKE, FORMING LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS OF SAND AND FINE GRAVEL. (P12) THIS GOLD MAY BE PANNED FROM ALMOST ANY OF THE RIVER BARS IN THIS AREA. LITTLE EXPLORATION HAS BEEN DONE TO FURNISH ANY PROPER ESTIMATE OF THE GOLD CONTENT OF THESE GRAVELS. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF PLACER



CLAIMS ON A TRIBUTARY NEAR THE END OF THREE-MILE CANYON BUT LITTLE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE. (P13)

- 1349 WATN BREMNER RIVER TETAHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06885 885  
 STOR 1610395005080000940  
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW BREAKUP, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE HINDOOSKIES INFORMED THE AUTHOR THAT THE TETAHENA BROKE UP EARLIER THAN THE COPPER RIVER. THE AUTHOR FOUND THE RIVER HAD SEVERAL CHANNELS AT ITS MOUTH. (PP44 TO 45)
- 1350 WATN BRENTWOOD CREEK BRENTWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1611636  
 MOUT N563700 W1344100 C600S 0680E 34  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 6.6 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 14,900 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.
- 1351 WATN BREVIER CREEK BREVIER CREEK  
 REFN 02740 970972  
 STOR 1610175000770000170  
 MOUT N611309 W1461906 C070S 0060W 33  
 LUPR 53 MINERAL CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THE MINERAL CREEK TRAIL LEADS TO THE BANKS OF BREVIER CREEK. A BRIDGE ONCE EXISTED ACROSS THIS SWIFT STREAM, BUT WAS WASHED AWAY. AS OF 1970, A FIXED HAND CABLE STRETCHED ACROSS THE CREEK TO AID IN CROSSING. (P155)
- 1352 WATN BREVIER CREEK BREVIER GLACIER  
 REFN 00681 933  
 STOR 1610175000770000170  
 MOUT N611309 W1461906 C070S 0060W 33  
 LUPR 53 MINERAL CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, FREIGHT, MINING  
 ABST GLACIER PILOT, BOB REEVE MADE NUMEROUS LANDINGS ON THE BREVIER GLACIER NEAR THE BIG FOUR MINE. (P96-100) WITHIN THE FIRST WEEK REEVE HAULED IN OVER 40,000 LB OF EQUIPMENT, WITHIN 1 MONTH, 60 FLIGHTS, HE HAD LANDED NEARLY 30 TONS OF SUPPLIES AT THE MINE SITE. (P100)
- 1353 WATN BREVIER CREEK BREVIER GLACIER  
 REFN 02892 933  
 STOR 1610175000770000170  
 MOUT N611309 W1461906 C070S 0060W 33  
 LUPR 53 MINERAL CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, GLACIER, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST EARLY IN 1933 BOB REEVE, FLYING OUT OF VALDEZ MADE HIS FIRST GLACIER LANDING. "HE AGREED TO MAKE AN EXPERIMENTAL TRIP, TAKING A PROSPECTOR NAMED JACK COOK TO A SITE CALLED BIG FOUR, SIX THOUSAND FEET HIGH ON THE SLOPES OF BREVIER GLACIER. IF HE SUCCEEDED IN LANDING, COOK WOULD GIVE HIM A CONTRACT TO HAUL SUPPLIES TO CONVERT THE PROSPECT INTO A WORKING MINE. IT TOOK ONLY TWENTY MINUTES TO LIFT JACK COOK TO THE BIG FOUR, A JOURNEY WHICH HAD TAKEN DAYS OF CLIMBING." (P.153). REEVE MADE THE LANDING AND GOT THE CONTRACT. "REEVE FLEW EIGHTEEN TONS OF EQUIPMENT TO THE BIG FOUR, INCLUDING A MILL, A CRUSHER, TABLES, A COMPRESSOR, OIL, COAL, PIPE AND BUILDING MATERIAL FOR HOUSES. THE MILL SHELF WEIGHED A THOUSAND POUNDS AND THERE WAS HARDLY AN INCH TO SPARE AS HE HOISTED IT WITH JACKS THROUGH THE DOOR OF HIS FAIRCHILD. TO HAUL ALL THIS EQUIPMENT BY HORSES,

SAID CLARENCE POY, MANAGER OF THE NEW MINE, WOULD HAVE TAKEN MANY WEEKS AND COST THE COMPANY THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND. REEVE, AT FOUR CENTS A POUND, DELIVERED THE WHOLE WORKS IN SEVEN DAYS. LATER, HE DELIVERED A SHIPMENT OF DIESEL ENGINES, WRAPPING THE HEAVY PARTS IN MATTRESSES AND DROPPING THEM BY PARACHUTE." (P.154).

- 1354 WATN BREVIER CREEK BREVIER GLACIER  
 REFN 04585 933  
 STOR 1610175000770000170  
 HOUT N611309 W1461906 C070S 0060W 33  
 LUPR 53 MINERAL CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,ECONOMY  
 ABST A SMALL PLANE LANDED ON SKIS ON BREVIER GLACIER IN EARLY SPRING,1933, STARTING A FAIRLY REGULAR SUPPLY FLIGHT TO THE BIG FOUR MINE. (P97) IN ONE MONTH, MAKING 60 FLIGHT, REEVE HAULED IN NEARLY 30 TONS OF SUPPLIES AT THE MINING SITE, CHARGING 5 CENTS PER POUND. (P100)
- 1355 WATN BREVIER CREEK BREVIER GLACIER  
 REFN 06006 933  
 STOR 1610175000770000170  
 HOUT N611309 W1461906 C070S 0060W 33  
 LUPR 53 MINERAL CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST BOB REEVE'S "FIRST ALASKA GLACIER LANDING" WAS MADE ON BREVIER GLACIER AT 6000 FT LEVEL IN 1933. (P154) (CORTH REPORTS THE CREEK FLOWING FROM A GLACIER INTO MINERAL CREEK. GLACIER NOT NAMED ON MAP BUT OTHERWISE CHECKS OUT.)
- 1356 WATN BRIGHAM CREEK BRIGHAM CREEK  
 REFN 02114 907  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020272343190  
 HOUT N652300 W1473100 F060N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (P98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.
- 1357 WATN BROKEN NECK CREEK BROKEN NECK CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339912382002012000231000320  
 HOUT N645600 W1414300 F010N 0300E 07  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P235)
- 1358 WATN BROKEN NECK CREEK BROKEN NECK CREEK  
 REFN 02050 904  
 STOR 160339912382002012000237000320  
 HOUT N645500 W1414500 F010N 0300E 07  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,MINING,ECONOMY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST BROKEN NECK CREEK IS SHORT, FLOWING SOUTH TO SEVENTYMILE CREEK (JUST ABOVE MOGUL CREEK WHICH ENTERS THE SEVENTY MILE FROM THE SOUTH). THE CREEK VALLEY IS BOUNDED BY WALLS SEVERAL HUNDRED FT HIGH. THE BEDROCK SHALE CONTAINS FOSSILS. GRAVELS CONSIST OF PEBBLES AND BOULDERS. THE CREEK HAS BEEN WORKED FOR ABOUT 1/2 MILE AT ITS MOUTH. TOTAL PRODUCTION IS ESTIMATED AT \$10,000. (PP54 TO 55)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

323

1359 WATN BROKEN NECK CREEK BROKEN NECK CREEK  
 REFN 02122 907  
 STOR 160339912382002012000237000320  
 MOUT N645500 W1414500 F010N 0300E 07  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONDHY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION  
 ABST TRIBUTARY TO THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER, BROKEN NECK CREEK ENTERS THE RIVER FROM THE NORTH, ITS VALLEY DEEPLY CUT IN CONGLOMERATE AND SHALES. WHERE THE STREAM LEAVES IT, THE VALLEY FLOOR IS ONLY ABOUT 120 FT WIDE. THE CREEK GRAVELS HAVE BEEN WORKED TO A WIDTH OF 100 FT FROM THE NORTH TO A POINT ABOUT HALF MILE UPSTREAM. (P45) HAS PRODUCED PROBABLY "SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS" IN GOLD. (P46) SHOWN IN "SPARSELY TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

1360 WATN BROKEN NECK CREEK BROKEN NECK CREEK  
 REFN 02174 910  
 STOR 160339912382002012000237000320  
 MOUT N645500 W1414500 F010N 0300E 07  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. ONE MAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE WORKED BROKEN NECK CREEK IN 1910. (P172)

1361 WATN BROKEN NECK CREEK BROKEN NECK CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 160339912382002012000237000320  
 MOUT N645500 W1414500 F010N 0300E 07  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222.TWO MEN MINED BROKEN NECK CREEK IN 1912. (P220)

1362 WATN BROOKS LAKE BROOKS LAKE  
 REFN 03907 00020 944  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20  
 LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 269 USFWS CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES ALASKA FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS MONTHLY REPORTS. INVESTIGATIONS IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA WERE CARRIED ON THE MONTH OF JUNE 1944. FIELD PARTY MEMBERS, PECK AND ASH CRAFT, PROCEEDED FROM THE BASE CAMP AT NAKNEK RIVER TO BROOKS LAKE, BY PLANE. MIGRATING FINGERLINGS WERE COLLECTED FROM THIS LAKE. LIEUTENANT KELEZ ASSISTED IN THE INVESTIGATION BY "SECURING THE SERVICES OF AN ARMY AIRPLANE FOR A PERIOD OF TIME." (P1)

1363 WATN BROOKS LAKE BROOKS LAKE  
 REFN 05029 969  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N583000 W1555500 S190S 0400W 20  
 LUPR 42 BROOK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST TAY THOMAS IN "ONLY IN ALASKA" WROTE THAT HER HUSBAND LOWELL LANDED IN AN "OLD TWIN-ENGINE CESSNA ON FLOATS ON BROOKS LAKE". (P93)

1364 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER  
 REFN 00593 948  
 STOR 1605253006451001000

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

324

HOUT N583316 W1554622 S190S 0390W 06  
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO  
 ABST IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA, 1948, PHOTO OF BROOKS RIVER IS INCLUDED. CAPTION: "BROOKS RIVER GOVERNMENT FISH COUNTING WEIR IN BRISTOL BAY RED SALMON SPANNING AREA." (P57) PHOTO IS TAKEN FROM ONE EDGE OF WEIR, WITH LARGE BODY OF WATER ON LEFT AND FLOWING WATER ON RIGHT, LAND EXTENDS ACROSS BACKGROUND. IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE WHICH IS BROOKS RIVER. (P57)

1365 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER  
 REFN 02709 974  
 STOR 1605253006451001000  
 HOUT N583316 W1554622 S190S 0390W 06  
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RECREATION, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST A PHOTO ON PAGE 164 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "ONE OF THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS IS THE SIGHT OF DETERMINED SALMON LEAPING 6 TO 8-FOOT FALLS ON THE BROOKS RIVER AS THEY FIGHT THEIR WAY UPSTREAM TO THEIR SPANNING GROUND." TWO FISHERMEN ARE SHOWN ON THE SHORE WITH WADERS ON.

1366 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER  
 REFN 03217 957958  
 STOR 1605253006451001000  
 HOUT N583316 W1554622 S020S 0390W 07  
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSIONS, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BROOKS RIVER IS A COLD CLEAR STREAM AVERAGING 100 FT WIDE AND 2 FT. DEEP. THE FLOW DURING THE SPANNING SEASON IS BETWEEN 300 AND 500 CFS. THE GRAVEL IS LOOSE AND MOSTLY FROM 1/8 IN. TO 3 IN. IN DIAMETER. SPANNING OF SALMON WAS OBSERVED ON 47 DAYS IN 1957 AND 37 DAYS IN 1958. AS PART OF STUDY OF "MASS SPANNING BEHAVIOR OF SOCKEYE SALMON IN BROOKS RIVER, ALASKA."

1367 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER  
 REFN 03293 967  
 STOR 1605253006451001000  
 HOUT N583300 W1554600 S190S 0390W 06  
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE AUTHOR SPEAKS OF THE BROOKS RIVER SITE IN THE KATHAI NATIONAL MONUMENT AND THE GREATER ACCESSIBILITY OF THAT SITE OVER THE MCNEIL RIVER SITE DUE TO THE SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT ROUTES ALREADY ESTABLISHED. THE BROOKS RIVER AREA IS RECEIVING AN INCREASING AMOUNT OF HUMAN USE. (P10)

1368 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER  
 REFN 03847 965  
 STOR 1605253006451001000  
 HOUT N583316 W1554622 S190S 0390W 06  
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST ON PAGE 10 IS A PHOTO SHOWING GUESTS OF THE BROOKS RIVER CAMP FERRYING ON THE BROOKS RIVER BETWEEN THE CAMP AND THE END OF THE JEEP TRAIL.

1369 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER  
 REFN 04778 961962  
 STOR 1605253006451001000  
 HOUT N583316 W1554622 S190S 0390W 06  
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

325

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST BROOKS RIVER IS A MILE AND ONE HALF LONG SALMON STREAM DRAINING BROOKS LAKE INTO NAKNEK LAKE IN THE UPPER NAKNEK DRAINAGE. THE BROOKS RIVER BLUFF SITE IS ON THE RIGHT BANK ABOUT 700 M FROM THE RIVER'S MOUTH. THE BROOKS RIVER FALLS SITE IS SOUTH OF A 5 FT. HIGH FALLS NEAR THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER. FROM THE STANDPOINT EITHER OF SALMON FISHING OR OF CAMPING THIS POINT OF THE TERRACE SEEMS OBVIOUSLY THE MOST DESIRABLE SPOT ALONG THE RIVER. (P93)

1370 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER

REFN 06099 957

STOR 1605253006451001000

MOUT N583316 W1554622 S190S 0390W 06

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, PHOTO

ABST SPANNING SURVEYS ON FOOT WERE BEGUN JULY 1957 ON BROOKS RIVER, AND MADE AT WEEKLY INTERVALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 28. (P7) A FIELD STATION WAS SET UP ON THE SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P10) ON THE RIVER, 400 YARDS BELOW BROOKS LAKE, OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE DAILY FROM AUGUST 16 THROUGH OCTOBER 7 FROM A PORTABLE 20-FOOT HIGH ALUMINUM SCAFFOLD. THE TOWER OVERLOOKED A GRAVEL RIFT USED EXTENSIVELY FOR SPANNING. A GRID SYSTEM WAS CONSTRUCTED OVER THE AREA TO FACILITATE LOCATION OF REDDS AND TO ORIENT SPANNING OBSERVATIONS BY REFERENCE POINTS. THE AREA WAS 75 FEET WIDE, THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER, AND 285 FEET LONG AND WAS PORTIONED INTO 15-FOOT SQUARES. THE PORTIONING WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY DRIVING ALUMINUM WEIR PICKETS AT 15 FOOT INTERVALS ON EACH BANK OF THE RIVER AND TYING LINES BETWEEN THEM. (P11) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "STATIONERY TRAP FOR CATCHING JUVENILE SOCKEYE SALMON MIGRATING UPSTREAM IN BROOKS RIVER, 1957." A MAN IS SHOWN STANDING IN THE WATER. (P24)

1371 WATN BROOKS RIVER BROOKS RIVER

REFN 06680 960967

STOR 1605253006451001000

MOUT N583316 W1554622 S190S 0390W 06

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, LAKE

ABST IN 1960 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE VICINITY OF A SALMON RESEARCH STATION AT BROOKS RIVER WAS BEGUN BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON UNDER THE AUTHOR'S DIRECTION. (P2) IN 1967 A SMALL PARTY RETURNED TO BROOKS RIVER AT THE REQUEST OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO EXCAVATE A NUMBER OF PREHISTORIC HABITATIONS. (P3) ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE SITES INCLUDES THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BROOKS RIVER, A RAPID STREAM DRAINING BROOKS LAKE INTO NAKNEK LAKE. (P6) CAMPS WERE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF BROOKS RIVER DATING BACK TO 2500 TO 1900 B C. (P18)

1372 WATN BRUSHKANA CREEK BRUSHGANA RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260131101240

MOUT N631939 W1480906 F180S 0030W 28

LUPR 52 NENANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, THE SUSITNA-VALDEZ CREEK TRAIL CROSSES THE BRUSHGANA RIVER ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

1373 WATN BROWN CREEK BROWN CREEK

REFN 03496 926

STOR 160339902786000594004793905260014450220010050120

MOUT N625730 W1564240 S330N 0390W 08

LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, COMMUNITY

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT IN THE KUSKOKWIM-IOITAROD AREA, A SHELTER CABIN WAS LOCATED ON A TRAIL ON BROWN CREEK. (P50)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

326

1374 WATN BRUSHKANA CREEK BRUSHKANA CREEK  
 REFN 02243 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260131101240  
 MOUT N631939 W1480906 F180S 0030W 28  
 LUPR 52 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH LAKES, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST BRUSHKANA CREEK, WHICH IS AS LARGE AS THE NENANA AT THE JUNCTION OF THE 2 STREAMS, FLOWS FOR THE MOST PART IN A LOWLAND COUNTRY COVERED WITH MARSHES AND SMALL LAKES. ITS WATERS ARE CLEAR. (P14) A LARGE AREA OF GRANITE HAS BEEN MAPPED AT THE HEAD OF BRUSHKANA CREEK. (P56) THE GRANITE IS ASSOCIATED WITH GREAT MASSES OF EFFUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS. (P60)

1375 WATN BRUSHKANA CREEK BRUSHKANA CREEK  
 REFN 03496 955  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260131101240  
 MOUT N631100 W1483000 F180S 0030W 28  
 LUPR 52 NENANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1955 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW STEEL BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER THE BRUSHKANA ON THE DENALI HIGHWAY. (P12)

1376 WATN BRUSHKANA CREEK BRUSHKANA CREEK  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260131101240  
 MOUT N631939 W1480906 F180S 0030W 28  
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER  
 KEYH RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP  
 ABST ON A 1961 CAMP GROUND AND PICNIC HAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT MILE 108 ON DENALI HIGHWAY.

1377 WATN BRYAN CREEK BRYAN CREEK  
 REFN 02118 908  
 STOR 160251900508000028000012000020  
 MOUT N655500 W1645500 K060N 0300W 24  
 LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOHE AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285. F HENSHAW 1908. BRYAN CREEK DITCH WAS 6 1/2 MI LONG AND 6 FT WIDE, BUILT BY PITTSBURG-DICK CREEK MINING COMPANY, DELIVERS A HEAD OF 170 FT AT THE MOUTH OF DICK CREEK. (P284)

1378 WATN BRYAN CREEK BRYAN CREEK  
 REFN 02118 908  
 STOR 160251900508000028000012000020  
 MOUT N655500 W1645500 K060N 0300W 24  
 LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOHE AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285. F HENSHAW 1908. BRYAN CREEK DITCH WAS 6 1/2 MI LONG AND 6 FT WIDE, BUILT BY PITTSBURG-DICK CREEK MINING COMPANY, DELIVERS A HEAD OF 170 FT AT THE MOUTH OF DICK CREEK. (P284)

1379 WATN BRYANT CREEK BRYANT CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339912382002012000168000210  
 MOUT N645500 W1413000 F010N 0300E 24

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

327

LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912-IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P235)

1380 WATN BRYANT CREEK BRYANT CREEK  
 REFN 02050 904  
 STOR 160339912382002012000168000210  
 MOUT N645500 W1413000 F010N 0300E 24  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTY MILE RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE SEVENTYMILE TRAIL CROSSES BRYANT CREEK ABOUT 4 MI FROM ITS MOUTH. (P11)

1381 WATN BRYANT CREEK BRYANT CREEK  
 REFN 02122 907  
 STOR 160339912382002012000168000210  
 MOUT N645500 W1413000 F010N 0300E 24  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN THE LOWER PART OF THE VALLEY OF BRYANT CREEK IS AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS SECTION OF CONGLOMERATE NEARLY A MILE WIDE, CONTAINING CHERT, VEIN QUARTZ, GRANITE, DIDORITE, AND SANDSTONE. ABOUT 4 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF BRYANT CREEK ARE SHALES, GRITS AND CONGLOMERATE, INCLUDING FERRUGINOUS NODULES. (P23) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

1382 WATN BRYANT CREEK BRYANT CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339912382002012000168000210  
 MOUT N645500 W1413000 F010N 0300E 24  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P216)

1383 WATN BRYANT CREEK BRYANT CREEK  
 REFN 02458 938  
 STOR 160339912382002012000168000210  
 MOUT N645500 W1413000 F010N 0300E 24  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE "UPPER TRAIL" FROM THE SEVENTYMILE TO LITTLE BLANCHE CREEK (NOW CALLED ROCK CREEK) CROSSES BRYANT CREEK ABOUT 2 MI. ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P230)

1384 WATN BUCHANAN CREEK BUCHANAN CREEK  
 REFN 00788 938  
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260024800260001000030  
 MOUT N635700 W1465600 F110S 0040E 22  
 LUPR 35 WEST FORK LITTLE DELTA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, MAP, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 NOTES BUCHANAN CREEK "A TRIBUTARY OF THE WEST FORK (LITTLE DELTA) TIMBERLINE HERE DOES NOT END ABRUPTLY WITH WELL-FORMED TREES BUT CONTINUES UP THE SLOPE IN THE STRAGGLING FASHION OF TIMBERLINE IN THE SOUTHERN ROCKIES THE UPPER MOST SPRUCE TREES TAKE AN EXTREME HEMISPHERICAL SHAPE... IN PLACE OF SINGLE TREES CLUSTERS OF UNDEVELOPED SPRUCE SOMETIMES FORM A MAT ALMOST

SOLID ENOUGH TO WALK ON. A HALF MILE BELOW EXTREME TIMBERLINE STANDS A FOREST OF VERY OLD TREES AT THE BASES OF WHICH A SHAMPY CONDITION PREVAILS, THICK MOSS THREADED WITH SPRING LIKE STREAMLETS COVERING THE ENTIRE GROUND SURFACE... FURTHER DOWN BUCHANAN CREEK THE TREES ARE YOUNGER." (P16) SITE NO 27. (P36) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM TIMBERLINE AT 3000 FT. GROUND COVER WAS THICK MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS FAIRLY DENSE WITH STRONG TWIST. THE OLDEST TREE WAS 300 YRS. MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATION.

1385 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 00792 922  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "HIS FATHER OWNS SOME TIN MINES ON BUCK CREEK IN THIS PENINSULA (SEWARD)." (P275) "I CAME ON THE FIRST BOAT TO SPEND MY VACATION WITH MY FATHER'S DREDGE FOREMAN ON BUCK CREEK, A PLACER TIN STREAM ABOUT 30 MIS NE OF CAPE PRINCE OF WALES." (P276) THE CREDIBILITY OF INCIDENTS IN THIS DOCUMENT IS QUESTIONED BY THIS RESEARCHER PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922. IDENTIFICATION OF THIS CREEK IS AT A BUCK CREEK NEAR CAPE PRINCE OF WALES WHERE TIN MINES ARE INDICATED ON THE USGS 1:63 MAP; HOWEVER THIS CREEK IS 15-20 MIS FROM THE CAPE.

1386 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 02045 A 901903  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, MINING, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE OCCURRENCE OF TIN IN PLACER DEPOSITS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED ON BUCK CREEK, "A TRIBUTARY OF GROUSE CREEK WHICH FLOWS THROUGH MINT R INTO THE LOPP LAGOON." (P158) BUCK CREEK IS THE SCENE OF THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT TIN MINING ON A "PRACTICAL SCALE IN ALASKA, AND IS THE PRESENT CENTER OF TIN PLACER-MINING ACTIVITIES. THIS SETTLEMENT IS REACHED BY A WAGON ROAD FROM YORK. BUCK CREEK AND OTHER STREAMS IN ITS VICINITY FLOW IN COMPARATIVELY NEW VALLEYS CUT IN THE YORK PLATEAU. (P162) BUCK CREEK IS "A SMALL STREAM" OF ABOUT 5 MILES IN LENGTH. ABOUT A MILE FROM ITS MOUTH SUTTER CREEK FLOWS IN FROM THE S. 4 MILES FURTHER "IT AGAIN FORKS, THE 2 BRANCHES BEING KNOWN, RESPECTIVELY, AS THE RIGHT AND LEFT FORKS." (P162) SEVERAL SMALLER TRIBUTARIES ARE RECEIVED BETWEEN SUTTER CREEK AND THE FORKS. (P162) THE BED ROCK OUT OF WHICH BUCK CREEK VALLEY IS INCISED IS A DARK, SLATY SCHIST. ALONG BUCK CREEK IT IS "CHARACTERISTICALLY JOINTED." (P162) BOULDERS AND PEBBLES OF GREENSTONE OCCURRING IN THE GRAVELS OF BUCK CREEK NEAR ITS MOUTH PROBABLY CAME FROM A GROUP OF GREENSTONE HILLS ON THE S OF GROUSE CREEK. (P163) SMALL QUARTZ VEINS WERE FOUND IN A NUMBER OF PLACES ALONG BUCK CREEK. SOME ARE 3 OR 4 FEET WIDE AND ONE OR 2 OF THEM CAN BE TRACED FOR A QUARTER OF A MILE OR FARTHER. AT ONE PLACE ON THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK A VEIN OF NEARLY PURE PURITE 6 OR 8 FEET WIDE WAS SEEN. (P163) THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS IN THE BED OF BUCK CREEK ARE ORDINARILY FROM 100 TO 150 FEET WIDE, VARYING GREATLY IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CREEK. (P163) CASSITERITE IN THE FORM OF STREAM TIN IS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK TO WITHIN A MILE OF ITS HEAD. THE ORE VARIES IN SIZE FROM FINE SAND TO PEBBLES WEIGHING 13 OR 14 POUNDS. THE ORE FROM NEAR THE MOUTH IS GENERALLY WELL ROUNDED WHILE THAT FROM THE HEAD IS SHARP AND ANGULAR. (P163) IN 1902, EDGAR RICKARD TESTED GRAVELS NEAR THE HEAD OF BIRCH CREEK AND FOUND THEM TO CONTAIN ABOUT 8 POUNDS OF 60 PER CENT ORE TO THE CUBIC YARD. A DRAIN DITCH FROM 2 TO 2 1/2 FEET DEEP WAS IN CONSTRUCTION IN 1902 ABOVE THE MOUTH OF SUTTER CREEK. FRANK HESS ESTIMATED FROM PANNINGS TAKEN HERE THAT THE GRAVEL CONTAINED ABOUT 27 POUNDS OF 60 PER CENT CONCENTRATES TO THE CUBIC YARD OF GRAVEL.

1387 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 02045 B 901903  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, MINING, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE GRAVEL DEPOSIT WAS 5 1/2 FEET THICK AND ABOUT 100 FEET WIDE. (P164) THE PAY STREAK ON BUCK CREEK IS



"CONFINED TO THE PRESENT STREAM-BED AND FLOOD-PLAIN DEPOSITS, AND PROBABLY VARIES FROM 10 OR 12 FEET TO 150 FEET IN WIDTH" (P164) OUTSIDE THE CREEK BED IS A COVERING OF MOSS AND MUCK ABOVE THE GRAVELS. (P164) TIN ORE WAS DISCOVERED ON BUCK CREEK IN THE FALL OF 1901, AND SOME MINING FOR STREAM TIN WAS ATTEMPTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1902. SEVERAL TONS OF ORE WERE SHIPPED OUT TO THE STATES. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1903 SEVERAL COMPANIES WERE EXPLOITING CLAIMS ON THE CREEK. THE METHODS OF MINING AND SLUICING STREAM TIN WERE ALL MODIFICATIONS OF SOMEWHAT PRIMITIVE METHODS OF GOLD-PLACER MINING. (P164 AND 165)

1388 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 02059 901  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 HOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BUCK CREEK, WHICH IS SITUATED ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF YORK, HAS BEEN THE CENTER FOR PLACER-TIN MINING OPERATIONS SINCE 1901. IT IS REPORTED THAT ABOUT 60 TONS OF 40 TO 50 PER CENT ORE WERE OBTAINED ON BUCK CREEK AND HAULED WITH HORSES TO YORK. (P126)

1389 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 02081 902905  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 HOUT N653700 W1672800 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PROSPECTING FOR TIN HAD BEEN CARRIED ON IN THE BUCK CREEK AREA BEGINNING IN 1902. (P.150) THE COUNTRY ROCK AROUND THE CREEK IS SLATE. (P.155) PLACER TIN DEPOSITS HAD YIELDED ABOUT 91 TONS OF ORE THROUGH 1905. THE TIN-BEARING GRAVELS EXTEND FROM THE MOUTH TO PELUK CREEK A LENGTH OF ABOUT 4 MILES IN THE BUCK CREEK VALLEY, AVERAGING 4 1/2 FEET IN DEPTH. (P.156-157)

1390 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 02120 A 902907  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 HOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF TIN ORE IN THE REGION TO THE CLOSE OF 1907 WAS ABOUT 160 TONS OF CONCENTRATES, ALL OF WHICH, EXCEPT FOR A FEW TONS OF LOSE DEPOSITS, CAME FROM THE STREAM TIN OF BUCK CREEK. THE APPROXIMATE ANNUAL VALUE SINCE MINING BEGAN IS: 1902-\$8,000, 1903-\$14,000, 1904-\$8,000, 1905-\$4,000, 1906-\$38,640, 1907-20,000, TOTALING \$92,640. (P8). PLACER GOLD IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CASSITERITE OF BUCK CREEK, BUT NO AUTHENTIC FIGURE IS AVAILABLE AS TO THE AMOUNT OF GOLD OBTAINED PER THE AMOUNT PER TON OF CONCENTRATES. NUGGETS UP TO \$20.00 HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY F.L. HESS. (P.17) PYRITE OCCURS IN THE FORM OF ROLLED NUGGETS WITH THE STREAM TIN. ARSENOPYRITE OCCURS WITH THE ACTINOLITE AND CASSITERITE IN THE BUCK CR. REGION. NUGGETS OF MAGNETITE ARE FAIRLY COMMON IN THE STREAM TIN. (P18) PEBBLES AND ROLLED GRAINS OF CASSITERITE OCCURRING IN STREAM GRAVELS ARE KNOWN AS STREAM TIN. THAT OF BUCK CR IS OF A BROWN COLOR AND MUCH OF IT CONTAINS SMALL CAVITIES LINED WITH CLEAR GLASSY YELLOW CRYSTALS. QUARTZ ADHERES TO MANY OF THE LARGER NUGGETS. (P19) IN THE BUCK CR. AREA THE QUARTZ STRINGERS CONTAIN SMALL ROSETTES OF BLUE TOURMALINE (P22) THE ROCKS ALONG BUCK CR ARE IN LARGE PART SHALELIKE, ASSOCIATED WITH SANDSTONE. TWO QUARTZ PORPHYRY DIKES CUT THE SLATES AT THE HEAD OF BUCK CR. (P32) AT A NUMBER OF POINTS THE QUARTZ DIKES ARE IMPREGNATED WITH PYRITE, TOURMALINE, MICA, AND OCCASIONALLY CASSITERITE. FROM ANALOGY TO LOST R., IT IS BELIEVED THAT A GRANITE MASS UNDERLIES THE BUCK CR. REGION. AFTER THE ADVENT OF THE PORPHYRY, SOLUTIONS CONTAINING SILICON, OXYGEN, SULPHUR, ARSENIC, BORON, IRON, ALUMINUM, AND TIN, AND PROBABLY GOLD, ASCENDED FROM UNKNOWN DEPTHS (PP34-5). GRAVELS OF BUCK CR HAVE A LENGTH OF ABOUT 4 MILES AND ARE SHALLOW. THE WIDTH OF THE PAY STREAK (GOLD) IS NOT KNOWN. THE GRAVEL IS COMPARATIVELY FINE WASH AND BOULDERS ARE RARE, THE LARGEST NOTED CONSISTING OF GREENSTONE ABOUT A FOOT IN DIAMETER. THE RICHEST GRAVEL RESTS IMMEDIATELY UPON BEDROCK AND IS EXCEEDINGLY CLAYEY, MAKING WASHING THE CLAY DIFFICULT. THE BED

ROCK IS BROKEN SHALE OR SLATE, VERY CLAYEY BUT CONTAINS NO CASSITERITE. THE ONLY TRIBUTARY OF BUCK CR ON WHICH THERE IS GRAVEL IS SUTTER CR, THE LARGE SOUTHERN BRANCH, & DISCOVERY OF STREAM TIN HAS RECENTLY BEEN REPORTED ON IT. 2 COMPANIES WERE IN OPERATION ON BUCK CREEK DURING 1907 BUT DUE TO A NUMBER OF ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES THE YIELD WAS LESS THAN EXPECTED. PLACER MINING WAS CONFINED TO A SMALL STRIP JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF SUTTER CR, AND THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE YEAR WAS APPROXIMATELY 50 TONS OF CONCENTRATES. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON, THE AMERICAN IN MINING COMPANY WAS WORKING ITS GROUND BY MEANS OF AN AUTOMATIC SCRAPER & BELT CONVEYER, BUT IN AUGUST, "EXTORTIONATE" FREIGHT RATES ON TRANSPORTATION OF CRUDE OIL FROM NOME TO YORK & THE IMPERFECT ADAPTATION OF THE SCRAPER TO THE GRAVEL NECESSITATED A CHANGE. SHOVELING IN WAS ADOPTED, WITH MORE SATISFACTORY RESULTS. (P61-2) NUGGETS OF RED OXIDE OF IRON (HEMATITE) OCCUR WITH THE STREAM TIN. (P18)

- 1391 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 02202 911  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 HINT RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P S SMITH 1912, YORK DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON BUCK CREEK IN 1911. (P342) IN ADDITION 100 TONS OF CASSITERITE ARE VALUED AT \$50,000 WAS OBTAINED FROM THE BUCK CREEK DREDGES. (P340)
- 1392 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 03562 916  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 HINT RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE HANS J CHRISTENSEN PHOTO COLLECTION, BOX 73-24, FILE "DOG TEAMS", UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A PHOTO SHOWS A TEAM OF 10 DOGS HITCHED TO A FREIGHT WAGON, STANDING IN WATER, SHALLOW. CAPTION: "D P DENNY HAULING TIN ORE FROM IRON CREEK TO BUCK CREEK. CAPE YORK 1916."
- 1393 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 03562 916  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOUT N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 HINT RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE HANS J CHRISTENSEN PHOTO COLLECTION, BOX 73-24, FILE "DOG TEAMS", UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A PHOTO SHOWS A TEAM OF 10 DOGS HITCHED TO A FREIGHT WAGON, STANDING IN WATER, SHALLOW. CAPTION: "D P DENNY HAULING TIN ORE FROM IRON CREEK TO BUCK CREEK. CAPE YORK 1916."
- 1394 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOUT N653700 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 HINT RIVER  
 KEYH MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AMERICAN GOLD DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON UPPER BUCK CREEK FOR TIN IN THE PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT IN 1915. THE YORK COMPANY'S TIN DREDGE WORKED EXCLUSIVELY ON THE LOWER BUCK CREEK.
- 1395 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160

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MOU N653700 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AMERICAN GOLD DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON UPPER BUCK CREEK FOR TIN IN THE PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT IN 1915. THE YORK COMPANY'S TIN DREDGE WORKED EXCLUSIVELY ON THE LOWER BUCK CREEK.

1396 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOU N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA DISTRICT A TIN DREDGE WAS LOCATED ON BUCK CREEK IN 1915.

1397 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 05106 914  
 STOR 160262700002000002000064000160  
 MOU N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST AUTHOR STONE'S PROPOSAL FOR UTILIZING THE SAW TOOTH MOUNTAIN STREAMS FOR POWER IN 1914 GIVES "IN AN ADVANCE CHAPTER FROM "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE U S CALENDAR" YEAR 1912, PAGE 21, FRANK T HESS SAYS". THE N Y DREDGING CO DREDGE ON BUCK CREEK, 15 MI EAST OF CAPE PRINCE OF WALES (SEWARD PENINSULA), ALASKA, HAD A FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON, GETTING OUT 130 TDNS OF STREAM TIN, CARRYING 68 PER CENT TIN AND VALUED AT \$124,800. (P69)

1398 WATN BUCK CREEK BUCK CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00202 952  
 STOR 160262700082000020000064000160  
 MOU N653730 W1672830 K030N 0420W 31  
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A TIN PLACER OPERATION ON BUCK CREEK N OF YORK IS ACTIVE, WITH OPERATIONS PRODUCING 90 TONS OF CONCENTRATE IN 1952. (P5)

1399 WATN BUCKEYE CREEK BUCKEYE CREEK  
 REFN 03052 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230002967005410001500020  
 MOU N641805 W1461954 F070S 0070E 15  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN MINED FROM BUCKEYE CREEK. BUCKEYE CREEK IS INCLUDED IN THE OLD RICHARDSON MINING DISTRICT AND THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY PROJECT WOULD GO THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICT. (P8) SHOWINGS OF TUNGSTEN, TIN, AND LEAD HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN STREAM CONCENTRATES FROM BUCKEYE CREEK. (P9) THE BEDROCK IN THE AREA IS PRECAMBRIAN BIRCH CREEK SCHIST. (P8)

1400 WATN BUCKEYE CREEK BUCKEYE CREEK  
 REFN 04200 898899  
 STOR 1603399126120020440  
 MOU N644647 W1710555 F010S 0330E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST H D K WEIMER, EAGLE AREA MINER IN 1898-99, NOTES THIS CREEK AS HAVING BEEN PROSPECTED BUT WATER HAD DRIVEN PROSPECTORS FROM THEIR PITS. (P242)

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- 1401 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 00026 00065 897  
STOR 1602316  
MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
ABST THE MESSENGER PARTY FROM THE BAND OF WHALER'S STRANDED AT POINT BARROW TRAVELED BY DOGSLED UP THE BUCKLAND RIVER IN LATE DECEMBER,1897. WITH GOOD CONDITIONS, THEY MADE 30 MILES A DAY. (P200)
- 1402 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 1602316  
MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP  
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A COAST TRAIL FROM KIHALIK TO NOORVIK CROSSES BUCKLAND RIVER AT ITS MOUTH.
- 1403 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 00361 907908  
STOR 1602316  
MOUT N661100 W1610500 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN HAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL. AMER. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI: 87-130 L.S. QUACKENBUSH AND MR GRANT ASCENDED BUCKLAND RIVER 15 MILES SEPT 1, 1907 FOR THE PURPOSES OF EXPLORATION.(P89) MR GRANT AND L.S. QUACKENBUSH LEFT KIWAKTI JUL 20,1908 AND ASCENDED THE BUCKLAND RIVER 8 MIS WITH A CANOE IN TOM. (P90) BEFORE THE OPENING OF A ROAD FROM CANDLE FREIGHT WAS TOWED IN SMALL BARGES ABOUT 41 MI UP BUCKLAND RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF WEST FORK. (P118) VARIOUS PROSPECTORS MENTIONED THAT THE MAIN BUCKLAND RIVER WAS NAVIGABLE FOR 200 MILES. (P118) QUACKENBUSH AND GRANT USED A CANOE TO ASCEND BUCKLAND RIVER 86 MILES OVER SHALLOW BARS AND OBSTRUCTIONS. UPSTREAM OF 86 MILES THE CANOE HAD TO BE ABANDONED. (P118) THE FIRST TWENTY-TWO MILES OF THE BUCKLAND RIVER FLOWS IN A WIDE VALLEY. (P118) FROM TIDEWATER TO THE MOUTH OF THE WEST FORK, BUCKLAND RIVER RUNS IN A NARROW CROOKED VALLEY ENDED DOWN INTO THE LAVA, FORMING CLIFFS 50 TO 75 FT HIGH. (P119)
- 1404 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 00476 930931  
STOR 1602316  
MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY ON ESKIMOS, DR ANDERSON STATES THAT THE FRIENDS MAINTAINED A MISSION AT BUCKLAND ON THIS RIVER. (P204) SENARD PENINSULA.
- 1405 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 00496 881  
STOR 1602316  
MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,GLACIER  
ABST MUIR, AT ST MICHAEL, ON THE CORWIN, ON JULY 8,1881, NOTES THAT THE REVENUE CUTTER WILL SAIL NORTH ALONG THE COAST AND "PERHAPS" MAKE "SOME EXPLORATIONS ON THE LOWER COURSES OF THE INLAND(INOATAK) AND BUCKLAND RIVERS, AND ON THE COLVILLE, OF WHICH NEARLY NOTHING IS YET KNOWN TO GEOGRAPHERS." (P112) IT DOESN'T APPEAR THAT MUIR

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EVER EXPLORED THIS RIVER. MUIR SAYS THE SHORE BLUFF "TOWARDS" THE MOUTH OF THE BUCKLAND RIVER WAS FROM 40 TO 60 FT HIGH. THE BLUFF WAS COVERED WITH WILLOWS AND ALDER, SOME, 5 OR 6 FEET HIGH, AND LONG GRASS. (P227) THE SOIL NEAR THE RIVER IS A "FINE BLUE CLAY AT BOTTOM, WITH WATER WORN QUARTZ PEBBLES AND SAND ABOVE IT..." (P227) IT EVIDENTLY WAS WASHED DOWN BY RIVER FLOODS, WHERE OLD GLACIERS WERE MELTING. (P227)

- 1406 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00575 888889  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW MINING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES, IN 1898, OF THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, SCENERY AND ROUTES OF ALASKA AFTER BEING HERE FOR 10 YEARS. IN DISCUSSING MINERAL WEALTH--"LIEUTENANT STONEY, WHO WAS SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT SOME YEARS AGO TO EXPLORE THE REGION OF KOTZEBUE SOUND, SPENT 2-3 YEARS THERE, AND FOUND GOLD ALONG THE BUCKLAND RIVER." (P50)
- 1407 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00631 898  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, H. CLARK HAS STORY OF SOME MINERS, INCLUDING L. S. TEMPLE, WHO WENT FROM KOTZEBUE REGION TO NOME IN 1898, AFTER FINDING NO GOLD. THE TRIP TOOK ALMOST 3 MONTHS ON DOG SLEDS. IT IS NOT CLEAR BUT AT SOME POINT THEY TRAVELED ON BUCKLAND RIVER. (PP177-178)
- 1408 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00660 935941  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "BUCKLAND'S POST OFFICE OPENED AUGUST 8, 1935 AND CLOSED DEC. 31, 1941." (P.30) THE VILLAGE IS ON THE RIVER.
- 1409 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00786 956  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, AGRICULTURE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1956, GIDDINGS WITH A PARTY OF THREE SEARCHED THIS RIVER FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND CAMPED HERE. THEY WENT THROUGH DEEP TUNDRA AND PASSED THROUGH WILLOW THICKETS ON THE WEST SLOPE NEAR THE SEA. ALONG THE CHOR'S PENINSULA, HOUSE PITS WERE FOUND. (P202) THE BUCKLAND RIVER IS "A STREAM FORESTED IN ITS UPPER REACHES...BY THE TIME WE GOT AS FAR AS THE FIRST STRAGGLING TREES, HOWEVER, THE RIVER HAD BECOME SO SHALLOW THAT IT SEEMED DOUBTFUL FOR AWHILE THAT WE COULD REACH BUCKLAND VILLAGE 30 MI UPSTREAM...ONLY A FEW FAMILIES LIVED IN THIS VILLAGE OF LOG CABINS ARRAYED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ALASKA NATIVE SERVICE COOPERATIVE STORE" (P206) A REINDEER HERD IS NOTED HERE. AFTER SAMPLING SPRUCE TREES...WE TURNED DOWN THE RIVER. (P207) HAUSE PITS WERE EXCAVATED IN 1958 AND ARTIFATS AND FAUNAL MATERIAL INDICATE THE PEOPLE WERE HUNTERS (P212-213), PRIMARILY OF CARIBOU. CHORIS IS DATED 1000 B.C. (P222) THEY WERE IN A BOAT. HE ALSO MAKES REFERENCE TO KILLING A REINDEER NEAR HERE, MISTAKING IT FOR A CARIBOU. (P205)
- 1410 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00842 895

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STOR 1602316  
 MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST WILLIAM HAMILTON, IN APPENDIX A "THE ITINERARY FOR 1895," STATES THAT IN KOTZEBUE A SEARCH PARTY WAS ORGANISED FOR A MR GILSON, A MISSING TRADER WHOSE LAST CAMP HAD BEEN ON THE BUCKLAND RIVER MR GIBSON WAS FOUND NEAR HIS CAMP. HE HAD BEEN ON AN EXTENDED TRADING EXPEDITON UP THE RIVER HIS LONG ABSENCE HAD OCCASIONED RUMOURS OF HIS DEATH. (P39-40)

1411 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00849 900  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST DR GAMBELL NOTED IN A LETTER TO DR SHELDON JACKSON ON AUG 16, 1900 THAT REV KARLSON AND FRIENDS HAD BEEN ON A PROSPECTING TRIP TO THE HEAD WATERS OF THE BUCKLAND RIVER. (P87)

1412 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00856 901  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER  
 ABST DR GAMBELL LEFT EATON REINDEER STATION IN FEBRUARY 1901, AND HAVING TRAVELED UP THE KOYUK RIVER, PASSED OVER THE DIVIDE BETWEEN BERING SEA AND THE ARCTIC, AND TRAVELED DOWN THE RIGHT FORK OF THE BUCKLAND RIVER TO ITS MOUTH. (P15)

1413 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 00985 870890  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING  
 ABST GIDDINGS' INFORMANT MAKES REFERENCE TO HUNTING OF BELUGA AT THE MOUTH OF BUCKLAND RIVER 1870-1890. GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.

1414 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 01090 900  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION  
 ABST VETERAN DOG HUSHER AND MINER ARTHUR WALDEN JOINED THE RUSH FROM DAWSON TO NOME. FINDING PROSPECTS POOR IN NOME, HE MOVED ON FOR PART OF HIS JOURNEY TO THE HUNTER LANDS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA, HE TRAVELLED ON THE BUCKLAND RIVER. "NEXT DAY WE STRUCK THE BUCKLAND RIVER WHICH WAS ALMOST CLEAR OF SNOW. THE GOING WAS GOOD HERE, WITH TIMBER ON BOTH BANKS. WE SLEPT THAT NIGHT AT A CABIN THAT A HALF-BREED HAD BUILT IN THERE." (P254) WALDEN SAYS THE JOURNEY BACK "WAS ALL RIGHT UNTIL I LEFT THE BUCKLAND RIVER, STRUCK THE TUNDRA, AND LEFT BEHIND ME WHAT LITTLE TIMBER THERE WAS." (P254)

1415 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 01333 898899  
 STOR 1602316

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- MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
ABST IN 1898 LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. PROSPECTED ON KOBUK RIVER. ONE MEMBER JOSEPH GRINNELL KEPT A DIARY. THE PARTY WINTERED OVER FAR UP THE KOBUK RIVER, BUT THEY LEFT THEIR OCEAN STEAMER "PENELOPE" IN CHARGE OF THE CAPTAIN WHO WINTERED OVER ON ESCSCHOLTZ BAY. THE CAPTAIN AND TWO MATES JEFF AND FANCHER WENT ON A SLED TRIP UP THE BUCKLAND RIVER THAT WINTER OF 1898-1899 BUT "WITH NO SUCCESS." (P54)
- 1416 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 01429 955  
STOR 1602316  
MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION  
ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY DR OTTO GEIST STATED THAT IN 1955 OTTO GEIST AND HIS GUIDE GEORGE MOTO, AFTER COLLECTING FOSSILS AT ELEPHANT POINT, WENT UP BUCKLAND RIVER TO BUCKLAND VILLAGE AND BACK. (P288)
- 1417 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 01481 919920  
STOR 1602316  
MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN  
ABST THIS IS CARL LOMEN'S STORY OF HIS FOUNDING OF THE REINDEER BUSINESS IN ALASKA AND OTHER COMMERCIAL VENTURES THE LOMEN BROS STORE LOMEN COMMERCIAL CO. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1919 ALFRED LOMEN INVESTIGATED THE POSSIBILITIES OF MARVAL COLD STORAGE IN THE VALLEY OF THE BUCKLAND RIVER. (P79) IN THE SUMMER OF 1920 CARL EXAMINED THE HEAT SHAFT OF THE ESKIMOS AT THE MOUTH OF THE BUCKLAND RIVER AT IGLOO POINT. UNDER A LARGE AREA OF THE VALLEY LIES A GLACIER AND ALONG THE SEASHORE AND IN PLACES WHERE THE STREAMS OUT THROUGH, THE ICE HELTS IN SUMMER AND ALLOWS THE SOIL ON TOP OF IT TO SLOUGH AWAY. HERE AND THERE IS REVEALED A BANK OF SEVERAL FEET OF CLEAR, SOLID ICE TOPPED BY A LAYER OF SOIL 2 OR 3 FT THICK. (P80)
- 1418 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 01982 965  
STOR 1602316  
MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE  
ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THE BUCKLAND RIVER DRAINS THE BUCKLAND RIVER LOWLAND AND HAS SMALL THAW AND OXBOW LAKES IN ITS FLAT VALLEY. (P28)
- 1419 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 02166 850909  
STOR 1602316  
MOU N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN  
ABST ABOUT 1850 AN EXPLORATION PARTY LED BY SURGEON SIMPSON TRAVELED FROM CHAMISSO ISLAND BY WAY OF THE BUCKLAND AND KOYUK RIVERS TO ST MICHAEL. (P13) ABOUT 1850 CAPTAIN KELLETT EXPLORED THE BUCKLAND RIVER. THIS EXPEDITION WENT UP THE BUCKLAND FOR 3 MILES IN A WHALEBOAT AND THEN TRAVELED 30 MILES FARTHER IN LIGHTER BOATS. (P14) A PORTION OF THE BUCKLAND DRAINAGE WAS VISITED BY A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION IN 1909 TRAVELING ON FOOT AND WITH PACK HORSES.THE BASINS OF THE TRIBUTARY STREAMS TO THE BUCKLAND DISPLAY NARROW VALLEYS WITH TRANSVERSE GORGES. (P28) MEMBERS OF EARLIER EXPEDITIONS STATED THAT THE RIVER "IS NAVIGABLE IN LIGHT BOATS FOR ABOUT 60 MILES" ALONG THE RIVER'S COURSE OR ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF THE KOYUK-BUCKLAND DIVIDE WHERE THE

RIVER FORKS. A PASS EXISTS FROM THIS RIVER TO THE EAST FORK OF THE KOYUK RIVER. (P28) PASS ALSO EXISTS FROM THE BUCKLAND BASIN TO THE INGLUTALIK BASIN WHICH IS USUALLY COVERED WITH DENSE BRUSH. (P28)

- 1420 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 02725 971  
 STOR 1602316  
 HOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE  
 ABST THERE IS A FOLK-TALE WHICH RECOUNTS THAT ONCE THERE WAS A FAMINE UP NORTH AT BUCKLAND. A YOUNG MAN LEFT HIS VILLAGE TO LOOK FOR FOOD. HE LOST HIS WAY AND DID NOT REACH THE EAST FORK VIA THE USUAL ROUTE (DOWN THE WEST FORK OF THE BUCKLAND AND THE LEFT FORK OF THE EAST FORK) BUT INSTEAD ARRIVED AT THE "Y" OF THE E FORK BY CROSSING FROM THE BUCKLAND RIVER TO THE RIGHT FORK OF THE EAST FORK.(C-16) NO DATE GIVEN THEREFORE THE 1971 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.
- 1421 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 02853 826849  
 STOR 1602316  
 HOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW EXPEDITION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST ON BEECHEYS EXPLORATION OF 1826-27, HE THOROUGHLY EXPLORED THE SOUND BETWEEN SPAFARIEF BAY AND CAPE ESPENBERG AND DISCOVERED THE BUCKLAND RIVER, WHERE THE ESKIMOS WERE FOUND TO BE HOSTILE. (P83) BY 1820, THE BUCKLAND RIVER TRADERS WERE APPARENTLY CROSSING THE DIVIDE AT THEIR HEADWATERS TO THE YUKON TO COLLECT THE FURS OF THE INTERIOR. (P121) IN 1849, THE "PLOVER" SEARCHED FOR FRANKLIN WHO WAS SEARCHED FOR AN ATLANTIC-PACIFIC PASSAGE, AND VISITED THE BUCKLAND RIVERS, THEY DIDN'T TRAVEL EXTENSIVELY UPRIVER BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF FINDING NATIVE GUIDES. (P143)
- 1422 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 02993 891922  
 STOR 1602316  
 HOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW AGRICULTURE  
 ABST CITATION (P42) REFERS TO "A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TYPE OF (REINDEER) CORRAL IN USE AT BUCKLAND RIVER, ALASKA." THIS TYPE OF CORRAL IS DIAGRAMMED ON PAGE 43, AND IS DESCRIBED AS GOOD FOR HANDLING REINDEER, ESPECIALLY FOR COUNTING AND BRANDING.
- 1423 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 03138 958  
 STOR 1602316  
 HOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF BUCKLAND ON THE BUCKLAND RIVER COMES FROM THE RIVER AND RIVER ICE. FOUR SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (PP27-28)
- 1424 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 03967 962  
 STOR 1602316  
 HOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FISHING



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ABST THE BUCKLAND RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 1,500 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL CHUM SALMON CATCHES TOTAL ABOUT 11,500 FISH. (P9)

1425 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 04071 00036 945  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661100 W1610500 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST DEPT OF INTERIOR POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY. ALASKA INDIAN SERVICE. FEB 8,1945. ELEPHANT POINT 431. LOCATION OF ELEPHANT POINT: LATITUDE: 65.462 LONGITUDE: 160.08. THE BUCKLAND RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER 15. (P4) IN SUMMER MAIL IS DELIVERED BY BOAT. (P6)

1426 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 04462 966975  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE WATER SUPPLY FOR BUCKLAND IS OBTAINED FROM THE BUCKLAND RIVER. (MAP 6) THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH ON THE BUCKLAND RIVER WAS 11,500 CHUM SALMON AS SEEN ON MAP 24.

1427 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 04488 897898  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,TRAFFIC  
 ABST GEORGE TILTON, SECOND MATE OF THE WHALING SHIP BELVEDINE, TRAVELED FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND, THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN BY WAY OF THE BUCKLAND RIVER TO NORTON SOUND. THE PURPOSE OF HIS TRIP WAS TO INFORM THE OUTSIDE WORLD OF THE STATUS OF THE SHIPS BELVEDINE, NEWPORT, NAVARCH AND FEARLESS, AND THEIR CREWS IN THE WINTER OF 1897-98. THE JOURNEY WAS PROBABLY MADE ON FOOT. (P206)

1428 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 06073 965  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW PRESENT USAGE,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST "ALASKA HIGHWAY STUDY" CONTAINS A SECTION ON INTRA-ALASKA RIVER TRANSPORTATION. OTHER RIVER AND LOCAL BARGE OPERATIONS. THIS SECTION HAS DEALT ONLY WITH THE BARGING OPERATIONS ON THE MAJOR RIVERS. HOWEVER, MANY SMALLER RIVERS, SUCH AS THE SELAWIK, BUCKLAND, KIWALIK, NOATAK, KOYUKUK, INNOKO, NUSHAGAK, AND KVICHAK RIVERS HAVE BARGE OPERATIONS SERVING THE SMALLER COMMUNITIES ON THEIR BANKS. IN ADDITION TO THESE OPERATIONS, A SUBSTANTIAL VOLUME OF WATERBORNE COMMERCE MOVES IN ALASKA EITHER BY GOVERNMENT-OWNED SHIPPING FACILITIES OR UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE OPERATORS. (P99)

1429 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
 REFN 06313 00006 973  
 STOR 1602316  
 MOUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST BUCKLAND RIVER SUPPLIES WATER TO BUCKLAND. A SCHOOL WELL WAS DRILLED TO 164 FT AND ABANDONED BECAUSE DRY.

POPULATION IS 104. A STATE SCHOOL HAS 32 STUDENTS. (P35) PUBLISHED IN 1973.

- 1430 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 06313 00006 973  
STOR 1602316  
HQUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST BUCKLAND RIVER SUPPLIES WATER TO BUCKLAND. A SCHOOL WELL WAS DRILLED TO 164 FT AND ABANDONED BECAUSE DRY. POPULATION IS 104. A STATE SCHOOL HAS 32 STUDENTS. (P35) PUBLISHED IN 1973.
- 1431 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 06802 963  
STOR 1602316  
HQUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE TERRAIN NEAR THE BUCKLAND RIVER IS ROLLING TUNDRA WITH MANY TRIBUTARIES, LAKELETS AND SLOUGHS. THERE IS WILLOW AND ALDER GROWTH. BUCKLAND HAS EXISTED AS A VILLAGE, UNDER THE VARIOUS NAMES OF "ELEPHANT POINT", "NEW SITE", "OLD BUCKLAND" FOR AT LEAST A CENTURY. PEOPLE HAVE MOVED FROM ONE SITE TO ANOTHER ALONG THE RIVER AT LEAST 5 TIMES AS GAME CONDITIONS CHANGED. ELEPHANT POINT, AT THE MOUTH OF BUCKLAND RIVER, WAS THE SITE IN THE 1920'S OF THE LOMAN'S REINDEER BUSINESS. (P1) THE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA TAKE SEAL FROM THE RIVER DURING THE FALL AND SPRING. (P2) THERE IS A REINDEER HERD OF MORE THAN 2,000 ON THE BUCKLAND RANGE. (P2) GRAVELLED WALKS WERE LAID THE LENGTH OF THE VILLAGE ON THE SOUTH-EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER. RIVER WATER IS USED FOR DRINKING AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES. (P3) RESOURCES AVAILABLE NEAR THE VILLAGE ON THE BUCKLAND RIVER ARE: 1) SPRUCE, 50-60 MILES UP THE RIVER, 2) COAL, EVIDENCE PRESENT IN BUCKLAND RIVER, 30 MILES UPSTREAM, 3) GOLD, DEPOSITS BELIEVED TO EXIST ON UPPER BUCKLAND RIVER. (P4) NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THE SURVEY OF THIS VILLAGE. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE GIVEN FOR MOST OF THE SURVEYS.
- 1432 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER UNNAMED FORK OF BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 00854 904  
STOR 1602316  
HQUT N661047 W1610443 K090N 0110W 18  
LUPR 21  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION  
ABST NOV 26, 1904, LIND, HIS PARTY, THE REINDEER SLEDS, AND THE REINDEER (ON WAY FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES) CROSSED THE THIRD, LAST, AND LARGEST BRANCH OF THE BUCKLAND (P97-8) AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY CROSSED, THEY TOOK A SMALL QUANTITY OF DRY WOOD ALONG FOR THE NIGHT WHICH THEY EXPECTED TO SPEND ON THE BARREN TUNDRA. (P98) FROM MAP AND CONTEXT, IT APPEARS HE IS ON MAIN RIVER.
- 1433 WATN BUCKLAND RIVER WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER  
REFN 00854 904  
STOR 1602310004680000680  
HQUT N654906 W1603938 K050N 0100W 24  
LUPR 21 BUCKLAND RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT  
ABST NOV 24, 1904, LIND AND HIS PARTY, LEADING A HERD OF REINDEER FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES, CAMPED ON THE BUCKLAND RIVER. THEY MET AN ESKIMO WHO LIVED ON THE BUCKLAND, ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THEIR CAMP. HE STAYED WITH THEM IN ORDER TO SHOW THEM THE BEST WAY THROUGH THE TIMBER THE NEXT DAY. (P97-8) FROM THE CONTEXT AND THE MAP (P84), THE PARTY, WITH THEIR REINDEER SLEDS, AND THE REINDEER CROSSED THE BUCKLAND RIVER. (P97) FROM MAP AND CONTEXT, IT APPEARS HE IS ON THE WEST FORK.
- 1434 WATN BUCKLEY BAR CREEK BUCKLEY BAR CREEK

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REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909782101664002961001280  
 MOUT N651900 W1443500 F060N 0150E 24  
 LUPR 34  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST "WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET, OF BUCKLEY BAR AND SHEEP CREEKS, 1911.

1435 WATN BUCKNER CREEK BUHNER CREEK  
 REFN 01002 900  
 STOR 1602671000390000090  
 MOUT N653156 W1673706 K020N 0430W 33  
 LUPR 22 ANIKOVIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST TIN WAS DISCOVERED ON BUHNER CREEK IN 1900. (P102)

1436 WATN BUCKNER CREEK BUHNER CREEK  
 REFN 01824 899  
 STOR 1602671000390000090  
 MOUT N653156 W1673706 K020N 0430W 33  
 LUPR 22 ANIKOVIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST A NATIVE DISCOVERED COARSE GOLD IN JUNE, 1899. USING A CRUDE SLUICE BOX, HE TOOK ABOUT 68 IN FOUR HOURS. (P26) THE CREEK IS IN THE CAPE YORK REGION.

1437 WATN BUCKNER CREEK BUHNER CREEK  
 REFN 02037 903  
 STOR 1602671000390000090  
 MOUT N653156 W1673706 K020N 0430W 33  
 LUPR 22 ANIKOVIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN A TRIBUTARY OF THE ANIKOVIK RIVER. THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK 3 MILES FROM THE BERING SEA. 2 TO 3 FEET OF GRAVEL OVERLIE THE BED ROCK. THE BED ROCK CONSISTS OF SCHISTS AND SLATES. THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF THE STREAM INCLUDES "NOT MORE THAN A SQUARE MILE OF AREA." (P.92) STREAM TIN IS CONCENTRATED "ON THE BEDROCK" AND MINERS FOUND IT IN THEIR SLUICE BOXES. A MINERALOGICAL BREAKDOWN OF THIS TIN IS GIVEN. (P.93).

1438 WATN BUCKNER CREEK BUHNER CREEK  
 REFN 02045 903  
 STOR 1602671000390000090  
 MOUT N653156 W1673706 K020N 0430W 33  
 LUPR 22 ANIKOVIK RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "BUHNER" CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF ANIKOVIK R, FROM THE WEST, ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE COAST. IT IS ABOUT A MILE IN LENGTH AND FLOWS IN A SHORT V-SHAPED GULCH CUT IN THE SLATES. (P165) STREAM TIN WAS FOUND CONCENTRATED ON THE BED ROCK WITH OTHER HEAVY MINERALS.

1439 WATN BUCKSKIN CREEK BUCKSKIN CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000000  
 MOUT N641100 W1414500 F080S 0300E 34  
 LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF

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ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF FORTY-FIVE PUP AND BUCKSKIN CREEKS FOR 1911. (P229)

1440	WATN	BUCKSKIN CREEK	BUCKSKIN CREEK
	REFN	02050 904	
	STOR	160339900000000000000000000000000000	
	MOU	N641050 W1414510 F080S 0300E 34	
	LUPR	36 SOUTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	THE AUTHOR'S PARTY TRAVELED OVERLAND BY TRAIL, ENCIRCLING THE HEADWATERS OF BUCKSKIN CREEK TO THE TELEGRAPH LINE. (P15)	
1441	WATN	BUCKSKIN CREEK	BUCKSKIN CREEK
	REFN	02122 907	
	STOR	160339900000000000000000000000000000	
	MOU	N641050 W1414510 F080S 0300E 34	
	LUPR	36 SOUTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION	
	ABST	AT THE HEAD OF BUCKSKIN CREEK IS AN INTRUSIVE MASS OF QUARTZ DIORITE ROCK. (P31) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.	
1442	WATN	BUCKSKIN CREEK	BUCKSKIN CREEK
	REFN	02175 910	
	STOR	160339900000000000000000000000000000	
	MOU	N641100 W1414500 F080S 0300E 34	
	LUPR	36 SOUTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF BUCKSKIN CREEK ABOVE FORTY-FIVE PUP FOR 1910. (P207)	
1443	WATN	BUCKSKIN CREEK	BUCKSKIN CREEK
	REFN	02216 913	
	STOR	160339900000000000000000000000000000	
	MOU	N641100 W1414500 F080S 0300E 34	
	LUPR	36 SOUTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. ONE MAN WORKED GRAVELS ON BUCKSKIN CREEK AN ENTIRE SUMMER WITH GOOD SUCCESS. (P216)	
1444	WATN	BUCKSKIN CREEK	BUCKSKIN CREEK
	REFN	02719 976	
	STOR	160339900000000000000000000000000000	
	MOU	N641050 W1414510 F080S 0300E 34	
	LUPR	36 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL	
	ABST	BUCKSKIN CREEK IS 20 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 30.0 FT PER MI. (P40)	
1445	WATN	BUCKSKIN CREEK	BUCKSKIN CREEK
	REFN	05092 00002 919	
	STOR	160339900000000000000000000000000000	
	MOU	N641050 W1414510 F080S 0300E 34	
	LUPR	36 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, TRAPPING	

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ABST THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" REPORTS THAT A SUCCESSFUL FUR FARM IS LOCATED ON BUCKSKIN CREEK. (VOL 1, 13)

1446 WATN BUCKSTOCK RIVER BUCKSTOCK RIVER  
REFN 00591 945  
STOR 160405401774100358000314800610  
HOUT N612020 W1591323 S140N 0550W 06  
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MAP  
ABST CADY AND HOARE MADE A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE BUCKSTOCK RIVER IN 1945. (P7) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY USED POLING BOATS, CANOE, AND FOOT TRANSPORTATION IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BUT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS WATER BODY WASN'T SPECIFIED. A SKETCH MAP OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

1447 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
REFN 00026 00035 907  
STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
HOUT N653614 W1653901 K020N 0340W 01  
LUPR 22 AMERICAN RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,SPRING  
ABST THE OTTUMIVA GOLD MINING COMPANY HAS BUILT A DITCH CARRYING WATER FROM A SPRING 8 MI DISTANT TO PROPERTIES ON BUDD CREEK. (P288)

1448 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
REFN 00460 940940  
STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
HOUT N653614 W1653901 K020N 0340W 01  
LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: MERCURY LOCATED ON CREEK. BUDD CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF AMERICAN RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO IMURUK BASIN NEAR TELLER.

1449 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
REFN 01857 946  
STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
HOUT N653614 W1653901 K020N 0340W 01  
LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
ABST ACCORDING TO ROBERT M MOXHAM AND WALTER S WEST, AN UNVERIFIED REPROY SUGGESTS THAT CASSITERITE MAY OCCUR IN BUDD CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE AMERICAN RIVER. (P4) NEAR THE MOUTH OF BUDD CREEK, DODSON HAD RESUMED MINING, BUT HIS CAMP WAS NOT VISITED. (P6)

1450 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
REFN 02118 906907  
STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
HOUT N653600 W1653900 K020N 0340W 01  
LUPR 22 AMERICAN RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285.F F HENSHAW 1908. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7. BUDD CREEK DITCH BUILT BY THE OTTUMURA GOLD MINING COMPANY HAS ITS INTAKE ON A LARGE SPRING ON BUDD CREEK AND EXTENDS FOR 8 MI BUILDING UP A HEAD OF 160 FT. (P285)

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1451 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
 REFN 02118 906907  
 STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
 MOUT N653600 W1653900 K020N 0340W 01  
 LUPR 22 AMERICAN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA, US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345  
 PP272-285. F F HENSHAW 1908. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7. BUDD CREEK  
 DITCH BUILT BY THE OTTUMURA GOLD MINING COMPANY HAS ITS INTAKE ON A LARGE SPRING ON BUDD CREEK AND EXTENDS  
 FOR 8 MI BUILDING UP A HEAD OF 160 FT. (P285)

1452 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
 REFN 02666 949  
 STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
 MOUT N653614 W1653901 K020U 0340W 01  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, SPRING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST MERCURY OCCURS AT BUDD CREEK (P25) A CARBONATED SPRING HAS BEEN LOCATED ON BUDD CREEK. (P38)

1453 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
 MOUT N653614 W1653901 K020N 0340W 01  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
 ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER-SHISHMAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR REPORTED THAT AN AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE  
 WOULD SERVICE, MINERS ON BUDD CREEK WHERE THERE WAS A DREDGE, NOT OPERATING. (P18) HE PROPOSED THAT THE  
 MINERS ON BUDD CREEK COULD FURNISH SHELTER FOR TRAVELERS OF THE ROUTE. (P19) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED.

1454 WATN BUDD CREEK BUDD CREEK  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 160272600355000028000052000200  
 MOUT N653614 W1653901 K020N 0340W 01  
 LUPR 22 AGIAPUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  
 ARCHIVES, IN A TELLER-SHISHMAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR REPORTED THAT AN AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE  
 WOULD SERVICE, MINERS ON BUDD CREEK WHERE THERE WAS A DREDGE, NOT OPERATING. (P18) HE PROPOSED THAT THE  
 MINERS ON BUDD CREEK COULD FURNISH SHELTER FOR TRAVELERS OF THE ROUTE. (P19) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED.

1455 WATN BUFFALO CREEK BUFFALO CREEK  
 REFN 02139 908  
 STOR 1602839003870000700  
 MOUT N645300 W1651600 K070S 0330W 23  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379  
 PP370-401. CAMPION DITCH WITHDRAWS WATER FROM BUFFALO CREEK AND RUNS FOUR MI TO DOROTHY CREEK. (P376)

1456 WATN BUFFALO CREEK BUFFALO CREEK  
 REFN 02139 908  
 STOR 1602839003870000700

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MOU T N645300 W1651600 K070S 0330W 23  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379  
 PP370-401. CAMPION DITCH WITHDRAWS WATER FROM BUFFALO CREEK AND RUNS FOUR MI TO DOROTHY CREEK. (P376)

1457 WATN BULL CREEK SIWASH CREEK  
 REFN 00592 911912  
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200225000930046200320  
 MOU T N661412 W1414926 F160N 0280E 04  
 LUPR 34 GRAYLING FORK OF NATION RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 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. THIS STREAM WAS CROSSED BY PACK HORSES AND IS OF  
 CONSIDERABLE SIZE WHICH MAKES IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD WITH HORSES DURING HIGH WATER. (P32)

1458 WATN BULLION CREEK BULLION CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339900000000000000675001070  
 MOU T N642700 W1420800 F050S 0280E 35  
 LUPR 36 NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF  
 ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK  
 OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P232)

1459 WATN BULLION CREEK BULLION CREEK  
 REFN 02054 904  
 STOR 1611274  
 MOU T N581500 W1342000 C420S 0680E 06  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST SMALL DIKES OF ALBITE-DIORITE IN THE BLACK SLATE MAY BE OBSERVED ALONG THE BED OF BULLION CREEK. (P75)

1460 WATN BULLION CREEK BULLION CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339900000000000000675001070  
 MOU T N642700 W1420800 F050S 0280E 35  
 LUPR 36 NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSNORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN  
 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P209)

1461 WATN BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK  
 REFN 02071 904  
 STOR 1611274  
 MOU T N581500 W1342000 C420S 0680E 06  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE READY BULLION GOLD MINE ON READY BULLION CREEK REPORTED 196,265 TONS OF ORE MILLED IN 1904 WITH A YIELD  
 OF \$1.07 PER TON IN FREE GOLD AND \$1.81 PER TON IN THE CONCENTRATES, MAKING A TOTAL PRODUCTION OF \$355,312  
 FOR THE YEAR. IMPROVEMENTS APPARENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1905 WERE A 4,000 FOOT FLUME AND A 1,200 FOOT  
 PIPE LINE TO BRING THE WATERS OF READY BULLION CREEK INTO POWER-PRODUCING USE AND THE BUILDING OF A LARGE

RESERVIOR DAM AT THE HEADWATERS OF FISH CREEK, THE INITIAL POINT OF THE LONG DITCH, TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF THE PLANT DURING LOW WATER. (P39)

- 1462 WATN BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK  
 REFN 02071 904  
 STOR 1612274  
 HOUT N581500 W1342000 C420S 0680E 06  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE READY BULLION GOLD MINE ON READY BULLION CREEK REPORTED 196,265 TONS OF ORE MILLED IN 1904 WITH A YIELD OF \$1.07 PER TON IN FREE GOLD AND \$1.81 PER TON IN THE CONCENTRATES, MAKING A TOTAL PRODUCTION OF \$355,312 FOR THE YEAR. IMPROVEMENTS APPARENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1905 WERE A 4,000 FOOT FLUME AND A 1,200 FOOT PIPE LINE TO BRING THE WATERS OF READY BULLION CREEK INTO POWER-PRODUCING USE AND THE BUILDING OF A LARGE RESERVIOR DAM AT THE HEADWATERS OF FISH CREEK, THE INITIAL POINT OF THE LONG DITCH, TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF THE PLANT DURING LOW WATER. (P39)
- 1463 WATN BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 1611274  
 HOUT N581500 W1342000 C420S 0680E 06  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE WATER-FLOW OF THIS CREEK WAS UTILIZED BY THE ALASKA TREADWELL MINING COMPANY AS A POWER SOURCE FOR WATER-DRIVEN WHEELS IN THE YEAR 1915. (P34)
- 1464 WATN BURIAL LAKE BURIAL LAKE  
 REFN 02728 500900  
 STOR 1602  
 HOUT N682500 W1591000 U120S 0310W 04  
 LUPR 21 ANISAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST AT BURIAL LAKE 18 HOUSES AND A KARIGI DATING CIRCA 1500-1900 WERE LOCATED. VARIOUS ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED AT THIS SITE. (LOCATION NUMBER 106) IN 1970 HALL VISITED THE BURIAL LAKE SITES WHILE CONDUCTING AN ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA. (TABLE 5, BETWEEN PP 21-22)
- 1465 WATN BURIAL LAKE BURIAL LAKE  
 REFN 04666 974  
 STOR 1602  
 HOUT N682500 W1591000 U120S 0310W 04  
 LUPR 21 ANISAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS LOCATED ON A RIDGE WEST OF BURIAL LAKE. (P15)
- 1466 WATN BURKE CREEK BURKE CREEK  
 REFN 01445 954  
 STOR 160272600355000028000305000280  
 HOUT N654000 W1653800 K030N 0330W 12  
 LUPR 22 AMERICAN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT BURKE CREEK, NEAR TELLER, BY CANNON AND WASHBURN. (P239)
- 1467 WATN BURLES CREEK BURLES CREEK



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REFN 06404 925  
 STOR 1610459  
 MOUT N601100 W1441700 C190S 0060E 35  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST THE AUTHOR WENT UP BURLS CREEK AND SPENT THE NIGHT WITH AN OLD MAN WHO LIVED ON THE BANKS OF THE CREEK. THE OLD MAN SHOWED HIM HIS "OIL SPRING". THE OLD MAN HAD A 5 GALLON CAN SITTING UNDER A LEDGE UNDER A BANK ON BURLS CREEK AND THERE WAS A STEADY DRIP IN IT. HE GOT 5 TO 10 GALLONS PER DAY AND USED THIS FOR FUEL. (PP143-4) MANY YEARS LATER, THE AUTHOR CAME BACK WITH HIS OWN COMPANY TO DRILL A WELL. CIRCA 1925.

1468 WATN BURLS CREEK BURLS CREEK  
 REFN 02046 903  
 STOR 1610459  
 MOUT N601100 W1441700 C190S 0060E 35  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST SEVERAL FOLDS ARE EXPOSED IN THE VALLEY OF BURLS CREEK. (P368) A GROUP OF OIL SEEPAGES IS ON THE HEADWATERS OF BURLS CREEK, "WHERE THE PETROLEUM MAY BE SEEN OZZING FROM THE JOINTS AND BEDDING PLANES OF THE CARBONACEOUS AND GLAUCONITE SHALES WHICH ARE EXPOSED IN THE DEEP RAVINES." (P368)

1469 WATN BURLS CREEK BURLS CREEK  
 REFN 02049 903904  
 STOR 1610459  
 MOUT N601100 W1441700 C190S 0060E 35  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN THE VALLEY OF BURLS CREEK, A COMPLEXITY OF STRUCTURAL RELATIONS EXISTS, ALMOST NO TWO OUTCROPS AGREEING EVEN IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF STRIKE OR DIP. THE OUTCROPS NEAREST THE SHORE OF BERING LAKE CORRESPOND WITH THE KATALLA VALLEY STRIKE AND MAY BE PART OF THE SAME ANTICLINAL FOLD. (P18) THERE IS A SUCCESSION OF FOLDS IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE PENINSULA, SEVERAL OF WHICH ARE EXPOSED IN THE VALLEY OF BURLS CREEK. (P21) THERE IS A GROUP OF PETROLEUM SEEPAGES ON THE HEADWATERS OF BURLS CREEK WHERE THE PETROLEUM MAY BE SEEN OZZING FROM THE JOINTS AND BEDDING PLANES OF THE CARBONACEOUS SHALES AND VOLCANIC ASHBEDS WHICH ARE EXPOSED IN THE DEEP RAVINES. THERE ARE SEEPAGES IN THE VALLEY OF BURLS CREEK. (P22)

1470 WATN BURRO CREEK UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 05864 973  
 STOR 1611443  
 MOUT N592500 W1352000 C280S 0590E 22  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE  
 ABST BURRO CREEK, LOCATED ON A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP, WAS NOT LISTED IN ORTH, NOR WAS IT NAMED IN THE DOCUMENT. IN TABLE TWO IT WAS LISTED AS "D" AND THE READINGS TAKEN ON JUNE 12, 1973 WERE 3.5 DEGREES CENTIGRADE FOR WATER TEMPERATURE, 400 CU FT PER SECOND AS THE ESTIMATED DISCHARGE, OR 11.3 CU M PER SECOND. (P133)

1471 WATN BUSKIN LAKE BUSKIN LAKE  
 REFN 01161 920930  
 STOR 1609  
 MOUT N574640 W1523253 S280S 0200W 05  
 LUPR 51 BUSKIN RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, WILSON ERSKINE WAS HUNTING ONE WINTER DAY ON KODIAK ISLAND. "HE WERE WALKING ON THE SNOW-COVERED ICE ACROSS BUSKIN LAKE, NOW PART OF FORT GREELY ON KODIAK ISLAND" (P.93) 1920-1930.

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1472 WATN BUSKIN LAKE BUSKIN LAKE  
 REFN 02444 934935  
 STOR 1609  
 MOUT N574640 W1523253 S280S 0200H 05  
 LUPR 51 BUSKIN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE  
 ABST THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG BUSKIN RIVER TO BUSKIN LAKE PASSABLE ON FOOT OR ON HORSEBACK. (P128)

1473 WATN BUSKIN RIVER BUSKIN RIVER  
 REFN 01161 942  
 STOR 1609465  
 MOUT N574514 W1522844 S280S 0200H 14  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, AROUND 1942, WILSON ERSKINE STATED, "I DISCOVERED THE BUSKIN RIVER, ONCE A PROLIFIC SALMON AND TROUT RIVER, HAD WANTONLY BEEN RUINED. AT ONETIME, THE BEAUTIFUL STREAM CONTAINED SECRET DEEP HOLES WHERE STEELHEAD TROUT HID BENEATH THE SHADOW OF THE OVERHANGING ROCKS, BUT IT HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO BE CONTAMINATED BY THE FILTH OF HUMAN WASTE, PIPED INTO IT BY A NEARBY MILITARY INSTALLATION." (PP.200-201)

1474 WATN BUSKIN RIVER BUSKIN RIVER  
 REFN 01391 937  
 STOR 1609465  
 MOUT N574514 W1522844 S280S 0200H 14  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,LAKE,AGRICULTURE  
 ABST ISOBEL HUTCHINSON ON A BOTANICAL TRIP FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM STATED THAT IN 1936 A ROAD WENT FROM ST PAUL'S, KODIAK, 7 OR 8 MIS TO BUSKIN RIVER AND THEN TURNED N FOR ABOUT 5 MIS TO MILL BAY.(P38) THE ALBERT HIGHWAY LED TO THE RIVER AND CROSSED IT WITH A BRIDGE. IT WENT PAST SEVERAL LAKES BEFORE REACHING THE RIVER. THE LAKES HAD NUMEROUS WATER LILIES ON THEM. (PP40-41) CARS AND HORSES USED THE ROAD. A RANCH WAS LOCATED ON THE BUSKIN RIVER. (P43)

1475 WATN BUSKIN RIVER BUSKIN RIVER  
 REFN 02438 937  
 STOR 1609465  
 MOUT N574514 W1522844 S280S 0200H 14  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW AGRICULTURE,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF  
 ABST S R CAPPS NOTES, IN A 1937 U S G S ARTICLE ENTITLED "KODIAK AND VICINITY ALASKA", THAT HAY CROPS WERE RAISED FOR MANY YEARS ON A FARM NEAR THE MOUTH OF BUSKIN RIVER ON KODIAK ISLAND. (P102) A 5 MILE ROAD RUNNING FROM THE TOWN OF KODIAK TO A RANCH ON BUSKIN RIVER WHICH IS USEABLE FOR AUTOMOBILES IS NOTED. (P105)

1476 WATN BUSKIN RIVER BUSKIN RIVER  
 REFN 02444 934935  
 STOR 1609465  
 MOUT N574514 W1522844 S280S 0200H 14  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE  
 ABST A RANCH IS LOCATED ON THE BUSKIN RIVER 5 MI SW OF KODIAK FIELD CROPS ARE RAISED TO MAINTAIN CATTLE AND SHEEP. (P129) THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG BUSKIN RIVER TO BUSKIN LAKE PASSABLE BY HORSEBACK OR ON FOOT. (P128)

1477 WATN BUSKIN RIVER BUSKIN RIVER  
 REFN 02800 962964  
 STOR 1609465

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HOUT N574514 W1522844 S280S 0200W 14  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,TIDE  
 ABST HAVES SEVERLY TORE UP MOST OF THE LOWER STREAMBED OF BUSKIN RIVER, DUE TO TSUNAMIC ACTION ON MARCH 27, 1964. (P26) BUSKIN RIVER WAS SELECTED AS PART OF THE PINK SALMON SAMPLING PROGRAM DURING 1962 TO 1964. (P27)

1478 WATN BUSKIN RIVER BUSKIN RIVER  
 REFN 04237 962  
 STOR 1609465  
 HOUT N574514 W1522844 S280S 0200W 14  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BUSKIN BEACH, AT THE MOUTH OF THE BUSKIN RIVER ON THE NAVAL STATION, IS A RECREATION AREA WITH STOVES AND PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT. (P71) THE MOUTH OF BUSKIN RIVER IS A FAVORITE FISHING SPOT. (P90) THIS RIVER CAN BE REACHED BY THE ROAD SYSTEM. (P90) A BRIDGE SPANS THE RIVER. (P93)

1479 WATN BUSTER CREEK BUSTER CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00035 907  
 STOR 1602839001350000220  
 HOUT N643516 W1651552 K100S 0330W 27  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE "BUSTER CREEK DITCH" WAS CONSTRUCTED A DISTANCE OF 21 MI, DELIVERING WATER TO AN ELEVATION OF 800 FT ALONG THE NOME RIVER ON COL S WEATHERLEE'S PROPERTIES, FOR HYDRAULIC MINING. (P287)

1480 WATN BUSTER CREEK BUSTER CREEK  
 REFN 00478 928  
 STOR 1602839001350000220  
 HOUT N643516 W1651552 K100S 0330W 27  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE  
 ABST C L ANDREWS TRIED TO CATCH SOME LIVE REINDEER FOR EXPORT. WENT DOWNSTREAM ON CREEK, THEN UPSTREAM TO A PROSPECTOR AND HIS CABIN. (P202) SEWARD PENINSULA.

1481 WATN BUSTER CREEK BUSTER CREEK  
 REFN 01333 898899  
 STOR 1602839001350000220  
 HOUT N643516 W1651552 K100S 0330W 27  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1899 JOSEPH GRINNELL AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. GOT A 50% LAY ON BUSTER CREEK, WHICH FLOWS INTO NOME RIVER, 7 MI NE OF NOME. THEY PACKED THEIR SUPPLIES AND LUMBER 3 MILES UP THE CREEK IN THE RAIN TO THEIR CLAIM. (P93)

1482 WATN BUSTER CREEK BUSTER CREEK  
 REFN 03632 00018 922  
 STOR 1602839001350000220  
 HOUT N643500 W1651600 K100S 0330W 27  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST PILCHER NOTES THAT FEB 17, 1922 EUGENE DOREDBY AND YOUNG ADKINSON CAME OVER FROM BUSTER CREEK TO ELEPHANT CREEK.

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- 1483 WATN BUSTER CREEK BUSTER CREEK  
 REFN 04095 899  
 STOR 1602839001350000220  
 MOUT N643516 W1651552 K100S 0330W 27  
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST BUSTER CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NOME RIVER DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON IT PROMISED TO BE A GOOD PRODUCER. (P847)
- 1484 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTT CREEK  
 REFN 05310 904  
 STOR 1602868001550000210  
 MOUT N644500 W1642000 K090S 0280W 17  
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, MINING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION  
 ABST A PHOTO ON PAGE 90 SHOWS A FLUME CARRYING WATER ACROSS BUTT CREEK. A SMALL SIDE CHUTE IS DUMPING SOME WATER INTO BUTT CREEK, PROBABLY TO FACILITATE MINING OPERATIONS FURTHER DOWN STREAM. THE FLUME IS PART OF THE SOLOMON RIVER DITCH SYSTEM. BRUSH IS EVIDENT ON THE FLOOD PLAIN AND THE BANK ALONG THE EDGE OF THE FLOOD PLAIN. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF THE BRUSH APPEARS TO BE ON THE ORDER OF 4 TO 5 FEET. CAPTION OF THE PHOTO IS "PART OF SOLOMON RIVER DITCH SYSTEM CONSTRUCTED IN 1904 BY D N BROGAN AND THE AUTHOR. FLUME OVER BUTT CREEK."
- 1485 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 00640 900  
 STOR 160410500203000010000043500050000150010  
 MOUT N592900 W1612900 S080S 0720W 10  
 LUPR 41 AROLIK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "PLACERS WERE FIRST WORKED ON BUTTE CREEK IN 1900." (P357)
- 1486 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02078 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130053400790  
 MOUT N644000 W1455500 F030S 0090E 22  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF  
 ABST MOST OF THE GOLD MINING IN THE SALCHA REGION HAS BEEN DONE ON BUTTE CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO THE SALCHA, 50 MI FROM ITS MOUTH FROM THE WEST. THE HEADWATERS OF BUTTE CREEK DEEPLY CUT THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF A STEEP RIDGE. THE CREEK IS ABOUT 12 MI LONG, CARRYING ABOUT 3 TO 4 SLUICE HEADS OF WATER IN ITS LOWEST STAGES. THE VALLEY GRADIENT IS ABOUT 100 FT PER MILE, 1/2 MI WIDE IN THE MIDDLE AND NARROWING TOWARD THE HEAD, JOINED BY STEEP GULCHES. THE CREEK FLOWS MAINLY ON THE EASTERN PART OF THE VALLEY, LEAVING A FLAT ON THE WESTERN SIDE. THE CREEK WAS STAKED IN MAY 1905. DEPOSITS RANGE IN THICKNESS 24 TO 26 FT, HOWEVER INSUFFICIENT WORK HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT THE TIME. SOME LIVE WATER WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE GROUND. (PP124 TO 125)
- 1487 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02078 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130053400790  
 MOUT N644000 W1455500 F030S 0090E 22  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST SUPPLIES WERE TRANSPORTED FROM FAIRBANKS TO BUTTE CREEK IN 1905 BY POLING BOATS UP THE FAIRBANKS SLOUGH TO THE POINT WHERE IT LEAVES THE TANANA, THEN UP THE MAIN RIVER ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES, THEN UP SALCHA SLOUGH AND SALCHA RIVER. AT LOW WATER IT WAS POSSIBLE TO USE A HORSE IN TOWING BOATS FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE DISTANCE. UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS THE TRIP TOOK ABOUT 7 DAYS FROM FAIRBANKS. BUTTE CREEK IS ABOUT 12 MILES

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LONG AND CARRIED ABOUT 3 OR 4 SLUICE HEADS OF WATER AT THE LOWEST STAGE DURING THE 1905 SEASON. THE VALLEY HAS A GRADE OF ABOUT 100 PER MILE AND A WIDTH IN THE MIDDLE OF ITS COURSE OF ABOUT HALF A MILE, GRADUALLY BECOMING NARROWER TOWARD THE HEAD, WHERE IT IS JOINED BY STEEP, NARROW GULCHES. (P124) THE DEPOSITS ARE 24 TO 26 FEET THICK, CONSISTING OF ABOUT 6 FEET OF MUCK AND 18 TO 20 FEET OF GRAVEL. PROSPECTS WERE REPORTED BY 1905. (P125)

- 1488 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02084 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130053400790053400790  
 MOUT N644000 W1455500 F030S 0090E 22  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE  
 ABST BUTTE CREEK IS CONSIDERABLY LARGER THAN ANY OF THE PRODUCTIVE STREAMS IN THE FAIRBANKS REGION, CARRYING AT THE LOWEST STAGE DURING THE PAST SEASON 3 TO 4 SLUICE HEADS OF WATER. THE VALLEY HAS GRADE OF ABOUT 100 FEET TO THE MILE, ITS WIDTH IN THE MIDDLE OF ITS COURSE IS ABOUT HALF A MILE, BECOMING GRADUALLY NARROWER TOWARD THE HEAD, WHERE IT IS JOINED BY STEEP, NARROW GULCHES. THE VALLEY IS LIMITED ON THE WEST BY MASSIVE WOODED SPURS, WHICH DESCEND FROM THE MAIN RIDGE 2,000 FEET OR MORE ABOVE THE CREEK, AND ON THE EAST BY THE LANE, EVEN-TOPPED RIDGE, ABOUT 1,000 FEET ABOVE THE CREEK, WHICH EXTENDS FROM THE SADDLE AT THE EASTERN BASE OF THE BUTTE SOUTHEAST TOWARD THE SALCHA AND SEPARATES THE VALLEYS OF BUTTE AND CARIBOU CREEKS. THE CREEK FLOWS FOR THE GREATEST PART OF ITS COURSE NEAR THE EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY, LEAVING ON THE WEST A FLAT OF CONSIDERABLE EXTENT. CLAIMS WERE NOT STAKED UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF MAY, 1905. ONLY 3 HOLES HAD BEEN SUNK TO BED ROCK, DISCLOSING A THICKNESS OF 24 TO 26 FEET OF DEPOSITS, CONSISTING OF ABOUT 6 FEET OF MUCK AND 18 TO 20 FEET OF GRAVEL. PROSPECTS WERE REPORTED, BUT INSUFFICIENT WORK HAD BEEN DONE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A PAY STREAK WAS PRESENT. (P26)
- 1489 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02105 905907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130053400790  
 MOUT N644000 W1455500 F030S 0090E 22  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST THE FIRST DISCOVERIES OF GOLD ON BUTTE CREEK WERE MADE IN 1905. ON THIS STREAM THE ALLUVIAL FLOOR AVERAGES 25 FT THICK, OF WHICH 18-20 FT IS GRAVEL. THE GOLD IS OF HIGH VALUE, AND THE DEPOSITS ARE NOT AS DEEP AS OTHER AREAS. IN 1907 THE OUTPUT HAD BEEN SMALL. (P43)
- 1490 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 1603399097821016640035900007000  
 MOUT N652400 W1453400 F070N 0110E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P198)
- 1491 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02186 911  
 STOR 160410400203000010000043500050000150010  
 MOUT N592900 W1612900 S080S 0720W 10  
 LUPR 41 AROLIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) A TOTAL OF \$12,000 WORTH OF GOLD WAS RECOVERED FROM FOUR CLAIMS ON BUTTE CREEK IN 1911. (P41)

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1492 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909782101664003590007000  
 HOUT N652400 W1453400 F070N 0110E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST \*WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

1493 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02209 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130053400790  
 HOUT N644000 W1455500 F030S 0090E 22  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE FIRST MINING DONE ON BUTTE CREEK WAS IN 1905. THE MAIN DIFFICULTY ENCOUNTERED WAS THAWED GROUND. (P80)

1494 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02243 913  
 STOR 1607143027606002410  
 HOUT N630333 W1473210 F210S 0010E 34  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE BEST SPRUCE TIMBER IN THE BROAD PASS REGION IS ON BUTTE CREEK AND IS THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR MINERS OF VALDEZ CREEK. THE LARGEST TREES CUT THERE WOULD FURNISH TIMBERS A FOOT SQUARE AND 16 FEET LONG (P17) BUTTE CREEK IS A GOOD GRAYLING STREAM. THE WATER IS CLEAR, FOR THE SOURCE IS NOT GLACIAL. (P21) THE BASALTS OF BUTTE CREEK BEAR A CLOSE RESEMBLANCE TO THE NIKOLAI GREENSTONE OF CHITINA VALLEY AND TO GREENSTONES EXPOSED IN SOME OTHER PARTS OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS. (P28) A SPECIMEN OF SCHISTOSE GRAYWACKE COLLECTED NEAR BUTTE CREEK WAS FOUND UNDER THE MICROSCOPE TO CONTAIN GRAINS AND GRANULATED AREAS OF QUARTZ INTERLACED WITH SERICITE (P29) DIORITIC AND MONZONITIC ROCK HAVE BEEN MAPPED ON EITHER SIDE OF UPPER BUTTE CREEK AND WEST OF LOWER BUTTE CREEK (P58) THE COURSE OF BUTTE CREEK HAS BEEN CHANGED BY ICE MOVEMENT, PROBABLY RETREAT OF THE ICE. BUTTE CREEK ABRUPTLY TURNS EASTWARD INTO THE SUSITNA IN CONTRAST TO PREGLACIAL BUTTE CREEK WHICH PROBABLY FLOWED SOUTHWESTWARD FROM BUTTE LAKE TO DEADMAN CREEK (P72) THE GRAVELS OF BUTTE CREEK CONTAIN PLACER GOLD, SOME OF WHICH WAS PANNED BY THE MEN WHO DISCOVERED GOLD IN VALDEZ CREEK (P76)

1495 WATN BUTTE CREEK BUTTE CREEK  
 REFN 02335 921  
 STOR 160410400203000010000043500050000150010  
 HOUT N592900 W1612900 S080S 0720W 10  
 LUPR 41 AROLIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MAP  
 ABST \*MINERAL RESOURCES OF GOODNEWS BAY REGION\* IS A USGS BULLETIN NUMBER 714-E, 1921, BY GEORGE L HARRINGTON. SURVEY OF THE AREA WAS DONE IN 1919. "IT IS SAID THAT MORE MINING COULD BE DONE ON BUTTE CREEK WERE WATER AVAILABLE, BUT THE NECESSITY OF CONSTRUCTING DITCHES TO BRING WATER WILL MEAN ONE OR TWO SEASONS OF DEAD WORK BEFORE MINING CAN BE DONE WITH OTHER THAN BUTTE CREEK WATER. (P222) GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1919 ON BUTTE CREEK ESTIMATED TO BE \$70,000. (P221) PRODUCTION IN "AROLIC BASIN" HAS COME MAINLY FROM BUTTE CREEK. EXCAVATION IS CARRIED TO A FALSE BEDROCK CALLED "GUMBO", DEPTH OF BEDROCK IS NOT KNOWN BUT ON BUTTE CREEK THE DEPTH IS SAID TO BE 15-25 FT. (P227) SEE MAP PLATE VII.

1496 WATN BUTTE CREEK CARTER CREEK  
 REFN 02618 896  
 STOR 160339909782101664003590007000

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MOUT N652400 W1453400 F070N 0110E 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST CARTER OR BUTTE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF BIRCH CREEK, RISES ABOUT 10 MI SE OF MASTODON DOME, AND IS 10 TO 15 MILES LONG. IN 1896 MOST OF ITS LENGTH HAD BEEN STAKED. (P122)

1497 WATN BUTTE LAKE BUTTE LAKE  
 REFN 02243 913  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N631111 W1475133 F200S 0020W 13  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW FISHING, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST TROUT ARE MOST ABUNDANT IN DEEP LAKES, SUCH AS BUTTE LAKE WHICH HAS BEEN LONG KNOWN (NO DATE IN DOCUMENT) BY THE INDIANS AS GOOD FISHING WATER. A LARGE TROUT FROM BUTTE LAKE IS REPORTED TO HAVE WEIGHED OVER 30 POUNDS (P21) THE QUARTZ DIORITE AREA BETWEEN UPPER HICHERSHAM CREEK AND BUTTE LAKE EXHIBITS CONSIDERABLE VARIATION WITHIN ITSELF. IN THE MOUNTAINS IMMEDIATELY S OF BUTTE LAKE THE ROCK CARRIES TITANITE IN CONSPICUOUS AMOUNT. A BELT OF GNEISS EXTENDS SOUTHWESTWARD FROM THE LAKE. (P58)

1498 WATN BUTTE LAKE NADIWEN LAKE  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N631111 W1475133 F200S 0020W 13  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION  
 ABST A TRAIL BEGINNING AT MILE 100 OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY LEADS TO NADIWEN (BUTTE) LAKE WHICH OFFERS EXCELLENT GRAYLING FISHING. (P19)

1499 WATN CABIN CREEK CABIN CREEK  
 REFN 00595 947  
 STOR 1612380  
 MOUT N552518 W1322840 C740S 0850E 27  
 LUPR 60 CABIN CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION  
 ABST J B CALDWELL IN DESCRIBING FISHING SPOTS IN SE ALASKA MENTIONS THAT CABIN CREEK CAN BE REACHED BY MAIL BOAT FROM KETCHIKAN. IT IS GOOD TROUT FISHING. (P50) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

1500 WATN CABIN CREEK CABIN CREEK  
 REFN 05422 907908  
 STOR 160339907005000123000979802120062430770081600530  
 MOUT N633526 W1500148 F150S 0130W 27  
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING  
 ABST FEB 29, 1908, SHELDON HIKE UP ON SNOWSHOES, PAST THE CANYON, TO HUNT SHEEP. HE KILLED 2 RAMS AND THE NEXT DAY KARSTEN WENT UP BY DOGTEAM TO BRING MEAT BACK TO TOKLAT CABIN. (P298&299) APRIL 26, 1908, SHELDON TRAMPED UP CREEK AND OVER DIVIDE. (P326)

1501 WATN CABIN CREEK CABIN CREEK  
 REFN 06093 966  
 STOR 1612380  
 MOUT N552518 W1322838 C740S 0850E 27  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT STATES THAT CABIN CREEK HAS A MAXIMUM ESCAPEMENT OF 54,000 PINK AND CHUM SALMON THAT ARE ONLY

ABLE TO SPAWN IN THE LOWER 365 METERS OF THE STREAM DUE TO A SERIES OF WATERFALLS THAT PREVENTS FURTHER MIGRATION. (P2)

- 1502 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160714300870000092000487800610  
 MOUT N623547 W1490530 S290N 0020E 21  
 LUPR 52 TALKEETNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923 A TRAIL FROM BEAR CREEK CROSSES A DIVIDE AT ITS SOURCE AND FOLLOWS CACHE CREEK ON E SIDE FROM ABOUT 10 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH TO A CABIN WHERE IT ENDS. IN THE TALKEETNA MINING AREA.
- 1503 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 1602890004700000540  
 MOUT N645832 W1630535 K060S 0220W 10  
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942 THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES FROM ETCHPUK RIVER TO CACHE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF FISH RIVER, WHICH IT CROSSES. (P.17)
- 1504 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 00644 906  
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400  
 MOUT N622245 W1510801 S260N 0100W 04  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1906 FREDERICK COOK MADE HIS SECOND ATTEMPT AT CLIMBING MT MCKINLEY. HE GOT AN INDIAN GUIDE, "SUSITNA PETE," WHO HAD A CAMP ON CACHE CREEK. (P174) A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON MAP A TRAIL IS SHOWN AS LEADING UP CACHE CREEK FROM DOLLOR CREEK TO GOLD CREEK.
- 1505 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 160714300870000092000487800610  
 MOUT N623547 W1490530 S290N 0020E 21  
 LUPR 52 TALKEETNA RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST SOME PLACER GOLD CLAIMS HAVE BEEN WORKED ON CACHE CREEK. (P58) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.
- 1506 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 01641 00001 918  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080067200330  
 MOUT N645020 W1481745 F010S 0040W 11  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, ICE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HER PHOTO HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS A PICTURE OF "PILE TRESTLE OVER CACHE CREEK AT MILE 447.8-APRIL 10, 1918." (P272) THE BRIDGE IS NOT YET COMPLETED, AND THERE IS ICE IN WATER AROUND SEVERAL BENTS.
- 1507 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 01940 961



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- STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400  
 MOUT N622244 W1510753 S260N 0100W 04  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENT "TERTIARY BIOSTRATIGRAPHY, COOK INLET REGION, ALASKA," THE FLORA WAS STUDIED ON CACHE CREEK BY MACNEIL, WOLFE, MILLER, AND HOPKINS IN 19619 (PA6), THERE ARE WHITE OAKS AND MAPLES IN THE AREA. (A15)
- 1508 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 01941 911962  
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400  
 MOUT N622244 W1510753 S260N 0100W 04  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, MEGAFOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED FROM CACHE CREEK BY CAPPS IN 1911. (B26) STUDIES WERE ALSO MADE ON THE S SIDE OF THE CREEK BY HOPKINS AND WOLFE IN 1962. (B27)
- 1509 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 02198 912  
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550034930460  
 MOUT N650300 W1505600 F020N 0170W 36  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE RAMPART AND HOT SPRINGS REGIONS 1912, H M EAKIN. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (PP271-286) THREE STEAM HOISTS WERE LOCATED ON CACHE CREEK DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE SUMMER. (P284)
- 1510 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 02206 906911  
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400  
 MOUT N622245 W1510801 S260N 0100W 04  
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER  
 KEYW MAP, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MINING, FORESTRY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST CACHE CREEK IS A RATHER LARGE STREAM THAT JOINS KAHILTNA RIVER ABOUT 13 MI BELOW KAHILTNA GLACIER. IT HEADS IN PETERS AND DUTCH HILLS, AND DRAINS THE SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF A TROUGH BETWEEN TOKICHITNA TO KAHILTNA. A MAP ON PAGE 52 OF THE DOCUMENT, LABELLED FIG 5, SHOWS THE DRAINAGE AREA OF CACHE CREEK AND NEIGHBORING STREAMS AND ALSO NOTES THE LOCATIONS OF GOLD PLACER MINES. (P52) CACHE CREEK HAS AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 2000 FT IN THE UPPER PART OF ITS BROAD BASIN. AT ITS JUNCTION WITH KAHILTNA RIVER ITS ELEVATION IS LESS THAN 600 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL, A FALL OF 1400 FT IN 18 MILES. IT FLOWS THROUGH A GORGE WHOSE WALLS IN PLACES RISE 300 FT ABOVE THE CREEK. GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED ON THIS CREEK IN 1906, AND MINED FROM DISCOVERY CLAIM. TWO MEN MINED THE STREAM FLAT IN 1911 AND MOVED GRAVELS FROM 4 TO 7 FT DOWN BEFORE REACHING SLATE BEDROCK BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CANYON NEAR THE CREEK'S HEAD. (P54) A SAWMILL WAS CONSTRUCTED ON THE MAIN CREEK ONE-HALF MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THUNDER CREEK BY THE CACHE CREEK MINING COMPANY. REFERENCE IS MADE TO A DITCH BUILT IN 1910 WHICH CARRIED WATER FROM CACHE CREEK TO PINEA BAR. (P56)
- 1511 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550034930460  
 MOUT N650300 W1505600 F020N 0170W 36  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. SOME MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON CACHE CREEK IN 1912. PLACER TIN IN RESPECTABLE QUANTITIES WAS FOUND ON CACHE CREEK IN 1912. (P221)

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1512 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 02451 905936  
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400  
 MOUT N622245 W1510801 S260N 0100W 04  
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES: MOST OF THE PLACER MINES IN THE CACHE CREEK DISTRICT ARE OPERATED BY HYDRAULIC METHODS. FOR MANY YEARS A DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON CACHE CREEK, BUT IT HAS NOW BEEN DISMANTLED. ONE PROPERTY ON BIRD CREEK HAS RECENTLY BEEN EQUIPPED WITH A BULLDOZER AND A DRAGLINE SCRAPER. THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT FROM ITS DISCOVERY IN 1905 TO 1936 HAS BEEN NEARLY \$3,000,000. (P181) THIS WAS FROM THE YENTNA DISTRICT. "FROM THE YENTNA RIVER AT MCCOUGALL 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 WAS NEVER COMPLETED. BEYOND THE KAHILTNA A HARSHY TRAIL LED TO THE PLACER MINES OF THE CACHE CREEK DISTRICT." (P42)

1513 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 02679 961  
 STOR 1601113006840000770  
 MOUT N692336 W1460539 U010N 0250E 31  
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST EARLY IN THE 20TH CENTURY A PROSPECTOR, HAULING PROVISIONS, WENT SOUTH UP MARSH CREEK, EAST TO ITKILYARIK CREEK, THROUGH SUNSET PASS TO THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER, UP THIS RIVER AND OVER TO CACHE CREEK. (P9)

1514 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 02726 794956  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120227802640008400040  
 MOUT N632106 W1504917 F180S 0170W 16  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE MINERS WHO CLIMBED MT MCKINLEY IN 1910 MADE A BASE CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF CACHE CREEK. (P8)

1515 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 03117 973  
 STOR 1601113006840000770  
 MOUT N692336 W1460539 U010N 0250E 31  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYH WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 57 SHOWS GRAVEL BAR AND POPLAR STAND ALONG CACHE CREEK. POSSIBLY TAKEN BY JOHN KORANDA IN 1973 DURING ARCTIC LOWLAND SURVEY.

1516 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 03496 940  
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550034930460  
 MOUT N650230 W1505555 F020N 0170W 36  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1940 REPORT STATED THAT IN THE HANLEY HOT SPRINGS AREA, "THE ROAD WAS GRADED DOWN CACHE CREEK VALLEY TO TOFTY". (P94)

1517 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 03496 956  
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320010600020

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- MOUT N620000 W1464100 C030N 0080W 34  
 LUPR 53 NELCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT CONTRACTS FOR BRIDGES ON THE GLENN HWY WERE LET AT: HICKS CREEK, MILE 96.7; CACHE CREEK, MILE 147.2; AND HENDELTA RIVER, MILE 152.7. THEY WERE COMPLETED. (P131)
- 1518 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 04831 938939  
 STOR 160714300870000092000487800610  
 MOUT N623547 W1490530 S290N 0020E 21  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1938, 50 MINES WERE REPORTED TO BE IN THE CACHE CREEK AREA. THESE WERE GOLD MINES. (P29) IN 1939 SHELDON AND A COMPANION ESTABLISHED LINE CABINS ON THE TRAIL TO THE CACHE CREEK MINES. (P35)
- 1519 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 05092 00009 920  
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400  
 MOUT N622245 W1510801 S260N 0100W 04  
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST PLACER MINING ACTIVITIES IN CACHE CREEK WERE TO BE GIVEN RELIEF IN 1920 BY THE BUILDING OF A WAGON ROAD FROM TALKEETNA. AN IMPORTANT PROJECT IN THE CACHE CREEK CAMP WAS TO BE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT BY THE CACHE CREEK DREDGING COMPANY. (VOL 2, #6)
- 1520 WATN CACHE CREEK CACHE CREEK  
 REFN 05374 905921  
 STOR 160714300871100092000487800610  
 MOUT N623547 W1490530 S290S 0020E 21  
 LUPR 52 TALKEETNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, MINING  
 ABST CACHE CREEK, AND OTHER CREEKS IN THE YENTNA DISTRICT, HAS PRODUCED 1.5 MILLION DOLLARS IN PLACER GOLD FROM 1905 TO THE TIME THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN. (P170)
- 1521 WATN CAHOON CREEK CAHOON CREEK  
 REFN 02710 972  
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070002680010000800020  
 MOUT N592300 W1361400 C290S 0540E 01  
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST REPORTED TO BE ONE OF THREE CREEKS ON WHICH MOST OF THE MINING IN THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT TOOK PLACE. (P8)
- 1522 WATN CAHOON CREEK CAHOON CREEK  
 REFN 01670 915922  
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070002680010000800020  
 MOUT N592300 W1361400 C290S 0540E 01  
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST HJALMAR RUTZEBECK IN "MY ALASKAN IDYLL" 1922, WAS WORKING A CLAIM ON PORCUPINE CREEK NEAR KLUKWAN WHEN SOME STOCKHOLDERS WANTED TO SEE THEIR HOLDINGS ON CAHOON CREEK. HE PACKED 100 LBS OVER A TRAIL CONNECTING THE 2 CREEKS. (PP206-207) THE GROUP MINED THE CREEK A LITTLE. (P207) 1915 TO 1922.

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- 1523 WATN CALICO CREEK CALICO CREEK  
 REFN 05422 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100098300550  
 MOUT N633454 W1493223 F150S 0100W 29  
 LUPR 35 TEKLANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST SHELDON WALKED UP THE CREEK AS FAR AS THE FIRST WESTERN BRANCH. (P55)
- 1524 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 00524 895  
 STOR 1608057000050000010  
 MOUT N605630 W1490940 S100N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST IN 1895 SPILLUM PERRY, AND F CREWE LOCATED CLAIMS ON CALIFORNIA CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF GLACIER CREEK. (P42)
- 1525 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 00599 901  
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080121500470011500120  
 MOUT N672734 W1493108 F300N 0090W 03  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST NEW GROUND OF A PAY CHARACTER WAS UNEARTHED ON CALIFORNIA CREEK, 1901. (P27)
- 1526 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 00631 900  
 STOR 1602862002060000180  
 MOUT N643823 W1644250 K100S 0300W 08  
 LUPR 22 BONANZA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF,ROUTE  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK, INCLUDES PORTIONS OF A MUSHERS LOG, WHO MUSHED FROM ST MICHAEL TO NOME, NAMED MARK J BURNS. BURNS CAMPED AT SETOK, A NATIVE VILLAGE 2 MILES EAST OF CAPE NOME. "ON THE 24TH (FEBRUARY) WE STARTED FOR THE HILLS TO PROSPECT FOR GOLD. WE REACHED SOME CABINS NEAR THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ELDOGRADO, AND NEXT DAY CROSSED THE DIVIDE AND CAMPED ON CALIFORNIA CREEK." (P67) "STAKED CLAIMS ON CALIFORNIA CREEK ON THE 26TH." (P67)
- 1527 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 00851 901902  
 STOR 1602862002060000180  
 MOUT N643823 W1644250 K100S 0300W 08  
 LUPR 22 BONANZA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST ACCORDING TO T L BREVIG'S JOURNAL TELLER REINDEER STATION, 1901-1902, ON JULY 23, 2 MINERS WENT UP TO PROSPECT ON CALIFORNIA CREEK. ON JULY 24, 3 OTHER PARTIES WENT OVER THE "TUNDRA" TO CALIFORNIA CREEK. (P99) ON AUG 6, TWO MINERS RETURNED REPORTING "NO COLORS". (P100)
- 1528 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 01445 901903  
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080121500470011500120  
 MOUT N672734 W1493108 F300N 0090W 03  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST L.O. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK,

CALIFORNIA CREEK, PRODUCED A HIGH GRADE GOLD AT \$19.50 PER OUNCE. SOME WAS BLACK AND IN CHUNKS. (P158) THIS OCCURRED WHEN VOLNEY RICHMOND WAS MANAGER AT BETTLES FROM 1901 TO 1903.

- 1529 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 01469 917  
 STOR 160S057000050000010  
 MOUT N605630 W1490940 S100N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MINING  
 ABST DAN WHITING STAYED AT THE KERN CREEK ROADHOUSE FOR MOST OF ONE WINTER AND TALKED ABOUT HIS CLAIM, "PAINTING A GLOWING PICTURE OF FABULOUS WEALTH STORED IN A RICH QUARTZ LEDGE, AND PLACER GROUND HE HAD LOCATED ON CALIFORNIA CREEK, 9 MILES FROM GIRDWOOD." (P125) "A PLACER CLAIM 3 MILES BELOW THIS DISCOVERY HAD NETTED ITS OWNERS A FORTUNE IN GOLD. THIS QUARTZ LEDGE WAS PERHAPS THE SOURCE FROM WHICH THIS PLACER GOLD CAME." (P125) NELLIE JOINED WHITING AND OTHERS IN A PLAN TO INCORPORATE THE PROPERTY. "JUNE FIRST, I WENT TO THE PROSPECTIVE GOLD CLAIM...WE DID SOME PLANNING THAT SHOWED GOOD-SIZED NUGGETS THAT RAN HIGH IN VALUE. A MINERALIZED FORMATION, A HALF-MILE WIDE, TRAVERSED THIS SECTION AND ROCKS SHOWING FREE GOLD COULD BE FOUND IN MANY PLACES WHERE SNOW SLIDES HAD TAKEN THEM DOWN THE MOUNTAIN." (P127-128) LATE THAT WINTER, AFTER THE MEN "HAD OPENED UP THE TRAIL, 3 MILES FROM GIRDWOOD, I HAULED SUPPLIES TO THE CACHE ON CALIFORNIA CREEK, USING 2 HORSES AND 2 DOUBLE-ENDER SLEDS." (P141) DUE TO BAD BUSINESS DEALINGS, THIS GROUP DIDN'T GET ANY MINING DONE HERE. THIS WAS PROBABLY AROUND 1917.
- 1530 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 02065 895897  
 STOR 1608057000050000010  
 MOUT N605630 W1490940 S100N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST NORTH OF THE ARM THE FIRST GOLD WAS FOUND IN 1895 BY F J PERRY AND CHRISTOPHER SPILLUM, ON CALIFORNIA CREEK. (P9) THIS STREAM HAS CUT A STEEP, NARROW, V-SHAPED VALLEY IN THE MOUNTAINS WEST OF GLACIER CREEK, WHICH IT JOINS 2 MILES FROM THE ARM. A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WERE TAKEN OUT IN 1896 AND 1897, BUT OF LATE YEARS NOTHING MORE THAN ASSESSMENT WOKP HAS BEEN DONE. THERE IS SOME GOOD SPRUCE TIMBER NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. (P43)
- 1531 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570035330180002590070006790100  
 MOUT N651000 W1502500 F040N 0140W 08  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1907 A DITCH WAS BUILT FROM CALIFORNIA CREEK TO THANKSGIVING CREEK. (P49)
- 1532 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 02183 910912  
 STOR 160339907005001230001860803540045260100  
 MOUT N640800 W1484100 F090S 0060W 11  
 LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MAP, PHOTO  
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: CALIFORNIA CREEK, WHICH JOINS THE TOTATLANIKA AT THE HEAD OF ITS LOWER CANYON, DRAINS A CONSIDERABLE AREA IN THE VICINITY OF JUMBO DOME AND HAS DEVELOPED TWO CANYONS AT POINTS WHERE IT CROSSES SCHIST RIDGES. MOST OF ITS COURSE, HOWEVER, IS THROUGH A BROAD, OPEN COUNTRY OF ROUNDED HILLS, CONSISTING OF GRAVELS, SANDS, AND LIGNITE BEDS. COLORS CAN BE FOUND IN MANY PARTS OF THE BASIN OF THIS STREAM, ALTHOUGH NO INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED THAT GOLD HAD BEEN PRODUCED IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES. DURING THE SEASON OF 1910 WORK WAS BEING DONE IN BUT A SINGLE LOCALITY, AT THE HEAD OF A CANYON SOME 5 MILES ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF CALIFORNIA CREEK WITH REX CREEK. HERE TWO MEN HAD CONSTRUCTED A BEDROCK

DRAIN, IN GRAVELS ABOUT 6 FEET DEEP, LYING UPON A SCHIST BEDROCK. AT THE TIME OF VISIT THE GOLD CONTENT OF THE GRAVEL HAD NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED, THOUGH PANNING TESTS SEEMED TO SHOW FAIR VALUES. (P46) REGARDING COAL IN THE CALIFORNIA CREEK BASIN: "SOME WOODY COAL WAS SEEN ON A SMALL TRIBUTARY S OF REX CREEK, BUT NO WORKABLE COAL BEDS ARE KNOWN IN THIS BASIN." (P60) PHOTO CAPTION: "JUMBO DOME FROM THE N, LOOKING UP CALIFORNIA CREEK." (PLATE III, PHOTO B; BETWEEN P30-31) THE CREEK APPEARS VERY SHALLOW, WITH EITHER A WIDE GRAVEL BANK OR A GRAVEL BAR IN MID-STREAM. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

1533 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 02282 910916  
 STOR 160339907005001230001860803540045260100  
 MOUT N640800 W1484100 F090S 0060W 11  
 LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 662-G), MADDREN NOTES: CALIFORNIA CREEK IS ABOUT 20 MILES LONG, AND ITS VALLEY COMPRISES TWO WELL-DEVELOPED BASIN AREAS, SITUATED ALONG ITS LOWER AND MIDDLE COURSES, AND A LESS WELL DEFINED HEADWATER BASIN THAT LIES ALONG THE SOUTH FLANKS OF A PROMINENT ISOLATED MOUNTAIN MASS NAMED JUMBO DOME. THESE 3 BASINS ARE SEPARATED BY 2 BELTS OF SCHIST THROUGH WHICH CALIFORNIA CREEK HAS CUT DEEP CANYONS. THE CANYON SECTION BETWEEN THE LOWER AND MIDDLE BASINS IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG AND 1000 FEET DEEP, AND THE ONE BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND HEADWATER BASINS, AROUND THE WEST FLANK OF JUMBO DOME, IS ABOUT 1 MILE LONG AND SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET DEEP. PROSPECTING FOR PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN CARRIED ON THROUGHOUT THE VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA CREEK. EVIDENCES OF THIS WORK IN THE FORM OF HOLES AND OPEN CUTS MAY BE OBSERVED AT A NUMBER OF POINTS ALONG THE MAIN STREAM AND MANY OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. MINING OPERATIONS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN ONLY AT THREE WIDELY SEPARATED LOCALITIES, TWO OF WHICH HAVE BEEN ABANDONED FOR SEVERAL YEARS. ONE OF THESE LOCALITIES IS ON REX CREEK, A LARGE TRIBUTARY TO THE MAIN STREAM FROM THE WEST IN ITS LOWER BASIN; ANOTHER IS ON CALIFORNIA CREEK WHERE IT ENTERS THE CANYON BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER BASINS; AND THE THIRD IS ON THE UPPER PART OF EVA CREEK, A TRIBUTARY FROM THE WEST THAT DRAINS THE SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF THE MIDDLE BASIN. THE LAST-NAMED LOCALITY WAS THE ONLY ONE IN THE VALLEY WHERE PLACER MINING WAS BEING DONE IN 1916. (P380-381) "THE ONLY KNOWN ATTEMPT TO MINE THE GRAVELS IN THE MAIN VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA CREEK WAS MADE AT THE HEAD OF THE CANYON THAT SEPARATES THE MIDDLE FROM THE LOWER BASIN OF THIS VALLEY, ABOUT 5 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF REX CREEK. TWO MEN WORKED AT THIS LOCALITY DURING A PART OF THE SUMMER OF 1910..." (P383)

1534 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 03087 937  
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080021500470011500120  
 MOUT N672734 W1493108 F300N 0090W 03  
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. CALIFORNIA CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO GLACIER CREEK, FLOWS, IN ITS UPPER SECTIONS, IN A VERY NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEY. BELOW ITS CONFLUENCE WITH JIM PUP CREEK, IT WIDENS TO ABOUT 500 FT FOR ABOUT 3/4 MILE. IT THEN NARROWS TO A GORGE ABOUT 150 FT WIDE WITH HIGH HUCK BANKS ON EITHER SIDE. IT HAS BEEN MINED IN THE PAST BUT IT IS UNKNOWN HOW MUCH GOLD WAS PRODUCED. (P33)

1535 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 03496 923  
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080121500470011500120  
 MOUT N672734 W1493108 F300N 0090W 03  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, FROM A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY ON THE TANANA VILLAGE-KOYUKUK TRAIL, 1923 TO 1924, IT WAS REPORTED THAT MINING ACTIVITY HAD INCREASED IN THE WISEMAN/COLDFOOT AREA. TWO MEN WERE ACTIVELY MINING CALIFORNIA CREEK. (P13)

1536 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK CALIFORNIA CREEK  
 REFN 06902 918968  
 STOR 160209502451000171000051000040  
 MOUT N670000 W1564500 K180N 0100E 17  
 LUPR 21 KOGOLUKTUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY  
 ABST CAT TRAILS LEAD TO OLD PLACER WORKINGS ON CALIFORNIA CREEK. (P.2) REED (1932) DESCRIBED IN DETAIL MANY OF THE PLACER MINING OPERATIONS ON THE CREEK WHICH BEGAN IN 1918. (P.5) FERNALD (1964) DISCUSSED GLACIATION IN THE VALLEY AND MAPPED MORAINE ALONG THE SIDES. (P.6) PHRRHOTITE IS OBVIOUS IN QUARTZ-RICH SCHIST EXPOSED IN THE BED OF THE CREEK. (P.7) GARNETS 1 TO 10 MM. IN DIAMETER ARE FOUND NEAR THE CREEK. (P.8) ZINC IS ALSO ABUNDANT NEAR THE CREEK. (P.31). GOLD SAMPLES FROM THE CREEK WERE TAKEN FROM A CANYON DOWNSTREAM FROM AN ABANDONED HYDRAULIC MINING OPERATION SITE. (P.30) IN 1918, A GOLD BEARING PLACER DEPOSIT WAS DISCOVERED IN A NARROW, BOULDER FILLED CANYON WHICH EXTENDS ACROSS THE EASTERN HALF OF SEC. 21 AND THE WESTERN HALF OF SEC. 22, T.18N., R.10E. THE DEPOSIT REACHES AT LEAST 3/4 MILE FROM THE HEAD OF THE CANYON EASTWARD TO THE SW 1/4 SEC. 14, AND OCCUPIES AN UNGLACIATED VALLEY FED BY SEVERAL IMPORTANT TRIBUTARY STREAMS. THE CALIFORNIA CREEK DEPOSIT CONSISTS OF COURSE GRAVEL, PARTLY DUE TO STREAM GRADIENT. "THE LOCAL GRADIENT OF CALIFORNIA CREEK IS APPROXIMATELY 200 FEET PER MILE. THE GRAVEL CONTAINS NUMEROUS BOULDERS AS MUCH AS SEVERAL FEET IN DIAMETER...? GOLD WAS FOUND MAINLY IN THE LOWER PART OF THE GRAVEL CLOSE TO BEDROCK. (P.28) THE DEPOSIT WAS MINED INTERMITTENTLY FROM 1918 TO 1940. "EARLY MINING WAS PROBABLY DONE BY SLUICING, BUT HYDRAULIC MINING EQUIPMENT WAS INSTALLED BY 1922." BY 1924, HYDRAULIC MINING ON THE CREEK WAS THE FIRST LARGE SCALE OPERATION IN THE SHUNGNAK DISTRICT, AND WAS THE LARGEST PRODUCER BY 1926. "FLUMES, MINING EQUIPMENT, AND PILES OF STRIPPED GRAVEL STILL CAN BE SEEN ALONG THE CREEK..." PRODUCTION RECORDS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, BUT TOTAL PRODUCTION PROBABLY DID NOT EXCEED 20,000 OUNCES. (P.28)

1537 WATN CALIFORNIA CREEK LOUISE CREEK  
 REFN 02317 918  
 STOR 1608114000140000010  
 MOUT N614800 W1483000 S200N 0050E 25  
 LUPR 52 CHICKALOON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THEODORE CHAPIN, MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, USGS BULLETIN 712-E, CPO 1920, BASED ON 1918 FIELD WORK. THE MINE CAMP (CHICKALOON) IS AT THE MOUTH OF LOUISE CREEK. (P151)

1538 WATN CALIFORNIA RIVER CALIFORNIA RIVER  
 REFN 01002 974  
 STOR 1602706  
 MOUT N652102 W1663725 K020S 0390W 02  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE CALIFORNIA RIVER IS CONSIDERED TO HAVE POTENTIAL AS A PRODUCTIVE FISH STREAM. (P77) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

1539 WATN CAMP CREEK CAMP CREEK  
 REFN 00788 938  
 STOR 1603399  
 MOUT N640500 W1410500 C270N 0220E 21  
 LUPR 36 FORTY MILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, MAP, EXPEDITION  
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES FROM SITE NO 38. (P36) SAMPLES WERE FROM UPLAND AT 2000 FT. GROUND COVER WAS THIN MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS FAIRLY DENSE, TALL WITH NO TWIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YRS. MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATION.

1540 WATN CAMP CREEK CAMP CREEK

REFN 01872 961962

STOR 160268500059000008000004500020

MOUT N652815 W1670934 K010N 0410W 22

LUPR 22 LOST RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST UNUSUAL NODULES AS MUCH AS A FOOT IN DIAMETER OCCUR IN THE CAMP CREEK BERYLLIUM. A TYPICAL NODULE CONSISTS OF A CENTRAL CORE OF VERY FINE GRAINED CHRYSOBERYL, DIASPORE, AND MINOR WHITE MICA SURROUNDED BY A RIM AS MUCH AS AN INCH THICK OF GRAY TO FAINTLY PURPLISH FLUORITE. ABUNDANT WHITE MICA AND DIASPORE OCCUR BETWEEN THE RIM AND THE CORE, AND A BLACK MANGANESE OXIDE COATS FRACTURES IN THE NODULES. THESE NODULES CONTAIN AS MUCH AS 6 % BEG HEMATITE AND A BLACK MANGANESE MINERAL PROVISIONALLY IDENTIFIED AS TODOROKITE ARE CONSPICUOUS IN SOME ORES. (P3-4) THE LARGEST KNOWN VEINS AND POTENTIAL RESERVES OF BERYLLIUM, ARE NEAR THE LOST RIVER MINE. THE DEPOSITS CONSIST OF A DISCONTINUOUS VEIN OR STRINGER LODE TRENCHING EASTWARD FOR ABOUT 5,000 FEET ALONG THE SOUTH SLOPE OF CAMP CREEK FROM A POINT NEAR THE JUNCTION OF CAMP AND CASSITERITE CREEK TRENDS APPROXIMATELY EAST-WEST IN THE WESTERN 1,000 FT WHERE OUTCROPS ARE DISCONTINUOUS AND ABOUT S 85 E FOR 2,000 FT, WHERE IT IS TRACEABLE AS A PRACTICALLY CONTINUOUS RUN OF HEAVY FLOAT WHICH IS WITHIN A FEW FEET OF ITS BEDROCK SOURCE. A CONTINUATION, OR A NOTICEABLY NARROWED EN ECHELON VEIN, CROSSES CAMP CREEK EAST OF ITS MAIN NORTH TRIBUTARY. THE WEATHERED BERYLLIUM ORE IS DARK PURPLISH AND STANDS OUT AS A HEAVY FLOAT RUN CONTAINING THOUSANDS OF TONS. ORE OCCURS LOCALLY ALONG CROSS FRACTURES PERPENDICULAR TO THE MAIN LODE. WHERE EXPOSED IN THE BED OF A SMALL GULLY NEAR THE EASTERN END OF THE ZONE OF CONTINUOUS FLOAT, THE VEIN ZONE CONSISTS OF 3 PARALLEL CLAY-FILLED FRACTURES THAT DIP STEEPLY SOUTH. THE LIMESTONE BETWEEN THE FRACTURES IS PARTLY REPLACED BY THE USUAL FLUORITE BERYLLIUM ORE. (P4,7)

1541 WATN CAMP CREEK CAMP CREEK

REFN 02038 903

STOR 160339907005001230006466007690

MOUT N622500 W1424500 C070N 0140E 02

LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IS AN EASTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE NABESNA, 15 MILES BELOW THE GLACIER AND 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF COPPER CREEK. A B ILES REPORTS A VEIN OF CHALCOOCITE FROM 6 INCHES TO 2 FEET THICK LOCATED HERE. LIMESTONE AND GREENSTONE ARE PRESENT IN THIS AREA. "IT IS PROBABLE THAT ORE OCCURS IN ASSOCIATION WITH THEM." (P148)

1542 WATN CAMP CREEK CAMP CREEK

REFN 02122 907

STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000

MOUT N640500 W1410500 C270N 0220E 21

LUPR 36 FORTY MILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, VEGETATION

ABST "WORK" (GOLD MINING) HAS BEEN DONE ON CAMP CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO CANYON CREEK, BUT RESULTS "ARE NOT AVAILABLE." (P42) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P13.

1543 WATN CAMP CREEK CAMP CREEK

REFN 02166 904

STOR 160289000265000033000224000290

MOUT N645500 W1635500 K060S 0260W 28

LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY

ABST TRIBUTARY TO THE NIUKLUK FROM THE SOUTH ABOUT A MILE BELOW GOLD BOTTOM CREEK. IN 1904 SEVERAL CLAIMS WERE WORKED ON THIS CREEK. AURIFEROUS GRAVEL IS FROM 50 TO 100 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 3 FEET THICK. (P121) VALUE SAID TO BE 75 CENTS TO \$1 A CUBIC YARD. MINING WAS DONE "BY THE SHOVELING-IN PROCESS". ONE CLAIM "WAS HYDRAULICKED". ONLY A LITTLE WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON THIS STREAM FOR THE LAST 2 OR 3 YEARS. (P122)

1544 WATN CAMP CREEK CAMP CREEK



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

361

REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 160801600772000081000043500050000580010  
 MOUT N615000 W1472506 S200N 0110E 13  
 LUPR 52 EAST FORK MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC. TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP  
 ABST TO CLIMB GUNSIGHT MOUNTAIN IN WINTER, A STARTING POINT IS BEST WHERE CAMP CREEK CROSSSES THE GLENN HIGHWAY. WITH SKIS OR SNOWSHOES, THE ROUTE LEADS UP THE GULLY OF CAMP CREEK ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE STREAM, CROSSING THE STREAM ABOUT 1 MI FROM THE HIGHWAY. THE TOUR IS BEST FEBRUARY TO APRIL. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE TOUR ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP ANCHORAGE D2. (PP142,143)

1545 WATN CAMP CREEK CAMP CREEK  
 REFN 03175 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230006466007690  
 MOUT N622500 W1424500 C070N 0140E 02  
 LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER  
 KEYH MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST AN ABANDONED GOLD MINE AT CAMP CREEK IN THE KAIYUH UNIT OF PROPOSED WILDLIFE REFUGES WAS NOTED. (P7) DATE OF THIS EVALUATION OF THE KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE PROPOSAL IS 1973.

1546 WATN CAMPBELL CREEK CAMPBELL CREEK  
 REFN 02767 00003 972973  
 STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495753 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, DREDGING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST DURING THE 1972-73 REPORT PERIOD AUTHORIZATION WAS GIVEN FOR A GAS LINE CROSSING ON CAMPBELL CREEK. (P11) POLLUTION OF CAMPBELL CREEK BY AN ANCHORAGE SAND AND GRAVEL FIRM WAS INVESTIGATED. (P11) AERIAL PHOTOS WERE TAKEN OF DREDGING ON CAMPBELL CREEK. (P11)

1547 WATN CAMPBELL CREEK CAMPBELL CREEK  
 REFN 06348 966968  
 STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495753 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION  
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT SPENARD ON NOV. 14, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 0.6 FT AT 7 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 0.1 AT 31 FT. LEFT BANK AT 42 FT. ON JAN. 5, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 2.1 FT. AT 6 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.5 FT AT 19 FT. LEFT BANK AT 23 FT. ON FEB. 7, 1967, RANGE WAS 2.0 FT AT 20 FT FROM RIGHT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 1.4 AT 32 FT. LEFT BANK AT 34 FT. ON MARCH 21, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 1.0 FT AT 2 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 0.7 FT AT 6-8 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 16 FT. ON JAN. 4, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 1.7 FT AT 1-3 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 1.9 AT 15-19. (P101)

1548 WATN CAMPBELL CREEK CAMPBELL CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00105 972  
 STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495753 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH NO TRAFF  
 ABST CAMPBELL CREEK IS LARGELY UNDEVELOPED (AS OF 1972) AND CAN BE CONSIDERED A GREENBELT AND NATURAL STREAM THROUGHOUT MOST OF ITS LENGTH. (P4)

1549 WATN CAMPBELL CREEK CAMPBELL CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00131 975

STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495743 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST CAMPBELL CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF OVER 74 SQ MILES AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH TURNAGAIN ARM. (P1) THE GRADIENT IS RELATIVELY STEEP IN THE UPPER REACHES, BUT FLATTENS CONSIDERABLY AS THE STREAM FLOWS TO SALT WATER. THESE FLATTER GRADIENTS IN THE LOWER REACHES ARE NOT CONDUCTIVE TO EXTENSIVE BANK EROSION BUT ARE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO MAJOR OVERBANK FLOODING. (P2) THE COMMUNITY OF ANCHORAGE IS SPREADING INTO THE FLOOD PLAIN. (P3) FLOODS OCCUR PRIMARILY IN WINTER AND SPRING. WINTER FLOODS MAY RESULT FROM GLACIATION WHERE THE WATER WILL FREEZE DOWN TO THE STREAM BED, FORCING WATER ON TOP OF THE ICE UNTIL THE STREAM BED IS HIGHER THAN THE BANKS, AT WHICH TIME A NEW WATER COURSE IS FORMED AND FLOODING OCCURS. GLACIATION AT CULVERTS IS A FREQUENT CAUSE OF FLOODING. SPRING FLOODS MAY OCCUR AS A RESULT OF AN ABOVE-NORMAL SNOWFALL DURING THE PRECEDING WINTER, FOLLOWED BY AN UNUSUALLY COLD SPRING AND THEN A RAPID SNOWMELT. FLOODS DURING SUMMER AND FALL ARE USUALLY CAUSED BY A RAINFALL OF HIGH INTENSITY. EXCEPT FOR GLACIATION, FLOODS ARE OF RELATIVELY SHORT DURATION. (P4) OBSTRUCTIONS TO FLOOD FLOWS ARE TREES, BUSH AND OTHER VEGETATION WHICH CREATE BACK WATER AND INCREASE FLOOD HEIGHTS. THE CULVERTS ON CAMPBELL CREEK ARE INADEQUATE TO PASS MAJOR FLOOD FLOWS. TREES AND DEBRIS ARE WASHED AWAY AND CARRIED DOWNSTREAM TO COLLECT AT THE CULVERTS. CONSTRUCTION OF TRASH RACKS UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERTS HAS PROVEN EFFECTIVE. (P5) THERE ARE NO EXISTING FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES ON CAMPBELL CREEK. (P6) AT THE PRESENT TIME (1975) CAMPBELL CREEK IS A FAIRLY FAST RISING STREAM WHICH HAS A TENDENCY TO REMAIN HIGH, THOUGH NOT NECESSARILY OUT OF BANK FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THIS TENDENCY IS PARTLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE SWAMPS AND TYPES OF AREAS DRAINING INTO THE CREEK. (P15)

1550 WATN CAMPBELL CREEK CAMPBELL CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00131 975  
 STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495753 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST DRAINAGE AREAS CONTRIBUTING TO RUNOFF IN OR NEAR THE STUDY AREAS ARE: CAMPBELL CREEK AT DIAMOND BLVD RIVER MILE 2.8-69.7 SQ MI. (P2)

1551 WATN CAMPBELL CREEK SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00104 970  
 STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495743 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST FRED W HALL, DEC 1970 LETTER, HYDRAULICS AND WATERWAYS SECTION. 100 YEAR FLOOD FLOW OF THIS FORK IN THE STUDY AREA (CAMPBELL CREEK AIRSTRIP) IS 3300 CFS.

1552 WATN CAMPBELL CREEK SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00131 975  
 STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495753 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF S FORK CAMPBELL CREEK AT MOUTH IS 30.4 SQ MI. (P2)

1553 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 05151 923  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWOLIK RIVER

- KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PLACER DEPOSITS WERE OPENED ON SEWARD PENINSULA, NOTABLY AT CANDLE CREEK. (P17) THE DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED IN 1923.
- 1554 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 00110 93726 Q 937  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER, "THE KUSKO TIMES" MARCH 26, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 8. SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 1 COLUMN 1 TITLED "STRANDBERGS WILL OPEN UP TWO MORE PROPERTIES". HAROLD STRANDBERG EXPECTED TO EMPLOY 24-30 MEN AT CANDLE CREEK DURING 1937 MINING SEASON.
- 1555 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FROM CANDLE TO CANDLE CREEK FOLLOWS CANDLE CREEK ON THE W SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE TOWN OF CANDLE CREEK.
- 1556 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 00361 907908  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655500 W1615500 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL. AM. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI 87-130. AS OF 1908 CANDLE CREEK HAD BEEN WELL-PROSPECTED AND MANY FOSSILS WERE TAKEN FROM BOTH VALLEY AND BENCH LANDS. (P93)
- 1557 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 00631 901  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWOLIK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, DIMENSION, ROUTE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, H CLARK NOTES THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON CANDLE IN 1901. (P137) CANDLE IS ABOUT 23 MILES LONG, AND HE RECORDS AN OLD STORY ABOUT HOW NATIVES KNEW THERE WAS GOLD ON CANDLE. THE MAN NAMED BLANKENSHIP SAID A PROPHET TOLD HIM HE'D FIND GOLD ON CANDLE. (P137-138) HIS BOAT SUPPOSEDLY WENT UP KEWALLIK BY ITSELF TO MOUTH OF CANDLE CREEK.
- 1558 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 00660 902  
 STOR 1602370000540000000  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "CANDLE IS A MINING TOWN ON THE CANDLE CREEK. GOLD MINING IS THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY OF THE AREA. POST OFFICE OPENED JULY 24, 1902." (P.30)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

364

- 1559 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 00695 902904  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 HOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, FLOOD  
 ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS A MISSIONARY IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04. HE MENTIONS CANDLE CREEK, ONE OF MANY TRIBUTARIES OF THE "KEEWALIK RIVER," WHERE PROMISING PLACER MINES WERE DISCOVERED IN 1902 AND A STAMPEDE CAME TO SET UP CAMP. (P154-55) (MODERN SPELLING OF "KEEWALIK" IS "KIHALIK") SOME TIME IN SUMMER 1902, AUTHOR MADE BOAT TRIP TO CANDLE CREEK CAMP UP THE KEEWALIK RIVER IN THE GASOLINE BARGE KEEWALIK FLYER. "RAIN HAD BEEN POURING DOWN 3 DAYS CONTINUOUSLY AND HAD WASHED OUT ALL THE SLUICE-DAMS ON THE CREEK FOR 20 MIS OR MORE...IT MEANT THE ALMOST TOTAL LOSS OF THE SEASON'S WORK." (P162) CANDLE CREEK CAMP IS AT THE MOUTH OF CANDLE CREEK.
- 1560 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 00851 902  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 HOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST ACCORDING TO T L BREVIG IN A LETTER TO SHELDON JACKSON DATED FEB 18, 1902, THERE WERE REPORTS OF RICH FINDS FROM CANDLE CREEK. (P134)
- 1561 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 01435 899  
 STOR 1602370000540000010  
 HOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST JED JORDON IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NOME SALDOONKEEPER EXPLAINED HOW A NOME TRADER SIMSON GOT THE NAME THE SIMP. SIMSON WAS A CHEECHAKO WHO THOUGHT HE WAS A SOURDOUGH. HE DECIDED TO TAKE SOME MINING EQUIPMENT TO CANDLE ON CANDLE CREEK. INSTEAD OF HIRING A DOG PUNCHER, HE DECIDED TO BUY HIS OWN TEAM AND DO IT HIMSELF. HE ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD BUY A TEAM OF 8 PRIME MALAKUTES. "IMMEDIATELY A NUMBER OF BOYS IN NOME BEGAN SHIPING DOGS. A PERSON WOULD BRING IN A HANGY OLD MUTT TO SIMSON AND SAY, 'THE SIRE OF THIS DOG IS THE FAMOUS KING RAMBO. I'LL TAKE \$10 FOR HIM.'...SIMSON WOULD FEEL THE DOGS' BACKS AND PEER INTO THEIR MOUTHS AND EXAMINE THEIR TEETH...THERE WAS EVEN ONE FELLOW WHO TRAPPED A WOLF AND STARTED TO BRING THE ANIMAL, WHICH HAD A BROKEN LEG, FOR SIMSON TO EXAMINE. EVERYONE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO WATCHING SIMSON EXAMINE THE WOLF'S TEETH." (P. 82) THE WOLF WAS TOO HARD TO HANDLE AND SO NOT SOLD. SIMSON BALKED AT BUYING A HARNESS FALLING APART. "MAC GULLIVER TOOK HIM ASIDE AND WHISPERED IN HIS EAR....'I WILL MAKE YOU A ROPE HARNESS FOR ONLY \$20, MAC SAID. SIMSON JUMPED AT THE BARGAIN. MAC WENT OUT BEHIND THE DPHIR AND PICKED UP SOME ROPE HE HAD THROWN AWAY. HE SOUNDED UP THE DOGS AND LOOSELY TIED THEM TOGETHER. THIS HARNESS WAS THE DANDEST THING EVER SEEN, AND ALL THE SOURDOUGHS GAZED AT IT WITH MOUTHS OPEN. THERE WERE LOOSE ENDS AND KNOTS EVERYWHERE." (P. 83) SIMSON FINALLY STARTED OUT AFTER SOMEONE HAD CHOPPED HIS SLED IN HALF. "SIMSON HAD A PRETTY ROUGH TRIP TO CANDLE. EVERYBODY IN TOWN KNEW HE HAD BOUGHT STOLEN DOGS....ALL ALONG THE WAY SOMEONE WOULD STOP HIM AND CLAIM HIS DOG. THE OWNER WOULD CUT THE DOG RIGHT OUT OF THE HARNESS....BY THE TIME HE GOT CLOSE TO CANDLE HE HAD 2 DOGS LEFT AND NO GEAR OR STOCK....THEN WHEN HE DID GET INTO CANDLE HE WAS ARRESTED FOR DOG STEALING." (P85) 1899.
- 1562 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 01788 912  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 HOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST UNDERWOOD SAYS THAT JAMES BLAKENSHIP FOUND "EXTREMELY RICH GRAVEL ON CANDLE CREEK, A STREAM WHICH HAD BEEN

CROSSED BY MANY PROSPECTORS TWO OR THREE YEARS PREVIOUSLY" (P138) (NO DATE GIVEN). CANDLE CREEK AND OTHER UNNAMED STREAMS "IN THAT LOCATION" HAVE PRODUCED BETWEEN \$600,000 AND \$1,000,000 ANNUALLY IN GOLD DUST. (P138) "COAL WAS FOUND A FEW MILES DISTANT FROM CANDLE CREEK AND NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROCLAMATION THAT ALL COAL LANDS IN ALASKA ARE WITHDRAWN FROM ENTRY, THE CANDLE CREEK MINERS, IN 1912, WERE STILL MINING THE FUEL." (P.138)

- 1563 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02044 901903  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 N1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, ECONOMY, VEGETATION  
 ABST CANDLE CREEK IS NEARLY 16 MILES LONG, FLOWING THROUGH A BROAD V-SHAPED VALLEY WITH GENTLE SLOPES AND ROUNDED, TUNDRA-COVERED HILLS. ON SOME OF THE BENCH CLAIMS THE GRAVELS HAVE A THICKNESS OF 8 FEET EXCLUSIVE OF "SLIDE" AND TUNDRA. THE CREEK HAS A RELATIVELY LOW GRADE. (P77) CANDLE CREEK CLAIMS HAD A YIELD OF ABOUT \$325,000 BETWEEN 1901 AND 1903. (P78)
- 1564 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02166 901  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 N1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1901 AND PRODUCTION AMOUNTED TO ABOUT \$2,500,000. DURING THE FIRST YEARS MOST OF THE GOLD CAME FROM THE CREEK GRAVELS. LATER DEPOSITS WERE FOUND ON BENCH AND HILLSIDE PLACERS. MINING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON IN THE WINTER AS WELL AS IN THE SUMMER. NUGGETS WORTH \$62.10 AND ANOTHER WORTH \$36 HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE CREEK. (P126) SHORT DITCHES WERE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE CANDLE CREEK BASIN IN ORDER TO SUPPLY WATER FOR MINING OPERATIONS. (P127)
- 1565 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02253 914  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625800 N1554000 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TATALINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE LAKE CLARK-IDITAROD REGION P.S. SMITH 1914 247-271 U.S.G.S BULL. 622. GOLD WAS REMOVED IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES FROM CANDLE CREEK IN 1914. (P261)
- 1566 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02354 914924  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 N1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TOKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA" 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY HERTIE AND HARRINGTON. CANDLE CREEK IS ABOUT 12 MI LONG. IN 1914 ACTIVE MINING BEGAN ON THE CREEK BY AN ASSOCIATION COMPRISED OF THE OWNERS OF 4 CLAIMS ON THE CREEK. THE CREEK WAS SUFFICIENTLY RICH FOR THE INSTALATION OF A DREDGE WHICH WAS OPERATED IN 1918 AND 1919. LARGE BOULDERS IN THE CREEK CREATED PROBLEMS WITH MINING OPERATIONS. DREDGE CONTINUED TO OPERATE IN 1920 AND 1921. (P107-8)
- 1567 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 1602370000540000100

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MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIHALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 THE GOLDEN CENTER MINES INC OPERATED A MINING DREDGE ON CANDLE CREEK. (P40)

1568 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIHALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 THE GOLDEN CENTER MINES INC OPERATED A MINING DREDGE ON CANDLE CREEK. (P40)

1569 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02435 913933  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST U S G S 1933. CANDLE CREEK FLOWS NE FOR ABOUT 10 MILES. ITS VALLEY IS STRAIGHT AND NARROW IN THE UPPER PART BUT IT WIDENS DOWNSTREAM AND IN ITS LOWER COURSES MERGES WITH THE FLATS OF THE TATALINA RIVER. GOLD PLACERS WERE DISCOVERED IN 1913 AND MINING WAS WELL ESTABLISHED IN 1915. OPEN CUT MINING WAS DONE THE FIRST 3 YEARS BUT IN 1917 A DREDGE WAS INSTALLED WHICH BEGAN TO PRODUCE STEADILY IN 1919. IN 1933, ONE OPERATOR WAS REPORTED MAKING OPEN CUTS ALONG THE GROUND EARLIER WORKED BY THE DREDGE. (PP197-8)

1570 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02455 938  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIHALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP 1-113. ARCTIC CIRCLE EXPLORATION COMPANY OPERATED TWO DREDGES ON CANDLE CREEK DURING 1938. (P66)

1571 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02569 913942  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1913 AND MINED UNTIL ABOUT 1942. THE ONLY DREDGE IN THE MCGRATH DISTRICT WAS OPERATED ON THE CREEK FROM 1917 TO 1926. CANDLE CREEK WAS PROBABLY THE DISTRICTS MOST PRODUCTIVE STREAM. (P52)

1572 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 02737 898  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST WORD OF A GOLD STRIKE ON CANDLE CREEK REACHED NONE. REX BEACH AND A FRIEND TRAVELED THE 300 MILES BY DOG TEAM ON THE FOURTH DAY THEY FOLLOWED A MEANDERING RIVER BED. THEY FOUND THE GOLD BEARING LAND ALREADY CLAIMED, AND

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RETURNED TO NOME. (P177-178)

1573 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 03496 933934  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1933-34 REPORT STATED THAT AN AVIATION LANDING FIELD WAS LOCATED ON A RIVER BAR 1/3 MI BELOW THE TOWN OF CANDLE. (P74)

1574 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 03496 933934  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1933-34 REPORT STATED THAT AN AVIATION LANDING FIELD WAS LOCATED ON A RIVER BAR 1/3 MI BELOW THE TOWN OF CANDLE. (P74)

1575 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 03496 940  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A 1940 REPORT STATED THAT A 1.25 MI BRANCH ROAD OFF THE TOKOTNA-OPHIR ROAD WAS BUILT UP CANDLE CREEK. (P95)

1576 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 03517 00001 900  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA-REED "MCINTYRE AND HIS PARTNER WERE DRIFT MINING ON CANDLE CREEK IN THE FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT OF NORTHERN SEWARD PENINSULA." (P30)

1577 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 03739 947  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "CINNABAR HAS ALSO BEEN FOUND IN SOME OF THE PLACERS IN THE IDITAROD AND MCGRATH DISTRICTS, NOTABLY ON HAPPY AND CANDLE CREEKS." (P5)

1578 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655500 W1615800 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

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ABST IN THE FAIR HAVEN DISTRICT IN 1915 THE CANDLE DITCH CO RESUMED OPERATIONS ON CANDLE CREEK.

1579 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655500 W1615800 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN THE FAIR HAVEN DISTRICT IN 1915 THE CANDLE DITCH CO RESUMED OPERATIONS ON CANDLE CREEK.

1580 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 04377 904  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MCINTYRE AND PARTNER DRIFT MINED ON CANDLE CREEK IN THE FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT OF THE NORTHERN SEWARD PENINSULA. (P26)

1581 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 05029 969  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655400 W1615500 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWOLIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST MS THOMAS SAID THAT "OVER FIFTY HILLION DOLLARS OF GOLD WAS TAKEN FROM CANDLE CREEK". (P143)

1582 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 05092 00003 919  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A DREDGE WORKED THE GREAT PLACER GOLD HEALTH ON CANDLE CREEK NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF MCGRATH (VOL 1, #4) GREAT BODIES OF GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORE, THE LATTER WORTH UP TO \$120 TON, WERE FOUND ON CANDLE CREEK. (VOL #4)

1583 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 05092 00005 919  
 STOR 160405404548800819000027800030004180010  
 MOUT N625757 W1554026 S330N 0340W 11  
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST CANDLE CREEK, NEAR MCGRATH, HAD A DREDGE OPERATING ON IT WHEREBY IN 1 SEASON THE DREDGE CLEANED UP \$300,000. (VOL 1, #9) THE GOLD ON CANDLE CREEK WAS INCREASING WITH DEPTH BRINGING \$2.000 PER TON. (VOL 1, #9)

1584 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 05310 902  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWOLIK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN 1902 A NEW PLACER MINING DISTRICT WAS DEVELOPED ON CANDLE CREEK WHICH IS LOCATED ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA NEAR KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P47)



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- 1585 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 05357 900905  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GOLD USED IN A HOAX BY DUNCAN AND GRIGGS WAS PURCHASED AT THE CANDLE CREEK MINING DISTRICT. (P43) A DOG RACE HELD IN MARCH WENT FROM NOME TO CANDLE CREEK, A MINING TOWN 125 MILES E OF NOME. (P30)
- 1586 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 05930 959  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655500 W1615500 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959 80PP. THE FAR NORTH MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY MINED ON CANDLE CREEK WITH A CREW OF 8 IN 1959. (P29)
- 1587 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 06018 901  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MINING  
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, 1901, MENTION IS MADE OF SAILBOAT TRIP UP THE KIWALIK RIVER TO CANDLE CREEK, A SMALL TRIBUTARY. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AND THE "CANDLE CREEK STAMPEDE" BEGAN. (PP.137-138)
- 1588 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, RIVER, MINING  
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED: ROAD FROM CANDLE UP CANDLE CREEK (NO 26)-THE MINES TRIBUTARY TO CANDLE EXTEND ALONG THE VALLEY OF CANDLE CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 6 MILES. THE UNIMPROVED ROAD UP THE VALLEY HAS BEEN FAIRLY BAD, PARTICULARLY FOR THE FIRST 2 MILES TO JUMP CREEK, AND THE COST OF TRANSPORTING FREIGHT HIGH. TWO OF THE SIDE STREAMS, JUMP AND PATTERSON CREEKS, WERE ALMOST IMPASSABLE IN THE SPRING. DURING THE PAST SEASON THE BOARD GRADED AND DITCHED A ROAD FROM CANDLE TO JUMP CREEK, BUILT BRIDGES OVER JUMP AND PATTERSON CREEKS, AND SURVEYED THE LINE FOR A FUTURE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD TO PATTERSON CREEK. (P32)
- 1589 WATN CANDLE CREEK CANDLE CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 1602370000540000100  
 MOUT N655453 W1615509 K060N 0150W 18  
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, RIVER, MINING  
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED: ROAD FROM CANDLE UP CANDLE CREEK (NO 26)-THE MINES TRIBUTARY TO CANDLE EXTEND ALONG THE VALLEY OF CANDLE CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 6 MILES. THE UNIMPROVED ROAD UP THE VALLEY HAS BEEN FAIRLY BAD, PARTICULARLY FOR THE FIRST 2 MILES TO JUMP CREEK, AND THE COST OF TRANSPORTING FREIGHT HIGH. TWO OF THE SIDE STREAMS, JUMP AND PATTERSON CREEKS, WERE ALMOST IMPASSABLE IN THE SPRING. DURING THE PAST SEASON THE BOARD GRADED AND DITCHED A ROAD FROM CANDLE TO JUMP CREEK, BUILT BRIDGES OVER JUMP AND PATTERSON CREEKS, AND SURVEYED THE LINE FOR A FUTURE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD TO PATTERSON CREEK. (P32)

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- 1590 WATN CANNERY CREEK STUHINUK CREEK  
 REFN 02697 900964  
 STOR 1610779  
 MOUT N590930 W1383845 C320S 0400E 11  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYM NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP  
 ABST A MODERN SETTLEMENT WAS NEAR THE MOUTH OF STUHINUK CREEK ON THE WEST SIDE OF DRY BAY. HERE WERE NATIVE HOUSES, SOME BUILT AS RECENTLY AS 1909 OR 1910, AND THE REMAINS OF A CANNERY, BUILT AND ABANDONED BETWEEN 1901 AND 1912. SITE NO 28. ATTACHED MAP 3. (P29)
- 1591 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00087 900916  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYM WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN 1900, WILSON JACKLIN WENT WITH HIS FATHER TO THE CANNING RIVER GOLD RUSH. IN 1916 HE LED THE CANNING RIVER STAMPEDE AND DISCOVERED A RICH STRIKE ON ONE OF THE CREEKS. (P258)
- 1592 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 00675 952  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAKE, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN JULY 1952, FLYING FROM UMIAT TO LAKE SCHRADER: "WE PASSED OVER... SOME FLATTISH TUNDRA AND LAKES NEAR THE CANNING RIVER." (P328) ON THE RETURN TRIP: "LEAVING THE MOUNTAINS, WE SAW COTTONWOODS GROWING ON A FLAT IN THE CANNING RIVER WHERE THERE WAS SHELTER FROM ALL SIDES; HE RECKONED THEY MUST HAVE BEEN 30 FT HIGH." (P337-338)
- 1593 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 01401 932  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST DAVID IRWIN IN THE 1930'S TOOK SHIP ABOARD THE "TRADER", A SMALL COAST FREIGHT, 10 TON, OWNED BY IRA RANK. THE "TRADER" WOULD TAKE HIM TO A REINDEER HERD LOCATED NEAR CANNING RIVER. IRWIN HOPED TO BE HIRED AS A HERDER BY THE HERD SUPERINTENDENT ANDY BAHR, AND GO TO THE MACKENZIE RIVER. "CANNING RIVER LAY ABOUT 250 MILES E AND A LITTLE S OF POINT BARROW." (P28) RANK BROUGHT THE SHIP TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND LET IRWIN OFF. (P28) 3 DAYS OF WALKING BROUGHT IRWIN TO THE HERD, FEEDING AT AN AUXILIARY STREAM OF THE CANNING. (P30) HE MET THE HERD IN 1932.
- 1594 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 01853 971  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORS, ADJACENT TO AND EAST OF THE CANNING RIVER A BLACK SHALE OCCURS BETWEEN THE KEKIKTUK CONGLOMERATE AND THE LISBURNE GROUP. (P2) THE KEKIKTUK CONGLOMERATE NEAR THE JUNCTION OF MARSH FORK AND THE CARRYING RIVER IS AT LEAST 61 M THICK. (P17) THE LOWER 38 M OF THE KEKIKTUK CONGLOMERATE IS MEDIUM TO MASSIVE BEDDED PEBBLE CONGLOMERATES AND SANDSTONES, WITH QUARTZ AND HEMATITE CEMENT. THE UPPER 23 M CONSISTS OF MEDIUM

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TO THIN-BEDDED QUARTZ SANDSTONE, DARK-GRAY SILTSTONES, DARK-GRAY SHALES, AND THIN COALS. NEAR THE CANNING RIVER THE KEKIKTUK RESTS WITH ANGULAR UNCONFORMITY ON METAMORPHIC ROCKS OF THE NETUOKPUK FORMATION AND IS ABOUT 10 M THICK. IT CONSISTS OF BASAL QUARTZ-PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, BLACK CARBONACEOUS SHALES, AND 5 M OF STRONGLY CROSSBEDDED LIGHT-GRAY QUARTZ SANDSTONE. (P17)

1595 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 02660 950  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A LIMESTONE SAMPLE 50A GR 44 WAS COLLECTED BY G GRYC ON SHUBLIK ISLAND, CANNING RIVER. (P14)

1596 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 02679 908  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST IN 1908 A GEOLOGIST WENT UP THE CANNING RIVER TO IGNEK CREEK FOR GEOLOGICAL AND MAPPING WORK. (P9)

1597 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 02737 901  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST SAM MARSH PROSPECTED THE BASIN OF THE CANNING RIVER AROUND 1901. HE OFTEN BUILT RAFTS OF WILLOWS TO FLOAT HIS PACK WHILE HE SWAM ACROSS THE RIVERS. (P234)

1598 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 02761 974  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A N-S HIGHWAY IS BEING CONSIDERED IN THE CANNING RIVER DRAINAGE. (P6)

1599 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 02786 974  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST THE CANNING CARRIES A FAIR VOLUME OF WATER BUT IS GENERALLY QUITE SHALLOW, WITH A SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOM. A FEW DEEP POOLS ARE MENTIONED ALONG ITS LOWER REACHES. IT BECOMES HEAVILY BRAIDED NEAR ITS MOUTH, WHERE IT SPLITS INTO 2 SECTIONS, THE WESTERLY SECTION KNOWN AS THE STAINES RIVER. THE DELTA IS ABOUT 5 MI WIDE WITH NUMEROUS SHAL CHANNELS, LAKES AND PONDS. (P35)

1600 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 02882 976  
 STOR 16060  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12

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- LUPR 13  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST THE CANNING IS ONE OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND CAN BE TRAVELED BY SHALLOW-BOTTOMED RIVER BOATS DURING THE SUMMER SEASON WHEN IT IS ICE-FREE. (P166) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.
- 1601 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
REFN 03156 902903  
STOR 1601113  
HOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,HUNTING  
ABST CANNING RIVER WAS EXPLORED IN 1902-03 WHEN PROSPECTORS S J MARSH, F C CARTER, AND H T AREY WINTERED NEAR CACHE CREEK IN THE CANNING RIVER. DURING THIS TIME, MARSH PROSPECTED ALONG BOTH THE MAIN AND MARSH FORKS. IN THE SPRING OF 1903, MARSH AND CARTER MOVED UP THE MARSH FORK AND THROUGH CARTER PASS TO THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER. BETWEEN 1907 AND 1914, LEFFINGWELL EXPLORED AND MAPPED THE LOWER CANNING RIVER UP TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MAIN AND MARSH FORKS. DURING THE 1973 FIELD SEASON, TWO FIELD CAMPS WERE SET UP ON THE MARSH FORK OF THE CANNING RIVER. AS MANY AS THREE HELICOPTERS AND ONE AIRPLANE WERE USED IN THESE STUDIES. HUNTING OF OALL SHEEP IN THE CANNING RIVER VALLEY BEGAN ABOUT 1968. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND HISTORY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF MAMMALS IN THE REGION. REFERENCE MAMMAL STUDIES IN NORTHEASTERN ALASKA WITH EMPHASIS WITHIN THE CANNING RIVER DRAINAGE, BY R D JAKIMCHUK CANADIAN AND ALASKAN ARCTIC GAS STUDY COMPANIES, 1974. (P87)
- 1602 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
REFN 03660 906914  
STOR 1601113  
HOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
LUPR 13  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST ERNEST DEK. LEFFINGWELL, WHO WORKED IN THE ARCTIC FROM 1906 UNTIL 1914, CENTERED HIS WORK AROUND THE CANNING RIVER AREA. (P20)
- 1603 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
REFN 04077 00011 977  
STOR 1601113  
HOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
LUPR 13  
KEYW DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,DISCHARGE,SPRING  
ABST THE CANNING RIVER IS THE LARGEST NORTH SLOPE RIVER EAST OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK. FROM THE POINT OF CONFLUENCE OF MARSH FORK AND MAIN FORK, THE MAINSTEM OF THE CANNING WINDS NORTHWARD FOR ABOUT 90 MILES UNTIL IT EMPTIES INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN AT CAMDEN BAY. IT DRAINS APPROXIMATELY 2900 SQ MI OF AREA. THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE ARCTIC, SHUBLIK AND SADLERCHIT MOUNTAINS. THE LOWER 30 MILES OF THE CANNING FLOWS ACROSS THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN. THE WATERS OF THE RIVER ARE GENERALLY CLEAR EVEN THOUGH BOTH FORKS OF THE RIVER HEAD IN GLACIERS. THE CHANNEL IS GENERALLY BRAIDED LIKE MOST NORTH SLOPE RIVERS. BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TWO MAIN FORKS, THE CANNING HAS A GRADIENT OF APPROXIMATELY 15.5 FT PER MILE. "THE PRACTICAL LENGTH OF THE FLOAT BOATING SEASON EXTENDS FROM EARLY JUNE TO EARLY SEPTEMBER. THE ESTIMATED DISCHARGE OF THE CANNING RIVER ON AUG 12, 1975 WAS 2500 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.FIVE SPRINGS WERE LOCATED ON THE MAINSTEM OF THE RIVER, BY INVESTIGATORS WORKING FOR ARCTIC GAS COMPANY. "LIMITED OIL AND GAS EXPLORATIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MAINSTEM, ON LANDS SELECTED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA. ALL OF THE MAINSTEM OF THE RIVER IS REPORTED TO BE NAVIGABLE BY FLOATBOAT EXCEPT DURING UNUSUALLY LOW WATER LEVELS, HOWEVER THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED PRIOR TO BUREAU OF RECREATION FIELD WORK ON THE CANNING RIVER. IT IS, AS ITS TITLE SUGGESTS, A PRE-FIELD TRIP INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA. GRAVEL BARS REPORTEDLY ARE NUMEROUS ALONG THE CANNING AND ITS TWO MAIN FORKS. MENTION IS MADE OF AN ABANDONED MILITARY GRAVEL AIRSTRIP, 2000 FT LONG, LOCATED ABOUT 20 MILES EAST OF THE CANNING RIVER MOUTH.

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ABOUT 30 MILES W OF THE CANNING RIVER IS ANOTHER AIRSTRIP APPROXIMATELY 3500 FT LONG. A BRIEF HISTORICAL DISCUSSION OF THE CANNING RIVER AREA IS GIVEN, NOTING EXPLOREPS AND PROSPECTORS IN THE AREA DURING THE EARLY 1900S. THE ESTIMATED DISCHARGE OF THE MAIN FORK OF THE CANNING RIVER IS 1000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.

- 1604 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER  
 REFN 07076 908  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER,ROUTE  
 ABST PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE-AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BY H. ALEXANDER JR. 1969. H. ALEXANDER CITES (BROOKS 1906: 260-2) CITING S.J. MARSH WHO SPOKE TO TWO WHITE ACQUAINTANCES, TWO JAPANESE AND SEVERAL NATIVES ASCENDING CANNING RIVER IN SKIN BOATS. LEFFINGWELL (1919: 102) IN: CALEXANDER, 1969: 303) WROTE OF A PASS VIA PORCUPINE LAKE BETWEEN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK AND CANNING RIVERS. HE STATED THAT THE ESKIMOS KNEW OF A PASS LEADING FROM THE SAGAVANIRKTOK (VIA THE CANNING) TO THE YUKON OVER WHICH A SLED COULD BE DRAGGED WITH DIFFICULTY. (P303)
- 1605 WATN CANNING RIVER CANNING RIVER MAIN FORK  
 REFN 03156 902903  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE  
 ABST DURING 1902-03 S J MARSH PROSPECTED ALONG THE MAIN AND MARSH FORKS OF THE CANNING RIVER. REFERENCE IS A STUDY OF MAMMAL HABITATS, ACTIONS, COUNTS ETC IN THE AREA OF A PROPOSED GAS PIPELINE. MAMMAL STUDIES IN NORTHEASTERNALASKA WITH EMPHASIS WITHIN THE CANNING RIVER DRAINAGE BY R D JAKINCHUK, CANADIAN AND ALASKAN ARCTIC GAS STUDY COMPANIED 1974. (P87)
- 1606 WATN CANNING RIVER KOOGODRA RIVER  
 REFN 04489 906907  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PHOTO,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,BREAKUP,ICE  
 ABST THE AUTHOR BOUGHT CARIBOU AND SHEEPSKINS FROM A NATIVE, THE SKINS WERE STOWED SOMEWHERE NEAR THE KOOGODRA RIVER. (P120) PAGE 121 HAS A PHOTOGRAPH OF TWO DOG SLEDS AND TEAMS ON THE KOOGODRA RIVER. THE AUTHOR NOTED HAULING THE SLEDS OVER HEAVY ICE AND GRAVEL BARS. (P121) AWAY FROM THE COAST THE RIVER BANKS BECAME HIGHER AND ISLANDS IN THE STREAM HAD A COVERING OF WILLOWS. (P122) THE AUTHOR FOUND A HIGH WATERFALL ON THE RIVER. (P125) THE AUTHOR RELATED THAT "A LOUD EFFERVESCENT NOISE FROM THE MAINLAND IS AMPLE PROOF THAT THE WATERS OF THE KOOGODRA HAVE BURST THE LAYER OF ICE WHICH HAS HITHERTO OBSTRUCTED THEIR COURSE", APPARENTLY OCCURING ON MAY 18, 1907. (P285)
- 1607 WATN CANNING RIVER KUGRUAK RIVER  
 REFN 05756 906  
 STOR 1601113  
 MOUT N700334 W1453246 U080N 0260E 12  
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,BREAKUP  
 ABST STEFANSSON NOTED THAT THE CANNING(KUGRUAK) RIVER DID NOT OPEN, WITH WATER FANNING OVER THE ICE, TILL THE MIDDLE OF MAY. (P193)
- 1608 WATN CANOE BAY RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 04675 927

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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STOR 1606109  
 HOUT N553150 W1610840  
 LUPR 43  
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN 1927, ON A SPECIALLY BUILT YACHT "THE NORTHERN LIGHT", THE "BORDEN FIELD-MUSEUM 1927 ALASKA ARCTIC EXPEDITION" UNDERTOOK A CRUISE THROUGH THE INLAND PASSAGE AND ACROSS THE GULF OF ALASKA TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA TO COLLECT MUSEUM SPECIMENS OF BEAR AND OTHER WILDLIFE. VERY GENERAL INFORMATION IS OFFERED ON ALASKA, AND OBSERVATIONS ON COASTAL PORTS AT WHICH STOPS WERE MADE IS PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR, MRS JOHN BORDEN, WIFE OF THE CAPTAIN AND EXPEDITION ORGANIZER. (P1-45) THE FIRST HUNTING EFFORT WAS CONDUCTED IN THE NEAR-SHORE AREAS OF PAYLOV BAY, BUT NONE OF THE LAKES, PONDS OR "STREAMS SO SHOLLEN" WERE IDENTIFIABLY DESCRIBED. THE HUNT WAS THEN MOVED TO CANOE BAY WHERE AGAIN A GREAT MANY STREAMS VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS "UNUSUALLY DEEP", "SWIFT," "THREE OR FOUR DEEP STREAMS," ETC. ARE NOT IDENTIFIABLY DESCRIBED. ALDER GROWTH AS WELL AS WET TUNDRA WAS NOTED THROUGHOUT. (P46-82) TWO MEN TRAVELLED UP AND DOWN WHAT CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS THE CANOE BAY RIVER TO HUNT FOR BEAR. THEY USED A ROWBOAT. (P63,66,73-74)

1609 WATN CANOE BAY RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 04675 927  
 STOR 1606109  
 HOUT N553150 W1610840  
 LUPR 43  
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN 1927, ON A SPECIALLY BUILT YACHT "THE NORTHERN LIGHT", THE "BORDEN FIELD-MUSEUM 1927 ALASKA ARCTIC EXPEDITION" UNDERTOOK A CRUISE THROUGH THE INLAND PASSAGE AND ACROSS THE GULF OF ALASKA TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA TO COLLECT MUSEUM SPECIMENS OF BEAR AND OTHER WILDLIFE. VERY GENERAL INFORMATION IS OFFERED ON ALASKA, AND OBSERVATIONS ON COASTAL PORTS AT WHICH STOPS WERE MADE IS PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR, MRS JOHN BORDEN, WIFE OF THE CAPTAIN AND EXPEDITION ORGANIZER. (P1-45) THE FIRST HUNTING EFFORT WAS CONDUCTED IN THE NEAR-SHORE AREAS OF PAYLOV BAY, BUT NONE OF THE LAKES, PONDS OR "STREAMS SO SHOLLEN" WERE IDENTIFIABLY DESCRIBED. THE HUNT WAS THEN MOVED TO CANOE BAY WHERE AGAIN A GREAT MANY STREAMS VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS "UNUSUALLY DEEP", "SHIFT," "THREE OR FOUR DEEP STREAMS," ETC. ARE NOT IDENTIFIABLY DESCRIBED. ALDER GROWTH AS WELL AS WET TUNDRA WAS NOTED THROUGHOUT. (P46-82) TWO MEN TRAVELLED UP AND DOWN WHAT CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS THE CANOE BAY RIVER TO HUNT FOR BEAR. THEY USED A ROWBOAT. (P63,66,73-74)

1610 WATN CANOE CREEK CANOE CREEK  
 REFN 02800 963  
 STOR 1610000  
 HOUT N603000 W1460500 C1605 0050W 04  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED ON CANOE CREEK DURING 1963. A GROUND COUNT WAS MADE ON 09/08. (P36)

1611 WATN CANTWELL CREEK CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 00462 903903  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 HOUT N632330 W1485529 F120S 0070W 32  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST IN REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, THE N OUTLET OF SUMMIT LAKE EMPTIES INTO THIS RIVER. LEDGES OF COPPER SULPHATE SO NUMEROUS THAT THEIR RUNOFF CONTAMINATES RIVER TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT FISH CANNOT LIVE IN THE WATER. (P11-12) COAL SEAMS ABOUND FROM HEALY'S FORK TO COAL CREEK. (P12) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH HAS NEVER COMPLETED.

1612 WATN CANTWELL CREEK CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 00567 909

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STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 MOUT N632330 W1485529 F170S 0070W 32  
 LUPR 52 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE CHART OF ALASKA COAL, FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS SHOW THAT THE CANTWELL RIVER HAS DEPOSITS OF LIGNITE. (P18) THIS IS ACCORDING TO ALFRED H BROOKS.

1613 WATN CANTWELL CREEK CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 00714 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 MOUT N632330 W1485529 F170S 0070W 32  
 LUPR 52 NENANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST SEPTEMBER 4, 1903 ENTRY IN THE DIARY OF ROBERT DUNN, A MEMBER OF THE EXPLORATION PARTY SEEKING TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY IN THAT YEAR, REFERS TO THE CANTWELL RIVER. HE NOTES THAT THE NORTH-FLOWING CANTWELL WAS USED BY A H BROOKS IN HIS RETURN FROM THE MOUNTAIN IN 1902. DUNN MENTIONS THAT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER BREAKS FAR INTO THE RANGE AND HAS BEEN USED AS A PASS TO TRAVEL NORTH FROM THE SUSHITNA. (P241)

1614 WATN CANTWELL CREEK CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 01641 00002 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 MOUT N632330 W1485529 F170S 0070W 32  
 LUPR 52 JACK RIVER  
 KEYW WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER  
 ABST IN HER PHOTO HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE NOTES, "DURING THE PERIOD JUNE 8 THROUGH JUNE 10, HEAVY RAIN FELL FROM BROAD PASS TO FAIRBANKS, PRECEDED BY 90 TO 95 DEGREE WEATHER ON JUNE 7. THE RESULT WAS HIGH WATER IN ALL THE RIVERS AND CREEKS IN THAT AREA, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN CANTWELL, MILE 320, AND BROWN, MILE 382. BRIDGES OVER THE CANTWELL RIVER AND WINDY CREEK WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED..." (P515) THIS WAS IN 1923.

1615 WATN CANTWELL CREEK CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 01822 898  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 MOUT N632330 W1485529 F170S 0070W 32  
 LUPR 52 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, HUNTING  
 ABST IN 1898, ELDRIDGE'S U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IS TRAVELING THROUGH CANTWELL VALLEY. THE UPPERMOST 20 TO 25 MI. IS THROUGH NARROW CANYON. (P13) IT WAS DESCENDED BY ANOTHER U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN 1897 FROM A MOUNTAIN PASS LEADING FROM SOME FORK OF CHULITNA. (P13) SERIES OF CONGLOMERATES AND COARSE SANDSTONES IN BANKS ABOUT 10 TO 15 MI ABOVE LOWER FORKS AND THE OUTCROP EXTENDS FOR 1 TO 2 MI. ALONG RIVER. (P16) ON LOWER EAST FORK, ABOUT 10 MI. ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH THAT RIVER THAT WAS DESCENDED BY U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN 1897, THERE IS OUTCROP OF SHALES AND SANDSTONES WITH TRACES OF THIN COAL SEAMS. (P17&22) ALONG RIVER IN THE MOUNTAINS THERE WERE CABINS OF WINTER INDIAN HUNTERS. TANANA INDIANS WOULD TRAVEL TO CANTWELL REGION TO HUNT IN WINTER, COMING UP WHEN "TRAVEL OVER SNOW AND FROZEN STREAMS IS RENDERED EASY". (P27) THE 1898 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY CROSSED A PASS FROM CHULITNA VALLEY INTO CANTWELL VALLEY AND "FOLLOWED DIRECTLY DOWN THE CANTWELL" CROSSING 2 GREAT VALLEYS AND KEEPING RELATIVELY CLOSE TO STREAM. "BOATS CAN SAFELY BE EMPLOYED IN DESCENDING THE TRIBUTARY OF THE CANTWELL FOLLOWED BY THE SURVEY PARTY, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RAPID CURRENTS FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE DISTANCE." (P28) SAYS ELDRIDGE, ALTHOUGH HIS PARTY DID NOT USE BOATS, BUT RATHER, THEY WALKED ALONG SIDE OF STREAM. (P28)

1616 WATN CANTWELL CREEK CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 01822 898  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 MOUT N632330 W1485529 F170S 0070W 32

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LUPR 52 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, HUNTING  
 ABST IN 1898, ELDRIDGE'S U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IS TRAVELING THROUGH CANTWELL VALLEY. THE UPPERMOST 20 TO 25 MI. IS THROUGH NARROW CANYON. (P13) IT WAS DESCENDED BY ANOTHER U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN 1897 FROM A MOUNTAIN PASS LEADING FROM SOME FORK OF CHULITNA. (P13) SERIES OF CONGLOMERATES AND COARSE SANDSTONES IN BANKS ABOUT 10 TO 15 MI ABOVE LOWER FORKS AND THE OUTCROP EXTENDS FOR 1 TO 2 MI. ALONG RIVER. (P16) ON LOWER EAST FORK, ABOUT 10 MI. ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH THAT RIVER THAT WAS DESCENDED BY U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN 1897, THERE IS OUTCROP OF SHALES AND SANDSTONES WITH TRACES OF THIN COAL SEAMS. (P17&22) ALONG RIVER IN THE MOUNTAINS THERE WERE CABINS OF WINTER INDIAN HUNTERS. TANANA INDIANS WOULD TRAVEL TO CANTWELL REGION TO HUNT IN WINTER, COMING UP WHEN "TRAVEL OVER SNOW AND FROZEN STREAMS IS RENDERED EASY". (P27) THE 1898 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY CROSSED A PASS FROM CHULITNA VALLEY INTO CANTWELL VALLEY AND "FOLLOWED DIRECTLY DOWN THE CANTWELL" CROSSING 2 GREAT VALLEYS AND KEEPING RELATIVELY CLOSE TO STREAM. "BOATS CAN SAFELY BE EMPLOYED IN DESCENDING THE TRIBUTARY OF THE CANTWELL FOLLOWED BY THE SURVEY PARTY, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RAPID CURRENTS FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE DISTANCE." (P28) SAYS ELDRIDGE, ALTHOUGH HIS PARTY DID NOT USE BOATS, BUT RATHER, THEY WALKED ALONG SIDE OF STREAM. (P28)

1617 WATN CANTWELL CREEK CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 02051 904  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 MOUT N632330 W1485529 F170S 0070W 32  
 LUPR 52 JACK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST STRATIFIED GRAVEL DEPOSITS, SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET THICK AND AURIFEROUS, WERE OBSERVED BY BROOKS ALONG THE CANTWELL RIVER VALLEY (P.28). THESE HEAVY BENCH GRAVELS THAT BEAR THE COLORS OF GOLD LIE IN SUCH A POSITION THAT THEY COULD BE HYDRAULICKED BY MINERS (P.28). BROOKS FURTHER POINTS OUT TO MINERS THAT THESE GRAVELS ALONG THE FLANK OF THE MOUNTAINS, PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRINGING WATER TO THEM UNDER ANY HEAD DESIRED (P.28). FINALLY BROOKS WARNS MINERS THAT THESE GRAVEL BENCHES IN THE CANTWELL RIVER VALLEY LIES 50 OR MORE MILES FROM WATER TRANSPORTATION (P.28).

1618 WATN CANTWELL RIVER CANTWELL RIVER  
 REFN 02039 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260102400820007400100  
 MOUT N632330 W1485529 F170S 0070W 32  
 LUPR 52 JACK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IS A SOUTHERN TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA ABOUT 100 MILES FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE TANANA AND THE YUKON LIGNITE-BEARING SANDSTONES OCCUR ON THIS RIVER

1619 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00001 907  
 STOR 160339912382002012000279000410  
 MOUT N645540 W1415000 F010N 0290E 10  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST IN 1907, BRYANT WRITES: "JIM HUDSON AND I TRIED MINING ON CANYON CREEK, BELOW THE FALLS ON 70-MILE, BUT IT WAS NO GOOD." (P161)

1620 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00053 908  
 STOR 1610462001720000530  
 MOUT N602233 W1435900 C170S 0080E 27  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT



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ABST A PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION IS FOUND ON P4 OF A 1908 MAGAZINE: "VALLEY OF CANYON CREEK, NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THIS STREAM WITH BERING RIVER", SHOWING GRAVEL BANKS, TIMBER AND TWO MEN STANDING ALONGSIDE THE CREEK.

- 1621 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
REFN 00026 00092 910  
STOR 161039501177000274000899501510000850010  
MOUT N610714 W1421140 C090S 0180E 03  
LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY  
ABST ON CANYON CREEK, NEAR CHITINA, PROSPECTING FOR GOLD HAS REVEALED DEEP GRAVEL THAT IS SAID TO GO MORE THAN 50 CENTS TO THE CUBIC YARD, WITH PANS OF 10 CENTS ON BEDROCK AT A DEPTH OF 20 FEET. (P310)
- 1622 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000  
MOUT N641454 W1410853 F080S 0330E 02  
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS CANYON CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH ON FORTYMILE TO ITS SOURCE. THE CREEK IS VERY CLOSE TO THE CANADIAN BORDER AND THE TRAIL CONTINUES ON TO THE BORDER.
- 1623 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
REFN 00462 903903  
STOR 1608080000891000140  
MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST IN REPORT ON ALASKAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, CREEK HAS GOLD CLAIMS LOCATED ON IT. (P42) HAS HYDRAULIC PLANT FOR MINING AT WEIBEL'S CLAIM, KENAI PENINSULA. THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED. THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO 6 MILE CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO TURNAGAIN ARM NEAR SUNRISE.
- 1624 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
REFN 00524 A 895973  
STOR 1608080000891000140  
MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, MAP  
ABST BEN PILCHER LOCATED A CLAIM ON CANYON CREEK-IT WAS THE SECOND CLAIM ABOVE THE FORKS-IN 1895. (P42) AT THIS TIME THERE WERE 45 CLAIMS ON CANYON CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF SIXMILE CREEK. (P43) W F BEEDY, G R BEEDY, F WAKEFIELD, P PERMENT, J WOOD, AND A BEEDY COMBINED THEIR CLAIMS TO FORM THE AGRA MINING COMPANY, WHILE E V MADDOX, J E LOYLE, AND G SLAYBACK FORMED THE ELDOORADO COMPANY ON CANYON CREEK. (P44) IN THE LATE 1890'S THE MINERS TRAIL WENT ALONG QUARTZ CREEK, CANYON CREEK, AND SIXMILE CREEK TO SUNRISE. (P55) IN 1896 PILCHER LANDED ON THE SHORES OF PORTAGE BAY WITH 84 PEOPLE. THE GROUP CROSSED PORTAGE GLACIER, AND PILCHER WENT TO CANYON CREEK TO WORK ALL SUMMER. JOSEPH WILSON MADE A LOCATION ON CANYON CREEK IN 1896 AND IN 1915 HE WAS OPERATING A HYDRAULIC PLANT AT HIS CANYON CREEK PROPERTY. (P58) "THE BEST-YIELDING PLACERS OF 1896 WERE SIX MILE AND CANYON CREEKS. THAT SUMMER, 327 MEN WORKED THE CANYON CREEK GRAVELS." (P61) SAM WIBLE HAD A CLAIM ON CANYON CREEK AND THE EXTENSIVE WORKINGS-DITCHES, SCARRING OF BENCHES, TRAILS, ETC) CAN STILL BE VIEWED FROM THE SEWARD HIGHWAY. (P100) "SAM WIBLE WAS THE FIRST BIG MINER IN THIS AREA. HE EARNED 4 TO 5 CENTS A CUBIC YARD. SINCE THE GROUND WAS ALL GRAVEL, HE COULD SLOUCE 1,000 YDS A DAY. HE DUMPED THE TAILINGS IN CANYON CREEK. ORIGINALLY HE RAN A TUNNEL THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN AND DRAINED A SMALL LAKE. DITCHES WERE DUG ON BOTH SIDES OF CANYON CREEK TO LOWER SUMMIT LAKE. (P101) "CANYON, HILLS, LYNX, AND GULCH CREEKS YIELDED MOST OF THE

MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD PRODUCED BY THE REGION UP TO THAT TIME. THE GOLD OF CANYON CREEK WAS FINER THAN THAT OF BEAR CREEK. THE LARGEST PIECE FOUND WAS WORTH 25 CENTS. THE EDDIES AND BOULDERS CAUSED THE HEAVIER PARTICLES OF GOLD TO SETTLE IN POCKETS, WHERE SIMPLE APPLIANCES COULD BE USED TO RETRIEVE IT. THE SWIFT CURRENT AND NARROW CHANNEL MADE MINING ON CANYON CREEK VERY DIFFICULT." (P117) BY 1908 CANYON CREEK WAS ONE OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE IN THE SUNRISE DISTRICT AND DURING 1909 THE BEAR, RESURRECTION AND CANYON CREEK PROPERTIES BECAME THE CHIEF PRODUCERS OF THE SUNRISE DISTRICT. BY THIS TIME THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION HAD BUILT A WAGON ROAD FROM TRAIL LAKE TO SUNRISE AND HOPE WHICH LOWERED THE COST OF FREIGHT AND ENCOURAGED THE MINERS TO BRING IN MORE HYDRAULIC PLANTS. (P127) THE LARGEST PLACER PRODUCERS OF 1914 WERE ON CROW, RESURRECTION, BEAR, AND CANYON CREEKS. (P141) "GOLD PRODUCED ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AMOUNTED TO \$37,500 IN 1919 AND \$35,000 IN 1920. ALMOST HALF OF THIS WAS PRODUCED BY TWO LOPE MINES AND SIX PLACER MINES. RESURRECTION, CANYON AND SIXMILE CREEKS WERE THE MAIN PLACER PRODUCERS." (P147) "CANYON CREEK HAD AN ANCIENT CHANNEL-90 FT TO BEDROCK. A GROUP OF MINERS PLANNED TO BUILD THE LOG DAM OVER 90 FT HIGH TO MINE THIS." (P143) AT THE SEWARD END OF THE CANYON IS AN OLD CHANNEL OF CANYON CREEK WHICH WAS RICH IN GOLD ORE AT ITS UPPER END WHICH WAS ABOUT 200 FT ABOVE CANYON CREEK.

- 1625 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 00524 B 895973  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, MAP  
 ABST "ANDERSON DECIDED TO RAISE CANYON CREEK BY BUILDING THE DAM. HE PLANNED TO MINE THE CREEK BELOW THE DAM. HE BROUGHT IN LOADS OF HEHLOCK LOGS AND STARTED BUILDING AT THE BOTTOM. THEY PUT IN A SPILLWAY AND CRIBBING. ANDERSON BROUGHT IN A CATERPILLAR TRACTOR FOR THE JOB AND CUT LOGS FOR 3 YRS. THE DAMS HEIGHT WAS COMPLETED TO 50 FT BEFORE THE PROJECT WAS DISCONTINUED. (P150) IN 1931 OSCAR DAHL AND A CREW MINED THE BENCH GRAVEL AT A POINT 7 MI ABOVE SIXMILE CREEK BUT THE QUANTITY WAS LOW AND RECOVERY COSTS WERE HIGH. (P161) MR BUTCHER OF ANCHORAGE IS PRESENTLY MINING THE OLD CHANNEL ON CANYON CREEK. (P170) A MAP ON P120 SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 1626 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 160209500630000017000125000010  
 MOUT N670502 W1603101 K190N 0090W 06  
 LUPR 21 SQUIRREL RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1944, "AT KIANA THE KOBUK AND SQUIRREL RIVERS OPPOSE EACH OTHER IN FLOW AT THEIR JUNCTION, WHICH RESULTS IN FREQUENT FLOODS IN THE VALLEY, THE WATERS SOMETIMES BACKING UP SQUIRREL RIVER TO CANYON CREEK." (P.21)
- 1627 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 1602765  
 MOUT N650708 W1655313 R040S 0350W 29  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, DIMENSION, MAP  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSED CANYON CREEK, WHICH FLOWS TO IHURUK BASIN, A MILE 702 WHERE CREEK HAD ELEVATION OF 190 FT (MAP B-6, P 3) MAP IS PART OF REPOT.
- 1628 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 00644 903  
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470020100190  
 MOUT N615256 W1513159 S210N 0120W 30



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ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1898 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT CANYON CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF AMERICAN CREEK, NEAR EAGLE. (P257)

- 1633 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339900000000110  
 MOUT N641500 W1410900 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF CANYON AND SQUAW CREEKS FOR 1911. (P225)
- 1634 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02046 903  
 STOR 1610462001720000530  
 MOUT N602233 W1435900 C170S 0080E 27  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FOUR SEAMS ARE EXPOSED ON THE E BANK OF CANYON CREEK. 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH, THE COAL IS 2 FEET 9 INCHES THICK. IT IS OVERLAIN BY SANDSTONE AND HAS A SHALE FLOOR. THE SECTION WAS MEASURED AT THE LEVEL OF THE VALLEY FLOOR. (P372) 4 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH COAL IS 4 FEET 2 INCHES THICK. IT HAS A SHALE ROOF AND FLOOR. (P372)
- 1635 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02049 903904  
 STOR 1610462001720000530  
 MOUT N602233 W1435900 C170S 0080E 27  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST A MONOCLINAL DIP, WHICH CONTINUES FOR SEVERAL MILES UP THE VALLEY OF CANYON CREEK WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE A THICKNESS OF MANY THOUSAND FEET IN THE KUSHTAKA COAL MEASURES. SEVERAL FAULTS WERE OBSERVED IN THE BANKS OF CANYON CREEK, HOWEVER, AND IT MAY BE THAT THESE ARE NUMEROUS ENOUGH OR OF SUFFICIENT DISPLACEMENT TO CAUSE THE THICKNESS OF THE FORMATION TO APPEAR GREATLY INCREASED. (P19) SEVERAL VALUABLE COAL SEAMS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN OPENED IN THE VALLEY OF CANYON CREEK FOUR SEAMS ARE EXPOSED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE CREEK. 3 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH THE COAL HAS A THICKNESS OF 2 FT 9 IN, IS OVERLAIN BY SANDSTONE, AND HAS A SHALE FLOOR. THIS SEAM IS VARIABLE IN THICKNESS, PINCHING OUT SOMEWHAT HIGHER IN THE BLUFF AND MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH, A COAL HAS A THICKNESS OF 4 FT 2 IN AND HAS A SHALE ROOF AND FLOOR. (P30)
- 1636 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02056 904  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE CREEK FLOWS, IN LARGE PART, THROUGH A DEEP NARROW CANYON. THE CANYON IS OVER 100 FEET DEEP IN PLACES. THE STREAM GRAVELS ARE SHALLOW. THE CURRENT OF THE CREEK IS SWIFT AND THE CHANNEL IS NARROW. KING DAMS FOR GOLD PRODUCTION ARE NECESSARY. A HYDRAULIC PLANT OPERATED ON BENCH GRAVELS ABOVE THE STREAM. (P96)
- 1637 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02061 903  
 STOR 1610462001720000530  
 MOUT N602233 W1435960 C170S 0080E 27  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER

## KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN

ABST SEVERAL VALUABLE COAL SEAMS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN OPENED IN THE VALLEY OF CANYON CREEK AND ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE (E) OF CARBON MOUNTAIN 4 SEAMS ARE EXPOSED ON THE E BANK OF CANYON CREEK. THREE MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH A SEAM WHICH HAS A THICKNESS OF 2 FEET 9 INCHES, IS OVERLAIN BY SANDSTONE, AND HAS A SHALE FLOOR. (P143) THE STUDY BEGAN IN 1903.

1638 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK

REFN 02065 A 896904

STOR 1608080000891000140

MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15

LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK

KEYW EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, LAKE, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE USGS EXPEDITION OF 1904 MADE A CAMP, ABOUT JULY 1, NEAR THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK, AT "THE FORKS." (P11) BETWEEN CANYON AND QUARTZ CREEKS HIGH GRAVELS REACH ELEVATIONS OF 1,500 TO 1,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE SURFACE OF THE GRAVELS IS NOT HORIZONTAL, BUT SLOPES GENTLY TOWARD THE MIDDLE OF THE VALLEY FROM EITHER SIDE AND DOWNSTREAM AS WELL. (P25) ON THE BENCHES OF CANYON CREEK NUMEROUS SMALL, MARSHY AREAS SURROUNDED BY SPRUCE TIMBER OR ALDERS MARK THE FILLED-IN BASINS OF FORMER PONDS. (P25) DURING 1896, 327 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING THE GRAVELS OF CANYON CREEK. (P9) CANYON CREEK FLOWS FOR A DISTANCE OF 8 MILES THROUGH A NARROW CANYON RANGING IN DEPTH FROM 100 TO 200 FEET OR MORE, EXTENDING FROM "THE FORKS" TO A POINT JUST BELOW MILLS CREEK. ABOVE MILLS CREEK THE VALLEY IS OPEN AND THE WATERS HAVE NOT YET HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO CUT DEEPLY INTO THE GRAVELS. A NUMBER OF SMALL LAKES AND CONSIDERABLE SOFT, WET GROUND MAKE TRAVELLING IN THIS PART OF THE VALLEY VERY DISAGREEABLE AT TIMES. THE COUNTRY ROCK COMPRISES SHALES AND ARKOSES WHOSE BEDDING AND CLEARAGE STRIKE PARALLEL WITH THE COURSE OF THE STREAM. IN SOME OF THE NARROW PORTIONS OF THE CANYON THE ROCK WALLS ARE SEEN TO BE CAPPED WITH GRAVEL DEPOSITS, BUT AS A RULE THE DEBRIS FROM ABOVE COVERS THE ROCK FACES, GIVING THE IMPRESSION THAT THE HEIGHT OF THE WALL FROM THE STREAM TO THE TOP OF THE BENCH REPRESENTS THE THICKNESS OF THE GRAVELS. TWO PRINCIPAL GRAVEL TERRACES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS, BESIDES A NUMBER OF SMALLER ONES, ARE SEEN BELOW MILLS CREEK. IN THE LOCALITIES MOST FAVORABLE FOR OBSERVING THE HIGH GRAVELS NEAR THE STREAM, THEY WERE SEEN TO HAVE A THICKNESS OF ABOUT 50 FEET, BUT THE HIGHER BENCHES BACK FROM THE CREEK MAYBE CONSIDERABLY THICKER. THE BENCH GRAVELS ARE MADE UP CHIEFLY OF FRAGMENTS LIKE THE COUNTRY ROCK, BUT CERTAIN SOME MATERIAL WHICH WAS NOT SEEN IN PLACE SOUTH OF THE ARM.

1639 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK

REFN 02065 B 896904

STOR 1608080000891000140

MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15

LUPR 52

KEYW EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, LAKE, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST A SECTION OF GRAVEL DEPOSITS AT THE FLAT NEAR THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK SHOWS AT THE TOP FROM 6-8 FEET OF SOIL AND COARSE WASH OVERLYING 8 FEET OF SANDY DEPOSITS, FOLLOWED IN TURN BY STRATIFIED CLAYS AND GRAVEL. THE HIGH GRAVELS AWAY FROM THE CHANNEL HAVE NOT BEEN PROSPECTED, ALTHOUGH GOLD IS PRESENT IN THE HIGH BANKS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF CANYON CREEK NEAR "THE FORKS," AND THE WRITER WAS TOLD THAT A HOLE SOMEWHERE WEST OF THE STREAM SHOWED GOOD PROSPECTS. THE ONLY HIGH GRAVELS YET EXPLOITED ARE ON THE EDGE OF THE CANYON, 3 MILES ABOVE "THE FORKS." SOME GOLD IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE GRAVEL, BUT THE GREATER PORTION COMES FROM BED ROCK, WHICH IS HERE SMOOTH, BUT SHOWS HUMMOCK-LIKE IRREGULARITIES, DUE POSSIBLY TO THE ACTION OF ICE, OR, IT MAY BE OF RUNNING WATER. A WELL-DEFINED ROCK CHANNEL, 40 FEET WIDE AND 12 FEET DEEP, WAS UNCOVERED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE GRAVELS. THIS CHANNEL RUNS IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION, AND IS 150 FEET ABOVE THE PRESENT CHANNEL. IN THIS CHANNEL WAS A BOULDER WEIGHING PROBABLY 15 TONS. THE GOLD FROM THE BENCH IS FLAKY AND ASSAYS OVER \$17 TO THE OUNCE. THE LARGEST PIECE YET FOUND THERE WAS WORTH ABOUT 25 CENTS. BY FAR THE GREATER PART OF THE PRODUCT OF CANYON CREEK HAS COME FROM CHANNEL GRAVELS. THE SWIFT CURRENT PREVENTS ANY UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD, BUT THE EDDIES BEHIND ROCK POINTS AND LARGE BOULDERS GIVE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HEAVY PARTICLES TO FIND LODGMENT, AND AT SUCH PLACES VERY RICH POCKETS HAVE BEEN FOUND. THE STREAM HAS THEREFORE BEEN A GOOD ONE FOR

"SNIPING;" THAT IS, FOR WORKING THE RICHEST SPOTS IN A SMALL WAY WITH VERY SIMPLE APPLIANCES. THE MOST EVENLY DISTRIBUTED GOLD OCCURS IN THE GRAVELS OF THE FLAT AT THE JUNCTION OF CANYON CREEK AND EAST FORK. THIS GROUND LIES IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE CANYONS OF BOTH CANYON CREEK AND EAST FORK, MAKING IT A SORT OF DUMPING GROUND FOR THE 2 STREAMS. AT THIS PLACE THE BEST PAY COMES FROM THE CLAY BED ROCK, BUT FINE GOLD IS SCATTERED THROUGH ALL THE GRAVEL. CANYON CREEK GOLD IS GENERALLY COARSE, AS WOULD BE EXPECTED FROM THE NATURE OF THE CHANNEL AND SWIFT CURRENT. ONE HUNDRED AND SIX OUNCES OF DUST AND AMALGAM, COLLECTED CHIEFLY FROM CLAIMS ON CANYON CREEK, LOST 4% OF ITS WEIGHT AFTER MELTING AT THE MINT; 0.8% OF THE WEIGHT WAS SILVER AND THE COMBINED VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER WAS \$17.42 PER OUNCE. THE VALUE BEFORE MELTING WAS \$16.70 PER OUNCE.

- 1640 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02065 C 896904  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 HOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST MINING ON CANYON CREEK HAS BEEN CARRIED ON UNDER DIFFICULTIES, ARISING FROM THE NARROW CHANNEL AND SWIFT CURRENT. THE WATER SUPPLY DURING THE SEASON OF 1904 WAS SUFFICIENT FOR ALL NEEDS, BUT THERE WAS SOME TROUBLE IN GETTING WATER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. (P38) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "THE STEEP ROCK WALLS CAPPED WITH GRAVELS, AND THE REMAINS OF AN OLD WING DAM AND CHINA PUMP." (P34) A SECOND PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE HIGH GRAVELS ON CANYON CREEK. (P36)
- 1641 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02074 905  
 STOR 1610462001720000530  
 HOUT N602233 W1435900 C170S 0080E 27  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST NUMEROUS OUTCROPS OF ANTHRACITE, MOSTLY POORLY EXPOSED, WERE SEEN ON THE BANKS OF CANYON CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF 2 OR 3 MILES BELOW THE GLACIER. A SECTION ON THE WEST BANK 500 FEET BELOW THE GLACIER MEASURED 3 FEET, TAKEN IN 1905. (P70) FULLY HALF OF THE COAL IN THE CANYON CREEK VALLEY IS TRUE ANTHRACITE. (P73)
- 1642 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02112 908  
 STOR 1603399000000000110  
 HOUT N641500 W1410900 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST OCCURRENCE OF GOLD IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. L H PRINDLE 1908. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP179-186. AT CANYON CREEK THERE WAS A BRECCIATED MESS OF VEIN QUARTZ AND QUARTZITIC SCHIST OF FERRUGINOUS CHARACTER. (P184)
- 1643 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02122 907  
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000  
 HOUT N641454 W1410853 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN THE FALL OF 1907 A ROAD WAS "IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION FROM THE HEAD OF CANYON CREEK TO WALKER FORK, IN ORDER TO AVOID THE LONG HAUL UP THE FORTYMILE." (P14) A SMALL AREA OF GREEN AND BLACK PHYLLITES AND CHERTY SLATES, CHERTS, GREENSTONES, SERPENTINE, QUARTZITES, AND LIMESTONES IS FOUND ON CANYON CREEK. (P18) THE LOWER PART OF THE VALLEY IS RATHER OPEN, WITH A VALLEY FLOOR UP TO NEARLY A HALF MILE IN WIDTH. THE VALLEY IS DEEPLY SUNK BELOW THE ENCLOSING RIDGES, AND THE VALLEYS OF THE TRIBUTARIES ARE ACUTELY V-SHAPED. WORK HAS

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BEEN DONE ON SQUAW GULCH (SEE ABSTRACT) AND ON CAMP AND WOODS CREEKS, WITH RESULTS "NOT AVAILABLE." THE VALLEY OF THE MAIN CREEK HAS A LARGE BODY OF GRAVELS, BEING INVESTIGATED IN 1907. (P41-42) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

1644 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02155 909  
 STOR 1603399000000000110  
 MOUT N641500 W1410900 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 442: 230-245. \$5000. WORTH OF GOLD WAS PRODUCED FROM CANYON CREEK IN 1909. (P244)

1645 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02165 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000899501510000850010  
 MOUT N610714 W1421140 C090S 0180E 03  
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GREENSTONE OUTCROPS AND SHALES NOTED ON CANYON CREEK. (P71)

1646 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02174 910  
 STOR 1603399000000000110  
 MOUT N641500 W1410900 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. A STEAM SCRAPER OF ONE-HALF YARD CAPACITY WAS EMPLOYED TO RECOVER GOLD ON CANYON CREEK IN 1910. (P169)

1647 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 1603399000000000110  
 MOUT N641500 W1410900 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF STEELE, CANYON, AND SQUAW CREEKS FOR 1910. (P204)

1648 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230002927005390  
 MOUT N641700 W1462900 F070S 0060E 24  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SALCHAKET DISTRICT IN 1910. (P194)

1649 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 160339912382002012000279000410  
 MOUT N645600 W1415000 F010N 0290E 10

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LUPR 34 SEVENTYHILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. TWO MEN WORKED CANYON CREEK IN 1912. (P220)

1650 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02216 913  
 STOR 1603399000000000110  
 MQUT N641500 W1410900 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYHILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. TWO MEN WORKED THE HEAD OF CANYON CREEK MOST OF THE SEASON AND REPORTED GOOD SUCCESS. (P216)

1651 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02301 917  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MQUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER OPERATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS ON CANYON CREEK. THE DUNFRANWALD GOLD MINES CARRIED ON EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT WORK NEAR THE JUNCTION OF CANYON CREEK AND EAST FORK. THIS WAS PREPARATORY CONSTRUCTION OF DITCHES, DAMS AND FLUMES PRIOR TO ACTUAL MINING. (P176) A HYDRAULIC PLANT HAS BEEN INSTALLED ON THE PROPERTY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA PLACER MINES. THIS COMPANY IS THE MAJOR OPERATION ON CANYON CREEK. A CREW OF 30 TO 40 MEN OPENED UP BENCH GRAVELS ON THE LEFT LIMIT OF THE CREEK DURING THE SEASON. (P176)

1652 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02432 935  
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470020100190  
 MQUT N615256 W1513159 S210N 0120W 30  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COAL-BEARING ROCKS "HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE BASIN OF CANYON CREEK." (P.60) "ABUNDANT LIGNITE FLOAT ON THE BARS OF CANYON CREEK. (P.63) CANYON CREEK HAS COAL FLOATS ON ITS BARS. (P.95) CANYON CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE SKWENTNA. (P.60) IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE SKWENTNA R. BETWEEN ITS MOUTH AND PORTAGE CREEK. THE CREEK IS "CLEAR" AND OF "MODERATE SIZE." (P.20)

1653 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02455 938  
 STOR 160339912382002012000279000410  
 MQUT N645600 W1415000 F010N 0220E 10  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYHILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917. (P1-113) BOUNDARY DREDGING COMPANY ON CANYON CREEK OPERATED A MINING DREDGE IN 1938. (P53)

1654 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02598 898  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MQUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, DISCHARGE  
 ABST CANYON CREEK HAS ITS SOURCE IN THE GRAVEL SHEET WHICH BURIES THE BROAD DIVIDES IN THIS PART OF THE PENINSULA.



THE GRAVELS ARE FRAGMENTS OF SLATES, ARKOSES, ASSOCIATED QUARTZ VEINS, AND ACID DIKES. CANYON CREEK, ABOVE HILL CREEK, IS STILL IN GRAVEL. BELOW THE GORGE WHICH HAS GIVEN CANYON CREEK ITS NAME BEGINS. IT IS A SHARP, NEW BOX CANYON & CONTINUES WITH INCREASING DEPTH TO ITS JUNCTION WITH EAST FORK OF SIXMILE. HERE THE CONCENTRATES HAVE BEEN LARGELY SWEEP AWAY AND THE STEEP GRADE AND SWIFT CURRENT PERMIT FORMATION OF ONLY OCCASIONAL AND MEAGER BARS WHERE THE PROBABLY CONSTANT SOURCE OF GOLD FROM THE UPPER REACHES OF THE CREEK IS CAUGHT. CONSEQUENTLY THE CREEK IS "SPOTTED" OF 2 ADJOINING CLAIMS, ONE MAY CARRY ONE OF THESE BARS OF COURSE AURIFEROUS GRAVEL AND BE A PAYING PROPERTY AND ONE MAY BE BARREN. THE WATER IS CONSIDERABLE IN VOLUME AND IS SO CLOSELY CONFINED BY THE NARROW CANYON WALLS AS TO BE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL AND "MINGDANS" ARE BUILT (P318-3120) CANYON CREEK FLOWS IN A VERY NEW GORGE CUT INTO THE FLOOR OF THE OLD MATANUSKA VALLEY WHICH HAS SUFFERED BUT SLIGHT ETCHING NEAR THE SOURCE OF THE STREAM (P33)

- 1655 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02617 895  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING  
 ABST G F BECKER REPORTS "FRESH FINDS" BEING MADE ON THIS CREEK AND ON MILLS CREEK IN LATE AUG 1895. MINERS ARE SAID TO HAVE MADE OVER 100 DOLLARS A DAY AT THE NEW DIGGINGS. (P82)
- 1656 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02719 976  
 STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000  
 MOUT N641454 W1410853 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST CANYON CREEK (INCLUDING "WOOD CREEK") IS 9 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 44.4 FT PER MI. (P40)  
 (RESEARCHER NOTE: THE STORET NUMBERING SYSTEM CONSIDERS THE CANYON AND WOOD CREEKS AS BEING THE SAME, I E, THE UPPER CHANNEL OF CANYON CREEK IS CALLED "WOOD CREEK").
- 1657 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02831 00002 975  
 STOR 161039501177000274000899501510000850010  
 MOUT N610714 W1421140 C090S 0180E 03  
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST CANYON CREEK DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 150 SQ MI, DISCHARGING AN ESTIMATED 300 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-105)
- 1658 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02853 964  
 STOR 1602765  
 MOUT N650708 W1655313 K040S 0350W 29  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AUTHOR VISITED THE KAKARUK'S CARALLING CAMP FOR REINDEER WHICH WAS CALLED IPNUK, ON CANYON CREEK ON THE SW SHORE OF IMURUK BASIN. (PIX) THIS WAS IN 1964.
- 1659 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02980 900971  
 STOR 161039501177000274000899501510000850010  
 MOUT N610714 W1421140 C090S 0180E 03  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT ON THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF AN AREA ENCOMPASSING 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 PROSPECTS FOR GOLD AND ANTIMONY WERE STAKED OUT ON CANYON CREEK IN THE EARLY 1900'S. (P49)

- 1660 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MQUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE ANCHORAGE SEWARD HIGHWAY THREADS DOWN THE NARROW VALLEY OF CANYON CREEK. (P25)
- 1661 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 03052 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230002927005390  
 MQUT N641722 W1462840 F070S 0060E 24  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, MAP  
 ABST CANYON CREEK IS THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY OF THE HIGHWAY DISCUSSED IN THIS STATEMENT. FROM THE MAP (P20 "TYPES OF VEGETATION") THE VEGETATION AROUND CANYON CREEK IS WOODLAND.
- 1662 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 03087 937  
 STOR 160339904913000947005680005570006500050  
 MQUT N673000 W1501000 F310N 0120W 12  
 LUPR 33 HAMMOND RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. THE UPPER VALLEY OF CANYON CREEK IS A WIDE SHALLOW BASIN DOWN TO WHERE THE TRACTOR ROAD LEAVES IT AT AN ELEVATION OF 2380 FEET. THE LAST 1 1/2 MI RUN IN A NARROW CANYON. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF PROSPECTING. (P31)
- 1663 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 03496 956  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260131101240003000050012800080  
 MQUT N631700 W1474500 F190S 0010W 09  
 LUPR 52 NENANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT ON THE DENALI HIGHWAY BRIDGES WERE ALMOST COMPLETED AT CANYON CREEK, MILE 41.52 (P131)
- 1664 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 03556 00007 920972  
 STOR 1602765  
 MQUT N650708 W1655313 K040S 0350W 29  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON INURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 19, CANYON CREEK FLOWED INTO TUKSUK CHANNEL. AT THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK IS THE "CANYON CREEK CORRAL." "THIS IS THE PLACE WHERE THE MAJOR ROUND-UP OF THE KAKARUK HERD OF TELLER HAS BEEN HELD FOR MANY YEARS. ON THE EAST BANK AT THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK IS FOUND A TYPICAL REINDEER CORRAL, A CABIN USED AS A COOK SHACK, AND A PRIVY." AIRCRAFT CAN LAND AT THE CORRAL. FROM 1920 ON.

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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1665 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 04066 00225 921  
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000  
 MOUT N641454 W1410853 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,MINING,RIVER  
 ABST EAGLE AND FORTY MILE ROAD AND TRAILS. IN A NINE-PAGE LETTER FROM F PRICE OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION ABOUT NOV 1921 PLANS ARE DETAILED CONCERNING ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN THE EAGLE-FORTY MILE DISTRICT. IT IS REPORTED THAT FREIGHT IS SLEDGED UP THE FORTY MILE RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK AND UP THE LETTER CREEK TO WALKER'S FORK. MINING ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED ON CANYON AND SQUAH CREEKS DURING THE 1921 SEASON.

1666 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 04073 00318 961963  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,NO TRAFF  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A FIELD NOTEBOOK WITH INTERSPERSED ENTRIES FROM MAY 22-JUNE 8, 1961 AND JUNE 5-AUG 14, 1963. THE IDENTITY OF THE WRITER IS NOT GIVEN, HOWEVER THE NOTEBOOK'S HEADING "L MCGEE CLAIMS NEWCOMB'S" MAY ASSIST IN A LATER RETRIEVAL, IF SUCH ACTION BECOMES NECESSARY. THE NOTEBOOK IS A PART OF A COLLECTION OF DATA INCLUDED IN A FOLDER UNDER THE HEADING OF "NEWCOMB CLAIMS CANYON CREEK," BOX 68070. MAY 22, 1961 ENTRY NOTES THE WRITER PARKED HIS CAR ON AN OLD SIDE ROAD AND WALKED DOWN TO THE BRIDGE ACROSS CANYON CREEK, "LOCATED USLM 2189 ON ROCK 10 FT E OF BRIDGE AT JUNCTION OF HILLE AND CANYON CREEK, ON ISLAND IN CREEK" A CABIN, BELIEVED TO BE THE PROPERTY OF HERBERT ROBBINS OF SEWARD, WAS OBSERVED ON THE HILL ABOVE THE BRIDGE. WRITER NOTES ANOTHER CABIN LOCATED APPROX 70 FT S OF CORNER BT 1-2189. HE PROCEEDED DOWN E BANK OF CREEK ALONG A "CAT TRACK," FOR ABOUT 1 1/2 MI. WRITER NOTES A SHALLOW BULLDOZED "TRENCH WAS MADE AT A SPOT WHERE THEY COULD GET DOWN TO THE CREEK. TWO OLD CABIN FOUNDATIONS WERE OBSERVED ON THE OPPOSITE BANK." WRITER CONTINUED DOWN STREAM TO A POINT WHERE THE STREAM MADE AN ABRUPT TURN TO THE WEST. A LARGE ICE JAM WAS NOTED. (P45) THE WRITER APPEARS TO BE VERIFYING AND PERHAPS NOTING ANY NEW STAKED AREA. SEVERAL NOTATIONS OF HIM PACING AN AREA, NOTING FOOTAGE AND MARKING SUCH AS "PACED N 86 W AND LOCATED COR NUMBER 10 2189, BT 6 FT SPRUCE" SUGGEST HIS OBJECTIVE. HE ALSO MAKES REFERENCE TO A MAP THAT HE APPEARS TO BE USING. THE WRITER MAY BE EITHER HANK JONES OR STAN COHIN. BOTH NAMES ARE WRITTEN ON EACH PAGE OF THE NOTEBOOK AND SUGGESTS THAT BOTH MEN WERE INVOLVED IN LOCATING OLD AND NEW STAKED CLAIMS AND APPEARED TO NOTE THE LOCATION OF THE CLAIMS ON A MAP. GOLD SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT VARIOUS SITES.

1667 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 04073 00319 960  
 STOR 1608080000891000140  
 MOUT N604658 W1492520 S080N 0010W 15  
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST FROM DRILLHOLES VIEWED BY LT RAIN, AUG 15, 1960, BEDROCK ON CANYON CREEK WAS ESTIMATED TO BE NO MORE THAN 6-8 FT FROM THE SURFACE, AND CONSIST OF BLACK SLATE.

1668 WATN CANYON CREEK CANYON CREEK  
 REFN 04095 898  
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000  
 MOUT N641454 W1410853 F080S 0330E 02  
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST DURING THE FALL OF 1898 THERE WERE 175 PEOPLE ENGAGED IN PROSPECTING ON "CANYON CREEK AND WALKER'S FORK."  
 (P839)



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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1674 WATN CAPE CREEK CAPE CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00096 910  
 STOR 1602663  
 MOUT N653500 W1675500 K020N 0450W 24  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT DISCOVERIES OF LODES CARRYING TIN IN THE CAPE CREEK SECTION, ACCORDING TO "SEWARD PENINSULA DREDGING STILL INCREASING." (1910) TIN PLACERS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE THIS YEAR, ALTHOUGH IN A SMALL WAY. A CREW OF 5 MEN HAS MINED 2,000 POUNDS OF TIN A DAY, BY PICK AND SHOVEL MINING. (P318) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910. NO 5.

1675 WATN CAPE CREEK CAPE CREEK  
 REFN 01853 952  
 STOR 1602663  
 MOUT N653500 W1675500 K020N 0450W 24  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST EXPLORATORY DRILLING FOR TIN PLACERS TOOK PLACE IN THE CAPE CREEK DRAINAGE AREA. (P13) THE DATE OF PUBLICATION WAS 1952.

1676 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 00481 948  
 STOR 1608016004290000380  
 MOUT N614648 W1482754 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 NATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, HUNTING  
 ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, WENT ON A HUNT WITH TEX COBB TO THE HEAD OF CARBON CREEK "ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CHICKALOON RIVER." (P23) CARBON CREEK FLOWS INTO NATANUSKA RIVER, 24 MI NORTHEAST OF PALMER, AND IS ACTUALLY BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CHICKALOON RIVER.

1677 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 00498 942  
 STOR 1601414011200001310  
 MOUT N622045 W1594930 U010S 0030W 15  
 LUPR 11 UTUKOK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN ALFRED M. BAILEY'S "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," HE STATED THAT A WESTERN WHITE-WINGED SCOTER "WAS TAKEN ON CARBON CREEK, DUE SOUTH OF WAINWRIGHT ABOUT 75 MILES, ON JUNE 10, 1942." (P176) JIM ALLEN, THE TRADER AT WAINWRIGHT, COLLECTED BIRDS ALONG THE CREEK IN 1942. (P181) THE CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE UTUKOK RIVER. (P185) THIS EXPEDITION USED DOG-SLEDS, "THEN DOGS WITH PACK SADDLES AFTER THE SNOW DISAPPEARED..." (P40)

1678 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 01071 912  
 STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005900120  
 MOUT N602221 W1441300 C170S 0070E 29  
 LUPR 53 BEARING RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST CARBON CREEK RUNS INTO SHEPARD CREEK. THE ENGLISH COMPANY'S COAL OPENINGS ARE ALONG THIS STREAM. (P30) FISHER, CALVERT AND PARTY PROCEEDED DOWN CARBON CREEK FROM QUEEN'S CREEK TO THE ENGLISH COMPANY'S HOME CAMP ON THE EDGE OF THE SHEPARD CREEK VALLEY ON AUG. 29, 1912. (P43)

1679 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 02046 903

STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005900120  
 MOUT N602221 W1441300 C170S 0070E 29  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE COAL SEAM IN THE SECTION IN THE TUNNEL ON THE EAST BANK OF CARBON CREEK WAS MEASURED AND SHOWED THE FOLLOWING: DARK SHALE, 2 FEET; COAL, 20 FEET; AND MASSIVE, ARKOSIC, CROSS-BEDDED SANDSTONE WITH MANY THIN CARBONACEOUS STREAKS, 10 FEET. (P372) ABOUT 100 YARDS NW OF THIS POINT A SEAM CONTAINING ABOUT 3 FEET OF CLEAN COAL HAS BEEN EXPOSED. ONE MILE NW, AT A PLACE CALLED DOYLE CAMP, A COAL SEAM 20 1/2 FEET THICK IS EXPOSED. (P372) TWO SEAMS, ONE 35 FEET AND THE OTHER 40 FEET THICK HAVE BEEN OPENED ON THE HEADWATERS OF CARBON CREEK. (P373) ("DOYLE CAMP" IS UNLOCATABLE.)

1680 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 02049 903904  
 STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005900120  
 MOUT N602221 W1441300 C170S 0070E 29  
 LUPR 53 BERING LAKE  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST SEVERAL PROSPECT OPENINGS AND A WELL-CONSTRUCTED TUNNEL HAVE BEEN DRIVEN INTO THE BANKS OF CARBON CREEK. THE LATTER INTERSECTED 2 SEAMS, THE LARGER OF WHICH HAS A THICKNESS OF 8 FT OF CLEAN COAL. (P29)

1681 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 02061 903  
 STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005900120  
 MOUT N602221 W1441300 C170S 0070E 29  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST SEVERAL PROSPECT OPENINGS AND 2 TUNNELS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN INTO THE BANKS OF CARBON CREEK. (P145) THE STUDY BEGAN IN 1903.

1682 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 02074 905  
 STOR 16104620006300002700016200055000590  
 MOUT N602221 W1441300 C170S 0070E 29  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CORE SAMPLES OF THE COAL DEPOSITS WERE TAKEN IN 1905 ON CARBON CREEK AND A SMALL TRIBUTARY. MEASUREMENTS RANGED FROM 8 TO 19 FEET. (P72)

1683 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON CREEK  
 REFN 03433 905  
 STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005900120  
 MOUT N602221 W1441300 C170S 0070E 29  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, EXPEDITION  
 ABST WEBSTER BROWN NOTES THIS CREEK IN HIS SURVEY REPORT #2, MAY 30, 1905. "CHISHOLM, A SCOTSMAN, IS WORKING THIS (CARBON CREEK) PROSPECT AND THEIR DUMP IS 80 FT HIGH, ALL FINE BLACK COAL. THE PROPERTY LIES 6-7 MI FROM STILLWATER." (P9, REPORT 2) REPORT IS FROM THE U/A ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN.

1684 WATN CARBON CREEK CARBON RIVER  
 REFN 03496 954  
 STOR 1608016004290000380  
 MOUT N614648 W1482754 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

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KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1954 REPORT STATED THAT A HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER CARBON RIVER AT MILE 106.9 GLENN HIGHWAY. 230 FT LONG. (P114)

1685 WATN CARBON LAKE CARBON LAKE  
 REFN 04073 00321 922  
 STOR 1611  
 HOUT N570000 W1345000 C550S 0660E 23  
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED  
 KEYW MAP, NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "WATER POWER RECONNAISSANCE, CARBON LAKE PROJECT, BARANOF ISLAND, S.E. ALASKA". A DAMSITE IS LOCATED AT THE OUTLET OF CARBON LAKE. COAL CREEK CONNECTS CARBON LAKE TO SHALLOW SLOUGH. THERE IS A WATER FALL AT THE OUTLET OF SHALLOW SLOUGH WHICH EMPTIES INTO CASCADE BAY. A TRAIL RUNS FROM CASCADE BAY TO CARBON LAKE. SHALLOW SLOUGH HAS AN ELEVATION OF 87 FEET. CARBON LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 201 FEET AND COVERS 403 ACRES. FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489. U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP.

1686 WATN CARDEN CREEK CARDEN CREEK  
 REFN 02980 971  
 STOR 1603000  
 HOUT N622218 W1410350 C070N 0230E 24  
 LUPR 36 YUKON 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 RANGE OF THE CHUGACH AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE OF ALASKA. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. GOLD PROSPECTS WERE ESTABLISHED ON CARDEN CREEK. (P60)

1687 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 00076 90809 T 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130062800910  
 HOUT N644000 W1454500 F030S 0100E 10  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS FOR JUNE 9, 1908 CONTAINS AN ARTICLE HEADLINED "SUMMER WORK ON SALCHAKET" THAT SAYS IN PART, "J R MOORE HAS RUN A BEDROCK DRAIN 500 FEET ON CARIBOU CREEK, AND HE HAS NOT REACHED BEDROCK, AND IS 30 FEET BELOW GROUND." (P4)

1688 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 00076 90825 T 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130062800910  
 HOUT N644000 W1454500 F030S 0100E 10  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS FOR JUNE 25, 1908 CONTAINS THE ARTICLE "DOING WELL IN THE SALCHAKET", WHICH SAYS: JAMES TIERNEY, AFTER THREE MONTHS' PROSPECTING ON THE SALCHAKET, HAS RETURNED TO FAIRBANKS, AND REPORTS QUITE A LOT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK GOING ON IN THAT SECTION THIS SEASON. CARIBOU CREEK, ABOUT 60 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, AND A TRIBUTARY OF THE SALCHAKET, HAS SOME FAIR PAY. THE GROUND IS THAWED AND BEDROCK DRAINS HAVE TO BE DUG. BEDROCK IS FROM 20 TO 30 FEET DEEP, AND QUITE A NUMBER OF OUTFITS ARE WORKING. STEWART, PALMER AND STEWART, ON 5 BELOW, ARE WORKING A SMALL CREW AND HAVE FAIR PAY. NO GRUB CREEK, ANOTHER TRIBUTARY OF THE SALCHAKET, AND JUST BELOW CARIBOU CREEK, IS SHALLOWER, IT BEING FROM 16 TO 17 FEET TO BEDROCK. THERE ARE THREE OR FOUR OUTFITS WORKING AND THEY HAVE VERY GOOD PROSPECTS. MR TIERNEY REPORTS FROM 40 TO 60 MEN IN THE DISTRICT PROSPECTING AND HE SAYS THE COUNTRY LOOKS GOOD. HE WILL RETURN LATER. (P2)

1689 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK

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REFN 00079 91828 W 918  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 MOUT N634200 W1505700 F140S 0180W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, ROUTE, RIVER, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "VANORSDEL HAS RETURNED FROM GOLD DISTRICT" APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF SEPT 28, 1918. IT DESCRIBED A TRIP UP THE KANTISHNA AND BEARPAW RIVERS TO TAKE SUPPLIES FOR THE MINERS. ALL SUPPLIES FOR THE DISTRICT ARE FREIGHTED UP THE RIVER TO DIAMOND AND CACHED THERE UNTIL THE COMING OF THE SNOWS AND THEY ARE THEN FREIGHTED TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE PLACER MINING COUNTRY; TO CARIBOU AND GLACIER CREEKS, NEAR GLACIER CITY, AND FROM THERE ON TO THE QUARTZ COUNTRY ADJACENT TO EUREKA, FRIDAY AND ELDORADO CREEKS. (P4)

1690 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 00184 90603 P 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 MOUT N634200 W1505700 F140S 0180W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST "YUKON PRESS" FEB 3, 1906 VOLUME 6, NO 13. "NEWS FROM THE KANTISHNA." (P1, COLUMN 4) THE ONLY "SHALLOW GROUND" FOUND IN THE KANTISHNA AREA SO FAR, HAS BEEN ON CARIBOU CREEK, WHICH IS REGARDED AS THE "BANNER CREEK". MOOSE AND FLAT CREEKS ARE ALSO BEING WORKED.

1691 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 00544 955962  
 STOR 16080160072400007302  
 MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
 LUPR 52 NATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CARIBOU CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 289 SQ MIS, DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGIN STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1955-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON JUNE 16, 1962, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 6.89 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 7,670 CFS (26.5 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.0 YR (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YEAR FLOOD) (P13) EXACT LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR SUTTON". (P13), AND NO GAGING STATION IS INDICATED ON MODERN MAPS.

1692 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 00567 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 MOUT N634200 W1505700 F140S 0180W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "LODES CARRYING STIBNITE HAVE BEEN FOUND AT SEVERAL LOCALITIES. ONE ON CARIBOU CREEK IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT." (P26) THIS IS ACCORDING TO ALFRED H BROOKS.

1693 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 160339904913000947000824001090126853140  
 MOUT N650519 W1590023 K050S 0020W 02  
 LUPR 33 KATEEL RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, J. L. MCPHERSON PROPOSED AN ALTERNATE ROUTE BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND TELLER AND SUGGESTED A CROSSING BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND KOYUK WATERSHEDS AT CARIBOU CREEK WHERE THE GRADE WAS 2 PERCENT. (P.D-2)

1694 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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✓ REFN 01025 971972  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710001500010  
 MOUT N650909 W1472904 F040N 0010E 23  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN A WORKING PAPER BY THE ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY ON WATERSHEDS IN 1971, THE WATERSHED FOR CARIBOU CREEK IS 16 SQ.MI. AREA IS UNDERLAIN WITH PERMAFROST AND VEGETATION IS BLACK SPRUCE ON COLDER SLOPES, BIRCH AND ASPEN ON WARMER SLOPES. THERE IS AN ABSENCE OF OVERLAND ACCESS TO THE WATERSHED. RESEARCH TEAM PLANS TO BUILD ONE-LANE ROADS. FIVE SAMPLE SITES WERE LOCATED ON CARIBOU CREEK OR ITS SMALL STREAMS. A MAP SHOWS THE LOCATION OF THE SITES. (P2) DISCHARGE FOR THESE SITES WAS IN CUBIC FT. PER SEC.

1695 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1608016007240000730  
 MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE  
 ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 333 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1000 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.

1696 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 01445 898  
 STOR 160339912382002012000545000850006500070  
 MOUT N645500 W1423200 F010N 0260E 17  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER  
 ABST L.O. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1898 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT CARIBOU CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF AMERICAN CREEK, NEAR EAGLE. (P257)

1697 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 01753 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 MOUT N634250 W1505720 F140S 0170W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST ON THEIR RETURN FROM DENALI, H STUCK'S PARTY VISITED THE QUIGLEYS ON CARIBOU CREEK. (P136)

1698 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 01879 967  
 STOR 160339904913000947002621002550032500190  
 MOUT N661039 W1552642 K090N 0160E 16  
 LUPR 33 KATEEL RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,MAP  
 ABST A PANNED CONCENTRATE COLLECTED FROM CARIBOU CREEK IN 1964 ON THE SOUTHEASTERN SIDE OF ZANE HILLS CONTAINED 200 P P M OF THORIUM. (P10) A LIST OF OTHER MINERALIZED ROCK OCCURRENCES IN THIS AREA IS GIVEN ON P 10 CARIBOU CREEK FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE; AN AREA OF ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCK; AND AN AREA OF ALLUVIUM. 7 STREAM SAMPLES WERE TAKEN ALONG THIS RIVER. ALL SAMPLES INDICATED A COPPER AND LEAD CONTENT. THE P P M CONTENT FOR BOTH LEAD AND COPPER ARE INDICATED ON THE MAP. THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM FIGURE 3-GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE ZANE HILLS AREA. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THE RECORD WITH THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT.

1699 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02078 905

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STOR 160339907005001230002710005130053400790  
 MOUT N644000 W1455500 F030S 0090E 22  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST SUPPLIES WERE TRANSPORTED FROM FAIRBANKS TO CARIBOU CREEK IN 1905 BY POLING BOATS UP FAIRBANKS SLOUGH TO THE POINT WHERE IT LEAVES THE TANANA, THEN UP THE MAIN RIVER ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES, THEN UP SALCHA SLOUGH AND SALCHA RIVER. AT LOW WATER IT WAS POSSIBLE TO USE A HORSE IN TOWING BOATS FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE DISTANCE. UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS THE TRIP TOOK ABOUT 7 DAYS FROM FAIRBANKS. (P124) CARIBOU CREEK IS ABOUT 7 MILES LONG IN A DEEP, NARROW VALLEY. THE STREAM IS CLOSE TO A HIGH, STEEP RIDGE WHICH FORMS THE EASTERN LIMIT OF THE VALLEY. ON THE WEST IS A FLAT, IN PLACES A FEW HUNDRED FEET IN WIDTH. THE THICKNESS OF DEPOSITS RANGE FROM 24 TO 36 FEET. PROSPECTING WAS REPORTED BY 1905. (P125)

1700 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02078 905906  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130062800910  
 MOUT N644000 W1454500 F030S 0100E 10  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST MOST OF THE GOLD MINING IN THE SALCHA REGION HAS BEEN DONE ON CARIBOU CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO THE SALCHA, 50 MI FROM ITS MOUTH FROM THE WEST. THE CREEK IS ABOUT 7 MI LONG, WITH A NARROW AND DEEP VALLEY. THE CREEK FLOWS ALONG THE EAST RIDGE OF THE VALLEY, LEAVING A FLAT ON THE WESTERN PART. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED HERE IN APRIL, 1905. THICKNESS OF DEPOSITS RANGED 24 TO 36 FT. NUGGETS REPORTED VALUED \$4.75. 100 TO 200 MINERS ARE ESTIMATED TO BE WORKING IN THE GENERAL DISTRICT DURING WINTER 1905/1906. (P125)

1701 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02083 905  
 STOR 1608016007240000730  
 MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
 LUPR 52 MAJANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST COAL OUTCROPS ARE VISIBLE ON CARIBOU CREEK. (P18)

1702 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02084 905  
 STOR 160339909782101664002911001210010904130  
 MOUT N651040 W1441946 F040N 0170E 17  
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THIS CREEK IS ABOUT 7 MI LONG, CARRIES LESS WATER THAN BUTTE CREEK, AND FLOWS SOUTHEAST TO THE SALCHA. THE VALLEY IS NARROW AND DEEP. THE POSITION OF THE STREAM IS CLOSE TO THE BASE OF THE HIGH, STEEP RIDGE WHICH FORMS THE EASTERN LIMIT OF THE VALLEY. ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE STREAM IS A FLAT, IN PLACES A FEW HUNDRED FT WIDE. THE MORE GENTLE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE VALLEY IS WELL TIMBERED AND THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY IS COVERED WITH SMALL SPRUCE. SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN APRIL 1905. A FEW HOLES ONLY HAD BEEN SUNK TO BED ROCK IN DEPOSITS RANGING FROM 24 TO 36 FT THICK. THE LAYER OF MUCK WAS FOUND GENERALLY TO BE BUT A FEW FT THICK. PAY DIRT AND PIECES OF GOLD WEIGHING AS HIGH AS \$4.75 HAVE BEEN REPORTED. (P 26)

1703 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02099 905907  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 MOUT N634200 W1505700 F140S 0180W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT, PRINDLE NOTES, CARIBOU CREEK IS SOMEWHAT LARGER THAN GLACIER CREEK, BUT IN OTHER RESPECTS

THE CONDITIONS ARE SIMILAR. THERE IS THE SAME VARIETY OF BED ROCK AND DEPOSITS, BUT UP TO THE PRESENT TIME NO WELL-DEVELOPED PAY STREAK HAS BEEN FOUND. IN THE EARLY PART OF THE SEASON CONSIDERABLE WORK WAS DONE ON CREVICE CREEK, A SMALL TRIBUTARY NEAR THE HEAD. THE GOLD WAS FOUND TO BE ROUGH AND COARSE, THE LARGEST PIECE BEING VALUED AT \$90. AT THE TIME CARIBOU CREEK WAS VISITED BY THE SURVEY PARTY BUT FEW MEN WERE WORKING. (P218) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

- 1704 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02105 905907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130062800910  
 MOUT N644000 W1454500 F030S 0100E 10  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST THE FIRST DISCOVERIES OF GOLD ON CARIBOU CREEK WERE MADE IN 1905. ON THIS STREAM THE ALLUVIAL FLOOR AVERAGES 25 FT THICK, OF WHICH 18-20 FT IS GRAVEL. THE GOLD IS OF HIGH VALUE, AND THE DEPOSITS NOT SO DEEP AS IN OTHER AREAS. IN 1907 THE OUTPUT HAD BEEN SMALL. (P43)
- 1705 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02114 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710001500010  
 MOUT N650900 W1472800 F040N 0010E 23  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.
- 1706 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02166 909  
 STOR 160339904913000947000024001090126853140  
 MOUT N650519 W1590023 K050S 0020W 02  
 LUPR 33 KATEEL RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE KATEEL RIVER. RUNS AT AN ELEVATION OF 500 FEET. A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN 1909 VISITED THIS AREA. (P19-20)
- 1707 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710001500010  
 MOUT N650900 W1472900 F040N 0010E 23  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C. E. ELLSWORTH U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520-H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CHATANIKA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.
- 1708 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02209 905910  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130062800910  
 MOUT N644000 W1454500 F030S 0100E 10  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST CARIBOU CREEK IN 1910 REPORTED GOOD MINING RESULTS WITH ABOUT 20 MEN EMPLOYED ON 5 CLAIMS. (P80) THE FIRST MINING ON CARIBOU CREEK WAS IN 1905. (P80)
- 1709 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK

REFN 02279 916  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 HOUT N634200 W1505700 F140S 0180W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, MAP  
 ABST CAPPS SAYS, CARIBOU CREEK IN ITS UPPER PORTION FLOWS ALMOST DUE WEST AND IS FED FROM THE SOUTH BY A NUMBER OF TRIBUTARIES THAT DRAIN THE HIGHEST PEAKS OF THE KANTISHNA HILLS. AT 10 MILES BELOW ITS HEAD CARIBOU CREEK SWINGS TO THE NORTH, AND THENCE IT FLOWS BETWEEN BROAD GRAVEL-TOPPED RIDGES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH BEARPAW RIVER. THE ONLY GROUND IN THE CARIBOU CREEK BASIN ON WHICH MINING WAS DONE IN 1916 COMPRISES A GROUP OF EIGHT CLAIMS EXTENDING ALONG THE VALLEY OF CARIBOU CREEK FROM LAST CHANCE CREEK TO CREVICE CREEK. THE AREA THAT HAS BEEN MINED IS A STRIP EXTENDING 1,200 FEET UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF LAST CHANCE CREEK AND RANGING IN WIDTH FROM 10 FEET THROUGH THE CANYON TO 70 FEET AT THE UPPER END OF THE CUT, WHERE THE CREEK FLAT WIDENS ABOVE THE HEAD OF THE CANYON. THE GRAVELS WERE FROM 2 TO 3 1/2 FEET THICK IN THE STREAM BED AND REACHED A THICKNESS OF 7 FEET ON SOME OF THE BARS. LARGE BOULDERS, SOME OF THEM SO LARGE THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO MINE AROUND THEM, WERE NUMEROUS IN THE CANYON, BUT ABOVE IT NONE TOO LARGE FOR ONE MAN TO HANDLE WERE ENCOUNTERED. (P309) (P310) WATER IS ALWAYS SUFFICIENTLY ABUNDANT IN CARIBOU CREEK AT THIS PLACE FOR PICK AND SHOVEL MINING. IN FACT, INCONVENIENCE IS MORE LIKELY TO RESULT FROM TOO MUCH RATHER THAN FROM TOO LITTLE WATER. THE SLOPES IN THE BASIN OF CARIBOU CREEK ARE SO STEEP THAT THE STREAM RESPONDS QUICKLY TO ANY RAINFALL, AND A HEAVY RAIN IS LIKELY TO SO FLOOD THE STREAM THAT MINING MUST BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THE STREAM FALLS. THE GOLD OCCURS THROUGHOUT THE THICKNESS OF THE STREAM GRAVELS BUT IS ESPECIALLY CONCENTRATED ON BEDROCK. THAT IN THE GRAVELS IS BRIGHT AND YELLOW, BUT MOST OF THAT ON THE BEDROCK IS DARKLY STAINED AND DISCOLORED. THE GOLD TAKEN FROM THE CANYON IS COARSE, THE LARGEST NUGGET FOUND HAVING A VALUE OF \$110. THAT FOUND ABOVE THE CANYON IS FINE AND OCCURS IN FLAT, FLAKY PIECES. IT IS SAID TO ASSAY \$13.50 AN OUNCE. ASSOCIATED WITH THE GOLD IN THE SLUICE BOXES ARE PEBBLES OF MAGNETITE, ILMENITE, AND THE CALCIUM TUNGSTATE SCHEELITE AND NUMEROUS LARGE GARNETS. FOUR MEN WERE EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE SUMMER. VERY LITTLE MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON CARIBOU CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, EXCEPT THAT ON THE GROUP OF CLAIMS JUST DESCRIBED. A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

1710 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02293 919  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 HOUT N634200 W1505700 F140S 0180W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1919 REPORT CAPPS NOTES THAT NO TIMBER IS FOUND WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE MINE ON CARIBOU CREEK. (P78) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

1711 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02355 922  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530059900240  
 HOUT N634200 W1505700 F140S 0180W 12  
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT CARIBOU CREEK IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT WAS THE SCENE OF HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS IN 1922. HIGH WATER DURING THE SUMMER HAMPERED MINING AND WASHED OUT DAMS. (P42)

1712 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 02598 898  
 STOR 1608016007240000730  
 HOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
 LUPR 52 KATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CONGLOMERATE, CONSISTING OF SMALL, WELL-ROUNDED PEBBLES OF WHITE QUARTZ, OCCUR ON THE HEADWATERS OF CARIBOU CREEK (P308) A NARROW DIABASE DIKE WAS FOUND N OF THE CREEK (P310) THE ROCKS CARRY COARSE GOLD, NEAR THE

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MOUTH AND A FEW CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED HIGHER UP (P321)

- 1713 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
REFN 02598 898  
STOR 1608016007240000730  
MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER  
ABST THE AUTHOR CROSSED CARIBOU CREEK, THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF MATANUSKA RIVER (P281)
- 1714 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
REFN 02740 900972  
STOR 1608016007240000730  
MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, RIVER, MINING, PHOTO  
ABST THE HICKS CREEK TRAIL, FOLLOWS UP CARIBOU CREEK ON ITS SOUTH SIDE. A GATE AND JASPER ARE FOUND ALONG THIS PART OF THE TRAIL. "JUST ABOVE THE JUNCTION WITH BILLY CREEK, CLIFFS MAKE IT NECESSARY TO CLIMB THE BANK AND TRAVEL THE BLUFF..." THE AUTHORS ADVISE NOT TO CROSS THE CREEK, AS THE TRAIL SHOWN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CREEK ON U S G S MAPS IS NON-EXISTANT. (P137) "ACCORDING TO OLD TIMERS, PROSPECTORS IN THE EARLY 1900'S TRAVELED THIS TRAIL FROM KNIK (WHICH COULD BE REACHED BY BOAT IN SUMMER) TO CHICKALOON, UP BOULDER CREEK, OVER CHITNA PASS, AND ALONG CARIBOU CREEK TO ALFRED CREEK. THEIR DESTINATIONS WERE GOLD PROSPECTS AND MINES ON ALFRED AND ALBERT CREEKS." CARIBOU CREEK IS DIFFICULT TO CROSS. (P137) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A CAMPSITE OVERLOOKING CARIBOU CREEK IN JULY. (P141)
- 1715 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
REFN 02992 967  
STOR 1608016007240000730  
MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST THE GLEN HIGHWAY, BETWEEN MILES 108 AND 106, MAKES A DEEP HAIRPIN LOOP UP AND ACROSS THE "STEEP-SIDED CANYON OF A CARIBOU CREEK." (P21)
- 1716 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
REFN 03045 971  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290031300240115970710001500010  
MOUT N650909 W1472904 F040N 0010E 23  
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION  
ABST ARMY CORPS, 1971. CARIBOU CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 16.5 SQ MI. ELEVATIONS RANGE FROM ABOUT 700 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL AT THE MOUTH TO 2525 FT AT HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN. VEGETATIVE COVER IS PREDOMINANTLY BLACK SPRUCE ON N SLOPES AND ASPEN, BIRCH, AND ALDER, WITH SMALL AMOUNTS OF WHITE SPRUCE ON THE S SLOPES. SMALL AREAS OF ALPINE TUNDRA OCCUR ABOVE TREELINE ON THE HIGHEST RIDGES. (P4) A MAIN SITE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED ON THE CREEK WHERE STREAM FLOW IS MEASURED CONTINUOUSLY BY U S G S. (P7)
- 1717 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
REFN 03496 926  
STOR 1608016007240000730  
MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION  
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR OF A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, 1926, REPORTED, "THEN THE RIDGE WAS DESCENDED TO CARIBOU CREEK CROSSING WHICH WAS IN 4 CHANNELS AT THE TIME HE CROSSED IT. IT WILL TAKE A 500 FT-SPAN OF A CABLE TRAM TO CROSS CARIBOU." (P24) HE APPARENTLY WAS WALKING. HE CONTINUED UP THE MATANUSKA VALLEY. HE RETURNED TO THE MATANUSKA VALLEY BY A DIFFERENT ROUTE. COMING FROM ALFRED CREEK, OVER SHAMPY GROUND, "KEEPING ON THE N SIDE OF CARIBOU ACROSS THE MOUTH OF SHEEP CREEK TO JACK GALLIVAN CAMP, A DISTANCE OF 3 MIS FROM THE TENT FRAMES; THEN CARIBOU CREEK WAS CROSSED OVER 3 CHANNELS AND IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT A 250-FOOT SPAN OF A CABLE TRAM HERE. THE S SIDE OF THE CREEK WAS FOLLOWED TO CHITNA CREEK (P25) FOR 4 MIS. "JACK GALLIVAN IS PROSPECTING AT CARIBOU CROSSING NEAR THE MOUTH OF SHEEP CREEK-NO RESULTS WORTHY OF MENTION. (P26)

1718 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 04470 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130062800910  
 MOUT N644000 W1454500 F030S 0100E 10  
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, "GOLD PROSPECTORS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE SALCHAKET VICINITY FOR SOME YEARS, AND WHILE THERE HAS NOT BEEN ANY LARGE STRIKES MADE, CONSIDERABLE MONEY HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THE GROUND. THE GOLD-BEARING STREAMS ARE CARIBOU, NO GRUB AND PORTAGE CREEKS." (P29)

1719 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 04832 924  
 STOR 160339909782101664002911001210010904130  
 MOUT N651040 W1441946 F040N 0170E 17  
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1924 NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, FLEW CHARLEY PETERSON, A MECHANIC, TO CARIBOU CREEK. HE WAS TO REPAIR MACHINERY AT THE SALCHAKET MINING COMPANY WORKS ON THE CREEK. (P94) WIEN WAS TOLD THAT CARIBOU WAS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE SALCHA RIVER THAT FLOWED SOUTHWEST INTO TANANA. (P94)

1720 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 06348 966967  
 STOR 1608016007240000730  
 MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION  
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN SUTTON ON MARCH 30, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 2.4 FT AT 3 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 3.9 FT AT 9 FT. CHANNEL WAS DRY FROM 10-14 FT FROM RIGHT BANK. LEFT BANK AT 18 FT. ON JAN. 16, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 0.3 FT AT 4 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 0.9 FT AT 22-24 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 34 FT. (P101)

1721 WATN CARIBOU CREEK CARIBOU CREEK  
 REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 1608016007240000730  
 MOUT N614711 W1473914 S200N 0100E 33  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE  
 ABST CARIBOU CREEK HAS TOO LOW AN AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW TO RECOMMEND DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER. (P32) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

1722 WATN CARIBOU LAKE KACHEMAK LAKE  
 REFN 03466 00002 938  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N595500 W1510303 S080S 0100W 19  
 LUPR 52 FOX CREEK

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

ABST C A BRYANT, A MINER IN THE EAGLE AREA FROM 1899-1934, CAME TO SELDOVIA MAY 10, 1938. HE STAYED WITH FRIENDS ON KACHENAK BAY. IN JUNE, HE AND FRIEND HEADED E TO KACHENAK LAKE. "JOHN (TRAPPER IN AREA) SAYS IT IS ABOUT 7 MILES LONG WITH AN ISLAND IN THE CENTER, ALL SWAMP FOR A MI AROUND WITH WATER ANKLE DEEP AND SOFT... THE LAKE IS MUDDY, AND THE OUTLET IS AT THE HEAD OF FOX CREEK." (P7) ACCORDING TO MODERN MAP, THE LAKE AT THE HEAD OF FOX CREEK IS CARIBOU LAKE. THERE IS AN ISLAND IN IT AND SWAMPS AROUND IT, BUT IT IS NOT 7 MILES LONG. (SELDOVIA D-3 MAP)

1723 WATN CARLSON CREEK CARLSON CREEK

REFN 00544 915961

STOR 1611570

HOUT N581823 W1340832 C410S 0690E 21

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LISTS 2 GAGING STATIONS ON CARLSON CREEK--"NEAR JUNEAU" AND "AT SUNNY COVE" (P12)--BUT FOOTNOTE STATES "EQUIVALENT RECORDS COMBINED". (P14) DRAINAGE AREA IS 24.3 SQ MILES. (PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1915-20 AND 1951-61. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1918, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 8.10 FT (DATUM THEN IN USE) AND DISCHARGE OF 6,200 CFS (255 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.4 YEARS (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YEAR FLOOD). (P12) LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR MOUTH OF RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO SUNNY COVE, AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

1724 WATN CARLSON CREEK CARLSON CREEK

REFN 01032 952

STOR 1611570

HOUT N551823 W1344832 C410S 0690E 21

LUPR 60

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE

ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 22.3 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 10,400 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.

1725 WATN CARLSON LAKE CARLSON LAKE

REFN 01222 00010 970

STOR 1603

HOUT N634700 W1515800 F130S 0230W 12

LUPR 35

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER LEVEL

ABST IN THE THIRD PART OF HIS THREE PART MEMOIR (JULY 1970) TRAPPER SLIM CARLSON RECALLS: I STAYED IN TOWN FOR A FEW DAYS AND GOT SOME CLOTHES AND SLEEPING BAGS I NEEDED AND CHARTERED THE NORSEMAN AGAIN. HE HAD A BIG LOAD ALL RIGHT AND HE LANDED ON WHAT HE CALLED CARLSON LAKE. WE WENT INTO THE OVERFLOW AND HAD TO SIT ALL NIGHT; IT WAS ABOUT 30 DEGREES BELOW THAT NIGHT. HE WOULDN'T LISTEN TO ME AND BURIED THE PLANE SO FAR DOWN IN SOLID ICE IT'D TAKE A BULLDOZER TO GET IT OUT. IF HE HAD LISTENED TO ME HE WOULD HAVE GONE 15 FEET FARTHER TO HIGHER GROUND. THE PILOT TRIED TO GET THE PLANE OF THE SKIS BUT THEY TOOK HIM DOWN TO SOLID GROUND--IT WAS NOTHING BUT SLUSH. THEN HE TOLD ME TO DIG, BUT HE HANDED ME JUST A LITTLE HATCHET AND I COULDN'T DO ANYTHING WITH THAT. HE STARTED UP THE PLANE AND TOLD ME TO GET ON THE STERN AND PUSH. WELL, I DID THAT AND, MY GOD, HE OPENED UP THE NORSEMAN FULL BLAST--THAT'S A POWERFUL ENGINE--AND HE PRETTY NEARLY BLEW ME ACROSS THE LAKE. THEN HE SLAMMED THE TAIL DOWN AND SPLASHED WATER ON ME. LATER ON I DISCOVERED I HAD FROZEN THE TOE ON MY RIGHT FOOT. (P44) TWO MORE PLANES FELL THROUGH THE ICE IN THE FOLLOWING EFFORTS TO FREE THE NORSEMAN. (P44-45)

1726 WATN CARNIVORE LAKES CARNIVORE LAKES

REFN 02792 952

STOR 1601

HOUT N691000 W1450500 U030S 0290E 02

LUPR 13

KEKIKTUK RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, MAP

ABST CAPTION ON PHOTO, P282, READS, "LOOKING S (FROM MT ON E SIDE OF LAKE PETERS) UP A GLACIATED VALLEY TO CARNIVORE LAKES, AUG 5, 1952. HARY RANGE ON RIGHT." RIVER IN PHOTO MOST LIKELY IS CARNIVORE CREEK. LAKES ARE NOT SHOWN ON USGS MAP BUT MAP BY AUTHORS, P248, AND HERE REPRODUCED, SEEMS TO LOCATE LAKES APPROXIMATELY T35, R29E, SEC. 29, UNIAT MERIDIAN (RESEARCHER'S NOTE).

1727 WATN CARPENTER CREEK CARPENTER CREEK

REFN 00481 948

STOR 1608016003745000320

MOUT N614505 W1483702 S190N 0050E 07

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, WENT SHEEP HUNTING IN 1928 AT A SPOT NEAR THE HEAD OF CARPENTER CREEK, 8 MI FROM GLENN HIGHWAY. ASCENDED CREEK FROM MATANUSKA RIVER TWO MI UP THE "CREEK BARS" THEY CAME TO AN "IMPASSABLE CANYON" AND HAD TO DETOUR AROUND A "BRUSHY MOUNTAIN." (P21) WHEN THEY RETURNED TO CREEK FOUND A "SHEER 30 FT. RIMROCK BETWEEN US AND THE BARS." AND THEY MADE A SPRUCE POLE LADDER TO CLIMB DOWN. THEY ALSO HIT "ALDER JUNGLE", AND A DIFFICULT MUD SLIDE. AT HEAD DISCOVERED A "PARK LINE VALLEY." "NOBODY HAD HUNTED THE PLACE BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF COVERING THE 8 MILES TO IT. I DON'T BELIEVE IT HAS BEEN HUNTED SINCE." (P21) TO GET TO MOUTH OF CREEK THEY HAD CROSSED MATANUSKA RIVER IN A CABLE FERRY ANNABEL BUILT. (P21)

1728 WATN CARSON CREEK CARSON CREEK

REFN 00942 975

STOR 1602924

MOUT N643000 W1623500 K120S 0200W 02

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' "ELIM," 1975, IT WAS STATED, "WITHIN THE RESERVE, A COPPER PROSPECT IS REPORTED AT CARSON CREEK IN A BRECCIA ZONE WHERE A PLUTON IS INTRUDING INTO A SCHIST." (P134)

1729 WATN CARSON CREEK CARSON CREEK

REFN 02166 911

STOR 1602924

MOUT N643000 W1623500 K120S 0200W 02

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A ROAD HOUSE IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF CARSON CREEK. (P38) GRANITE WAS FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF CARSON CREEK. (P65)

1730 WATN CARSON CREEK CARSON CREEK

REFN 05181 974

STOR 1602924

MOUT N643000 W1623500 K120S 0200W 02

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE

ABST THE PORTAGE ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF CARSON CREEK ON THE N W SHORE OF NORTON BAY ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL. (P45) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

1731 WATN CARTER CREEK EKALLIRKPIK RIVER

REFN 01739 908912

STOR 1601095

MOUT N695802 W1444210 U070N 0300E 17

LUPR 13

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATERCRAFT, EXPEDITION



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ABST THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES WHO IS AT HIS CAMP. MENTION IS MADE THAT ONE MAN'S PARTY IS NOT HERE. "TURNNAK HAD HIS BOAT UP ON THE EKALLIRKPIK RIVER." (P.209)

1732 WATN CARTER LAKE CARTER LAKE  
REFN 02740 972  
STOR 1608  
MOUT N602923 W1492732 S050N 0010W 28  
LUPR 52 TRAIL RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION  
ABST A TRAIL LEADS FROM CARTER LAKE TO THE EAST END OF CRESCENT LAKE. THERE ARE NO FISH IN THE LAKE. THE LAKE IS AT ELEVATION 1486 FT. THE TRAIL LEADS AROUND THE WEST SIDE OF THE LAKE. THE TRAIL IS A GOOD SKI TOUR IN WINTER, AND IS CLOSED TO MOTORIZED VEHICLES IN WINTER. (PP46, 47) THE TRAIL IS GOOD ALL YEAR. (P47)

1733 WATN CASADAPAGA RIVER CASADAPAGA RIVER  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, MAP  
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FROM SOLONON FOLLOWS THE CASADAPAGA RIVER ON ITS E BANK FROM THE TOWN OF CASADAPAGA TO THE TOWN OF BONANZA CREEK.

1734 WATN CASADAPAGA RIVER CASADAPAGA RIVER  
REFN 00460 940940  
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II. THE ANTIMONY MINE, OHALIK MINE, LOCATED IN PROXIMITY OF RIVER. CASADAPAGA RIVER FLOWS INTO NIUKLUK RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO MORTON SOUND NEAR SOLANON.

1735 WATN CASADAPAGA RIVER CASADAPAGA RIVER  
REFN 02051 904  
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST WITH RAILWAY APPROACHING THE CASADAPAGA RIVER AREA IN 1904 MINING DEVELOPMENTS ON CASADAPAGA RIVER SHOWED RENewed ACTIVITY (P.23). HEAVY BENCH GRAVELS, WHICH ARE MORE OR LESS GOLD BEARING, CHARACTERIZE THE CASADAPAGA RIVER AREA. (P.23).

1736 WATN CASADAPAGA RIVER CASADAPAGA RIVER  
REFN 02139 908  
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
MOUT N645800 W1640400 K060S 0270W 11  
LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE OF CASADAPAGA RIVER BELOW MOONLIGHT CREEK, 1908. SEE ALSO TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CASADAPAGA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

1737 WATN CASADAPAGA RIVER CASADAPAGA RIVER  
REFN 02139 908

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STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
 MOUT N645800 W1640400 K060S 0270W 11  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE OF CASADEPAGA RIVER BELOW MOONLIGHT CREEK, 1908. SEE ALSO TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CASADEPAGA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

1738 WATN CASADEPAGA RIVER CASADEPAGA RIVER  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
 MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PPI-64. IN 1927 CASADEPAGA MINING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE IN THE CASADEPAGA RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK. (P35)

1739 WATN CASADEPAGA RIVER CASADEPAGA RIVER  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
 MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PPI-64. IN 1927 CASADEPAGA MINING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE IN THE CASADEPAGA RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK. (P35)

1740 WATN CASADEPAGA RIVER CASADEPAGA RIVER  
 REFN 02569 909940  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
 MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON THIS RIVER AS WELL AS LOWER HOLLOW CREEK, RUBY CREEK AND AMERICAN CREEK NEAR GAME CREEK BEFORE WORLD WAR II. BEDROCK IN THE RIVER BASIN IS LIMESTONE AND SCHIST. PRIOR TO 1909 ALL MINING IN THE AREA WAS DONE BY NON HYDRAULIC METHODS. WATER SHORTAGES NECESSITATED THE CONSTRUCTION OF DITCHES ON A RATHER SMALL SCALE IN COMPARISON TO OTHER PARTS OF THE PENINSULA. (P68)

1741 WATN CASADEPAGA RIVER CASADEPAGA RIVER  
 REFN 02729 970971  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
 MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST DURING THE 1970 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY TRIP, THE AUTHOR TRAVELED WEST FROM THE MOUNTAINS THROUGH THE NIUKLUK AND CASADEPAGA RIVER BASINS, THEN DOWN SOLOMON RIVER TO THE COAST. (P48)

1742 WATN CASADEPAGA RIVER CASADEPAGA RIVER  
 REFN 00631 900  
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390  
 MOUT N645813 W1640426 K060S 0270W 11  
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOKE IN 1900, H CLARK NOTES THAT YEAR, "500 MINERS WORKED IN THE RUBY CREEK AND CASADEPAGA

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COUNTRY, AND AS A WHOLE, DID NOT TAKE OUT WAGES FOR THE MEN. YOU COULD PROBABLY NAME 5 MEN WHO TOOK OUT BIG MONEY AND 20 WHO TOOK OUT A STAKE AND SOME HUNDREDS WHO MADE WAGES ON THE BEACH." (P91) CASADEPOGA IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NIUKLUK RIVER.

- 1743 WATN CASCADE CREEK CASCADE CREEK  
 REFN 00544 917962  
 STOR 1612001  
 MOUT N570000 W1324500 C560S 0790E 24  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CASCADE CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 23.0 HIS, DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1917-28 AND 1946-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE: SEPTEMBER 11,1947, GAGE HEIGHT OF 10.0 FT (FROM FLOODMARK), WITH DISCHARGE OF 3,280 CFS (143 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 13 YEARS. (P12) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN AS "NEAR PETERSBURG". (P12); ON MODERN MAP, THERE IS A GAGING STATION INDICATED IN THAT LOCATION, SO LATITUDE/LONGITUDE ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.
- 1744 WATN CASCADE CREEK CASCADE CREEK  
 REFN 90959 921927  
 STOR 1609125003440000540  
 MOUT N571600 W1540000 S330S 0300W 35  
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,MAP,EXPEDITION,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST SALMON INVESTIGATOR GILBERT, WRITING IN 1927, REFERS BACK TO HIS 1921 VISIT WHEN HE OBSERVED THAT CASCADE CR HAS 10 FT WIDE. (P14) IN 1926, JUNIOR AUTHOR RICH AND A SMALL PARTY EXPLORED CASCADE CREEK FOR ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. "ABOVE THE FIRST QUARTER MILE THE STREAM RISES RAPIDLY, FLOWING THROUGH A PRECIPITOUSLY WALLED CANYON." (P26) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.
- 1745 WATN CASCADE CREEK CASCADE CREEK  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1612001  
 MOUT N570000 W1324500 C560S 0790E 24  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE  
 ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 17.3 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 10,800 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P135) PUBLISHED 1952.
- 1746 WATN CASCADE CREEK CASCADE CREEK  
 REFN 01844 949  
 STOR 1612475  
 MOUT N570422 W1352205 C550S 0630E 27  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST ACCORDING TO D J CEDERSTROM, THE LARGEST PART OF THE WATER SUPPLY FOR SITLEA IS OBTAINED BY GRAVITY FEED FROM CASCADE CREEK, ABOUT 3 MILES N W OF TOWN.(P11) THIS AREA WAS VISITED ON JAN. 27-28,1949.
- 1747 WATN CASCADE CREEK CASCADE CREEK  
 REFN 04073 00321 921  
 STOR 1612475  
 MOUT N570422 W1352205 C550S 0630E 27  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW MAP,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,LAND TRANSPORT,LAKE  
 ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "WATER POWER RECONNAISSANCE, "CASCADE CREEK" PROJECT, NEAR PETERSBURG ALASKA". DAMSITES

ARE LOCATED NEAR THE OUTLETS OF FALLS AND SHAN LAKES. A TRAIL RUNS FROM THE TERMINUS OF CASCADE CREEK TO THE OUTLET OF SHAN LAKE. FALLS LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 1150 FEET AND COVERS APPROXIMATELY 20 ACRES. SHAN LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 1487 FEET AND COVERS 614 ACRES. A U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489.

- 1748 WATN CASSIAR CREEK CASSIAR CREEK  
 REFN 01472 952  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240151201160  
 MOUT N651600 W1464200 F050N 0050E 10  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST "LIVE TRAPPING HAS CONDUCTED AT CASSIAR CREEK OPPOSITE MILE 55 ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY. TRAPPING OPERATIONS WERE FIRST CONDUCTED AT CASSIAR CREEK FROM MAY 10-16, 1952, AND WERE DESIGNED TO CHECK EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF SUMMER FIELD WORK." (P45)
- 1749 WATN CASSIAR CREEK CASSIAR CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240151201160  
 MOUT N651600 W1464200 F050N 0050E 10  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN THE CHATANIKA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P191)
- 1750 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 00460 940940  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: TUNGSTEN LOCATED ON THIS CREEK WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF LOST RIVER. CASSITERITE CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF LOST RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO BERENG STRAIT 27 MI. N W OF TELLER.
- 1751 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 01002 903  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST TIN HAS FOUND ON CASSITERITE CREEK IN 1903. (P103) THE OLD MINE ROAD IN THE LOST RIVER VALLEY BEGINS AT CASSITERITE CREEK. (P16)
- 1752 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 01872 961962  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST THE LARGEST KNOWN VEINS, AS WELL AS THE LARGEST POTENTIAL RESERVES OF BERYLLIUM, ARE NEAR THE LOST RIVER MINE ON CASSITERITE CREEK. BERYL OCCURS IN QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE VEINS AT LOST RIVER MINE. PHENAKITE OCCURS IN ALTERED GRANITE AT LOST RIVER MINE. (P4) THE OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BERYLLIUM WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF THE LOST RIVER MINE ARE NOT YET WELL KNOWN. NUMEROUS VEINLETS OF FLUORITE, TOURMALINE, CHRYSOBERYL, AND DIASPORE, RANGING IN THICKNESS FROM A HAIRLINE TO SEVERAL INCHES, CUT THE HARMONIZED LIMESTONE. BANDED FLUORITE TOURMALINE ROCK FORMS LOCAL SELVAGES ALONG THE WALLS OF CASSITERITE DIKE (WHICH CROSSES CASSITERITE

CREEK) AND ALSO SMALL VEINS PARALLELED TO THE DIKE. SAMPLES FROM THE SELVAGES CONTAIN BERYLLIUM. ZONES OF IRON-STAINED, ALTERED, AND FLUORITIZED LIMESTONE WHICH OCCUR UNDERGROUND ALONG THE WALLS OF THE DIKE ON THE MAIN-ADIT LEVEL CONTAIN BERYLLIUM. THIS BANDED FLUORITE-TOURMALINE ROCK LOCALLY CONTAINS AS MUCH AS 3.35% TIN, MOST OF WHICH IS IN CASSITERITES. DURING 1960 AND 1961, THE U S BUREAU OF MINES DRILLED SEVERAL DOZEN PERCUSSION DRILL HOLES IN MARLORIZED LIMESTONE ALONG CASSITERITE CREEK TO TEST THE OVERALL TENOR OF LIMESTONE. A REPORT BEING PREPARED. (P7-8)

- 1753 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 02045 903  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST TIN ORE HAS BEEN FOUND ON CASSITERITE CREEK "WHICH IS REALLY THE LARGER FORK OF LOST R, AND HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 3 MILES." (P158) THE MOUTH OF CASSITERITE CREEK "IS ABOUT 100 FEET ABOVE THE SEA." (P158) IT IS ABOUT 6000 FEET FROM CASSITERITE CREEK TO TIN CREEK WHERE "GREISEN" FORMS A DIKE. U S GEOLOGISTS COLLECTED SPECIMANS OF TIN ORE FROM THIS DIKE NEAR CASSITERITE CREEK. IN JULY 1903 (P159) SOME TIME AFTER 1903, CROSSCUT TRENCHES WERE MADE IN THE DIKE NEAR CASSITERITE CREEK WHICH REVEAL ITS WIDTH TO BE APPROXIMATELY 100 FEET. (P160)
- 1754 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 02059 903  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST A GROUP OF CLAIMS LOCATED ALONG THIS DIKE, WHICH WAS CALLED CASSITERITE LODE, WAS BONDED IN 1903 TO CAPITALISTS, WHO IN 1904 SENT IN A WELL-EQUIPPED EXPEDITION TO EXAMINE THE CLAIMS. ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT WAS CARRIED ON FOR ABOUT A MONTH, WHEN THE WORK WAS SUSPENDED. OTHER BODIES OF ORE HAVE BEEN FOUND BY THE ORIGINAL LOCATORS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS NORTH-WEST OF THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. THE EXCAVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE SHOW THAT THE DIKE, CALLED CASSITERITE LODE, ENDS ABOUT 200 FEET EAST OF CASSITERITE CREEK, AND THAT A SIMILAR DIKE, ALSO TIN BEARING, OUTCROPS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK ABOUT 500 FEET NORTHWEST OF THIS POINT. THE SECOND DIKE EXTENDS WESTWARD FOR A FEW HUNDRED FEET FROM THE POINT OF OUTCROP NOTED, THEN JOINS A THIRD DIKE WHICH EXTENDS NORTHWESTWARD ALONG THE TOP OF THE SNW BETWEEN LOST RIVER AND CASSITERITE CREEK. (P121) THIS CREEK HAS LIMESTONE BEDROCK. (P122) A NUMBER OF PORPHYRITIC DIKES SOME OF WHICH ARE MINERALIZED WITH GALENA AND ARSENICAL PYRITES, HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE REGION SOUTHWEST OF CASSITERITE CREEK. (P124)
- 1755 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 02081 903904  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF LODE TIN IN ALASKA WAS MADE ON CASSITERITE CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1903. (P.146) PROSPECTING CONTINUED THROUGH 1904 AND 1905. (P.147) A LAYER OF DEBRIS 3 TO 10 FEET THICK OVERLIES A DIKE ON THE CREEK. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TIN DEPOSITS IS GIVEN IN FURTHER DETAIL. (P.147-150)
- 1756 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 02120 907  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST TREMOLITE HAS BEEN NOTED AS AN ABUNDANT CONSTITUENT OF LIMESTONE AT CASSITERITE CREEK. (P12) A FEW POORLY PRESERVED FOSSILS WERE FOUND AT THE HEAD OF CASSITERITE CREEK. (P13) A SMALL AMOUNT OF SPHALERITE IS FOUND ASSOCIATED WITH THE TIN ORE ON CASSITERITE CREEK. (P17) ARSENOPYRITE OCCURS IN CONSIDERABLE ABUNDANCE IN THE TIN ORE OF CASSITERITE CREEK. (P18+) ALBITE WAS DETECTED AS A CONSTITUENT OF THE WOLFRAMITE QUARTZ VEINS ON CASSITERITE CREEK. (P20) DANBURITE WAS IDENTIFIED AS THE GANGUE MATERIAL OF CASSITERITE IN THE DOLCOATH LODE ON CASSITERITE CREEK, WHERE IT OCCURS AS A REPLACEMENT BOTH OF THE DIKE ROCK AND OF THE CONTIGUOUS LIMESTONES. (P21) ZINNOBIDITE OCCUR ABUNDANTLY IN THE CASSITERITE VEINLETS AND IS HABITUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH TOPAZ AND FLUORITE. (P22) MINUTE GRAINS OF SCHEELITE WERE FOUND IN A NUMBER OF SMALL CASSITERITE VEINLETS AND IN THE ALTERED LIMESTONE ADJOINING THE VEINLETS. THE OCCURRENCES ARE NOT OF POSSIBLE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. (P24) TIN PROSPECTS IN THE LOST RIVER REGION ARE ON CASSITERITE CREEK, 6 MI FROM THE COAST, AND ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY GOOD WAGON ROAD. NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CREEK, THE LIMESTONE IS BANDED WITH ARGILLACEOUS LAMINAE AND IS INTENSELY CRUMPLED. LOCALLY, THE FORMATION IS FRACTURED BRECCIATED AND SHEAR ZONES OF WHITE MARBLE HAVE BEEN FORMED. (P44) THE TIN OCCURS IN A QUARTZ PORPHYRY DIKE. (THE CASSITERITE LODE) THE TIN-BEARING PORTION IS 3,000 FT LONG BUT THE WHOLE LENGTH CANNOT BE CONSIDERED ONE ROCK. BARREN STRETCHES OCCUR AND THE ORE IS PROBABLY LOCALISED IN IRREGULAR SHOOTS. (P49) AT THE TIME OF THE VISIT, 5 ADITS HAD BEEN DRIVEN ON THE CASSITERITE LODE. THE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE DOLCOATH DIKE CONSIST OF FOUR CUTS OPENED AT INTERVALS ALONG A LENGTH OF 3000 FT. AN ASSAY OF ORE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED 1.15 % OF TIN. (P52)

1757 WATN CASSITERITE CREEK CASSITERITE CREEK  
 REFN 02666 949  
 STOR 1602685000590000080  
 MOUT N652759 W1671016 K010N 0410W 27  
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST TUNGSTEN OCCURS AT CASSITERITE CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF LOST RIVER IN YORK DISTRICT). (P26)

1758 WATN CASTNER CREEK CASTNER RIVER  
 REFN 03496 944  
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520060800710  
 MOUT N632400 W1454600 F170S 0100E 26  
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1944 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW STEEL BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER CASTNER RIVER ON THE RICHARDSON HWY. (P101)

1759 WATN CASTNER CREEK UNNAMED STREAM FROM CASTNER GLACIE  
 REFN 02598 898  
 STOR 1603399070050012300  
 MOUT N632400 W1454600 F170S 0100E 26  
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, GLACIER, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WHILE PROGRESSING DOWN THE DELTA RIVER VALLEY, THE PARTY CAME TO A TURBULENT LITTLE STREAM FLOWING FROM BENEATH CASTNER GLACIER. THE CHANNEL IS FROM 20 TO 100 FT WIDE AND FROM 2-6 FT DEEP, BUT THE WATER IS VERY SWIFT AND THE BED SO ROUGH FROM BOULDERS OF ALL SIZES THAT A FORD IS VERY DIFFICULT. ONE OF THE PARTY WADED THE STREAM AGAIN AND AGAIN UNTIL HE FOUND A PLACE WHERE THE PARTY AND ANIMALS COULD CROSS IN SAFETY (P286)

1760 WATN CATHEDRAL CREEK CATHEDRAL CREEK  
 REFN 00592 911912  
 STOR 160339912208001967000089000180021000090  
 MOUT N650811 W1411110 F040N 0320E 35  
 LUPR 34 NATION RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN



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KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,GLACIER  
 ABST LAKE CHACKACHAMNA DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 900 SQ MI OF RUGGED MOUNTAIN TERRAIN CONTAINING MANY LARGE AND ACTIVE VOLCANOES. BARRIER GLACIER TERMINATES IN THE LAKE NEAR THE OUTLET. A FIELD INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT AUG 3,1948, LANDING A SMALL FLOAT PLANE ON THE LAKE, TO EVALUATE POTENTIAL OF THE LAKE FOR A DAMSITE. (P1) THE AREA OF LAKE CHACKACHAMNA WAS SHOWN TO BE 24 SQ MI AT AN ALTITUDE OF 1170 FEET.THE ONLY PRACTICAL MEANS OF ACCESS TO THE LAKE IS BY FLOAT PLANE. HORSES WERE USED BY EXPEDITIONS IN 1927 AND 1928. (P3) PLATE I, A IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE, ALSO SHOWING THE TERMINUS OF BARRIER GLACIER. PLATE I, B IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A FLOAT PLANE ON THE LAKE SHORE. PLATE II, A AND B, SHOW PORTIONS OF THE LAKE, SHORE, AND GLACIER. PLATE III, A AND B SHOW THE LAKE BANKS NEAR THE OUTLET, ALSO SHOWING HIGH WATER MARK. PLATE IV, A SHOWS THE SHORELINE FORMED BY THE GLACIER, WITH A PLANE IN THE FORGROUND.

1765 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHACKACHAMUA LAKE  
 REFN 07187 00112 947  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N611231 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST CHACKACHAMUA LAKE IS ABOUT 14 MI LONG BY 2 MI WIDE. (P11)

1766 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHAKACHAMNA LAKE  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N611231 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST CHAKACHAMNA LAKE IS ABOUT 15 MI LONG AND 2 MI WIDE AND IS FED BY SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES DRAINING THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS THAT SURROUND IT. (P22)ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

1767 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHAKACHAMNA LAKE  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N611231 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST CHAKACHAMNA LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 1,170. THE OUTLET IS PARTIALLY OBSTRUCTED BY BARRIER GLACIER. (P130) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

1768 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHAKACHAMNA LAKE  
 REFN 02394 928  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N611300 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST THE CHAKACHAMNA-STONEY REGION S. CAPPS 1928. U S G S BULL. 813: 97-123 CHAKACHAMNA LAKE WAS LANDED UPON WITH A PLANE DURING THE 1928 CAPPS U S G S EXPEDITION. (P102) CHAKACHAMNA LAKE OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO A HUGE ICE DAM FORMED BY BARRIER GLACIER. (P121)

1769 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHAKACHAMNA LAKE  
 REFN 02432 927  
 STOR 1607  
 MOUT N611231 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT



ABST THIS LAKE IS 15 MI. LONG. ON BOTH SHORES OF THIS LAKE THE VALLEY WALLS RISE ABRUPTLY SO THAT TRAVEL IS IMPOSSIBLE ON THE SHORES EXCEPT AT THE MOUTH OF THE TRIBUTARY STREAMS WHERE SMALL DELTAS HAVE BEEN FORMED OUT INTO THE LAKE. TRAVEL AROUND THE LAKE IS IMPOSSIBLE. (PP.11,33) THIS INFORMATION IS BASED ON A REPORT BY A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN JUNE 1927. THE LAKE IS 15 MI. LONG AND AN AVERAGE 2 MI. WIDE. ITS'S ENCLOSED ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH BY STEEP MTS. THAT RISE SUDDENLY FROM THE SHORES. (P.17) SEVERAL GLACIERS DESCEND INTO OR ALMOST INTO THE LAKE. THE WATERS OF THIS LAKE ARE SLIGHTLY TURBID IN THE SUMMER DUE TO ALL THE STREAMS THAT FLOW INTO IT ARE GLACIAL STREAMS. STEEP CLIFFS RISE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH SHORES MAKING LAND TRAVEL THERE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE. BY BOAT ALL POINTS OF THE LAKE CAN BE REACHED EASILY. (P.17) MANY ICE STREAMS DESCEND FROM THE MTS. ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF L. CHAKACHAMNA. (P.83) MODE OF TRAVEL FOR THE 1927 EXPEDITION WAS UNSPECIFIED.

1770 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHAKACHAMNA LAKE

REFN 06553 960

STOR 1607

NOUT N611231 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19

LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION

ABST THE LAKE IS ABOUT 15 MILES LONG AND LESS THAN 2 MILES WIDE. (P30) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

1771 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHAKACHAMNA LAKE

REFN 06553 962

STOR 1607

NOUT N611231 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19

LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THIS LAKE LIES AT THE FOOT OF THE ALASKA RANGE, ABOUT 85 MILES NEARLY DUE WEST FROM ANCHORAGE. IT IS ABOUT 15 MILES LONG AND LESS THAN 2 MILES WIDE. IT IS DRAINED BY CHAKACHAMNA RIVER. (P30)

1772 WATN CHAKACHAMNA LAKE CHAKACHAMNA LAKE

REFN 07187 00101 949

STOR 1607

NOUT N161231 W1523500 S130N 0180W 19

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, PHOTO

ABST FILE "1513-01 BASIC TOPAGRAPHIC DATA FILES, CHAKACHAMNA LAKE, 31 DEC 49" OF THE U S CORPS OF ENGINEERS IS A COLLECTION OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LAKE, FROZEN AT THE TIME, TAKEN IN APRIL, 1949.

1773 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHAKACHATNA RIVER

REFN 07187 00102 950

STOR 1607098000300000020

NOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22

LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO

ABST A CANYON SECTION IS FOUND ABOUT 6 MILES DOWNSTREAM OF THE RIVER'S OUTLET FROM LAKE CHAKACHAMNA. (P1) APPROXIMATE GRADIENT OF THE STREAM DOWNSTREAM FROM THE OUTLET TO MILE 4.0 IS 42.5 FEET PER MILE; FROM 4.0 DOWN TO MILE 6.2, 91.0 FPM; FROM 6.2 TO 8.5, 87.0 FPM; 8.5 TO 12.1, 55.5 FPM; 12.1 TO 17.8, 35.1 FPM; 17.8 TO 38.0, 9.9 FPM. THE CANYON SECTION IS LOCATED BETWEEN MILE 5 AND 7 DOWNSTREAM FROM THE LAKE. (P3) PLATE IV, B SHOWS A TRIBUTARY STREAM ENTERING CHAKACHATNA RIVER 3 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE LAKE.

1774 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHAKACHATNA RIVER

REFN 07187 00102 950

STOR 1607098000300000020

NOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22

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LUPR 52 NCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE CHACKACHATNA RIVER IS 38 MILES LONG.

1775 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHACKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00112 947  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 NCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION  
 ABST THE CHACKACHATNA RIVER HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 40 MI. LOWER 18 MI ON LOW, BROAD FLAT, AND REMAINDER IN NARROW VALLEY. "NOT NAVIGABLE." (P11)

1776 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHACKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 NCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FROM THE OUTLET OF CHAKACHANNA LAKE, THE RIVER FLOWS ALTERNATELY IN NARROW VALLEYS AND ROCK WALLED CANYON SECTIONS FOR THE 1ST 14 MILES, AND THENCE 25 MI ACROSS AN ALLUVIAL PLAIN TO COOK INLET. AT THE POTENTIAL DAM SITE AT BARRIER, RIVER MILE 33.5, AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW IS ESTIMATED AT 3,000,000 ACRE-FEET OR 4,140 CFS. (P130) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

1777 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHACKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 NCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST CHAKACHATNA RIVER FLOWS S EASTWARD 39 MI TO ITS MOUTH. (P22) DRAINAGE AREA IS 1,620 SQ MI. (P130) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2, COOK INLET.

1778 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHACKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 NCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER  
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA IS 1140 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 1800 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) THE RIVER FLOWS AROUND BARRIER GLACIER BEFORE ENTERING BROAD TERRACE AND ROCK-WALLED VALLEY. AFTER 13 MI IN THE VALLEY, IT TRAVELS 25 MI TO COOK INLET. ROCK ON THE N SIDE IS LAVA AND ON THE S SIDE IS GRANITE. THE OUTCROPS OF THE LOWLAND ARE COAL-BEARING. PUBLISHED 1952.

1779 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHACKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02394 928  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605700 W1514500 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 NCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE CHAKACHANNA-STONY REGION S. CAPPS 1928. U S G S BULL. 813: 97-123. THE CHAKACHATNA RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING TOO SWIFT FOR BOATING IN THE SUMMER, AND NOT FREEZING SOLIDLY ENOUGH IN THE WINTER FOR SLED TRAVEL. (P106)

- 1780 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHAKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02432 A 927  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 MOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER  
 BASIN,DISCHARGE,GLACIER,VEGETATION,HUNTING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST IN JUNE 1927 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF 6 MEN AND 15 PACK HORSES TRAVELED INLAND FROM TRADING BAY ON THE WEST SHORE OF COOK INLET, TOWARD THE MOUNTAINS. TRAVELING OVERLAND THIS ROUTE EVENTUALLY LED THEM TOWARD THE "CHAKACHATNA" RIVER, WHICH WAS SEEN TO EMERGE FROM AN EXTENSIVE VALLEY THAT CUTS THE MOUNTAINS ON THE SOUTH FLANK OF MOUNT SPURR. THE RIVER WAS FOUND TO BE A "ROARING TORRENT, FAR TOO DEEP AND SWIFT TO BE CROSSED WITH HORSES, AND BORDERED ON THE NORTH FOR SEVERAL MILES BY ROCK CLIFFS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET HIGH." (P.11) THIS ROUTE, FROM COOK INLET TO THE UPPER BASIN OF THE CHAKACHATNA RIVER, HAS BEEN THE ONLY ONE OPENED AND SO FAR ONLY A FEW HORSES AND FOOT TRAVELERS HAVE UTILIZED IT. (P.12-32) SURVEYS INDICATE THAT THE CHAKACHATNA DRAINS A GREAT BASIN WITHIN THE RANGE, EMERGES FROM A VALLEY SOUTH OF MT SPURR AND JOINS THE MCARTHUR R. ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE COAST. THE CHAKACHATNA R. SUPPLIES THE GREATER VOLUME OF WATER THAN THE MCARTHUR. FOR THE LOWER 25 MI. THE CHAKACHATNA FLOWS THRU A MARSHY LOWLAND, WITH A LOW GRADIENT AND PROBABLY A CURRENT OF "MODERATE SWIFTESS." IN THE MTS. IT FALLS FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 1,170 FT. AT ITS SOURCE TO 400 FT. AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE LOWLAND. IT IS "A ROARING TORRENT" THAT THRU CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES HAS AN ESTIMATED CURRENT OF 15 M.P.H. THIS RIVER RECEIVES SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES FROM THE NORTH WHICH CARRY GLACIAL DRAINAGE, AND A "FEW SHORT TRIBUTARIES OF MODERATE SIZE FROM THE SOUTH. THESE ALSO HEAD IN GLACIERS IN MTS. SOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P.16) THE SOUTH SIDE OF CHAKACHATNA VALLEY ALONG THE RIVER IS IMPASSABLE FOR HORSES. IT IS NECESSARY TO ASCEND THE VALLEY ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER TO THE LAKE AND CROSS A PORTION OF BARRIER GLACIER. (P.16) A "SMALLER GROUP" OF GLACIERS DRAIN INTO THE CHAKACHATNA RIVER FROM MTS. SOUTH OF CHAKACHATNA LAKE. (P.25) IN THE CHAKACHATNA BASIN TIMBER OCCURS SPARINGLY UP TO CHAKACHATNA LAKE. (P.29) THE ROUTE, FROM TRADING BAY, COOK INLET, INTO THE BASIN OF THE CHAKACHATNA R. ESTABLISHED IN 1927, WAS THE FIRST SUMMER ROUTE THRU THAT AREA KNOWN TO BE ACCESSIBLE FOR HORSES. THE ROUTE LEAVES TRADING BAY AND GRADUALLY ASCENDS THE PIEDMONT RIDGE. AFTER FOLLOWING THE SOUTH EDGE FOR 22 MI. DESCENDS INTO VALLEY OF STRAIGHT CREEK, ASCENDS THIS VALLEY FOR 4 MI. AND CROSSES TO THE CHAKACHATNA R. THIS SECTION IS "EXTREMELY BRUSHY COUNTRY". (P.32) NATIVES OF TYONEK FORMERLY MADE SUMMER HUNTING TRIPS INTO HEADWATERS OF THE CHAKACHATNA BASIN.
- 1781 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHAKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 02432 B 927  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 MOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER  
 BASIN,DISCHARGE,GLACIER,VEGETATION,HUNTING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST "FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS THESE EXPEDITIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN UP" FOR NATIVES EARN A LIVING WORKING WITH WHITEMEN. (P.34) SCATTERED AREAS OF ROCKS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF VOLCANIC MATERIAL ARE PRESENT IN THE CHAKACHATNA R. BASIN. A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND TIMETABLE IS DISCUSSED. (PP.48-51) LARGE BODIES OF GRANITE ROCKS ARE FOUND IN THE RIVER BASIN. (P.53) GRANITE ROCKS OCCUPY A LARGE PORTION OF THE BASIN OF CHAKACHATNA RIVER. THE DISTRIBUTION, CHARACTER AND AGE OF THESE ROCKS IS FURTHER DISCUSSED. (PP.70-73) THERE ARE DOZENS OF SMALL VALLEY-HEAD GLACIERS SCATTERED THROUGH THE MTS. OF THE CHAKACHATNA BASIN. (P.83) SHARROCK GLACIER LOCATED BETWEEN KENIBUNA AND CHAKACHATNA LAKES WHICH FLOWS INTO THE CHAKACHATNA R. HAS 3 MAIN LOBES, IS 14 MI. LONG AND COVERS AN AREA OF 40 SQ. MI. (P.84) VOLCANIC ASH OF "GREAT THICKNESS" WAS NOTED IN THE CHAKACHATNA BASIN. (P.88) THE CHAKACHATNA R. FLOWS THRU AN AREA BETWEEN NIKOLAI CREEK AND WEST FORELAND CAUSING EROSION IN A LOW MARSHY PLAIN. THE RIVER FLOWS OVER AN "OUTWASH PLAIN OF GLACIAFLUVIAL DEBRIS." THE RIVERS (HERE) ARE UNNAVIGABLE" AND THE AREA ALMOST IMPOSSIBLY MARSHY IN THE SUMMER. THE AREA CAN BE TRAVELED BY DOG SLEDS IN THE WINTER. (P.26)
- 1782 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHAKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 03964 958

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STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1958 FROM MAY 31-JUNE 3 THE CHAKACHATNA RIVER WAS SAMPLED FOR KING SALMON WITH A 75 FOOT GILL NET. SMALLER NETS WERE ALSO USED TO CAPTURE JUVENILE KING SALMON. SAMPLING PRODUCED SOME JUVENILES BUT NO ADULTS WERE CAPTURED. (P12)

1783 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHAKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 06553 953960  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN ITS 1ST 14 MILES THE RIVER FOLLOWS A NARROW VALLEY DEEPLY INCISED IN BASALT IN A NUMBER OF REACHES. IN ANOTHER 7 MILES THE RIVER DROPS TO A LARGE COASTAL SWAMP AREA THROUGH WHICH IT MEANDERS FOR ANOTHER 21 MILES. ON 9 JULY 1953 A NEW CRATER OPENED SEVERAL MILES BELOW THE SUMMIT OF MT SPURR ON THE SLOPE TOWARDS THE LAKE AND SPREAD PUHICE OVER A WIDE AREA. SINCE THEN THIS CRATER HAS BEEN ACTIVE AT INTERVALS. DOCUMENT STATES THAT AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS MADE SUBSEQUENT TO 1953 INDICATE CONSIDERABLE FILLING OF THE RIVER CHANNEL BELOW THE LAKE RESULTING FROM THE RECENT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS. (PP30-31) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

1784 WATN CHAKACHATNA RIVER CHAKACHATNA RIVER  
 REFN 06553 962  
 STOR 1607098000300000020  
 HOUT N605637 W1514430 S100N 0140W 22  
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE FIRST 14 MILES OF THIS RIVER FOLLOWS A NARROW VALLEY DEEPLY INCISED IN BASALT IN A NUMBER OF REACHES. IN ANOTHER SEVEN MILES THE RIVER DROPS TO A LARGE COASTAL SWAMP AREA THROUGH WHICH IT MEANDERS FOR ANOTHER 21 MILES, ENTERING COOK INLET ABOUT 54 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ANCHORAGE. (P30)

1785 WATN CHAKINA RIVER CHAKINA RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 975  
 STOR 161039501177000274000486500820  
 HOUT N612000 W1431000 C060S 0130E 19  
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THE CHAKINA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 400 SQ MI AND DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 700 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-112)

1786 WATN CHAKINA RIVER CHAKINA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00056 972  
 STOR 161039501177000274000486500820  
 HOUT N612000 W1431000 C060S 0130E 19  
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION  
 ABST AUGUST 1972 FIELD TRIP. THE CREW LOCATED AN ABANDONED CABIN JUST WEST OF THE CHAKINA RIVER IN THE DEEP FOREST 1/2 MILE FROM THE CHITINA. IT APPEARED AS THOUGH NO ONE HAD BEEN THERE IN 30 YEARS. NEARBY THEY FOUND A DOUBLE SET TRAP, ONE OF WHICH HAD NOT BEEN SPRUNG.

1787 WATN CHAMBERLAIN CREEK CHAMBERLAIN CREEK  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 160109000383000041000110000410





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SCHRADER, U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 21ST ANNUAL REPORT PART 2. (PP441-486) CHANDLAR LAKE IS DESCRIBED AS BEING 10 MI LONG AND 2 MI WIDE POSSESSING A CURRENT OF ABOUT ONE-HALF MI PER HOUR. THE LAKE IS NAVIGABLE FOR STEAM BOATS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE. (P466) SEE: TABLES OF DISTANCES BY RIVER (DISTANCES BY RIVER ALONG THE CHANDLAR FROM MOUTH RIVER ON THE YUKON TO SUMMIT OF CHANDLAR RIVER-ROBERT CREEK-KOYUKUK PORTAGE.

1799	WATN	CHANDALAR LAKE	CHANDALAR LAKE
	REFN	02773 885975	
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N673045 W1483140 F310N 0040W 19	
	LUPR	34 CHANDALAR RIVER	
	KEYW	MINING, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	IN 1906 A GOLD STRIKE IN CHANDALAR DISTRICT DREW SEVERAL HUNDRED MINERS TO NEW DIGGINGS AROUND CHANDALAR LAKE, MANY OF THEM FROM UPPER KOYUKUK. (P3)	
1800	WATN	CHANDALAR LAKE	CHANDALAR LAKE
	REFN	03173 973	
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N673045 W1483140 F310N 0040W 19	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION	
	ABST	MOST ACCESSIBLE LAKE IN L.U.P.R. 3.4 DUE TO A GOOD LANDING STRIP. SPORTS FISHING OCCURS HERE. (P9)	
1801	WATN	CHANDALAR LAKE	CHANDALAR LAKE
	REFN	04066 00096 937	
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N673045 W1483140 F310N 0040W 19	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT	
	ABST	A LETTER DATED MAY 28, 1937 FROM MERLE GUISE TO MR IKE TAYLOR MADE MENTION OF LANDING A FLOATPLANE ON CHANDALAR LAKE.	
1802	WATN	CHANDALAR LAKE	CHANDALAR LAKE
	REFN	04436 969	
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N673045 W1483140 F310N 0040W 19	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	THERE IS A WINTER TRAIL FROM THE MAINTAINED AIRSTRIP AT CHANDALAR LAKE WHICH PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE CHANDALAR AREA. (P3) STUDY OF AREA DONE IN 1969.	
1803	WATN	CHANDALAR LAKE	CHANDALAR LAKE
	REFN	06337 973	
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N673045 W1483140 F031N 0040W 19	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER	
	ABST	DIMENSIONS 8.5 MI BY 1.5 MI, AREA 10 SQ MI. OUTLET, N FORK CHANDALAR RIVER-CHANDALAR RIVER.	
1804	WATN	CHANDALAR LAKE	LAKE CHANDALAR
	REFN	04474 964	
	STOR	1601	
	MOUT	N673045 W1483140 F310N 0040W 19	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	

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- KEYW NO TRAFF
- ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "TALL (BUT TRUE) TALES OF ALASKA SOURDOUGHS", BY A B GREGORY, A TALE OF "CABIN BITTERNESS" IS TOLD BY A MAN NAMED WAYNE (RED) ADNEY, A FORMER PROSPECTOR AND NOW A BIG GAME GUIDE IN THE LAKE CHANDALAR COUNTRY. (P21) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1964.
- 1805 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR  
REFN 02123 908  
STOR 1603399100850017130  
MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST SUPPLIES TO THE CAMPS ARE BROUGHT BY POLING BOAT IN SUMMER AND OOG SLED IN WINTER FROM THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ON THE CHANDALAR, A DISTANCE OF 60 MI., OR FROM FORT YUKON-150 MI. (P57)
- 1806 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
REFN 0007E 90615 V 906  
STOR 1603399100850017130  
MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT  
ABST THE "FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES" OF AUG 15,1906, NOTED THAT JACK CARR WHO RUNS A MAIL CONTRACT IN THE INTERIOR, MADE "EXCURSIONS UP THE CHANDALAR". (P2)
- 1807 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 1603399100850017130  
MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,COMMUNITY,MAP  
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE COLDFOOT-CHANDALAR TRAIL FOLLOWS RIGHT ON THE WEST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER FROM ITS HEAD TO ITS MOUTH. IT CROSSES THE MIDDLE FORK AND FOLLOWS THE CHANDALAR ON ITS N SIDE THROUGH CARD TO CHANDALAR. AT CHANDALAR, IT CROSSES THE RIVER AND HEADS OVERLAND TO BEAVER.
- 1808 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
REFN 00529 936  
STOR 1603399100850017130  
MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER,VEGETATION  
ABST THE FORESTS OF THE ALLUVIAL FLATS (LIMITED TO THE SHORES OF STREAMS OF THE MEANDER BELTS OF THE LARGER RIVERS) CONTAIN WHITE SPRUCE, BALSAM POPLAR, WILLOWS, THE WHITE AND THE BLACK BIRCH, AND ALDER. THEY ARE FOUND ALONG ALL THE RIVER COURSES IN THE REGION EXCEPT AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK AND CHANDALAR RIVERS." (P17-18) AUTHORS BAXTER AND MADSWORTH MADE THIS STATEMENT IN REGARD TO THEIR FORESTRY FIELDWORK IN 1936 ON THE YUKON RIVER NEAR VILLAGE OF KOYUKUK. FIELDWORK DID NOT INCLUDE CHANDALAR RIVER.
- 1809 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
REFN 00586 919  
STOR 1603399100850017130  
MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,VEGETATION  
ABST A R BURR IN THIS TRAVELOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. FROM THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER ONE CAN PORTAGE TO THE UPPER WATERS OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER. (P209) THE



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CHANDALAR IS NAVIGABLE AT ITS FLOOD SEASON A SHORT DISTANCE FOR LIGHT DRAUGHT BOATS, THOUGH THIS IS NOT AN EASY MATTER. (P210) THE BANKS ARE WOODED THE CURRENT SHALLOW AND SWIFT. HERE AND THERE ARE RAPIDS. THE CHIEF SETTLEMENT IS CARO. (P210) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

- 1810 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 00760 899  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST GUDSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION NOTED ONE VILLAGE ON THE CHANDALAR RIVER OF 50 PERSONS WAS ENCOUNTERED BY FRANK SCHRADER IN HIS RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE IN 1899. THERE WAS LIMITED TRADING BETWEEN CHANDALAR INDIANS (KUTCHIN) AND NUNAHIUT. "SOME NUNAHIUT TRAVELLED OVER TO BARTER ISLAND, AND MET THE CHANDALAR INDIANS WHO TRAVELLED UP THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER, CROSSED OVER THE BROOKS RANGE AND DESCENDED THE HULA HULA RIVER TO BARTER ISLAND." (P90)
- 1811 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01146 899  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST A H BROOKS NOTES THAT F C SCHRADER AND T G GERDINE OF THE USGS ASCENDED THE CHANDALAR RIVER IN CANOES IN 1899, WHILE EXPLOING ALASKA'S WATERWAYS. (P.286)
- 1812 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01384 906  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,COMMUNITY  
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1906 A SMALL GOLD STAMPEDE BEGAN ON THE CHANDALAR RIVER.THE TOWNS OF CHANDALAR AND CARO WERE FOUNDED. (P283)
- 1813 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01445 901  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,FREIGHT  
 ABST L.O. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN THE WINTER OF 1901, STAMPEDERS FROM DAWSON TO BETTLES "TRAVELED BY ICE UP THE CHANDALAR RIVER WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE YUKON JUST BELOW FORT YUKON". (P159) THERE WAS A MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE FROM FORT YUKON UP THE CHANDALAR TO BETTLES. (P305)
- 1814 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01512 924  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST MICHAEL MASON, IN "ARCTIC FOREST", 1924, STATED THAT WHILE ON THE CHANDALAR RIVER HE SAW A LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER. (P151)

- 1815 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01749 905  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 HOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON TRAVELLED BY OGG TEAM FROM FORT YUKON TO BETTLES IN DEC. 1905. HIS ROUTE WAS UP THE CHANDALAR RIVER ABOUT 100 MI THEN ACROSS A DIVIDE TO THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. (P26) THE CHANDALAR RIVER IN GENERAL HAS SWIFT AND SHALLOW WATERS "NOT NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMBOATS FOR MORE THAN 150 MI, SAVE AT FLOOD, AND NOT EASILY NAVIGABLE AT ALL. IT IS THESE SWIFT SHALLOW STREAMS THAT ARE SO FORMIDABLE IN WINTER ON ACCOUNT OF OVERFLOW WATER, AND THE CHANDALAR IS ONE OF THE MOST DREADED". (P27) 10 MI ALONG THE RIVER THEY ARRIVED AT CHANDALAR NATIVE VILLAGE, A SETTLEMENT OF HALF A DOZEN CABINS AND 25 TO 30 PEOPLE. AFTER STAYING IN THE VILLAGE A WEEK STUCK DEPARTED. THE CHANDALAR RIVER IN THIS AREA IS WIDE-SPREAD WITH SEVERAL CHANNELS SO THAT THE TRAIL WAS HARD TO FOLLOW. THE CHANDALAR GAP WAS WINDY SO THAT THE ICE WAS SHEPT CLEAR OF SNOW. HERE THE RIVER IS NARROW. THE RIVER ABOVE THE GAP WAS OPEN IN MANY SPOTS AND THE OVERFLOW WAS BAD. THEY CROSSED THE LOW PASS BETWEEN WEST FORK OF CHANDALAR AND KOYUKUK SOUTH FORK. (P38)
- 1816 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01750 906917  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 HOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST OF THE CHANDALAR STUCK SAYS, "THE CHANDALAR...IN TWO HUNDRED MILES OF ITS COURSE, HAS ALMOST AS MUCH FALL AS THE KOYUKUK IN SIX HUNDRED, AND IS FOR THE MOST PART A SWIFT, UNNAVIGABLE RIVER. IT HAS BEEN NAVIGATED WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY BY STEAMBOATS FOR ABOUT ONE HUNDRED MILES, BUT THIS TRAFFIC HAS CEASED FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS AND IT IS NOW ASCENDED BY POLING-BOATS ONLY." (P249) CHANDALAR VILLAGE, WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 45 PEOPLE, LIES ABOUT 60 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. HERE THE WINTER TRAIL FROM FT. YUKON STRIKES THE RIVER. (P249) THE CHANDALAR STAMPEDE, WHICH WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOW ABANDONED TOWN OF CARO AND CHANDALAR STATION, TOOK PLACE IN THE WINTER OF 1906--1907 AND THE FOLLOWING SUMMER. THERE WAS A RUSH FROM THE KOYUKUK DIGGINGS AND THE YUKON. "BUT THE PLACERS PROVED DISAPPOINTING, AND EXTENSIVE FURTHER PROSPECTING REVEALED LITTLE GROUND THAT WAS PRODUCTIVE". (P258) CHANDALAR STATION WAS ABANDONED IN 1909 AND CARO WAS DECAYED ALMOST TO NOTHING IN 1910. CARO REVIVED BRIEFLY AFTER TALK OF "QUARTZ MINING" BUT THAT INCIPIENT BOOM COLLAPSED QUICKLY. (P258-260) STUCK DOUBTS THAT THERE ARE ON 25 MEN ON THE WHOLE RIVER INCLUDING TRAPPERS. (P260) "INDEED THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION IS ONE OF THE GREAT HINDRANCES TO THE WORKING OF MINERALS HERE...AND TO THE PROSPECTING FOR THEM." (P260) THE SHORTAGE OF WATER AND THE SCARCITY OF WOOD HIGH UP IN THE BARE MOUNTAINS WHERE THE FEW PAYING DIGGINGS ARE LOCATED ALSO DISCOURAGES MINING. (P260) IN 1910, A ROAD WAS BUILT FROM THE YUKON, AT WHAT BECAME BEAVER, TO CARO AS PART OF THE QUARTZ MINING BOOM BUT THE ROAD WAS LITTLE USED. (P258-259) NOTE: PUBLICATION DATE USED FOR END DATE.
- 1817 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 HOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST WAHRAHTIG SAYS THAT THE EASTERN PART OF THE AMBLER-CHANDALAR RIDGE AND LOWLAND SECTION IS DRAINED BY THE CHANDALAR RIVER, RUNNING EAST ALONG THE EASTERN PART OF THE TROUGH. "SEVERAL LARGE LAKES FILL ICE-CARVED ROCK BASINS IN DEEP NARROW CANYONS ACROSS THE SOUTHERN RIDGE. AREAS OF GROUND AND END MORAINES CONTAIN MANY PONDS. THE FLOODPLAINS OF THE MAJOR STREAMS HAVE THAW LAKES AND OXBOW LAKES". (P22) THE CHANDALAR RIVER FLOWS SOUTH ACROSS THE PORCUPINE PLATEAU FROM THE BROOKS RANGE, IN BROAD VALLEYS FLOORED WITH MORAINES AND OUTHASH TERRACES. (P23)

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1818 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02105 907908  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER  
 ABST THE CHANDALAR GOLD FIELDS WERE DISCOVERED AND VERIFIED IN 1907. (P31,37) THERE WAS A LARGE STAMPEDE TO THE AREA THAT SAME YEAR. AURIFEROUS GRAVELS HAD BEEN REPORTED 8 YEARS PREVIOUS, BUT NO PROSPECTING HAD OCCURRED. A REPORT DATED NOVEMBER 14, 1907, AT CARO, LISTED VALUES FOUND ON 3 CREEKS, 5 CLAIMS WERE WORKED PRODUCING \$28,000. ABOUT 100 MEN WERE PROSPECTING AND MINING, BUT ONLY 21 WERE WORKING CLAIMS. DURING THE WINTER OF 1907-1908, TWELVE BOILERS WERE MOVED INTO POSITION FOR DEEP GROUND OPERATION, WITH ABOUT 75 MEN EXPECTED TO WORK DURING THE WINTER ON 8 DIFFERENT CREEKS. THE DISTRICT IS REACHED BY STEAMERS RUNNING 100 MILES UP THE CHANDALAR. (P46)

1819 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02367 925  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST GEOLOGY AND GOLD PLACERS OF THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT: U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 773 PP211-263. J B MERTIE 1925. THE MAIN CHANDALAR RIVER IS A SWIFT-FLOWING STREAM DOWN TO A POINT WHERE IT FLOWS OUT ONTO THE YUKON FLATS. IT HAS BEEN NAVIGATED BY SMALL RIVER STEAM BOATS UP TO A POINT 7 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE EAST FORK. (P219) THE MAIN CHANDALAR RIVER DOES NOT EXHIBIT THE FEATURES OF GLACIAL EROSION MANIFESTED BY MANY OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P219)

1820 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02691 961962  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE CHANDALAR RIVER IS LOCATED IN THE KUTCHIN TRIBAL AREA. (P2) MCKENNAH REPORTS ESKIMO SETTLEMENTS ON THE RIVER, WHERE DIHAI KUTCHIN INDIANS ONCE LIVED, BUT WERE FORCED OUT DUE TO HOSTILITY. (P199)

1821 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02737 903910  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN 1903 SAN MARSH RAN OUT OF FOOD WHILE PROSPECTING IN THE BROOKS RANGE, SO HE HEADED FOR THE YUKON VIA THE CHANDALAR RIVER. HE WALKED FOR 14 DAYS, THEN "REACHING A NAVIGABLE STREAM" HE BUILT A RAFT AND "FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON", (DOWN TO THE YUKON?) WAS CAPSIZED AT SOME RAPIDS, BUILT ANOTHER RAFT, AND EVENTUALLY REACHED FORT YUKON. HE DREW MAPS OF THE AREA FOR USGS, THEN TOOK A STEAMER FOR ST MICHAEL (P235) AFTER THE STRIKE ON LITTLE SQUAW CREEK THE TOWN OF CARO GREW UP ON THE CHANDALAR. IN 1908, HE HELPED SURVEY A TRAIL FROM THE YUKON TO CARO, AND BY 1910 THE TRAIL WAS PUSHED THROUGH THE CHANDALAR AREA NEVER LIVED UP TO ITS PROMISE OF RICH PRODUCTION, ALTHOUGH BOTH GOLD ORE AND PLACER GOLD WERE FOUND IN SOME QUANTITY. (P237-238)

1822 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02773 885975  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34

- LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH MINING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST AFTER 1906 STRIKES IN CHANDALAR DISTRICT, NEW TOWN OF CARO FOUNDED ON CHANDALAR RIVER AT FLAT C CONFLUENCE. WITHIN 2 OR 3 YRS, WITH LITTLE GOLD, CARO DESERTED AND LESS THAN 50 MEN REMAINED IN THE DISTRICT. (P3) EARLY TRAIL FROM FT YUKON FOLLOWED CHANDALAR RIVER AND ITS WEST FORK OVER DIVIDE INTO KOYUKUK DRAINAGE (VIA STATE C) TO COLDFOOT. (P11) SURVEYOR HADDEN OF USGS REPORTED THAT WINTER AND SUMMER MAIL WAS CARRIED OVER THIS ROUTE TO COLDFOOT PRIOR TO 1906. (P11) STEAMERS COULD ASCEND CHANDALAR RIVER ONLY ABOUT 70 MI, ABOUT 40 MI SHORT OF CARO AND 75 MI FROM THE MINES. DURING THE WINTER OF 1909-10 WORK BEGAN ON A ROAD FROM BEAVER TO CARO TO BETTER SUPPLY CHANDALAR MINING DISTRICT. OVER NEXT SEVERAL YEARS A WINTER SLED ROAD WAS CONSTRUCTED, ALSO SUITABLE FOR SUMMER PACK HORSES. BY 1924 THE SLED ROAD WAS UPGRADED TO SUMMER WAGON ROAD STANDARDS. (P12) CHANDALAR RIVER DRAINAGE WAS PARTICULARLY ACTIVE FOLLOWING STRIKES IN 1906 IN CHANDALAR LAKE AREA-ESPECIALLY W FORK, N FORK, AND BIG C ROUTES TO MINING AREAS. (P12)
- 1823 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02834 975  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THE CHANDALAR RIVER, ENTERING THE YUKON NEAR MILE 1013, DRAINS 9900 SQUARE MILES OF THE SOUTH SLOPE OF THE BROOKS RANGE. FLOWING SOUTHEAST FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS THE CHANDALAR RIVER IS 113 MILES LONG. (P2-2) DURING JULY THE CHANDALAR IS HIGH AND NEARLY AS TURBID AS THE YUKON. (P2-57) RESIDENTS SAY A RIVER BOAT CAN BE OPERATED ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE UPSTREAM FROM VENETIE BECAUSE OF SHALLOW WATER. (PP2-57-58) THE CHANDALAR IS USUALLY SHALLOW BELOW VENETIE MAKING BOAT TRAVEL DIFFICULT. (P2-58) VENETIE, ON THE EAST BANK OF THE CHANDALAR, HAS A POPULATION OF 108. (P3-15) DISCHARGE OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER NEAR VENETIE, VARIES FROM LESS THAN 2 CFS IN WINTER TO MORE THAN 36,000 CFS DURING BREAKUP. (P3-110)
- 1824 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02864 976  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, PHOTO, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS LOG CABINS OF GOLD CAMP ALONG THE FROZEN CHANDALAR RIVER. (P131)
- 1825 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 03144 975  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST CHANDALAR RIVER VALLEY IS BROAD AND SOUTH--TRENDING. "IN VICINITY OF MILE 183 (ALONG YUKON--PRUDHOE BAY ROAD) THE RIVER FLOWS IN A BROAD, FLAT, ALLUVIAL--FLOORED VALLEY." (P10)
- 1826 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE DISTRICT OPERATIONS 1926 REPORT STATED: "BEAVER-CARO. THIS ENTIRE ROUTE WAS IMPROVED. 7 MIS OF NEW ROAD WERE CLEARED AND GRUBBED...180 FT OF CORDUROY WERE PLACED AND COVERED." (48)

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- 1827 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00002 A 923  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,ROUTE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST O J MURIE COLLECTION 1920-1946, BOX 2, U OF A ARCHIVES. BIOLOGIST MURIE DISCUSSES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF CHANDALAR RIVER REGION. MARCH AND APRIL 1923. MURIE DISCUSSES HIS TRAVELS IN THE AREA. "WE REACHED BIG CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CHANDALAR RIVER, APRIL 6. THE NEXT DAY WE PASSED THROUGH CARO, A VILLAGE NOW PRACTICALLY DESERTED, AND WE ARRIVED AT BEAVER, ON THE YUKON, APRIL 9TH. THE TRAIL FROM CARO TO BEAVER IS ONE OF THE BEST WE HAVE FOUND ANYWHERE. WE STOPPED AT BEAVER A FEW DAYS GATHERING INFORMATION FROM THE PEOPLE THERE. ON THE 11TH WE AGAIN WENT ON, ARRIVING AT FORT YUKON APRIL 15TH. WE TALKED WITH TRAPPERS ALONG THE WAY AND MET A NUMBER OF PEOPLE AT FORT YUKON WHO GAVE US INTERESTING INFORMATION. APRIL 16TH WE LEFT FOR CIRCLE AND FAIRBANKS." (DOG SLED) MURIE DISCUSSES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER. "BOTH THE KOYUKUK AND CHANDALAR RIVERS HEAD, BY VARIOUS TRIBUTARIES, IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS. THE KOYUKUK EMERGES FROM THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA NEAR BETLES AND FROM THERE FLOWS THROUGH A FLAT, OR SLIGHTLY ROLLING COUNTRY. I DID NOT TRAVEL OVER THE LOWER CHANDALAR BUT AM INFORMED THAT IT ENTERS THE YUKON FLATS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOUTH OF EAST FORK." "ROUGHLY SPEAKING, THIS WHOLE REGION UNDER DISCUSSION MAY BE SAID TO CONSIST OF A RUGGED MOUNTAINOUS AREA, PART OF THE ENDICOTT RANGE, WHICH INCLUDES THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK AND CHANDALAR RIVERS." (P4)
- 1828 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00002 B 923  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,ROUTE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST MURIE DISCUSSES THE VEGETATION OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER. THE CHARACTERISTIC SPRUCE FOREST, CONSISTING OF BLACK AND WHITE SPRUCE IN VARYING PROPORTIONS, COVERS MOST OF THE TERRITORY UNDER CONSIDERATION. MOST OF IT IS SMALL AND SCATTERED AND IN MANY PLACES BURNED. OCCASIONALLY WE FOUND PATCHES OF RATHER HEAVY TIMBER, BOTH ON THE KOYUKUK AND THE CHANDALAR. BIRCH, BETULA SP. IS VERY PLENTIFUL IN PLACES. (P4)
- 1829 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 04071 00034 945  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,EXPEDITION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST VILLAGE OF BEAVER USES CHANDALAR FROM YUKON, 60 MI TO HEADWATERS. TRAPS SET ALL ALONG FOR MUSKRATS. THIS INFO IN DEPT OF INTERIOR POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY, 1945.
- 1830 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 04382 964  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GLACIAL DRIFT AND MORAINES (PLEISTOCENE) OCCUR AS EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS IN THE CHANDALAR RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM. (P5)
- 1831 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 04577 962  
 STOR 1603399100850017130

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MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL, FISHING  
 ABST FISH WHEELS HAVE NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF WATER CLARITY. GILL NETS ARE USED. (P28) THIS RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON AT RIVER MILE 1004 AND DRAINS THE BROOKS RANGE NORTH OF THE YUKON FLATS. FROM JULY 15-18, 1962 THE WATER WAS HIGH AND NEARLY AS TURBID AS THE YUKON, BUT VENETIE RESIDENTS REPORT THAT IT IS USUALLY VERY CLEAR. AT THE SURVEY TIME, THE RIVER BOAT COULD GO ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE UPSTREAM FROM VENETIE DUE TO SHALLOW WATER. USUALLY, BOAT TRAVEL IS ALSO DIFFICULT DOWNSTREAM BECAUSE OF SHALLOWNESS. (P30) ALONG THE CHANDALAR RIVER, THERE ARE BANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE AS MUCH AS A MILE WIDE. (P61)

1832 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 05007 899  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST A U S G S EXPLORATION OF 1899, UNDER SCHRODER AND TOPOGRAPHER T G GERDINE, ASCENDED THE CHANDALAR RIVER, FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON, FOR 200 MILES. (P180)

1833 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 05181 906  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN 1906 A MINOR STAMPEDE TO THE CHANDALAR RIVER OCCURRED, HENCE THE FOUNDING OF CHANDALAR AND CARD. (P3)

1834 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 05216 907  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST CARD, THE LAST OUTPOST IN THE CHANDALAR MINING DISTRICT, LOCATED WHERE THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER FLOWS INTO THE MAIN RIVER, IS THE END POINT OF NAVIGATION FOR SMALL RIVER STEAMERS. (P75-76) THE ENGSTROM BROTHERS FOLLOWED THE TRAIL INTO THE SMALL SETTLEMENT OF CARD, RESTED AT THE ROADHOUSE AND LATER HUSHED ALONG THE TRAIL TOWARDS BIG CREEK. (P75-76) THE YEAR IS BELIEVED TO BE 1907. THE VILLAGE OF CARD IS LOCATED SEVERAL MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE EAST FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER ON MODERN MAPS.

1835 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 05422 906  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, ICE  
 ABST SEPT 24, 1906 20 MINERS WERE ABOARD THE STEAMER LAVELLE YOUNG, WITH CANOES, DOGS AND PROVISIONS, TRAVELING UP THE YUKON RIVER TO FORT YUKON WHERE THEY DISEMBARKED, WAITED FOR WINTER, THEN TRAVELED UP FROZEN CHANDALAR RIVER TO SINK PROSPECT HOLES. (P94)

1836 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 06304 953  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, TRAPPING, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN EDNA BORIGO'S, "SOURDOUGH SCHOOLKAM," SHE INCLUDES A POEM ENTITLED "ALONG THE CHANDALAR" WHICH SHE HEARD AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF GALENA. THE VERSE REVEALS FISHING AND TRAPPING ALONG THE CHANDALAR RIVER. REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO A MINING HORDE WHICH "WITHDREW FROM RIVER BED AND BAR." LEAVING A GHOST TOWN ON THE RIVER. (P141)

1837 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 9,000 SQ MI.

1838 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 06769 907  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST CARO IS ON THE CHANDALAR. (P100) EMIL ENGSTROM TOLD THE AUTHDRESS HE PROSPECTED ON THE CHANDALAR IN 1907 WHEN ONE "PAN" CONTAINED \$1800 WORTH OF "PAY." (P101)

1839 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00400 955958  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST "TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES" INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY ARTHUR PETERSON NOV 17, 1958. THE CHANDALAR RIVER IS A SNOW MELT AND RAIN WATER STREAM WHICH EXPERIENCES RAPID DROPS IN WATER LEVEL SOON AFTER SPRING BREAKUP. BECAUSE OF THIS, IT IS NOT PASSABLE EVEN BY SMALL TUGS AND BARGES. A B.I.A WAREHOUSE, NOW ABANDONED, LOCATED AT VENETIE, WAS SUPPLIED BY POLING BOATS OPERATING FROM VENETIE LANDING. "SINCE THE ADVENT OF AIR TRANSPORTATION THE ENTIRE AREA IS SERVICED ENTIRELY BY COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE AIRCRAFTS FROM FAIRBANKS AND FORT YUKON. THE YUTANA BARGE LINE, AS WELL AS OTHER TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUAL CARRIERS OBTAIN ONLY SMALL VOLUMES OF BACK-HAUL FREIGHT CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT." (P6) INFORMATION IS FROM "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE SEP 1955 AND JULY 1958." ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX G-4-D.

1840 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 07240 958  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A "TERRAIN STUDY OF YUKON FLATS DISTRICT, ALASKA" BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN 1958 NOTED SEVERAL STREAMS IN THE YUKON FLATS AREA. THE CHANDALAR RIVER IS NAVIGABLE WITH DIFFICULTY BY SMALL RIVER LAUNCHES POWERED BY INBOARD AND OUTBOARD ENGINES. AT LOW WATER A HOIST DEVICE FOR THE PROPELLER IS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE FOR LINING THE MANY SHOALS IN THE MAZE OF CHANNELS WHICH ARE INTERTWINED IN A COMPLEX BRAIDED PATTERN AMONG NUMEROUS SAND AND GRAVEL BARS AND ISLANDS. AT SOME LOCALITIES IT IS NECESSARY TO LINE THE BOAT AT LOW WATER. HOWEVER, SMALL STEAMERS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE NEGOTIATED THE RIVER AS FAR UPSTREAM AS THE RAPIDS NEAR CARO DURING THE MINING BOOM IN THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT. THE CURRENT IN THE RIVER IS GENERALLY

SHIFT AT THE SHOALS OR RIFFLES, BUT IS MODERATE TO SLOW IN THE BROAD REACHES BETWEEN RIFFLES AND IN THE DISTRIBUTARY CHANNELS NEAR THE MOUTH. THROUGHOUT ITS COURSE THE RIVER FLOWS ON A BED OF GRAVEL, FINER NEAR THE MOUTH, BUT INCREASING IN SIZE UPSTREAM TO BOULDER-COBBLE GRAVEL ABOVE VENETIE. LARGE BOULDERS ARE TO BE EXPECTED IN THE CHANNEL UPSTREAM FROM THE EAST FORK WHERE THE RIVER CUTS GLACIAL DEPOSITS. THE BANKS OF THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER AND OF ITS DISTRIBUTARY CHANNELS ARE GENERALLY 10 TO 20 FEET ABOVE AVERAGE SUMMER LEVEL. LIKE OTHER FLOOD-PLAIN BANKS IN THE DISTRICT, THEY ARE STEEP WHERE FRESHLY ERODED ON THE OUTSIDE OF BENDS AND GENTLY SLOPING ON THE INSIDE. THE BANKS ARE GENERALLY OF SILT WHICH CAPS SAND AND GRAVEL. GRAVEL BANKS 20 TO 30 FEET HIGH OCCUR WHERE THE NORTH PART OF THE DISTRIBUTARY SYSTEM INTERCEPTS THE CHANDALAR ALLUVIAL FAN. UPSTREAM, THE MAIN BANKS OF THE RIVER ARE LOW AND OF SAND AND GRAVEL CAPPED BY A FEW FEET OF SILT. AT VENETIE THE NORTHEAST BANK OF THE RIVER IS FORMED OF GRAVEL CAPPED WITH SILT, BOTH STAINED YELLOW-BROWN BY OXIDATION. THIS BANK IS 30 TO 35 FEET HIGH AND PERSISTS INTERMITTENTLY UPSTREAM TO THE MOUTH OF THE EAST FORK. THE SOUTHWEST BANK, ABOVE VENETIE, IS GENERALLY 5 TO 15 FEET HIGH. (P41)

- 1841 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR  
 REFN 06384 966967  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY  
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT VENETIE ON NOV. 29, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 2.3 FT AT 20 FT. FROM BANK TO 2.4 AT 60-115 FT. (P102) ICE THICKNESS WAS MEASURED ON "THE MAIN RIVER IN FRONT OF" ARCTIC VILLAGE. THIS SHOULD BE THE CHANDALAR RIVER. ON JAN. 17, 1967, IT WAS 71 CM. ON MARCH 2, 1967, IT WAS 91 CM. ON APRIL 5, 1967, IT WAS 112 CM. IN JAN. THE RIVER WAS LOWER THAN NORMAL FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR. (P105)
- 1842 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR  
 REFN 06384 966967  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY  
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT VENETIE ON NOV. 29, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 2.3 FT AT 20 FT. FROM BANK TO 2.4 AT 60-115 FT. (P102) ICE THICKNESS WAS MEASURED ON "THE MAIN RIVER IN FRONT OF" ARCTIC VILLAGE. THIS SHOULD BE THE CHANDALAR RIVER. ON JAN. 17, 1967, IT WAS 71 CM. ON MARCH 2, 1967, IT WAS 91 CM. ON APRIL 5, 1967, IT WAS 112 CM. IN JAN. THE RIVER WAS LOWER THAN NORMAL FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR. (P105)
- 1843 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDELAR RIVER  
 REFN 01418 914  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST AUTHOR JENNESS WHILE ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION NOTES IN 1914 THAT "A LARGE BAND OF NUNATAMIUT ESKIMOS, 60 OR MORE IN NUMBER, WHO HAD WINTERED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BROOKS RANGE AROUND THE CHANDELAR RIVER, WERE NOW CROSSING THOSE MOUNTAINS AND DESCENDING THE HULAHULA RIVER." (P135)
- 1844 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDELAR RIVER  
 REFN 05092 00009 920  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080W 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A PLACER GOLD DISCOVERY WAS REPORTED ON THE CHANDALAR RIVER. THE BEDROCK WAS REPORTED AS SHALLOW. THE DISCOVERERS TOOK OUT \$25,000 IN A SHORT TIME IN 1920. (VOL 2, #6)



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1845 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDELAR RIVER  
 REFN 05748 899  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER  
 ABST IN 1899 SCHRADER AND GERNDINE WENT UP THE CHANDALAR RIVER IN CANOES FROM FORT YUKON, PORTAGED 16 MILES TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P116)

1846 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR  
 REFN 00026 00014 907  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW GENERAL,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,FREIGHT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN "THE NEW STRIKE ON THE CHANDLAR," ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 1, MARCH 1907, INFORMATION IS SUMMARIZED ABOUT THE "NEW STRIKE". (P63) SUCCESSFUL PROSPECTS ON THE FOLLOWING STREAMS ARE MENTIONED: BIG CREEK, BIG SQUAW, LITTLE SQUAW, TOBIN, "WOODCHUCK, BIG MCCLELLAN, LITTLE MCCLELLAN, ROCK, DICTATOR, SLATE. VERY LITTLE TIMBER AT THE HEAD OF CREEKS; IN MANY PLACES HAVE TO HAUL IT 12 MI. SEVERAL TRAIL-ACCESS ROUTES TO THE AREA ARE NOTED: FROM TANANA BY HAIL-TRAIL TO BETTLES, AND TO COLDFOOT; FROM FAIRBANKS VIA CIRCLE AND FT YUKON, ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE AS THE ONE ABOVE, THE COLDFOOT "ROUTE BEING BETTER OWING TO THE GRUB SUPPLIES," FIRST TRAVELLING LIGHT TO COLDFOOT, GETTING SUPPLIES, GETTING THEM FREIGHTED, OR HAUL THEM BY SELF, 60-65 MI TO THE DIGGINGS, "THERE BEING CABINS UP ALL ALONG THE LINE." THE OTHER WAY ENOUGH SUPPLIES WOULD HAVE TO BE HAULED TO CIRCLE, THEN FT YUKON, THEN ABOUT 170 MI TO THE DIGGINGS. (P63)

1847 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR  
 REFN 00026 00016 906907  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN "NEW MINING CAMPS AND SOME OLD ONES," ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 5, JULY 1905, (PP430-431) NEWS OF THE CHANDLAR DISTRICT, MAY 1906, ESTIMATED THE SEASON'S OUTPUT AT \$150,000. CARO IS THE NEW TOWN WITH ABOUT TWENTY CABINS; A COURTRROOM ALSO. A NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY STEAMER WAS ENROUTE "UP THE CHANDLAR" WITH SUPPLIES FOR A TRADING POST FLOUR SOLD IN CARO AT \$35 PER HUNDRED POUNDS-BACON AT 50 CENTS PER POUND. REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO ACTIVITY AT SEVERAL CREEKS IN THE AREA. (P430)

1848 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR LAKE  
 REFN 05210 971  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N673045 W1483140 F310N 0040W 19  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO DR JOHN COOK, THE CHANDLAR LAKE AREA HAS RICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. (P6) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1971.

1849 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91308 U 913  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES, JULY 18,1913. FREIGHT RATES 18 CENTS A POUND FROM SEATTLE TO CHANDALAR DISTRICT.

SUPPLIES BROUGHT IN WITH DOG TEAMS OVER WINTER TRAILS. PAY 3 CENTS A POUND FOR MERCHANDISE FROM SEATTLE TO BEAVER AND 15 CENTS A POUND FROM BEAVER TO THE CHANDALAR. POST OFFICE SECURED AT CHANDALAR 1913. THIS DOES NOT MEAN REGULAR MAIL SERVICE.

- 1850 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR RIVER  
 REFN 00571 907909  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING  
 ABST IN DISCUSSING GOLD DISCOVERIES, AUTHOR BROWN MENTIONS THIS RIVER. "BOATS FROM YUKON ASCEND THE CHANDALAR A HUNDRED MILES." (P90)
- 1851 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR RIVER  
 REFN 00571 907909  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING  
 ABST IN DISCUSSING GOLD DISCOVERIES, AUTHOR BROWN MENTIONS THIS RIVER. "BOATS FROM YUKON ASCEND THE CHANDALAR A HUNDRED MILES." (P90)
- 1852 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR RIVER  
 REFN 02604 899  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,OBSTRUCTION,PHYSICAL,DIMENSION,RIVER  
 ABST PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A RECONNAISSANCE ALONG THE CHANDLAR AND KOYUKUK RIVERS, ALASKA IN 1899. BY F. C. SCHRADER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 21ST ANNUAL REPORT PART 2. (PP441-486) FIELD WORK BY THE KOYUKUK PARTY IN 1899 WAS CONDUCTED 200 MI UP THE CHANDLAR TO ITS HEADWATERS. (P449) THE ASCENT OF THE CHANDALAR WAS MADE BY TOWING OR TRACKING CANOES UP RIVER USING A LINE AND BY USING BARS, PADDLES AND/OR WADING. ONLY 4 OR 5 MI WERE MADE PER DAY DUE TO SWIFT CURRENT AND BANKS DIFFICULT TO LINE. (P449) SEE: TABLES OF DISTANCES BY RIVER (DISTANCES BY RIVER ALONG THE CHANDALAR FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER ON THE YUKON TO THE SUMMIT OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER-ROBERT CREEK-KOYUKUK PORTAGE). FROM FISH CAMP ON THE YUKON RIVER A ROUTE EXTENDS UP THE CHANDALAR RIVER TO THE CHANDALAR FLATS AND THENCE NORTH WESTWARD THROUGH LOW MOUNTAINS. (P453) A SHORT, 20 MI ROUTE FORMERLY JOINED THE HEADWATERS OF THE MIDDLE FORK WITH THE CHANDLAR RIVER BY WAY OF LAKE AND GRAVE CREEKS. (P454) A PORTAGE INCLUDING A RISE OF 1000 FT EXISTS BETWEEN THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE CHANDALAR RIVER AND THE HEADWATERS OF ROBERT CREEK. (P454) THE PRINCIPAL VEGETATION OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER REGION IS SPRUCE WHICH IN SOME AREAS MAY REACH A HEIGHT OF 100 FT AND ATTAIN A TRUNK DIAMETER OF TWO FT. (P460) IT IS REPORTED THAT CHANDALAR RIVER IS CAPABLE OF BEING ASCENDED BY CANOE FOR ABOUT 200 MI. A SHORT PORTAGE IS NECESSARY AT CHANDALAR RAPIDS ABOUT 8 MI BELOW CHANDALAR LAKE. (P466) THE CHANDALAR RIVER IS FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAM BOAT NAVIGABLE FOR 20 TO 30 MI DURING HIGH WATER BUT ONLY 6 OR 7 MI AT ORDINARY RIVER LEVEL. (P467) WITHIN 10 OR 12 MI OF THE DELTA THE RIVER IS ABOUT 300 FT WIDE, 6 FT DEEP AND FLOWS WITH A VELOCITY OF 4 1/2 TO 5 MI PER HOUR. (P467)
- 1853 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDLAR RIVER  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING  
 ABST ACCORDING TO A W. GREELY IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," GOLD-PRODUCING PLACERS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ABOUT 100

MILES UP THE CHANDLAR RIVER, WHICH ARE REACHED BY STEAMER. (P95) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

- 1854 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER EAST FORK CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01522 A 895933  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,TRAPPING,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,DISCHARGE,FISHING,PHOTO  
 ABST MCKENNAN AND PILOT, JOE CROSSON, LANDED ON THIS RIVER IN A FLOAT PLANE IN JUNE 27, 1933, AT ARCTIC VILLAGE. MCKENNAN WAS TO BEGIN AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION. THERE WERE 25 INDIANS. ON JULY 20 HE, AND ELIJAH HENRY, HIS WIFE, 2 SONS AND 2 DOGS WENT DOWN THE RIVER IN A CARIBOU-SKIN BOAT TO CHANDALAR VILLAGE (VENETIE). (P10) HE WENT DOWN THE RIVER TO FORT YUKON IN A SMALL POWER BOAT WITH A NATIVE IN AUGUST. (P10) "THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN WERE ORIGINALLY A MOUNTAIN PEOPLE WHOSE TERRITORY CENTERED ABOUT THE DRAINAGE OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER." (P16) MCKENNAN NOTES THEIR HUNTING AND TRAPPING ACTIVITIES WERE CONFINED TO NEAR HERE. (P16) THE VALLEY OF THE EAST FORK IS PIED MONT AND ALPINE." THE PIED MONT... INCLUDES THE VALLEY OF THE EAST FORK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ARCTIC VILLAGE." THE RIVER FLOWS RAPIDLY THROUGH THE LOWER REACHES OF THE PIEDMONT, BUT FURTHER UPSTREAM IT BECOMES SLUGGISH AND MEANDERS OVER THE BROAD LAKE DOTTED VALLEY BOTTOM. ABOVE THE VALLEY THE RIVER ENTERS THE ALPINE PROVINCE OF THE BROOKS RANGE AND BECOMES A RUSHING MOUNTAIN STREAM. (P17) SALMON DO NOT RUN UP THIS RIVER. (P17) THE ARCTIC VILLAGE BAND SETTLEMENT IS ARCTIC VILLAGE IN THE UPPER BASIN OF THE EAST FORK CHANDALAR RIVER, CONSISTING OF 6 OR 7 LOG CABINS, NATIVE CHURCH AND UNFINISHED SCHOOL. IT WAS ESTABLISHED BY CHRISTIAN IN 1910. THEIR TERRITORY INCLUDES THE DRAINAGE OF THIS RIVER. (P19) THE ARCTIC VILLAGE BAND IS 36 PEOPLE. (P20) MCKENNAN NOTES THAT TRADING TAKES PLACE AT FORT YUKON AS THIS RIVER IS TOO SHIFT FOR PRACTICAL UP STREAM TRAVEL. (P25) "AS LATE AS 1914 A LARGE SURROUND (CARIBOU) WAS BUILT NOT FAR FROM ARCTIC VILLAGE." (P32) TWO PHOTOS CAPTIONED "PLATE 16, ELIJAH HENRY TENDING WHITEFISH NET IN SLOUGH AT ARCTIC VILLAGE" AND PLATE 17, "CANOE AND SKIN BOAT ON SHORE OF SLOUGH AT ARCTIC VILLAGE." A BOAT BUILT AT ARCTIC VILLAGE BY ELIJAH HENRY THAT TOOK MCKENNAN DOWN RIVER WAS "16 FT IN LENGTH, 46 IN WIDE AND 13 IN HIGH AT MID-POINT. THE KEEL, FOREPOST, STERNPOST GUNNELS AND 4 THWARIS WERE MADE OF SPRUCE. THE 8 SETS RIBS WERE MADE OF WILLOW.
- 1855 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER EAST FORK CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 01522 B 895933  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,FISHING,RIVER BASIN,TRAPPING,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,DISCHARGE,PHOTO  
 ABST LASHINGS WHICH MIGHT BECOME WET HERE OF SPLIT SPRUCE-ROOT, ALL OTHERS WERE BABICHE. 6 CARIBOU SKINS WERE SEWN TOGETHER AND STRETCHED OVER THE FRAME. SEAMS WERE KEPT WATERPROOF BY DAILY APPLICATIONS OF HARROW GREASE... BROODSTICK PADDLES OF HEWN SPRUCE ARE USED TO PROPELL SKIN BOATS." (P42) "FROM 1909-1933 THE ARCTIC VILLAGE BAND HAD NO LESS THAN 6 CHIEFS: CHRISTIAN, ELIJAH HENRY, ESAIS SIMON, PETER JOHN, GABRIEL AND ISAAC TRITT." (P66) "BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION AT THE EDGE OF TIMBERLINE, (ARCTIC VILLAGE) THE CHAPEL HAD REQUIRED THE EXPENDITURE OF MUCH COMMUNAL EFFORT SINCE MANY OF THE LOGS HAD BEEN HAULED AS FAR AS 20 MI BY DOGTEAM." (P87) "THERE ARE STORIES ABOUT THIS RIVER, ONE INVOLVING HUNTING HERE. (P74) ANOTHER ABOUT A MAN WHO LIVED DOWN RIVER FROM ARCTIC VILLAGE. (P68) AND ANOTHER ABOUT A SHAMAN WHO LIVED HERE. (P82) CHANDALAR VILLAGE (ALSO KNOWN AS ROBERT'S VILLAGE OR VENETIE) IS A SALMON-FISHING SETTLEMENT OF 15 CABINS, 45 MI FROM THE UPPER MOUTH OF THE RIVER. IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1895 BY OLD ROBERT. (P19) THERE ARE 63 MEMBERS OF THIS BAND. (P20)
- 1856 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER EAST FORK CHANDALAR RIVER  
 REFN 02834 975  
 STOR 1603399100850017130  
 MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34

- LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
ABST THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER DRAINS 5800 SQUARE MILES AND FLOWS IN A NEAR SOUTHERLY DIRECTION FOR OVER 200 MILES TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CHANDALAR RIVER. (P2-2) ARCTIC VILLAGE, ON THE E BANK OF THE E FORK HAS A POPULATION OF 131. (P3-15)
- 1857 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER EAST FORK CHANDLAR  
REFN 02604 899  
STOR 1603399100850017130  
MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER  
ABST PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A RECONNAISSANCE ALONG THE CHANDLAR AND KOYUKUK RIVERS, ALASKA IN 1899. BY F C SCHRADER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 21ST ANNUAL REPORT PART 2. (PP441-486) NATIVES FROM THE EAST FORK VILLAGE HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO TRAVEL EASTWARD AND UTILIZE THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO REACH FT YUKON. (P454) SEE: TABLES OF DISTANCES BY RIVER (DISTANCES BY RIVER ALONG THE CHANDLAR FROM MOUTH OF RIVER ON THE YUKON TO SUMMIT OF CHANDLAR RIVER-ROBERT CREEK-KOYUKUK PORTAGE). (P450)
- 1858 WATN CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR RIVER  
REFN 03170 957  
STOR 1603399100850017130  
MOUT N663632 W1460008 F210N 0080E 34  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE  
ABST THE STREAM HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF STREAMS FEEDING IT IN THE WINTER.
- 1859 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
REFN 00601 956  
STOR 1601  
MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY  
ABST JOHN CAMPBELL MENTIONS A GEOLOGICAL PARTY AT CHANDLER LAKE IN 1956. CAMPBELL, HIMSELF SURVEYED AND EXCAVATED THAT SUMMER AND THE FOLLOWING SEASONS. SEVERAL SITES WERE LOCATED (P.39). CAMPBELL ASSIGNED THE MATERIAL TO THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMO (P.49) HOUSE PITS ON THE LAKE CONTAINED 30-30 RIFLE CARTRIDGES. A BURIAL WAS EXCAVATED WHICH CONTAINED A SKULL, A FEW BONE SPLINTERS AND SEVERAL ARTIFACTS. (P.51). ONE LARGE SITE NEAR HERE CONTAINED 20 TENT RINGS (P.50) (AN INDICATION OF A PAST COMMUNITY.)
- 1860 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
REFN 00760 890947  
STOR 1601  
MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING  
ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION NOTES THAT STONEY REACHED CHANDLER LAKE, WHERE "HE PURCHASED A SLED FROM ONE OF THE MANY NUNAMIUT CAMPED ON CHANDLER LAKE AND BURNT IT FOR FUEL TO COOK MEAT AND BOIL TEA". (P22) HE HEARD THERE WERE NO NATIVES BEYOND THE HEAD OF CHANDLER LAKE. (P22) "IN 1947, THE NUNAMIUT WERE LIVING IN TWO GROUPS; ONE GROUP OF FIVE FAMILIES LIVED AT CHANDLER LAKE, THE OTHER GROUP OF EIGHT FAMILIES LIVED IN THE KILLIK RIVER. IN 1949, THE CHANDLER LAKE GROUP MOVED TO TULUGAK LAKE." (P48) FOR AWHILE THE INDIANS AND ESKIMOS LIVED IN THE SAME TERRITORY. "AT CHANDLER LAKE, THE INDIANS MADE A COMMUNAL EATING HOUSE" AND INVITED THE ESKIMOS IN WITH INTENDING TO KILL THEM BUT THE ESKIMOS FLED. (P84) "SOME TIME BEFORE 1890, SEVERAL NUNAMIUT FAMILIES WERE GATHERED AT CHANDLER LAKE TRYING TO COLLECT A LARGE NUMBER OF CARIBOU SKINS FOR CLOTHING." (P218) AUTHOR ALSO NOTES LARGE LAKE TROUT AT CHANDLER LAKE. (P264)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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1861 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 01172 952  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT  
 ABST CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS EXPLORED N. ALASKA BY AIRPLANE TO COLLECT SMALL MAMMALS AND TO MAKE MOVIES. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE IN SPITE OF FOG "BUD" HELMERICKS LANDED ON CHANDLER LAKE WHERE ESKIMOS WERE READY WITH ROPES AND A BOAT TO HAUL THE FREIGHT TO SHORE (P219)

1862 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 01175 954  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW FISHING,NO TRAFF  
 ABST "IN CHANDLER LAKE THEY HAVE CAUGHT A TROUT 4 FT LONG AND SO HEAVY THAT IT COULD NOT BE PULLED UP INTO THE KAYAK." (P85) "IN THIS LAKE, WHICH IS ABOUT 10 MILES LONG AND VERY DEEP, THERE ARE ALSO SOME STRANGE GIANT FISH, THE ESKIMOS SAYS." (P86)

1863 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 01399 885  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION  
 ABST "AT THAT TIME PANEAK'S PARENTS (CO AUTHOR) LIVED IN THE MOUNTAINS TO THE EAST, WHERE THEY WERE, FOR THE TIME, ACCUSTOMED TO REMAIN DURING THE SUMMER. THEY HAD DESCRIBED TO HIM STONEY'S VISIT IN 1885 TO CHANDLER LAKE AND THE CONDITIONS OF THOSE TIMES. THE VALLEYS CHANNELED THE WANDERINGS OF THE CARIBOU AND ORDERED THE HUNTING LIFE OF THE NUNAMIUT PEOPLE." (P202)

1864 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 02660 945950  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE  
 ABST PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS WERE NOTED BY A FIELD PARTY IN 1950, WHICH WAS USING LIGHT PLANE AND HELICOPTER. (P2) A PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLE 45A GR 21, WAS COLLECTED BY G GRYC ON THE TOP OF A FLAT-TOPPED MOUNTAIN JUST EAST OF THE NORTHERNMOST LAKE IN THE CHANDLER LAKE CHAIN. (P12)

1865 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 02691 886937  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1886 STONEY EXPLORED THE NUNAMIUT AREA AS FAR AS CHANDLER LAKE, AND WAS INFORMED THAT NO ESKIMOS LIVED IN THE REGION TO THE EAST BEYOND THE LAKE. IN 1937, SOME OF THE NUNAMIUT FAMILIES RETURNED OF ABSENCE FROM THE MOUNTAIN AREAS. (P88-89) THERE IS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF PERMANENT NUNAMIUT HUNTING AND FISHING ENCAMPMENTS IN LATE PREHISTORIC TIMES ON THE LAKE. (P98,99)

1866 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE

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REFN 02792 950  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER, BREAKUP  
 ABST "ON JUL 2, 1950, CHANDLER LAKE WAS ICE-COVERED BUT ON JUL 4 THIS ICE WAS GONE." (P277) PHOTO SHOWS "BROOKS RANGE WITH S END OF CHANDLER LAKE AT LEFT, AUG 25, 1951" (P282) SHOWS 2 MEANDERING STREAMS EXITING FROM LAKE.

1867 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 03302 973  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN APRIL 17, 1973, (L2) BY UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER OF "BROOKS RANGE, CHANDLER LAKE." MOUNTAINS APPEAR TO SURROUND THE LAKE. NEGATIVE NUMBER NOT GIVEN.

1868 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 05007 885  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1885 GEORGE STONEY REACHED CHANDLER LAKE. (P130)

1869 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST CHANDLER LAKE IS 8 MI LONG, 1 1/2 MI WIDE AND IS A GLACIAL FORMATION.

1870 WATN CHANDLER LAKE CHANDLER LAKE  
 REFN 07144 00001 886  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS BY ANN HCFADYAN CLARK 1966. PP228. STONEY EXPLORED EASTWARD FROM HOWARD PASS IN THE BROOKS RANGE AS FAR AS CHANDLER LAKE IN 1886. (P88)

1871 WATN CHANDLER LAKE LAKE CHANDLER  
 REFN 01374 956  
 STOR 1601  
 MOUT N681330 W1524236 U140S 0040W 13  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RECREATION  
 ABST THIS IS BUD HELMERICKS ACCOUNT OF BUSH PILOT BOB HAMILTON. DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. IN JULY BOB HAMILTON WAS FLYING FROM FAIRBANKS TO BARRON AND HE LANDED ON LAKE CHANDLER. IT WAS STILL MOSTLY COVERED WITH ICE, EXCEPT AT THE INLET AND OUTLET THERE WERE SIZABLE BODIES OF WATER. THEY LANDED AT THE INLET AND CAMPED. THEY CAUGHT A MACKINAW TROUT WEIGHING 17 LBS. (P36)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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1872 WATN CHANDLER RIVER CHANDLAR RIVER  
REFN 00498 908909  
STOR 1601192010450000510  
MOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 07  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST IN ALFRED M. BAILEY'S "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," RUDOLPH ANDERSON, 1908 TO 1909, JOURNEYED ABOUT THE COLVILLE RIVER, COLLECTING BIRDS. HE SAW AN ALASKAN JAY "SEVERAL MILES NORTH OF THE LAST TREES ON THE CHANDLAR RIVER." (P275)

1873 WATN CHANDLER RIVER CHANDLER RIVER  
REFN 00014 972972  
STOR 1601192010450000510  
MOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 07  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED, PRESENT USAGE, FREEZEUP, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, GROUNDWATER  
ABST IN REPORT OF INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCES ON PIPELINE IMPACT, A FLYING RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE OF RIVER DURING THE WINTER OF 1972. AN AREA OF OPEN WATER DUE TO GROUND WATER SEEPAGE WAS LOCATED 72 KM FROM MOUTH OF RIVER. FOUND NO EGGS OR ALEVINS OF CHAR BUT DID SEE JUVENILE GRAYLING. (P473) FRESHWATER FISH LEAVE THE DELTA BY OCT. FOR UP RIVER SPAWNING AND OVERWINTERING. (P476) APPARENTLY, THE AIRPLANE LANDED TO TAKE SAMPLES AT THE AREA OF OPEN WATER.

1874 WATN CHANDLER RIVER CHANDLER RIVER  
REFN 00760 800961  
STOR 1601192010450000510  
MOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 01  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY  
ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION NOTES AN IRON OXIDE FOUND "A FEW MILES TO THE EAST OF CHANDLER RIVER NORTH OF THE MOUNTAIN LINE OF THE BROOKS RANGE". (P248) HE ALSO NOTES THE INDIANS (KUTCHIN) OCCUPIED THIS VALLEY IN THE 1800'S. (P83)

1875 WATN CHANDLER RIVER CHANDLER RIVER  
REFN 01316 951  
STOR 1601192010405000510  
MOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 07  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN  
ABST "THE GUBIK GAS FIELD OCCUPIES ABOUT 700 HECTARES (3 SQ MI) IN THE NORTHERN FOOTHILLS. THE FIELD IS SITUATED ON THE CHANDLER RIVER 6.5 KM SOUTH OF ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COLVILLE AND STRATTLES THE EASTERN BORDER OF PET 4. THE PART OF THE FIELD WHICH LIES WEST OF THE CHANDLER RIVER (IN THE RESERVE) WAS OCCUPIED BY DRILLING CREWS FROM MAY TO DECEMBER, 1951. A FIELD CAMP WAS MAINTAINED NEAR THE RIVER, AND TWO WELLS WERE DRILLED WITHIN 1.6 KM OF EACH OTHER. ONE OF THE WELLS WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE ON DEC. 5, 1951. IN MAY 1951, TWO DRILLING RIGS WERE MOVED INTO THE AREA BY TRACTOR TRAIN. ONE WAS PLACED ON A LONG-ABANDONED FLOOD PLAIN OF THE CHANDLER." (P37) "DURING WINTER 1969-70, A TEST HOLE WAS DRILLED ON THE OLD FLOODPLAIN ABOUT .5 KM EAST OF THE RIVER." (P37) "INTENSE DISTURBANCE OF SLOPING GROUND AND OF UPLAND TUSsock MEADOW VEGETATION WAS LIMITED TO A SINGLE TRAIL ON THE EAST SIDE OF CHANDLER RIVER." (P44)

1876 WATN CHANDLER RIVER CHANDLER RIVER  
REFN 01915 944963  
STOR 1601192010450000510  
MOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 07  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, PHOTO, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST TWO DIFFERENT PARTIES DID STUDIES ON THE CHANDLER RIVER IN SUMMER OF 1945 AND ANOTHER IN 1946. (P225) A PARTY OF 4 STARTED MAY 30, 1945 AT TUKTU BLUFF ON THE CHANDLER. "PROGRESS DOWNSTREAM BY BOATS WAS FAIRLY RAPID AND ON AUG 3 THE PARTY ARRIVED AT THE COLVILLE RIVER." (P226) PHOTO OF CHANDLER RIVER AND SURROUNDING LAND GEOLOGY, P 234 AND 237. "GEOLOGY OF THE CHANDLER RIVER REGIONS", DETTERMAN, 1963. EXPLORATIONS 1944-53.
- 1877 WATN CHANDLER RIVER CHANDLER RIVER  
 REFN 02660 945  
 STOR 1601192010450000510  
 HOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 07  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS WERE FIRST SAMPLED IN 1945 BY G GRYC (U S G S) DURING THE COURSE OF A BOAT TRAVERSE DOWN THE CHANDLER RIVER. (P1)
- 1878 WATN CHANDLER RIVER CHANDLER RIVER  
 REFN 02792 952  
 STOR 1601192010450000510  
 HOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 07  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP  
 ABST ON JUN 14, 52, THE RIVER WAS PARTLY OPEN AND MILKY IN COLOR. (P280)
- 1879 WATN CHANDLER RIVER EAST FORK OF CHANDLER RIVER  
 REFN 06006 930  
 STOR 1601192010450000510  
 HOUT N692636 W1512927 U010N 0030E 07  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION, PHOTO  
 ABST NOEL WIEN LANDED "TWO PROSPECTORS AT THEIR CAMPSITE ON THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDLER RIVER." PHOTO SHOWS SKI-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT ON RIVER ICE, TWO MEN ON SHORE BY TENT, BUSH, AND TREE-COVERED HILLS. (P20) ABOUT 1930. (NO "EAST FORK" RECORDED IN ORTH OR SHOWN ON MAPS. COULD BE SIKSIKPUK RIVER OR ANOTHER. WILL INDICATE CHANDLER RIVER HERE.)
- 1880 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK  
 REFN 00102 89501 T 895  
 STOR 160339904913000947005380005360  
 HOUT N670537 W1502916 F260N 0130W 07  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, MINING  
 ABST YUKON PRESS VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3, JUNE 1, 1895, FORT ADAMS, ALASKA. "NEWS FROM THE KOYUKUK" (P3, COLUMN 2) MINERS WORKING ON CHAPMAN CREEK HAD THEIR DAMS CARRIED AWAY BY HIGH WATER.
- 1881 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK  
 REFN 00575 897  
 STOR 160339907705501340000185300370  
 HOUT N651910 W1500836 F060N 0130W 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP  
 ABST THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE HUNOOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS IN THE WINTER OF 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON TO THE KLONDIKE. "CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON CHAPMAN CREEK." (P186)
- 1882 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK



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REFN 00575 897  
 STOR 160339907705501340000185300370  
 MOUT N651910 W1500840 F060N 0130W 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP  
 ABST THE AUTHDR EXPLAINS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE MUNDOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS IN THE WINTER OF 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON TO THE KLONDIKE." CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON CHAPMAN CREEK." (P186)

1883 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK  
 REFN 01384 893  
 STOR 160339904913000947005380005360  
 MOUT N670537 W1502916 F260N 0130W 07  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING  
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1893 N V HENDRICKS, TRAVELING BY STEAMER, FOUND GOLD ON CHAPMAN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK. (P228)

1884 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK  
 REFN 01504 891891  
 STOR 160339904913000947005380005360  
 MOUT N670537 W1502916 F260N 0130W 07  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS ARE BY ROBERT MARSHALL FROM HIS BOOK "ARCTIC VILLAGE." JOHNNIE FOLGERS GOLD MINED THIS CREEK IN 1891. (P30)

1885 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 160339907705501340000185300370  
 MOUT N651900 W1500900 F060N 0130W 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. A PARTY OF FOUR MEN WORKED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR ON CHAPMAN CREEK IN 1912. (P222)

1886 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK  
 REFN 03463 00001 898  
 STOR 160339907705501340000185300370  
 MOUT N651913 W1500836 F060N 0130W 25  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION  
 ABST BALLOU AND PARTNER SAM LEFT RAMPART CITY SOMETIME IN LATE OCT, 1898, TO DO SOME PROSPECTING ON THEIR CLAIM ON CHAPMAN CREEK. THEY STOPPED AT RUBY CREEK, BUT ALL HAD BEEN STAKED. RUBY AND CHAPMAN DRAIN INTO MINDOK CREEK. "WE CONTINUED OUR JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF CHAPMAN, 7 MILES FURTHER UP THE RIVER." (P12) UPON ARRIVAL AT THEIR CLAIM, "WE FOUND BUILDING LOGS SO SCARCE THAT WE ABANDONED THE IDEA OF BUILDING A CABIN." (P12) THE NEXT DAY THEY HEADED BACK FOR RAMPART CITY. FROM FOLDER 63, WHICH CONTAINS: 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "FOLKS AT HOME", DATED DEC 7, 1898, RAMPART CITY? TYPED VERSION OF SAME LETTER, WITH NOTE THAT IT HAS BEEN EDITED; NEWSPAPER CLIPPING CONTAINING SOME LETTER ("DEERFIELD VALLEY NEWS" IN WILMINGTON, VERMONT).

1887 WATN CHAPMAN CREEK CHAPMAN CREEK  
 REFN 03463 00002 898  
 STOR 160339907705501340000185300370  
 MOUT N651913 W1500836 F060N 0130W 25

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- LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, MAP  
ABST FOLDER 178, MAP SHOWS LOCATION OF BALLOU'S CLAIM ON CHAPHAN CREEK. THIS MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.  
BALLOU HAS MINING IN THIS AREA ABOUT 1898.
- 1888 WATN CHARITY CREEK CHARITY CREEK  
REFN 02114 907  
STOR 160339907005001230001069002290051300240163001430008700110  
MOUT N652400 W1461500 F070N 0070E 35  
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.
- 1889 WATN CHARITY CREEK CHARITY CREEK  
REFN 02175 910  
STOR 160339907005001230001069002290051300240163001430008700110  
MOUT N652400 W1461500 F070N 0070E 35  
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET, OF MCANUS, CHARITY, AND HOMESTAKE CREEKS FOR 1910". (P191)
- 1890 WATN CHARLEY CREEK CHARLEY CREEK  
REFN 00264 898930  
STOR 1612575  
MOUT N555738 W1333826 C680S 0760E 22  
LUPR 60  
KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "TODAY ON THE YUKON TRAIL OF 1898" WRITTEN BY A BURG WHICH APPEARED IN THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE IN 1930, AN OLD SOURDOUGH KEPT A SUMMER DOG CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF CHARLEY CREEK. (P110)
- 1891 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
REFN 01018 A 943944  
STOR 1603399117930019220  
MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, AIR-WATER CRAFT, RIVER, MISC TRANSPORT  
ABST THE AIRPLANE CRASH AND SURVIVAL OF LT CRANE IN WINTER 1943-44 IS INCLUDED IN DRON SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS". THE CRASH WAS ON DEC 21, 1943. CRANE PARACHUTED FROM HIS DAMAGED PLANE AND LANDED "NEAR A STREAM"; "HE STARTED OUT DOWNSTREAM IN SNOW ABOUT KNEE DEEP WITH AN UNDERFOOTING OF GLACIER ICE. ABOUT HALFWAY DOWN STREAM HE HIT THE CHARLEY RIVER AND FOLLOWED THAT RIVER UNTIL EVENING WHEN HE STOPPED AND MADE A CAMPFIRE...HE STAYED ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER AT THAT LOCATION AS IT APPEARED TO BE A GOOD SPOT SINCE HE COULD SECURE DRINKING WATER FROM AN OVERFLOW IN THE ICE. AFTER 8 OR 9 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE CRASH, HE DECIDED TO CONTINUE DOWNSTREAM...HE FOUND A SMALL CACHE WITH A SMALL SUPPLY OF FOOD. HE LATER FOUND OUT THAT THE CACHE BELONGED TO A MR. BERAIL, WATCHMAN FOR THE WOOD CHOPPER MINING CAMP...(AFTER EATING) HE SET OFF DOWNSTREAM, AND AFTER TRAVELLING ABOUT 1 DAY AND 1 NIGHT RAN OUT OF FOOD. HE NOTED THAT THE STREAM DIDN'T APPEAR TO GET ANY WIDER OR RUN INTO ANY VALLEYS SO TURNED AROUND AND WENT BACK TO THE CABIN AND REMAINED THERE ABOUT 3 WEEKS...AFTER CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF REMAINING AT THIS CABIN UNTIL THE SPRING BREAKUP, HE FINALLY DECIDED TO START ON DOWNSTREAM...AND MADE A SMALL SLED TO CARRY WHAT SUPPLIES WERE LEFT. ABOUT HALFWAY DOWN THE STREAM FROM THE CABIN TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER HE ABANDONED THE SLED AND PUT THE

SUPPLIES ON HIS BACK AS HE FOUND ANOTHER SMALL CACHE OF FOOD AT THIS POINT." (P1-2) HE WAS STILL ON THE CHARLEY RIVER. THE SUBSEQUENT RESCUE REPORT STATES: "THE WRECKAGE LIES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE CHARLEY RIVER ABOUT 2 AND A HALF MILES WEST OF THE RIVER AND ABOUT 2000 FT ABOVE THE RIVER ON A ROCKY SLOPE." (P4) ALSO: "SINCE THE AREA AFFECTED IS DRAINED BY STREAMS 3 TO 10 MILES IN LENGTH EMPTYING INTO THE CHARLEY RIVER ABOVE, OPPOSITE TO, AND WITHIN A MILE DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CABIN IN WHICH LT CRANE SPENT THE MONTHS OF JAN AND FEB, AND SINCE IT IS SEPARATED FROM OTHER DRAINAGE BY HIGH PRECIPITOUS RIDGES, WITHOUT A DOUBT ANYONE LANDING IN THE AREA AND ABLE TO WALK WOULD HAVE ENDED UP ON THE CHARLEY RIVER." (P6) CRANE CONTINUED ON DOWNSTREAM AFTER FINDING THE SECOND CACHE. "AS HE ROUNDED A BEND IN THE RIVER ONE DAY HE CAME UPON SOME SPRUCE BOUGHS STICKING UP AT REGULAR INTERVALS ON THE RIVER WITH TOBOGGAN TRACKS LEADING AWAY FROM IT. HE REALIZED THEN THAT THIS WAS OBVIOUSLY A LANDING PLACE FOR PLANES ON THE RIVER, AND BACK TRACKING WHERE THE TOBOGGAN TRACKS WERE HE CAME UPON THE CABIN OF ALBERT AMES.

- 1892 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 01018 B 943944  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ICE,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,AIR-WATER CRAFT,RIVER,MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST AFTER REMAINING THERE 2 NIGHTS...MR AMES LED THE WAY TOWARD WOODCHOPPER WITH HIS DDG TEAM WHILE LT CRANE FOLLOWED ON SNOW SHOES, BOTH OF THEM RIDING THE SLED ON DOWNGRADES. AFTER 2 DAYS TRAVELLING THIS WAY THEY FINALLY REACHED WOODCHOPPER, 40 MILES DISTANCE FROM THE AMES CABIN." (P2-3) WOODCHOPPER IS ON THE YUKON RIVER.PART OF THE SLED TRIP MUST HAVE BEEN ON THE CHARLEY RIVER AND PART ON THE YUKON RIVER.
- 1893 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 01512 924  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF,FISHING  
 ABST MICHAEL MASON IN "ARCTIC FOREST", 1924, TOOK A PHOTO: "FISH WHEEL AT MOUTH OF CHARLEY RIVER". (P128)
- 1894 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 01750 917  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 21  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MINING,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST STUCK CALLS THE CHARLEY "ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON." CONTINUING, HE SAYS "IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR SOME CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE BY POLING-BOATS AND HAS SEVERAL CREEKS ON WHICH A LITTLE DESULTORY MINING IS DONE." (P83) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION GIVEN
- 1895 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 02050 904  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,WATER CRAFT,PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE AUTHOR'S PARTY CROSSED CHARLEY RIVER WITHOUT DIFFICULTY ABOUT 30 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH, WHERE IT FLOWS IN A MEANDERING COURSE IN A NARROW CANYON. (P15) THE AUTHOR NOTES HIGH WATER AT THIS RIVER CAN CAUSE CROSSING DELAYS. (P16) CHARLEY RIVER MEANDERS IN A NARROW CANYON ABOUT 500 FT DEEP, FLOWING NORTHEAST TO THE YUKON. IN ITS LOWER PORTION, THE RIVER HAS A WIDTH OF 200 TO 300 FT, AND CAN EASILY BE FORDED ON FOOT DURING LOW WATER. IT IS SAID TO BE NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS TO 100 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P21)

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- 1896 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 02084 906  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1427651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE  
 ABST CHARLEY RIVER IS FORMED BY SEVERAL LONG TRIBUTARIES. IT OCCUPIES, FOR A LARGE PART OF ITS COURSE, A VALLEY 500 FEET OR MORE BELOW THE LIMITING SIDES, WHICH IN PLACES CROWD CLOSELY AGAINST THE MEANDERING STREAM AND IN PLACES WITHDRAW SOME DISTANCE FROM IT. BENCHES ARE PROMINENTLY DEVELOPED. THE RIVER CAN BE EASILY FORGED ON FOOT AT LOW WATER IN THE UPPER PART OF ITS COURSE AND IS SAID TO BE NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS FOR A DISTANCE OF 100 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P10) THE RIDGE BETWEEN THE HEAD OF SEVENTYMILE CREEK AND CHARLEY RIVER IS COMPOSED OF IGNEOUS ROCK, THE SAME AS THE ONE EXTENDING FROM CHARLEY RIVER EAST TO BIRCH CREEK. (P18)
- 1897 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 02733 975  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE FIRST RECORDED PEOPLE IN THE YUKON AREA WERE THE HAN INDIANS, WHO SETTLED IN 4 VILLAGES. ONE OF THESE WAS CHARLEY VILLAGE NEAR CHARLEY RIVER. (P1) DATE GIVEN HERE IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 1898 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 02767 00003 973  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST DURING 1973 GAME DIVISION PERSONNEL PARTICIPATED IN FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CHARLEY AND IVISHAK RIVERS. (P15)
- 1899 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 02834 975  
 STOR 1603399119730019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT SMALL RIVER BOATS CAN PROCEED UP CHARLEY RIVER TO BONANZA CREEK, AND WITH MUCH DIFFICULTY EVEN UNDER IDEAL WATER CONDITIONS, AS FAR AS COPPER CREEK. (P2-76) THE CHARLEY RIVER IS UTILIZED BY PERHAPS ONLY 3 TO 4 RIVER BOATS PER YEAR BEYOND ITS LOWEST REACHES. USE IS PRIMARILY FOR SPORT FISHING, ACCESS TO SHEEP, AND CHALLENGE. THE RIVER IS AN OUTSTANDING CANOE-RUN AT SUFFICIENTLY HIGH WATER STAGES; RAPIDS ARE STREWN WITH BOULDERS, THE CURRENT IS SWIFT, AND POOLS ARE FEW AND SHORT IN LENGTH. WATER CLASSIFICATION IS CLASS II. (PP3-58-9)
- 1900 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 0285E 974  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST VERY CLEAR. EXCELLENT FLOAT STREAM, WINDS BETWEEN CLIFFS. (P144) LOCATED WITHIN PROPOSED YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATIONAL PARK. (P144)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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1901 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 03466 00001 904  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP  
 ABST C A BRYANT, LIVING IN EAGLE SINCE 1899, WRITES THAT IN SUMMER 1904: "JIM (HUDSON) AND I WENT 4 MILES (FROM CAMP ON COPPER CREEK), WITH STOCK, DOWN ON CHARLEY RIVER PROPER AND DUG OUT SOME COAL AND PACKED IT BACK TO THE MINE FOR BLACK SMITHING PURPOSES." (P154) IN ABOUT MID-OCT 1904, BRYANT AND 3 OTHERS WERE AT THE MOUTH OF CHARLEY RIVER, READY TO TAKE SUPPLIES TO THE MINE ON COPPER CREEK. "CHARLEY RIVER WAS FROZEN OVER THEN, AND WE COMMENCED HAULING THE OUTFIT UP. IN 30 DAYS WE HAD IT ALL (AROUND 3000 LBS) UP TO THE MINE, 65 MIS...WE HAD AN OLD CABIN TO STOP IN NEARLY EVERY NIGHT." (P155) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

1902 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 03466 00003 904  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ICE  
 ABST IN OCT 1904, BRYANT AND HIS DOG FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON FROM EAGLE TO CHARLEY RIVER, WHERE HE THEN WALKED UP THE CHARLEY RIVER TO MEET FRIENDS AND HELP HAUL SUPPLIES. A QUARTER OF A MILE UP THE RIVER "FOUND OPEN ICE AND NO SHORE ICE". (P-6) HE WAS FOLLOWING THE SLED TRACKS OF HIS PARTY AND FOUND WHERE THE TRACKS "ENTERED WATER 4 FT DEEP". (P-6) PAGE 4, WHERE HE MEETS HIS PARTY, IS MISSING FROM THIS TEXT. DEC 1, 1904, IT RAINED-THE ONLY TIME BRYANT SAW THAT IN DEC. (P-1)

1903 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 03900 00001 A 972976  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,RIVER,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,AIR-WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST JULES TILSTON, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, SCOTT GRUNDY, ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, AND FRED KAAS, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN A CANOE TRIP ON THE CHARLEY RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF COPPER CREEK TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON RIVER ON SEPT 9-14, 1972. THEY USED TWO GRUMMAN CANOES, ONE 17 FT STANDARD CANOE AND ONE 19 FT SQUARE STERN CANOE. THE TRIP REPORT MENTIONS THAT THE PARTY COULD HAVE PUT INTO THE RIVER "MUCH HIGHER ON CHARLEY AND PROBABLY COPPER AND CRESCENT CREEKS RUNABLE". "RIVER BED IS COBBLE/BOULDER. NO SAND AND LIMITED SMALL GRAVEL (PEA SIZE) UNTIL ONTO FLATS NEAR BONANZA CREEK." THE WATER OF THE CHARLEY RIVER IS CLEAR AND FROM THE YUKON IT "DOES HAVE A DEFINITE TOPOGRAPHIC SUGGESTION OF A MAJOR DRAINAGE." (P1) SUPPLIES, FUEL, AND PEOPLE WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE MOUTH OF THE CHARLEY BY SMALL AIRPLANE AND BY HELICOPTER. (P1) THE HELICOPTER THEN MOVED THE ENTIRE PARTY, INCLUDING CANOES, TO THE PUT IN AT THE CONFLUENCE OF COPPER CREEK AND THE CHARLEY RIVER. (P2) THEY MENTIONED THAT THERE ARE MANY "ROCK GARDENS" OR BOULDER FIELD RAPIDS WITH MANEUVERING REQUIRED. (P4) THE RIVER IS SWIFT AND CLEAR. THERE IS A PORTION OF THE RIVER BELOW COPPER CREEK WHERE THE CHANNEL IS BRAIDED. (P4) AN OLD CABIN AND CACHE WERE FOUND ALONG THE RIVER. THE CACHE CONTAINED \$100-\$150 WORTH OF TRAPS IN WORKABLE CONDITION AS WELL AS FILES, WOODWORKING TOOLS, GOLD PANS, AND NAILS. (P4) FARTHER DOWN THE RIVER, ANOTHER CABIN WAS FOUND WITH THE REMAINS OF AN ALUMINIUM CANOE. NO REAL INDICATION OF DATE WAS FOUND. (P6) IT WAS MENTIONED THAT "RIVERBOAT NAVIGATION IS SUPPOSED TO GO AS FAR UP AS CASCADE CREEK AND IS REPORTEDLY GONE UP AS FAR AS COPPER CREEK". (P9) "THERE IS A NEW AIRSTRIP ON COPPER CREEK WHICH NEEDS TO BE CHECKED OUT." (P9) THE PARTY FOUND SEVERAL CAMPSITES ON THE RIVER HAD BEEN USED AND THERE WAS MUCH EVIDENCE OF BOATS HAVING BEEN DRAGGED UP OR DOWN RIVER. (P10) THE WATER CHARACTERISTICS CHANGED A GREAT DEAL ON THE LOWER RIVER. POOLS BECAME GREATLY EXTENDED, THE CURRENT SLOWED, RIFFLES BECAME MINOR, AND THERE WERE NO RAPIDS. (P11) TRIP REPORT FROM A YUKON-CHARLEY CANOE AND HIKING TRIP 6/21-7/13/75 LISTS THE CABINS AND "CLAIMANTS" BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF CHARLEY RIVER AND HANNA CREEK. THESE ARE: "TWO MILES UP FROM MOUTH OF CHARLEY-DALE FUCKE; BONANZA CREEK-GEORGE VAN WYHE; EVERETT CREEK-DALE RUCKE; HANNA

CREEK-OLE BACKLOG". (P4) THIS TRIP WAS ACTUALLY IN TWO PARTS. THE FIRST WAS A RECONNAISSANCE FLOAT TRIP WITH MEMBERS OF THE SIERRA CLUB. THE PUT-IN FOR THIS TRIP WAS ABOUT 5 MI ABOVE THE GELVIN CABIN AND AIRSTRIP. (P1) THE AIRSTRIP WAS UNUSABLE, DUE TO DAMAGE FROM SPRING FLOODING. (P1) THE WATER LEVEL PRESENTED NO PROBLEM AT THE PUT-IN, BUT FARTHER DOWN RIVER, THE INFLATABLE RAFTS THEY WERE USING HAD TO BE PULLED OFF GRAVEL BARS OR LARGE BOULDERS. (P2)

- 1904 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 03900 00001 B 972976  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,RIVER,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,AIR-WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE PARTY FELT THAT THE RIVER, PARTICULARLY THE UPPER PORTION WAS BETTER SUITED TO RAFTS THAN TO OPEN CANOES DUE TO OCCASIONAL "SEVERE WHITEWATER AND EVER PRESENT BOULDERS". (P2) BELOW HANNA CREEK, WATER LEVEL WAS AGAIN NO PROBLEM. (P2) THE PARTY HAD PLANNED TO TAKE OUT BELOW BONANZA CREEK VIA WIDGEON, BUT THIS PROVED IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO LOW WATER. (P2) THEY HAD TO MOVE THE TAKE OUT POINT TO THE YUKON RIVER. (P2) "THE PILOT FELT THAT A 180 ON FLOATS OR A HELICOPTER COULD PROBABLY LAND JUST ABOVE BONANZA ON THE CHARLEY." (P2) THE SECOND PHASE OF THE TRIP INCLUDED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. THIS TRIP WAS FROM CRESENT CREEK TO 1 MI BELOW EVERETT CREEK. (P2) THIS WAS A TWO DAY TRIP. (P2) THE TRIP REPORT OF THE CENTRAL-EAGLE FIELD TRIP, JAN 14-JAN 24, 1976 MENTIONS A MR EARL STOUT WHO PROSPECTED AND MINED IN THE CHARLEY RIVER IN THE 1930'S. (P1) THERE WAS ALSO MENTION OF A TRAPLINE RUN BY MR ROY RIDDLE OF CENTRAL. (P2) THE AUTHOR (BOB HOWE) STATES THAT ELMER NELSON OF EAGLE HAS SLIDES OF HIS TRAPPING ACTIVITIES ALONG THE UPPER CHARLEY RIVER IN THE 1940'S. (P3) DEVELOPMENT SITE SURVEY REPORT FOR YUKON-CHARLEY JUNE 15 AND 16 STATES THAT A FLOAT PLANE LANDED ON THE MOUTH OF THE CHARLEY RIVER. "AT CHARLEY MOUTH THERE IS A STRAITAWAY ABOUT 1/3 MI FROM THE MOUTH (UP THE CHARLEY) THAT WAS GOOD FOR FLOATPLANE LANDING. WE CAMPED THERE AND EXPLORED AREA." "MUCH THICK BRUSH AND WOODS. CUT BANKS ALONG CHARLEY FALLING AWAY. UNSTABLE BUILDING SITES BECAUSE OF SOILS."
- 1905 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 04069 00017 972  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,RECREATION,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST STREAM HEADS AT 65 40 N, 144 02 W. FLOWS NE 88 MI TO YUKON RIVER 65 19 N, 142 47 W. "REASONS FOR PROPOSAL: BEAUTIFUL WHITEWATER STREAM, HIGHLY SCENIC, GREAT CANOEING STREAM." THE CHARLEY IS A CLEAR-WATER STREAM. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)
- 1906 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00012 973  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF BEAR CREEK TO THE YUKON RIVER THE CHARLEY RIVER IS A MEANDERING STREAM. (P24)
- 1907 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00012 973  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,LAND TRANSPORT,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION

ABST THE CHARLEY RIVER IS A CLEARWATER, INTERMEDIATE SIZED STREAM WHICH FLOWS NORTHWARD ABOUT 88 MI TO THE YUKON RIVER ABOVE CRESCENT CREEK, THE CHARLEY RIVER IS SMALL, SHALLOW AND OCCASIONALLY BRAIDED. FROM CRESCENT CREEK TO BEAR CREEK, CHARLEY RIVER IS CLASSIFIED AS A LARGER DEEPER STREAM WITH DEPTHS TO 10 FT AND WIDTHS UP TO 25 YDS AND THE VALLEY NARROWS. FROM BEAR CREEK TO THE YUKON, CHARLEY RIVER IS A MEANDERING STREAM WITH DEPTHS TO 15 FT AND WIDTHS TO 30 YDS FLANKED BY BLACK SPRUCE AND MUSKEG. THE CHARLEY RIVER CASCADES FROM AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 4,000 FT TO 698 FT WHERE IT JOINS THE YUKON. CURRENT IS SHIFT. (P24) THE AVERAGE GRADIENT IS ABOUT 31 FT/MI. THERE ARE FEW POOLS IN THE UPPER 2/3 OF THE RIVER. LONG MEANDER POOLS SEPARATED BY GRAVEL BARS PREDOMINATE IN THE LOWER ONE THIRD. UNTIL THE RECENT ADVENT OF THE WATER JET ATTACHMENT FOR OUTBOARD MOTORS. UPSTREAM NAVIGATION BY WATER CRAFT WAS PRECLUDED BY THE SHIFT CURRENT AND SHALLOW ROCKY CHARACTER OF THE STREAM BED. WATER IS EXCEPTIONALLY CLEAR UNTIL THE CONFLUENCE OF BONANZA CREEK. BELOW THIS THE WATER TAKE ON A DARK BROWNISH COLOR. THE RIVER BEGINS TO FREEZE UP IN OCT AND BY DECEMBER IS COMPLETELY FROZEN. BREAKUP IS RAPID AND GENERALLY OCCURS IN MID-MAY. (P27) ICE LENSES ARE EXPOSED IN THE MUSKEG STREAM BANKS OF THE CHARLEY RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF BONANZA CREEK. "IT IS POSSIBLE TO PROCEED UPSTREAM BY SMALL BOAT FROM THE YUKON RIVER TO COPPER CREEK", HOWEVER IT IS REPORTED THAT WATER CONDITIONS MUST BE OPTIMAL AND THAT USUALLY IS NOT THE CASE. IT IS ALSO REPORTED THAT ABOVE THE VICINITY OF BEAR CREEK AN ABUNDANCE OF SUBMERGED BOULDERS MAKES TRAVEL DIFFICULT. A PRIMITIVE AIRSTRIP PROVIDES MARGINAL ACCESS FOR SMALL PLANES NEAR THE MOUTH COPPER CREEK. GRAVEL BARS ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR SAFE LANDINGS AND THE RIVER IS TOO SHALLOW FOR FLOAT PLANES. (P39) A CABIN IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P41) IT IS REPORTED THAT THERE IS SOME SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING BY NATIVES AND LOCAL RESIDENCE OCCURS IN THE LOWER CHARLEY RIVER. (P41) THERE ARE FREQUENT RAPIDS WHERE LARGE BOULDERS CHOKES THE RIVER CHANNEL. (P15) ON THE INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY RATING, WHITEWATER CHARACTERISTICS ARE CLASS II AND III FOR AN OPEN, LOADED CANOE. RECREATIONAL USE OF THE AREA IS LIGHT ONLY 50 TO 75 ACTIVITY DAY ARE REPORTED ANNUALLY. HEAVIEST USE IS ASSOCIATED WITH SPORT HUNTING IN THE LOWER AND MIDDLE PORTION. (P16)

1908 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 04095 899  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MQUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING  
 ABST BY 1899 A SMALL VILLAGE OF 10 OR 12 CABINS HAD SPRUNG UP AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHARLEY RIVER 75 MEN WERE PROSPECTING ON THE STREAM DURING THE WINTER, BUT NOTHING OF VALUE WAS DISCOVERED. (P840)

1909 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 04200 898899  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MQUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST H D K WEINER, EAGLE CITY AREA MINER OF 1898-99, BRIEFLY NOTES THAT CHARLEY RIVER AND SAM'S CREEK HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED. BOTH ARE SHORT. NEARLY "EVERY STEAMER THAT WOULD PASS WOULD STOP AND LOCATE GROUND." (P241)

1910 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
 REFN 05176 888  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MQUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER UPPER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON", RELATED THE STORY ABOUT THE DEATH OF FRENCHY, PARTNER TO RED TOM O'BRIEN AT THE LANDING ON CHARLEY RIVER ON THE YUKON IN SUMMER 1888. STAMPEDERS KNEW IT WAS AN INDIAN AND WENT UP THE RIVER 1 MILE TO A FISH CAMP. A YOUNG INDIAN ADMITTED THE CRIME BECAUSE HE WANTED TO TAKE THE BOAT RIDE TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE TRIAL. THE MINERS HUNG HIM. (P138)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- 1911 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
REFN 06561 00905 905  
STOR 1603399117930019220  
MOUT N651903 W1424621 F060N 0240E 27  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER  
ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON RECOMMENDED BUILDING A BRANCH ROAD FROM THE BIG DELTA TO EAGLE, "VIA GOODPASTER, HEAD OF CHARLEY RIVER, AND SEVENTYMILE". (P21)
- 1912 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER  
REFN 07190 977  
STOR 1603399117930019220  
MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
ABST "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY," MCPHEE, 1977. MCPHEE AND FRIEND WENT UP THE CHARLEY FOR MILES. "AFTER 9 OR 10 MI, THE CHARLEY, WITH RIFFLES, INCREASED ITS GRADIENT RISE, AND THE IMMENSE, CONFINING FOREST BEGAN TO OPEN TO BIG, LONG-DISTANCE VIEWS." THEY TIED UP THEIR CANOE IN AN INLAND SLOUGH AND CLIMBED A SHALE BLUFF. (P288-9)
- 1913 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLEY RIVER, TROO-OK-JUU  
REFN 03835 977  
STOR 1603399117930019220  
MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
ABST ALTHOUGH LITTLE HAS BEEN RECORDED ABOUT TRADITIONAL USE OF THE CHARLEY RIVER DRAINAGE BY HANC PEOPLE (NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN INDIANS), THEIR NAME FOR THE RIVER, TROO-OK-JUU, MEANS "RIVER FOR FLOATING DOWN" AND INDICATES HISTORIC USE. STORIES REMAIN IN EAGLE VILLAGE REGARDING CARIBOU FENCES AND SKIN BOATS FLOATING DOWN THE RIVER. (P21) ALTHO NOT COMMON PRACTICE, SOME EAGLE RESIDENTS HAVE GONE UP THE CHARLEY RIVER LOOKING FOR SHEEP. (P28)
- 1914 WATN CHARLEY RIVER CHARLIE RIVER  
REFN 02040 902  
STOR 1603399117930019220  
MOUT N651903 W1424651 F060N 0240E 27  
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
ABST THE CHARLIE R IS "NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS AND CANOES." (P21) (REPORTED BY THE AUTHOR.)
- 1915 WATN CHARLIE CREEK CHARLEY CREEK  
REFN 00460 940940  
STOR 1602685000590000080  
MOUT N655219 W1653008 K070S 0340W 28  
LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA, APPENDIX II. BISHUTH LOCATED ON STREAM WHICH IS TRIBUTARY OF SINUK RIVER. CHARLEY CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SINUK RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO BERING STRAIT 25 MI. N OF NOME.
- 1916 WATN CHARLIE CREEK CHARLEY CREEK  
REFN 02666 949  
STOR 1602820004080000560  
MOUT N645220 W1653004 K070S 0340W 23  
LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BISMUTH WAS FOUND NEAR STREAM BED AND IN BOULDERS IN STREAM BELOW. (P23) CHARLEY CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF STEHART RIVER.

1917 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA  
 REFN 00026 00066 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST REPORTED IN 1908, "CHATANIKA HAS BEEN A BUSY PLACE THIS SUMMER, AND AT PRESENT PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR A LOT OF PROSPECTING THIS WINTER ON THE LOWER END OF THE CREEK. A QUARTZ PROSPECT ON THE SIDE HILL IS BEING LOOKED INTO ASSIDUOUSLY AND THE MORE IT IS INVESTIGATED THE MORE THE OPERATORS FEEL CONVINCED THAT THEY HAVE A GOOD THING." (P235)

1918 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA  
 REFN 05176 903905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, RIVER BASIN, ICE, FREIGHT, MISC TRANSPORT, SPRING  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED IN HIS JOURNAL OF HIS DDG SLED TRIP FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, APRIL 7, 1903, THAT THE CHATANIKA WAS FORMED BY THE UNION OF MCHANUS WITH FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY CREEKS. (P177) "THE TRAIL LEADS DOWN THE NARROW VALLEY OF THE CHATANIKA... THEY CAMPED ON THE RIVER IN A TENT. (P177-178) APRIL 8. THE TREES INCREASED IN SIZE FARTHER DOWN THE VALLEY. (P178) THE SNOW WAS BEGINNING TO MELT. (P178) THE TRAIL CROSSED FROM NORTH TO SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER, JUST UPSTREAM AND AROUND THE BEND FROM CLEARY CREEK. (P178) ON A TRIP FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS IN 1904, WICKERSHAM STATED, "WE HAD A HARD, COLD TRIP BUT ALL WENT WELL ENOUGH UNTIL WE CROSSED THE TWELVE MILE DIVIDE AND STARTED DOWN THE CHATANIKA VALLEY TO FAITH CREEK ROADHOUSE. HERE WE MET MARTIN SICKINGER, A MERCHANT FROM DAWSON GOING TO FAIRBANKS WITH A SINGLE HORSE AND DOUBLE-ENDER SLED, LOADED WITH MERCHANDISE. THE TRAIL FROM THE SUMMIT DOWN TO FAITH CREEK ROADHOUSE WAS COVERED WITH ICE-GLACIERED OVER FROM WATER COMING IN FROM SIDE HILL SPRINGS AND FROZEN ON THE SURFACE OF THE TRAIL. THEY TOLD US AT THE ROADHOUSE THAT THE WATER WAS ALL OVER THE FLATS BELOW, EXTENDING ALL THE WAY TO CLEARY CREEK, DAMMED BACK BY DEEP SNOW. THE NEXT MORNING SOON AFTER WE LEFT THE ROADHOUSE WE RAN INTO THESE BAD OVERFLOWS ON THE FLATS. THERE WAS ABOUT AN INCH OF ICE ON THE OVERFLOW, THEN A FOOT OF WATER UNDERNEATH, AND BELOW THAT THE SOLID WINTER ICE. WHEN THE HORSES STEPPED ON THE UPPER INCH OF ICE THEIR FEET WOULD BREAK THROUGH, AND COMING DOWN UPON THE SOLID WINTER ICE UNDERNEATH, THEY WOULD SLIP AND FREQUENTLY FALL. WE FEARED THEY MIGHT BREAK THEIR LEGS SO SICKINGER AND I JOINED HANDS AND WALKING SIDE BY SIDE BROKE THE THIN ICE BY STEPPING ON THE EDGE." (P429-430) THEY DID THIS FOR 2 DAYS WHEN THEY ARRIVED AT A ROADHOUSE WHERE THEY MET 2 OF CAPTAIN BARNETTE'S MEN LOOKING FOR THEM. THEY GUIDED WICKERSHAM OVER THE LOWER TRAILS BUT THE WATER GOT DEEPER UNTIL THEY WERE WADING IN WATER UP TO THEIR WAISTS. "THE THIRD DAY, WHILE WE WERE STILL IN OVERFLOW, IT WAS A BETTER TRAIL, AND BEFORE NIGHT WE CAME INTO THE CLEARY CREEK VALLEY AND FROM THERE WE HAD A DRY ROAD TO FAIRBANKS." (P430) IN 1904 TO 1905 FALCON JOSLIN BUILT A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOUTH OF CLEARY CREEK. (P474-475)

1919 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00044 95908 T 959  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE NOME NUGGET. FRIDAY JUNE 8, 1959. "FAIRBANKS POWER FIRM PLANS RIVER DEVELOPMENT" 6/8/59. "CHATANIKA POWER CO, INC, FAIRBANKS, APPLIED TO THE POWER COMMISSION WEDNESDAY FOR A LICENSE FOR A PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER. THE PROJECT WOULD BE A REDEVELOPMENT OF THE 46-MILE DAVIDSON CANAL AND

## OTHER WORKS WHICH WERE CONSTRUCTED IN LATE 1920'S TO PROVIDE WATER FOR GOLD DREDGES." (P3)

- 1920 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 91503 R 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,RIVER  
 ABST IN "REGARDING ROUTES TO THE TOLOVANA CAMP", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, APRIL 3, 1915, P3: "ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO LAKE CITY." COMMENCING AT FAIRBANKS; THENCE TO HAPPY STATION, THENCE DOWN GOLDSTREAM TO THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK, THENCE UP MOOSE CREEK TO DIVIDE LEADING DOWN INTO MCCLLOUD AND MURPHY CREEK TO CHATANIKA RIVER, THENCE DOWN CHATANIKA TO WHERE RIVER LEAVES THE HIGH HILLS, THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG THE FOOTHILLS AND ACROSS THE TATLINA FLATS TO INTERSECT LOCATION OF PROPOSED WINTER TRAIL AT ABOUT THE 16 MILE POST, THENCE ALONG THE COURSE OF THAT LOCATION TO LAKE CITY. THE DISTANCE FROM FAIRBANKS TO LAKE CITY BY THIS ROUTE IS APPROXIMATELY 65 MILES. FROM THE MOUTH OF MURPHY CREEK TO THE END OF THE HILLS THE COURSE IS ALONG THE CHATANIKA RIVER. FROM THE POINT WHERE THE CHATANIKA COMES OUT OF THE HILLS THE COURSE LIES ALONG THE FOOT HILLS ON FAIRLY LEVEL AND DRY GROUND FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 5 MILES. FROM THERE IT CROSSES THE TATLINA RIVER AND FLATS FOR ABOUT 5 MILES MORE AND THEN ON IN TO LAKE CITY OVER THE PROPOSED WINTER ROUTE AND WOULD PASS THE HEAD OF LAUNCH NAVIGATION ON THE TOLOVANA. "WINTER ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO TOLOVANA." TAKE PRESENT ROAD TO ESTER CITY, THENCE ALONG FAIRBANKS AND FORT GIBBON HAIL TRAIL TO THE 38 MILE POST, THENCE NORTHERLY ACROSS THE MINTO FLATS, CROSSING MINTO LAKES, CHATANIKA RIVER, TATLINA RIVER, AND CONTINUING NORTH ALONG THE LEFT LIMIT OF THE TOLOVANA RIVER TO LAKE CITY.
- 1921 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 91523 R 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN "OLNES BUSY ON NEW ROAD", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, APRIL 23, 1915, P 4: J L WHITE, THE OLNES MERCHANT, STATED OVER THE PHONE TODAY THAT HIS TOWN AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT WAS RAISING A ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND TO BE USED IN IMPROVING A ROAD INTO THE TOLOVANA CAMP. CABLE WILL GO OUT ON THE TRAIN TODAY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE CHATANIKA RIVER AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT IT WILL BE COMPLETED WITHIN A WEEK. THIS BRIDGE WILL BE 250 FEET IN LENGTH AND WILL BE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT. BETWEEN IT AND THE TOWN OF OLNES THE ROAD WILL BE BETTERED AT ONCE AND THE TRAIL SHORTENED AND PLACED ON HIGHER AND DRYER GROUND. AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE THE WORK OF IMPROVEMENT WILL BE CONTINUED, SMALL STREAMS BRIDGED AND HEAVY GRADES CUT DOWN BY CUTTING NEW TRAILS.
- 1922 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 91527 R 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER ON APRIL 27, 1915, "LOOKED OVER TWO ROUTES", IT STATES, THE HAPPY ROUTE LEAVES THE RAILROAD AT HAPPY SIDING, 8 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS, THENCE RUNS DOWN GOLDSTREAM FOUR MILES; UP MOOSE CREEK, OVER A SMALL DIVIDE OF 1,000 FEET ELEVATION; DOWN THE RIGHT LIMIT OF MCLEOD CREEK, ACROSS MURPHY CREEK, FOLLOWING THE FOOT OF THE HILLS TO THE CHATANIKA RIVER; THENCE DOWN THE RIGHT LIMIT OF THE CHATANIKA TO THE FLATS; THENCE NORTHERLY ACROSS THE TATALINA FLATS; ACROSS WASHINGTON CREEK AND THE TATALINA; THENCE OVER A SMALL (ALMOST UNNOTICEABLE) DIVIDE, AND UP TO LAKE CITY, THE TOTAL DISTANCE BEING 65 MILES. THIS WAS THE HAPPY TRAIL TO THE TOLOVANA. (P4)
- 1923 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER

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REFN 00108 91528 R 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER  
 ABST IN "WORK STARTS ON TRAIL TO TOLOVANA CAMP", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, APRIL 28, 1915, P2: PAUL RINGSETH, THE CHATANIKA MERCHANT WHO CAME TO THE CITY YESTERDAY AND RETURNED LAST NIGHT STATED THAT THE BUSINESS MEN UP THERE WERE GOING AHEAD WITH ROAD BUILDING INTO THE TOLOVANA, REGARDLESS OF WHAT HAPPENED HERE. HE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB HAD FORMALLY ENDORSED THE CHATANIKA ROUTE AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE CLUB AND THAT A COMMITTEE OF FIVE HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO RAISE MONEY AND START THE WORK, THAT CHATANIKA HAD NOT SEEN NOR HEARD A WORD SINCE AND DID NOT NOW KNOW WHAT TO THINK. THE CHATANIKA BUSINESS MEN BELIEVED THAT THE FAIRBANKS PEOPLE SHOULD INVESTIGATE THEIR ROUTE AT LEAST AND THIS THE COMMERCIAL CLUB HAD NOT YET DONE. SO HE SAID THAT YESTERDAY MORNING N G COX AND FIVE MEN STARTED FROM CHATANIKA TO CUT THROUGH THE TRAIL. THEY TOOK WITH THEM A TEAM AND A LIGHT WAGON AND AN ABUNDANCE OF SUPPLIES AND TOOLS. BRIDGES WILL BE BUILT WHEREVER NEEDED AND THE CREW WILL PUSH ON THROUGH AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. LATER THIS TRAIL CAN BE BETTERED IF ENOUGH MORE MONEY CAN BE SECURED, BUT IN THE MEANTIME CHATANIKA IS NOT GOING TO LOSE ANY MORE TIME IN GETTING THROUGH ITS OWN TRAIL TO THE NEW DIGGINGS. CHATANIKA'S TRAIL LEAVES THE CHATANIKA RIVER ABOVE THE TOWN ON CARIBOU CREEK AND GOES UP OVER THE DIVIDE, AROUND THE HEAD OF WASHINGTON CREEK AND DOWN ON WICKERSHAM, THENCE ALONG THE RIDGE TO LANKEY'S ROADHOUSE WHERE IT HITS THE TRAIL ALREADY ESTABLISHED FROM OLNES.

1924 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 91529 S 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE  
 ABST IN "CHATANIKANS BUILD BRIDGE" FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, MAY 29, 1915, P1: TODAY IS BRIDGE BUILDING DAY AT CHATANIKA AND ALL THE SPARE ABLE-BODIED MEN OF THE RAILWAY TERMINUS ON THE CREEKS ARE HELPING TO BRIDGE THE CHATANIKA RIVER ALONG THE NEW TOLOVANA TRAIL. AN EXCELLENT SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED FOR THE CROSSING AND TO IT LUMBER, CABLE AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ARE BEING HAULED WHILE ANOTHER CREW IS BUSY UP IN THE TIMBER GETTING OUT STRINGERS AND SUPPORTS. THE RIVER IS NOT VERY WIDE AT THAT POINT AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE IS NOT BELIEVED TO BE A VERY DIFFICULT MATTER. IT WILL GREATLY IMPROVE THE ROUTE, AFFORDING A SAFE CROSSING AND SHORTENING THE DISTANCE AND TIME. FROM THE CHATANIKA RIVER CROSSING THIS NEW TRAIL GOES UP THE LITTLE CARIBOU TO THE SUMMIT OF THE HIGH PLATEAU OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY AND PRACTICALLY FOLLOWS IT ALL THE WAY TO LANKEY'S ROADHOUSE OVER ON THE TOLOVANA SLOPE. THE ROUTE MAPPED BY N G COX AND OTHERS IS VERY HIGHLY ENDORSED BY THE FEW WHO HAVE SO FAR TRAVERSED IT AND AS IT AVOIDS HILLS AND VALLEYS AND LOW FLATS, IT IS BELIEVED THAT IT WILL SHORTLY BECOME MORE TRAVELED. ONE THING IS CERTAIN AND THAT IS THAT CHATANIKANS ARE OUTDOING THEMSELVES TO MAKE A FIRST CLASS TRAIL.

1925 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM DUNBAR TO LIVENGODD CROSSES THE CHATANIKA RIVER, ABOUT 2 MILES BELOW MURPHY CREEK. THE LIVENGODD-OLNES ROAD CROSSES THE RIVER AT OLNES WHICH IS ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE MOUTH OF DONE CREEK. A TRAIL FOLLOWS E SIDE OF RIVER FROM CLEARY TO MCHANUS CREEK. A TRAIL TO BEAVER CROSSES THE RIVER AT CLEARY CREEK. A RAILWAY FOLLOWS THE RIVER FROM OLNES TO CLEARY ON E SIDE. CASSIAR ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE RIVER AT MOUTH OF CASSIAR CREEK.

1926 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00589 942

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STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUW N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,DIMENSION,MAP  
ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES THE CHATANIKA AT ABOUT 16 MI DOWN ITS PROPOSED ROUTE WHERE THE RIVER IS ABOUT 390 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (MAP B-3,P.27) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

1927 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 00767 938  
STOR 1603399070050  
MOUW N650517 W1491756 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFFIC,MINING  
ABST HARRY A FRANCK'S THE LURE OF ALASKA IS A NARRATIVE OF MR FRANCK'S TRAVELS IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON DURING THE SUMMER OF 1938. DURING JULY, MR FRANCK VISITED MINING OPERATIONS IN THE CHATANIKA RIVER AREA, 30 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS. (P9)

1928 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 00771 914930  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUW N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING  
ABST EDWIN M. FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, NOTED THAT ONE OF FOUR RAILROADS SURVIVING WAS THE NARROW-GAUGE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD, "OPERATED FROM FAIRBANKS 46 MILES TO THE CHATANIKA MINING DISTRICT." (PP40-41) IT WAS PURCHASED BY ALASKA RAILROAD FOR ITS ACCESS TO FAIRBANKS AND ITS TERMINALS THERE. (P4) THE RAILROAD WAS DISCONTINUED IN 1930. (P55) SURVEYING BEGAN IN 1914.

1929 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 00788 938  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUW N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,VEGETATION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 NOTES THAT IN THE "LOWER ELEVATIONS ALONG THE CHATANIKA RIVER THE TREES GROW FINE AND TALL AND EVINCE FEW TIMBERLINE CHARACTERISTICS." (P19)

1930 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 01128 952953  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUW N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW MAP,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES LIVE-TRAPPING AND CARCASS STUDIES. "MOST OF THE LIVE-TRAPPING AND CARCASS COLLECTION WAS CONCENTRATED ON THE CHATANIKA RIVER BETWEEN THE VILLAGE OF CHATANIKA AND MILE 45 ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY. THE STEESE HIGHWAY FOLLOWS THE DRAINAGE OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER FROM THE VILLAGE OF CHATANIKA AT MILE 29 TO TWELVE MILE SUMMIT AT MILE 87. MUCH OF THE RIVER IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM THE HIGHWAY AND HAS A RELATIVELY HIGH POPULATION OF BEAVER, AN IDEAL SITUATION FOR LIVE-TRAPPING." (FIGURE 8,9) (P29,30) "IN ALL THERE WERE 31 TRAP SITES ALONG THE CHATANIKA RIVER." (P22) "DURING THE LEGAL TRAPPING SEASON OF 1953, FREQUENT VISITS WERE MADE TO THE CHATANIKA RIVER AT THE VILLAGE OF CHATANIKA, IN AN ENDEAVOR TO COLLECT ALL CARCASSES AND TRAPPING INFORMATION FROM THIS AREA, WHERE 38 BEAVER HAD BEEN TAGGED THE PREVIOUS SUMMER. (1952)." (P32)

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- 1931 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 01177 923924  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
ABST SOMETIME AROUND 1923-24, KLENGENBERG AND 2 SONS WERE TRAVELLING ON FOOT BETWEEN FORT YUKON AND CHATANIKA, PULLING TOBDOGGANS FULL OF FURS. THEY TOOK A TRAIN FROM CHATANIKA TO FAIRBANKS. "FOR ALREADY AT CHATANIKA THERE WAS A LOCOMOTIVE AND A TRAIN OF CARS, ALL RUNNING ON A WELL-BUILT TRACK." (P343)
- 1932 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 01445 905  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1905, THE TANANA ELECTRIC CO, LOCATED ON CHATANIKA FLATS, WITH VOLNEY RICHMOND AS MANAGER BEGAN ELECTRIFYING SURROUNDING MINES LIKE CLEARY AND DONE. (PP315-316)
- 1933 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 01536 971  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST CHATANIKA RIVER WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN W MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "BOATING FROM AN UNSURFACED RAMP IS POPULAR HERE, AS IS CANOEING." (P38) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THE WAYSIDE IS 39 MILES N OF FAIRBANKS ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY. (P38)
- 1934 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 01609 901  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
ABST TOM GILMORE AND FELIX PEDRO, ON THEIR SEARCH FOR THE LOST 98 CREEK, IN 1901, HAD TWO HORSES AND AN OUTFIT OF 400 POUNDS. THEY HEADED SOUTHWEST FROM EAGLE CREEK IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT, BUT LOST THEIR COMPASS "AND THEY DECIDED TO FOLLOW THE RIDGE BETWEEN THE CHENA AND CHATANIKA RIVERS." (P8) AFTER 4 DAYS THEY REACHED FISH CREEK. (P8)
- 1935 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
REFN 01749 905  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, WATER LEVEL  
ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON, IN "TEN THOUSAND MILES WITH A DOGSLED" DESCRIBES HIS TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE CITY IN NOVEMBER, 1905. HE HAD 6 DOGS, A "BASKET" SLED AND ABOUT 500 LBS OF FOOD AND GEAR. HIS ROUTE WAS UP THE CHATANIKA RIVER AND ONE OF ITS TRIBUTARIES UNTIL THE TANANA-YUKON WATER SHED WAS REACHED. (P4) OVERFLOW WAS ENCOUNTERED ON THE RIVER DURING ALL THE 2 1/2 DAYS OF TRAVEL. (P8) THE TRIBUTARY IS "MCHANUS CREEK" (ACTUALLY CHATANIKA RIVER ACCORDING TO AEDC CARDS) FOR 15 OR 20 MILES OF "MCHANUS CREEK" THEY HAD CONTINUOUS STRETCHES OF FINE GLARE ICE WITH ENOUGH FROST CRYSTALS TO SLIGHTLY ROUGHEN THE SURFACE

AND MAKE EXCELLENT TRAVELLING. (P9)

1936 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 02050 904  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE CHATANIKA RIVER FLOWS SOUTHWESTERLY TO THE TANANA.

1937 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 02067 904  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, PAST USAGE, RIVER, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THIS RIVER HAS ITS HEADWATERS OPPOSITE THE HEADWATERS OF BIRCH CREEK. IT IS A COMPARATIVELY STRAIGHT RIVER FLOWING SW TO THE TOLOVANA. 50 MI BELOW THE SOURCE, THE RIVER IS 100-200 FT WIDE, AND AT "ORDINARY" WATER STAGES IS EASILY FORDABLE ON FOOT. (P12) THE VALLEY IS OPEN AND LOW GRADE. (P12)

1938 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST BY 1907, THE PAY STREAKS ALONG THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER HAD BEEN TRACED DOWN TO THE MAIN STREAM. DURING THAT YEAR THE TRIBUTARIES THROUGH THE CHATANIKA FLATS WERE SITES OF HEAVY OPERATIONS. (P42) THE FOLLOWING YEARS IT WAS SUGGESTED TO PROSPECT THE CHATANIKA FLATS FOR OLD, BURIED AND ABANDONED STREAM CHANNELS. (P43)

1939 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 02114 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650500 W1491800 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP198-205) SEE TABLE 2 FOR MONTHLY DISCHARGE IN CHATANIKA RIVER BASIN 1907. SEE TABLE 3 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, 1907. TABLE 4 MEAN WEEKLY WATER SUPPLY, IN SECOND-FEET, FROM LITTLE CHENA AND CHATANIKA RIVER BASINS, 1907.

1940 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 02157 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE  
 ABST C E ELLSWORTH'S "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" NOTES CHATANIKA RIVER IS FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF FAITH AND HCHANUS CREEKS, WHICH DRAIN THE HIGH RIDGE CONSTITUTING THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE LOWER TANANA AND YUKON BASINS. THE RIVER FLOWS SOUTHWESTWARD, IN A WINDING COURSE, THROUGH A LONG AND RATHER NARROW VALLEY, AND UNITES WITH THE TOLOVANA FROM THE EAST ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THAT STREAM WITH THE TANANA. ITS COURSE LIES MOSTLY TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE VALLEY, WHICH IS FROM HALF A MILE TO 7 MILES WIDE

AND ABOUT 80 MILES LONG. THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE RIVER ABOVE ITS MOUTH IS APPROXIMATELY 1,300 SQUARE MILES. FROM THE JUNCTION OF FAITH AND MCHANUS CREEKS THE STREAM HAS A SHIFTING, GRAVELLY BOTTOM. IN LOW AND MEDIUM STAGES IT FLOWS IN A SERIES OF POOLS AND RAPIDS IN A CHANNEL 75 TO 200 FEET WIDE; DURING THE HIGH-WATER PERIOD IT MAY SPREAD THROUGH SEVERAL CHANNELS COVERING A WIDTH OF 100 TO 400 FEET. THIS HIGH-WATER CHANNEL IS USUALLY WELL DEFINED BY STEEP, ALLUVIAL BANKS RANGING FROM 8 TO 10 FEET IN HEIGHT. (P261) BELOW POKER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY FROM THE RIGHT ABOUT 40 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE JUNCTION THE VALLEY WIDENS AND THE BOTTOM LANDS BECOME MARSHY AND SWAMPY. FROM THE LEFT THE CHATANIKA RECEIVES CLEARY, ELDERADO, DOME, AND VAULT CREEKS AND OTHER LESS IMPORTANT STREAMS FROM THE MINING DISTRICT PROPER. BELOW THESE TRIBUTARIES THE VALLEY NARROWS TO A GORGELIKE CHANNEL, WHICH IT FOLLOWS FOR ABOUT 10 MILES; BELOW THIS THE DIVIDING RIDGES DISAPPEAR AND THE STREAM MEANDERS THROUGH THE LOW SWAMPY GROUNDS TO THE NORTH OF TANANA RIVER. ABOUT 10 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH GOLDSTREAM CREEK, ITS LARGEST TRIBUTARY, JOINS IT FROM THE LEFT. THE AVERAGE ELEVATION OF THE DIVIDES IN THE UPPER DRAINAGE AREA OF THE CHATANIKA IS BETWEEN 3,000 AND 4,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND THE ALTITUDE OF THE RIDGES BOUNDING THE VALLEY ON THE EAST AND WEST IS ABOUT 2,000 FEET. BELOW AN ALTITUDE OF 1,800 TO 2,000 FEET THE SLOPES ARE HEAVILY TIMBERED. (P261) THE TRIBUTARY STREAMS FROM THE RIGHT ARE SHORT AND PRECIPITOUS, FLOWING THROUGH Y-SHAPED VALLEYS; THOSE FROM THE LEFT HAVE LESS PRECIPITOUS COURSES AND BROADER VALLEYS AND GRADUALLY LOSE THEMSELVES IN THE RATHER BROAD EXPANSE OF SWAMPLIKE BOTTOM LANDS. THE ALTITUDE AND DRAINAGE AREA OF THE UPPER CHATANIKA HAS ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF "OUTSIDE" CAPITAL FOR SOME TIME. THE GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY HAS SEEMED SUITABLE FOR A POSSIBLE WATER SUPPLY BY DITCH LINE TO THE MINING DISTRICT PROPER, AND THE FAVORABLE SLOPE OF PORTIONS OF FAITH AND MCHANUS CREEKS HAS MADE THEM ATTRACTIVE TO THE PROMOTER FOR HYDRAULICKING. (P262) DISCHARGE AND HORSEPOWER TABLES FOR THE CHATANIKA RIVER APPEAR ON PP262-63 AND ARE ATTACHED.

1941	HATN	CHATANIKA RIVER	CHATANIKA RIVER
	REFN	02175	907910
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240	
	MOU	N650500 W1491800 F030N 0090W 13	
	LUPR	35 TOLOVANA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US 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) SEE "ESTIMATED DISCHARGE AND HORSEPOWER TABLE FOR CHATANIKA RIVER, LITTLE CHENA RIVER, AND WASHINGTON CREEK FOR 1907-1910". (P180) SEE "WINTER DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS IN YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910". (P181) SEE "MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF CHATANIKA RIVER FOR 1907-1910". (P189) SEE "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET OF CHATANIKA RIVER FOR 1910". (P190) SEE "MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN THE CHATANIKA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910". (P191) TWO GAGING STATIONS WERE OPERATED ON THIS RIVER IN 1910: ONE BELOW FOURTH CREEK AND THE OTHER BELOW POKER CREEK. (P183)	
1942	HATN	CHATANIKA RIVER	CHATANIKA RIVER
	REFN	02455	938
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240	
	MOU	N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13	
	LUPR	35 TOLOVANA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	MINERAL INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP 1-113. IN 1938, A LONG DITCH CONVEYED WATER FROM FAR UP ON THE CHATANIKA RIVER BY MEANS OF DITCHES OF FLUMES TO THE AREAS WHERE GOLD SLUICING WAS BEING CARRIED OUT. (P44) ALSO THE FAIRBANKS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OPERATED A MINING DREDGE ON THE CHATANIKA RIVER. (P44)	
1943	HATN	CHATANIKA RIVER	CHATANIKA RIVER
	REFN	02863	944
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240	
	MOU	N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13	
	LUPR	35 TOLOVANA RIVER	

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KEYW PHOTO, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST A PHOTO ON P27 SHOWS THE DENSE VEGETATION ALONG THE CHATANIKA RIVER WHICH IS CROSSED BY THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY. (P27)

1944 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER

REFN 02986 920971

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240

MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, HUNTING, FISHING, ROUTE, SPRING, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, RECREATION

ABST THE PLANNING TEAM RECOMMENDS THAT THE CHATANIKA RIVER BE STUDIED BY THE STATE FOR ITS "WILD RIVER" QUALITIES. (P6,41) IN A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE AREA THE VALUE OF THE RIVER FOR FLOATBOATING (UPSTREAM) AND RIVER-BOATING (DOWNSTREAM) WAS NOTED AS HIGH. (P13,21) AT PRESENT THE CHATANIKA IS A 5 (D) WILD/SCENIC RIVER. (P21) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE REPORT AS ONGOING INCLUDE: OUTDOOR EDUCATION, FLOAT-BOATING, RIVER BOATING, HIKING, HUNTING, EXCELLENT SPORT FISHING, PICNICKING, AND CAMPING. (P19,21) THERE IS A ROAD CROSSING THE CHATANIKA RIVER THE HAUL ROAD AND A ALYESKA PIPELINE ROAD 2 MILES NORTH OF THE RIVER. (P21,45) HISTORIC REFERENCES ARE MADE TO THE MINING CAMPS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA, INCLUDING REFERENCE TO THE "DAVIDSON DITCH BUILT IN 1920'S TO BRING WATER TO THE GOLD DREDGES"; AND TO "A COLD WATER SPRING NEAR FOX"; AND TO THE "FAIRBANKS CHATANIKA RAILROAD GRADE UTILIZED IN THE 1920'S." (P20,59) THERE IS A "NEW ELLIOTT HIGHWAY-CHATANIKA BRIDGE." (P57) THE CHATANIKA IS ONE OF FOUR WATERWAYS IN THE AREA CLASSIFIED AS "BOATABLE." (P13) PLATE NO 1, P 47, A "CONCEPTUAL SKETCH", SHOWS THE RIVER TO BE VERY MEANDERING.

1945 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER

REFN 02992 967

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240

MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFF, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, WATER LEVEL

ABST THE STEESE HIGHWAY CROSSES THE CHATANIKA RIVER AT MILE 39 AND FOLLOWS IT NORTH TO IT HEADWATERS AT MILE 81. (P13) THERE ARE NUMEROUS LANES LEADING OFF THE HIGHWAY AND PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE CHATANIKA RIVER, OFFERING GOOD SPOTS FOR BIRDING, CANOEING, OR FISHING. (P13) AT MILE 83 TO 86 THE STEESE HIGHWAY RISES UP TO AND BEYOND THE EDGE OF TIMBER AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER. THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY ALSO RUNS ALONG A PORT OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER, AND IT IS HERE WHERE THE REPORT POINTS OUT GOOD FISHING. (P14) THE CHATANIKA RIVER FLOWS TO MINTO FLATS AND "SERVES AS A ROUTE TO THE FLATS FOR CANOEISTS AND EXPERIENCED RIVERBOAT OPERATORS." (P14) THE REPORT FURTHER POINTS OUT THAT FROM THE POINT WHERE THE CHATANIKA RIVER IS CROSSED BY THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY ONE CAN FLOAT IN A CANOE OR FOLD-BOAT AND MAKE MINTO FLATS IN 12 HOURS OR PILOT A MOTOR-DRIVEN BOAT AND MAKE THE TRIP DOWN RIVER IN 6 HOURS. (P15) WHEN THE RIVER WATERS ARE HIGH ENOUGH, THE RETURN TRIP UP RIVER IN A POWERED BOAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED. (P15)

1946 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER

REFN 03433 906

STOR 160339907005001230067069302290051300240

MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ROUTE

ABST WATSON BROWN SURVEYING FOR A RAILROAD ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO RAMPARTS NOTES ON JULY 14, 1906, ARRIVING AT CHATANIKA RIVER "OPPOSITE POWER PLANT, ELEV. BY ANEROID (FAIRBANKS 750) 920" (?). JULY 15, HE WENT "DOWN TRAIL, AND LUNCHEd AT SAWMILL ABOUT 5 MI BELOW POWER PLANT AND CAMPED ON LOWER RIVER, VERY TORTUOUS AND HEAVY CUTTING." JULY 16, "CUTTING A TRUE WEST COURSE AT ABOUT 1 MI WE CROSSED THE RIGHT BANK AND LEFT CHATANIKA, HERE 100 FT WIDE, 2-3 FT DEEP, GRAVEL BOTTOM. FLOOD MARKS AT LEAST 10 FT ABOVE BED. THENCE WEST ACROSS SOLID BOTTOM, FLAT RISING VERY GENTLY, SPRUCE 10 TO 15" AND BIRCH AND FIR" (CALL MATERIAL ON PAGE 1 OF 4TH RECORD IN THIS FILE) REPORT IS FROM UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN. THE PACK



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TRAIN FOLLOWED AN ESTABLISHED AS FAR AS CHATANIKA.

1947 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 03448 928958  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, ROUTE  
 ABST JOAN RAWLIN BIGGAR WROTE AN ARTICLE FOR THE ALASKA SPORTSMAN, 1963, ENTITLED "NEW LIFE FOR THE DAVIDSON DITCH." P20 TO 22 FF A REPRINT IS IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. THE DAVIDSON DITCH WAS BUILT IN 1928 TO CARRY WATER TO GOLD DREDGING OPERATIONS IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA. 90 MILES LONG, THE DITCH ROUGHLY PARALLELED THE CHATANIKA RIVER AND STEESE HIGHWAY. IT ALSO TOUCHED THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD. (P20) IT SUPPLIED WATER FOR THE U.S. SMELTING, REFINING AND MINING CO. WHEN IT CLOSED, IN 1958 THE DITCH TURNED THE TURBINES OF THE CHATANIKA POWER COMPANY. (P21) THIS DITCH DELIVERED WATER TO USSR AND M MINES ON CLEARY, GOLDSTREAM AND OTHER CREEKS. (P22) SIPHONS CROSSED VALLEYS RATHER THAN FOLLOW AROUND THEM. THE SIPHONS WERE PIPE 46 IN TO 56 IN IN DIAMETER. THEIR LENGTH VARIED FROM A FEW 100 YDS TO MORE THAN A MILE. ONE OF THE EASILY SEEN SIPHONS IS CHATANIKA SIPHON AT MILE 32 ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY. (P42) THESE PIPES WERE SHIPPED FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SEWARD AND FROM SEWARD TO CHATANIKA BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD AND TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD. (P42) MUCH OF THE ORIGINALLY STEESE HIGHWAY WAS BUILT TO HELP IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DITCH. (P42) THE DITCH WOULD BREAK AND WASH OUT THE HIGHWAY. (P42) PHOTO: "A WASHOUT ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY ABOUT 1928 PROVED A CHALLENGE TO THE OWNER OF THIS SPANKING NEW ROADSTER. AS THE DITCH IS ABOVE THE HIGHWAY FOR MUCH OF ITS LENGTH, BREAKS IN THE DITCH FREQUENTLY WASHED OUT THE ROAD BED BY IT." (P21) THE POWER COMPANY ONLY RUNS FROM MAY 1 TO OCTOBER. AT FREEZE-UP THE DITCH AND SIPHONS MUST BE DRAINED. (P42)

1948 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650519 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED, "CHATANIKA-MILLER HOUSE. 11 3/4 MIS OF NEW ROAD WERE CONSTRUCTED." MORE GRAVEL PLACED ON 4 MIS OLD ROAD AND A DEFINITE LOCATION TO MILLER HOUSE MADE. (P48) IN A TRAFFIC STATISTICS REPORT OF 1931, A 160 FT BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER THE CHATANIKA AT MILE 2 OF THE OLNES-LIVENGOOD ROAD. (P72)

1949 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00001 A 921  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, PAST USAGE, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, O J MURIE COLLECTION BOX 1 CHATANIKA RIVER (FOLDER 6) BIOLOGIST MURIE SURVEYS THE CHATANIKA RIVER AREA FOR DISTRIBUTION OF CARIBOU AND DESCRIBES THE MAMMALS AND BIRDS. JAN 28-FEB 1, 1921, FEB 17-28, 1921. "JAN 28 I LEFT FAIRBANKS ON A TRIP TO CIRCLE TO STUDY THE DISTRIBUTION OF CARIBOU ALONG THE WAY. WITH A DOG TEAM AND SLED LOADED WITH CAMP OUTFIT, I TRAVELED ON THE CHATANIKA RIVER FROM CHATANIKA VILLAGE TO THE HEAD OF THE STREAMS, ARRIVING AT THAT POINT FEB 1. I STOPPED AT THE VARIOUS ROADHOUSES, IN ORDER TO GET ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION ON THE CARIBOU AND OTHER GAME." (P1) "THE WINTER MAIL TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CHATANIKA RIVER TO THE HEAD OF MCHANN'S CREEK UP AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF FAITH CREEK-THE TRAIL PASSES THROUGH THE TIMBER IN THE RIVER VALLEY. BEYOND THAT POINT ALL TRAVEL IS ON THE ICE OF MCHANN'S CREEK. THE MAIL CARRIERS USE A HORSE AND SLED, BUT MOST TRAVELERS HAVE DOG TEAMS." (P2) "ASIDE FROM THE RIVER BOTTOM OF THE CHATANIKA ITSELF, THE GROUND IS EITHER A HILL OR A NARROW CREEK BED, LEAVING NO ROOM FOR LAKES OR PONDS. PROSPECTING IS

DONE ON SOME OF THESE CREEKS. IN WINTER SOME OF THESE SMALL STREAMS, ALTHOUGH NORMALLY CARRYING BUT A SMALL VOLUME OF WATER, OVERFLOW REPEATEDLY DURING COLD WEATHER, THUS BUILDING UP A WIDE SHEET OF ICE, CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THE USUAL LEVEL OF THE CREEK. (ALSO TRUE FOR MCHANN'S CREEK). (P3) FOLDER 6 ADDITIONAL TRIPS: SAME PURPOSE. AUGUST 10-16, 1921, SEPT 10-OCT 1, 1921 "THE CHATANIKA RIVER FLOWS THRU A FLAT VALLEY FROM FAITH CREEK TO CHATANIKA, GRADUALLY WIDENING UNTIL THE VALLEY FLOOR STRETCHES OUT IN A RATHER EXTENSIVE FLAT.

- 1950 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00001 B 921  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST "FROM FEB 17 TO FEB 25, I CAMPED IN CABINS ALONG MCHANN'S CREEK, FIRST IN THE GOV'T RELIEF CABIN AT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK AND LATER IN A SMALL CABIN AT THE MOUTH OF IDAHO CREEK. DURING THIS TIME, I HUNTED FOR CARIBOU AND EXPLORED VARIOUS TRIBUTARY CREEKS. FEB 25 I STARTED DOWN THE STREAM AGAIN, ARRIVING IN FAIRBANKS ON THE 28TH." (P1) "THE WINTER MAIL TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CHATANIKA RIVER TO THE HEAD OF MCHANN'S CREEK UP AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF FAITH CREEK THE TRAIL PASSES THROUGH THE TIMBER IN THE RIVER VALLEY. BEYOND THAT POINT ALL TRAVEL IS ON THE ICE OF MCHANN'S CREEK. THE MAIL CARRIERS USE A HORSE AND SLED, BUT MOST TRAVELERS HAVE DOG TEAMS." (P2) "IN WINTER SOME OF THESE SMALL STREAMS, ALTHOUGH NORMALLY CARRYING BUT A SMALL VOLUME OF WATER, OVERFLOW REPEATEDLY DURING COLD WEATHER, THUS BUILDING UP A WIDE SHEET OF ICE, CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THE USUAL LEVEL OF THE CREEK." (P3) "THE TRAIL OVER THE HIGH DIVIDE FROM THE HEAD OF MCHANN'S IN TO 12-MILE CREEK IS MARKED OUT BY A ROW OF STAKES, AS THE FREQUENT WINDS SWEEPING ALONG THE RIDGE OFTEN OBLITERATE ALL OTHER TRACE OF THE TRAIL. THE MAIL CARRIER MAKES FOUR TRIPS REGULARLY OVER THIS ROUTE. HE IS MET HALF-WAY BY A MAIL CARRIER FROM CIRCLE, WHO TAKES THE MAIL ON TO THAT TOWN." (P2) (FOLDER 6) MCHANN'S CREEK IS ONE OF THE HEADWATER STREAMS OF CHATANIKA RIVER.
- 1951 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 03623 00001 906963  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FOLDER 10 (E MC CRACKEN MATERIALS) A NEGATIVE SHOWS AN ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO. "THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL. TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO THREE TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND THE CREEKS PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STAGES OPERATED BY THE COMPANY CONNECT WITH ALL THE TRAINS." TO CHENA, ESTER, HAPPY, ELDERADO, ENGINEER, GOLDSTREAM, PEDRO, DOME, VAULT, LITTLE ELDERADO, CHATANIKA, CLEARLY CREEK."
- 1952 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP  
 ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMP GROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS, STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS FISHING AND HUNTING. MILE 39, STEESE HIGHWAY.
- 1953 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 04069 00018 970  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650512 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE

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ABST LOCATED ABOUT 30 MI NORTH OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA ABOUT 65 10 N LAT., 147 30 W LONG. STRETCH UNDER STUDY: FROM HEAD OF MCHANUS CREEK TO THE BRIDGE AT MILE POST 11 OF THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY (70 MI). CHATANIKA RIVER IS CLEAR WATERED AND HEAVILY RECREATIONAL USED. THE WATER WAY IS 50 TO 100 WIDE AND MEANDERS THROUGH SPRUCE-BIRCH FOREST AND LOW ELEVATION MOUNTAINS. THE STREAM IS NOT NAVIGABLE BY POWER BOATS MILD WHITE WATER PROVIDES EXCELLENT CANOEING AND RAFTING POSSIBILITIES RIVER STRETCH NE OF BELLE CREEK IS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, LANDS TO THE SW OF BELLE CREEK ARE ALASKA STATE LANDS. SOME HOMESTEADS HAVE BEEN FILED FOR IN THE VICINITY OF LA BELLE CREEK THESE WOULD BLOCK PUBLIC ACCESS ALONG THE STREAM BANKS. COMPILED IN 1970. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS: "PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION-CRIPPLE CREEK").

- 1954 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 04088 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE BY R DE NOGALES TO A HUNTING HOLIDAY IN WHICH THE AUTHOR AND A COMPANION, MAC DOUGAL, TRAVELLED BY DOG SLED ALONG THE FROZEN RIVER IN JAN. 1905. (P75)
- 1955 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00912 912  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, TRAPPING  
 ABST THE TOLOVANA TRADING POST IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER. THE COUNTRY IS MOSTLY LOW, COVERED WITH SPRUCE FORESTS, THOUGH FARTHER UP THE CHATANIKA IT BECOMES QUITE HILLY. A LARGE NUMBER OF MINK AND MUSKRAT ARE OBTAINED BY THE INDIANS HERE, ALSO A FEW LYNX AND FOX. (P105)
- 1956 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 04282 00002 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST RESIDENTS OF QLNES COMPLAINED OF A FISH TRAP BLOCKING THE RIVER. (P13)
- 1957 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 04832 927  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST IN DECEMBER, 1927, NOEL WIEN HAD TO LAND HIS PLANE ON AN UNIDENTIFIED LAKE DUE TO A BLIZZARD. HE WALKED ABOUT A QUARTER MILE TO "A PLACE CALLED CROSSROAD, WHERE THE DOG TRAIL CROSSED THE CHATANIKA RIVER. (P198)
- 1958 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 05181 974  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE FAITH CREEK ROADHOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF FAITH CREEK. (P34) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

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- 1959 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 06286 943  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING  
 ABST IN SUMMER 1943, HERBERT C LANKS AND HARRY J UTZ TRAVELED THE STEESE HIGHWAY FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, AS WAR CORRESPONDENTS. THEY TRAVELED BY JEEP PULLING A TRAILER. IN THE CHATANIKA RIVER VALLEY. AT MILE 29 OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY THEY PASSED THROUGH CHATANIKA, A TOWN OF AROUND 60 INHABITANTS. THE CHATANIKA RIVER IS FORMED BY THE CONFLUENCE OF 3 CREEKS CALLED FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY. ALONG THE ROAD FOR MILES THEY FOLLOWED A GIGANTIC WOODEN CONDUIT, THE GREAT DAVIDSON DITCH, AN 80 MI LONG WATER SUPPLY FOR THE PLACER GOLD MINING IN THE VICINITY OF CHATANIKA. P94.
- 1960 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, ICE  
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED, SLED ROAD FROM CLEARY TO BIRCH CREEK (NO 15). -THIS SLED ROAD CONNECTS WITH THE WELL-BROKEN WINTER SLED TRAILS BETWEEN CIRCLE AND BIRCH CREEK, AND WILL BE USED BY THE WINTER TRAVEL FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE AND DAWSON. THE MOST ESSENTIAL PART OF THE WORK WAS THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD UP THE VALLEY OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER. PREVIOUSLY TRAVEL HAS GONE ON THE ICE OF THE STREAM, WHICH OVERFLOWS VERY BADLY (P24)
- 1961 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 06791 925  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1925 ON A FLIGHT FROM FAIRBANKS TO LIVENGODD NOEL WIEN AND TWO PASSENGERS MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING ON WICKERSHAM DOVE, AND WALKED OUT TO OLNES, A TOWN ON THE CHATANIKA RIVER. (P9)
- 1962 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER CHATANIKA RIVER  
 REFN 00122 917917  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS ALASKA RAILROAD HEADING OVERLAND FROM ITS CROSSING OF THE TANANA AT HINTO TO CHATANIKA, WHERE IT FOLLOWS THE RIVER FOR A FEW MILES ON THE S SIDE FROM OLNES TO SETTLEMENT OF CHATANIKA. COMMUNITIES ON RIVER AND RAILROAD LINE ARE OLNES, ELDRADO, CHATANIKA, FROM WEST TO EAST. TRAIL CONTINUES WHERE RAIL STOPS. CROSSES RIVER TO N SIDE AT CHATANIKA AND FOLLOWS RIVER TO ITS HEAD THEN GOES OFF MAP IN N E DIRECTION. A MAP PRODUCED BY THE ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 1963 WATN CHATANIKA RIVER MCHANUS CREEK  
 REFN 02114 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240  
 MOUT N650500 W1491800 F030N 0090W 13  
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP198-205) SEE

TABLE 2 FOR MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF MCHANUS CREEK. SEE TABLE 3 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, 1907. SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, 1907.

1964	WATN	CHATANIKA RIVER	MCHANUS CREEK
	REFN	02175 910	
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240	
	MOUT	N650500 W1491800 F030N 0090W 13	
	LUPR	35 TOLOVANA RIVER	
	KEYH	NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF MCHANUS, CHARITY AND HONESTAKE CREEKS FOR 1910". (P191)	
1965	WATN	CHATHAM CREEK	CHATHAM CREEK
	REFN	00567 909	
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090	
	MOUT	N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19	
	LUPR	35 CHATANIKA RIVER	
	KEYH	WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	"LODES CARRYING STIBNITE HAVE BEEN FOUND AT SEVERAL LOCALITIES; ONE ON CHATHAM CREEK IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT". THIS IS ACCORDING TO ALFRED H BROOKS.	
1966	WATN	CHATHAM CREEK	CHATHAM CREEK
	REFN	00813 903	
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090	
	MOUT	N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19	
	LUPR	35 CHATANIKA RIVER	
	KEYH	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS" STATED THAT CHATHAM CREEK WAS WORKED FOR GOLD IN 1903. (P8)	
1967	WATN	CHATHAM CREEK	CHATHAM CREEK
	REFN	01098 968	
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090	
	MOUT	N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19	
	LUPR	35 CHATANIKA RIVER	
	KEYH	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	IN HIS ACCOUNT OF THE FAIRBANKS GOLD RUSH, WHARTON ADDS THAT THE WACKOWITZ BROTHERS, LIVE ON CHATHAM CREEK AT CLEARY HILL, AROUND 1968. (P244)	
1968	WATN	CHATHAM CREEK	CHATHAM CREEK
	REFN	02043 903	
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090	
	MOUT	N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19	
	LUPR	35 CHATANIKA RIVER	
	KEYH	NO TRAFF, MINING, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL	
	ABST	CHATHAM CREEK IS ABOUT A MILE IN LENGTH, FLOWING IN A NARROW VALLEY WITH A STREAM FLAT ABOUT 300 FEET WIDE AT THE MOUTH. MINING WORK WAS IN PROCESS IN 1903, WITH MINING BY THE OPEN-CUT METHOD BEING CARRIED OUT AT THE MOUTH. THE MATERIAL ON BEDROCK VARIES FROM 4 TO 20 FEET THICK. (P70)	
1969	WATN	CHATHAM CREEK	CHATHAM CREEK
	REFN	02050 902903	
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090	

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MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL  
 ABST CHATHAM CREEK ENTERS CLEARY CREEK ABOUT 2 MI BELOW ITS SOURCE. THE CREEK IS ABOUT A MI LONG, FORMED BY 2  
 SMALLER STREAMS WHICH FLOW THROUGH SHORT, STEEP GULCHES. THE CREEK IS STRAIGHT, FLOWING OVER A WILLOW  
 COVERED 300 FT FLAT. A PACK TRAIL AND WAGON TRAILS LEAD TO THE MOUTH OF CHATHAM CREEK. (P72) DEPTH TO BEDROCK  
 VARIES 10 TO 30 FT WITH A THIN OVERLAY OF MUCK. PAY GRAVELS RANGE ABOUT 3 FT. (P78) OPEN CUT WORK HAD BEEN DONE  
 ON PORTIONS OF THE CREEK IN 1903. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE CREEK IN AUGUST 1902. (PP77 TO 81)

1970 WATN CHATHAM CREEK CHATHAM CREEK  
 REFN 02051 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112000680005350090  
 MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY.  
 ABST CHATHAM CREEK IS A ABOUT 1 MILE LONG, BUT HAS A GOLD PRODUCER IN 1903 (P.27) THE DEPTH TO BED ROCK IS  
 10-30FT. THE DRIFTING METHOD AND SOME OPEN-CUT WORK WAS USED ON THE MINING CLAIMS OF CHATHAM CREEK (P.27).

1971 WATN CHATHAM CREEK CHATHAM CREEK  
 REFN 02078 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090  
 MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST CHATHAM CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF CLEARY CREEK, ENTERING FROM THE EAST, AND FLOWING IN A SHORT, NARROW  
 VALLEY. CHATHAM CREEK HAS BEEN A GOOD GOLD PRODUCER, AND IS ABOUT 1 MI LONG. THE DIGGINGS ARE SHALLOW. (P119)

1972 WATN CHATHAM CREEK CHATHAM CREEK  
 REFN 02196 911  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090  
 MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST SOME GOLD MINING WAS DONE ON CHATHAM CREEK IN 1911. (P241)

1973 WATN CHATHAM CREEK CHATHAM CREEK  
 REFN 02237 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090  
 MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THREE MINING OUTFITS WERE WORKING CHATHAM CREEK IN 1913 WITH THE WATER AVAILABLE. (P358) DATE TAKEN FROM  
 DOCUMENT.

1974 WATN CHATHAM CREEK CHATHAM CREEK  
 REFN 02390 927  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090  
 MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 CHATHAM GOLD  
 DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A MINING DREDGE ON CHATHAM CREEK. (P25)

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- 1975 WATN CHATHAM CREEK CHATHAM CREEK  
 REFN 04942 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112000680005350090  
 MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST MR AND MRS MALLINSON TRAVELED BY DOGSLED TO CHATHAM CREEK IN APPROXIMATELY 1907. THERE WERE MANY MINERS AT WORK AND SEVERAL BOILER HOUSES. THERE WERE ALSO CABINS LOCATED HERE. THEY SPENT THE NIGHT AT THIS MINING CAMP. (P122)
- 1976 WATN CHATHAM CREEK CHATHAM CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00906 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680005350090  
 MOUT N650500 W1472500 F030N 0020E 19  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, JOHN ZUG REPORTED THAT THE GILMORE-FAIRBANKS CREEK ROAD WAS REBUILT AROUND THE HEAD OF CHATHAM CREEK. 2,000 TONS OF FREIGHT WAS HAULED ON THIS ROAD LAST YEAR. (P25)
- 1977 WATN CHATHENDA CREEK CHATHENDA CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910112401050  
 MOUT N620423 W1420540 C030N 0180E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM CHISANA TO THE CANADIAN BORDER HEADS UP CHATHENDA CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE CHISANA. IT THEN MAKES A PORTAGE TO BEAVER CREEK AND ON TO THE BORDER.
- 1978 WATN CHATHENDA CREEK CHATHENDA CREEK  
 REFN 02980 971  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910112401050  
 MOUT N620423 W1420540 C030N 0180E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 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. GOLD PROSPECTS WERE ESTABLISHED NEAR CHATHENDA CREEK. THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT THE REMAINS OF THE GOLD MINER'S CAMP AND MINING OPERATIONS ARE STILL STANDING ALONG CHATHENDA CREEK. (P60)
- 1979 WATN CHATRITT LAKE CHATRITT LAKE  
 REFN 01566 973  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N663807 W1435518 F210N 0180E 19  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, FREEZEUP  
 ABST THIS STUDY OF THE BLACK RIVER KUTCHIN INDIANS WAS BASED ON FIELD WORK DONE IN 1969, 70 AND 71 BY RICHARD NELSON. DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. SOMETIME BEFORE THE RIVER FREEZES (AROUND OCT 1) ICE FORMS ON THE LAKES AROUND CHALKYITSIK. THE PEOPLE WATCH CHATRITT, A LARGE LAKE, WITH SPECIAL INTEREST BECAUSE IT IS THEIR FISHING LAKE. AS SOON AS IT HAS SOLID ICE AND THERE IS ENOUGH FROST OR SNOW ON THE GROUND TO MAKE A TRIP THERE PEOPLE TAKE THEIR NETS AND HEAD FOR THE FISHING AREA. IT IS EXCELLENT PIKE AND WHITEFISH FISHING. ICE THICKENS FAST ON THE LAKE SO THE SEASON IS ONLY A MONTH OR SO LONG. (P60) THEY TRAVELLED ON THE FROZEN LAKE BY DOG TEAM, SNOWMACHINE, AND SNOWSHOES.

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1980 WATN CHATTRITT LAKE CHATTRITT LAKE  
 REFN 02692 900970  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N663807 W1435518 F210N 0180E 19  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP  
 ABST THIS LAKE, WEST OF CHALKVITSIK, PROVIDES PIKE AND WHITEFISH IN LARGE NUMBERS TO THE VILLAGERS. IN EARLY OCTOBER, THE LAKE BEGINS TO FREEZE AND WHEN THE ICE IS THICK ENOUGH, THE VILLAGERS FISH THE LAKE WITH NETS UNDER THE ICE. (P55,60) NETTING BY USE OF BOATS, IS DONE ON OPEN WATER. (P66) USE OF THE LAKE GOES BACK MANY YEARS.

1981 WATN CHAUEKUKTULI LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI LAKE  
 REFN 05811 962964  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N600300 W1585300 S010S 0560W 27  
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,FISHING  
 ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM CHAUEKUKTULI LAKE IN 1962 AND 1964. (P2)

1982 WATN CHAVOLDA CREEK WILSON CREEK  
 REFN 02141 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104100890  
 MOUT N621100 W1420500 C050N 0180E 28  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA CREEK  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER  
 ABST A SINGLE LIMESTONE FORMATION (TRIASSIC) OUTCROPS BETWEEN THE FORKS OF NOTCH AND WILSON CREEKS (P27) FOSSILS WERE FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF WILSON CREEK. (P22)

1983 WATN CHEENIK CREEK CHEENIK CREEK  
 REFN 01435 900  
 STOR 1602907  
 MOUT N643000 W1630000 K110S 0230W 11  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FLOOD  
 ABST JED JORDAN IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NOME SALOONKEEPER, RELATED A STORY TOLD BY MAC GULLIVER, A FRIEND. MAC GULLIVER TOOK TWO CHEECHAROS CANE AND HALTZ ON A MINING EXPEDITION IN 1900. THEY WERE GOING ALONG THE COAST BY BOAT AND CAMPING AT NIGHT FROM NOME TO GOLOVIN. ONE NIGHT THE TIDE FLOATED EVERYTHING AWAY AND THEY HAD TO WALK TO JOHN DEXTER'S ROADHOUSE AT GOLOVIN. "...BY SEVEN O'CLOCK THAT NIGHT WE WERE DOWN TO THE MOUTH OF CHEENIK CREEK. IT WAS RUNNING BANK HIGH AND THERE WAS NO CHANCE TO GET ACROSS. THEN I SAW A BOAT AND TENT ON THE OTHER SIDE. WE HOLLERED AND ALEXANDER ASKED HIM IF HE WOULD COME OVER. 'MY GOD, I'VE BEEN PACKING PEOPLE ACROSS HERE ALL DAY. 'THE FELLOW YELLED. 'DO YOU THINK THIS IS A FERRY?' HE WENT BACK INTO HIS TENT. IT WAS OLD KOLE, A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER OF THAT COUNTRY. ALEXANDER SAID, 'I'LL JUST SHOOT AT THE RIDGEPOLE OF THAT TENT UNTIL IT FALLS. ...ALEXANDER FIRED 2 SHOTS WITH HIS 30/30 THROUGH THE TENT AND OUT TUMBLED KOLE SHOUTING, 'MY GOD, JUST ONE MINUTE AND I WILL BE OVER AND GET YOU.' (P.148)

1984 WATN CHEENIK CREEK CHEENIK CREEK  
 REFN 02166 909  
 STOR 1602907  
 MOUT N643300 W1630100 K110S 0220W 11  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1909 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION TRAVELING ON FOOT AND WITH PACK HORSES TRAVELED WESTWARD TO THE CHEENIK WHICH THEY REACHED SEPTEMBER 17. THEY STARTED THE NEXT DAY FOR COUNCIL BY WAY OF THE KACHAUK-FISH



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## RIVER DIVIOE. (P10)

1985 WATN CHEENIK CREEK CHINIK CREEK  
 REFN 01756 900901  
 STOR 1602907  
 MQUT N643300 W1630100 K110S 0220W 11  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN HEP MEMOIR, MRS SULLIVAN MENTIONS HER DAYS AT GOLOVIN OR CHINIK, A MILE FROM WHEN CHINIK CREEK FLOWS INTO GOLOVIN BAY. (P294) LATER, MRS SULLIVAN MENTIONS TAKING A WALK ON CHINIK'S BANKS. (P355)

1986 WATN CHEENIK CREEK CHINIK RIVER  
 REFN 00631 900  
 STOR 1602907  
 MQUT N643300 W1630100 K110S 0220W 11  
 KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK SAYS, "A GREAT MANY PROSPECTORS WENT TO THE ARCTIC BY WAY OF CHINIK AND QUOYUK RIVERS. THEY SEEM TO THINK THAT IN THE FUTURE FINE MINES OF QUARTZ WILL BE FOUND IN THE NORTON BAY AND COUNCIL CITY COUNTRY." (P80)

1987 WATN CHEKOK CREEK CHEKOK CREEK  
 REFN 06127 964  
 STOR 1605236012255002090  
 MQUT N594700 W1542300 S040S 0300W 35  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS CREEK IS 15 FEET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 8 INCHES. ITS WATERSHED IS A SHALLOW STREAM-CUT VALLEY BETWEEN A ROADHOUSE AND KNUTSON MOUNTAINS. THE CREEK OCCUPIES THE SAME WATERSHED AS TOMKOK AND CANYON CREEKS. THERE IS WILLOW, ALDER AND BIRCH ALONG THE STREAM, AND A FEW COTTONWOOD AND SPRUCE. ITS SOURCE IS FROM SPRING PONDS, AND SEVERAL SMALL LAKES AT THE HEAD. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 30 FEET PER MILE. (P49) THERE IS A TRAIL ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK WHICH LEADS TO THE FIRST POND. ABOVE THIS, THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CREEK TO THE REMAINING PONDS. THE CREEK CAN EASILY BE WADED AFTER THE FIRST MILE. HOWEVER, THE LOWER MILE IS BEST NEGOTIATED BY SKIFF. (P49) A VILLAGE, 1.5 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH WAS ABANDONED IN THE EARLY 1900'S. (P49) THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE CREEK IS 5.0 MILES. IT HAS A WATERSHED AREA OF 6 SQUARE MILES. ACCORDING TO MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN AUGUST, 1962, AT THE MOUTH, IT HAS A FLOW RATE OF 10 CFS. (P48)

1988 WATN CHELANTNA LAKE CHELANTNA LAKE  
 REFN 02206 913  
 STOR 1607  
 MQUT N622900 W1512800 S280N 0120W 35  
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST CHELANTNA LAKE IS 7 1/2 MI LONG AND 1 MI WIDE, AND AT ITS LOWER END GIVES RISE TO LAKE CREEK. (P13)

1989 WATN CHENA HOT SPRINGS BIG CHENA HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 05374 921  
 STOR 1603  
 MQUT N650300 W1460300 F030N 0080E 26  
 LUPR 34 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, COMMUNITY, SPRING, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BIG CHENA HOT SPRINGS ARE ON MONUMENT CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE NORTH FORK OF BIG CHENA RIVER. FOR ABOUT AN EIGHTH OF A MILE THE SPRINGS BUBBLE UP AND THE TEMPERATURE REACHES 102 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. "ABOUT THE SPRINGS

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HAVE BEEN ERECTED A NUMBER OF CABINS, AS WELL AS BATHHOUSES AND A HOTEL. (P157-162)

1990 WATN CHENA HOT SPRINGS CHENA HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 00566 956  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N650300 W1460300 F030N 0080E 26  
 LUPR 34 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYH COMMUNITY, SPRING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "ABOUT 50 MI FROM FAIRBANKS, AND THE SAME DISTANCE FROM THE ARCTIC CIRCLE ARE THE MEDICAL CHENA HOT SPRINGS, COMPARABLE TO GERMANY'S BADEN BADEN SPRINGS." (P132)

1991 WATN CHENA RIVER BIG CHENA  
 REFN 02105 906907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN 1907 LABOR PROBLEMS CUT PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA. THE MINERS ORGANIZED A UNION, AND STRUCK FOR AN 8-HOUR DAY AT \$6 PER DAY (PLUS BOARD). DURING THE STRIKE MANY MINERS LEFT FOR THE NEW INNOKO DISTRICT. MINING SEASON USUALLY EXTENDS FROM THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL TO THE LATTER PART OF SEPTEMBER, BUT IN 1907 THE SEASON EXTENDED INTO OCTOBER. UPWARDS OF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD WAS TAKEN OUT AFTER THE USUAL CLOSING DOWN TIME. (P40) ABOUT 20000 TO 25000 TONS OF FREIGHT WERE BROUGHT IN ANNUALLY TO FAIRBANKS. LOCAL SAWMILLS CUT OVER 5 MILLION FEET OF LUMBER A YEAR. THE TOTAL HORSEPOWER OF THE BOILER USED ON THE CREEKS AROUND FAIRBANKS IN 1907 WAS ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 7000. IN 1907 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE UPPER BASIN OF THE BIG CHENA. THE KNOWN AURIFEROUS ZONE OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT WAS ABOUT 350-400 SQUARE MILES. (P41) THE ABSENCE OF BEDROCK EXPOSURES MADE IT "IMPOSSIBLE TO FORECAST THE GEOLOGY UNTIL THE MINING OPERATIONS HAVE PIERCED THE HEAVY ALLUVIAL FLOORING OF THE VALLEYS." (P41) THE CHENA RIVER IS A LARGE NORTHERLY TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA. ITS HEADWATERS ARE 30-40 MILES NORTH OF THE TANANA IN A REGION OF HIGH RELIEF. THE BEDROCK OF THE LOWER COURSE IS CHIEFLY MICA AND QUARTZ SCHIST, AND THERE ARE LARGE AREAS OF GRANITE IN THE HEADWATER REGION. (P43) GOLD WAS FIRST REPORTED IN 1906 IN THE CHENA BASIN. THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE REPORTEDLY NOT AS DEEP AS THOSE AROUND FAIRBANKS. IN 1907 RELATIVELY LITTLE WORK HAD BEEN DONE. (P44) THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT USES AN ESTIMATED 35,000 CORDS OF WOOD EVERY YEAR. "ON THE ALASKA SIDE NO COAL WAS MINED IN 1907, AND AS A CONSEQUENCE THERE WAS A PROPORTIONATE DEVASTATION OF THE RATHER MEAGER SUPPLY OF TIMBER." (P51)

1992 WATN CHENA RIVER BIG CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91301 U 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "CHENA RIVER LOWEST EVER" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JULY 1, 1913. THAT THE BIG CHENA RIVER IS LOWER THAN AT ANY TIME BEFORE IN THE MEMORY OF THE PRESENT RESIDENTS OF THAT SECTION IS THE BELIEF OF J F CARR, A TRAPPER, WHO IS IN TOWN FOR THE FOURTH. HE CAME DOWN YESTERDAY WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS OF FISH, AND WILL BE JOINED HERE TODAY BY HIS PARTNER, MOODY. THE TWO MEN HAVE BEEN TRAPPING IN THE BIG CHENA DISTRICT FOR SOME YEARS PAST, AND RESIDE AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS OF THE BIG CHENA. THE DROUGHT OF JUNE WAS THE SEVEREST THAT CARR HAS EVER KNOWN DURING HIS SEVEN YEARS IN THE BIG CHENA COUNTRY. IN PLACES, IT IS BARELY POSSIBLE TO NAVIGATE WITH A POLING BOAT. (P7)

1993 WATN CHENA RIVER BIG CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91426 S 914  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "PROSPECTORS IN FROM BIG CHENA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF MAY 26,1914. RETURNING FROM THE BIG CHENA DISTRICT, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN PROSPECTING FOR THE PAST MONTH, CAPTAIN Y S HAYNES, JOE HANBURY AND JOE BELFONTAINE REACHED TOWN SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY. THE TRIP FROM THE MOUTH OF PALMER CREEK, WHERE THEY WERE WORKING, WAS MADE IN A SMALL BOAT. THE MEN REPORT THAT THE ICE ON THE UPPER PART OF THE BIG CHENA IS STILL SOLID IN PLACES, AND EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY. (P4)

1994 WATN CHENA RIVER BIG CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 91519 V 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "HUNTERS THICK ON BIG CHENA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF AUG 19,1915. ACCORDING TO ED WICKERSHAM, WHO, WITH AUGUST BJERREMARK, RETURNED THIS MORNING FROM A TRIP TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE BIG CHENA, THERE ARE MANY MOOSE HUNTERS IN EVIDENCE. NEARLY EVERY BAR IN THE RIVER HAS A TENT, SAYS MR WICKERSHAM, AND POLING BOATS AND LAUNCHES BEARING THE HUNTERS UP AND DOWN THE RIVER ARE MET WITH FREQUENTLY. BUT HE ADDS THAT IF THE HUNTERS HAVE NO MORE SUCCESS THAN DID HE AND MR BJERREMARK, THERE WILL BE VERY FEW MOOSE KILLED. MR WICKERSHAM STATES THAT DELEGATE WICKERSHAM AND BOB CHAMBERLAIN WENT ON TO THE CHENA HOT SPRINGS FROM THE PLACE WHERE THE BOAT WAS STOPPED. HE DOES NOT KNOW WHEN HIS BROTHER WILL RETURN TO TOWN, BUT EXPECTS HIM TO COME DOWN OVER THE TRAIL. (P4)

1995 WATN CHENA RIVER BIG CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00912 912  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,FORESTRY  
 ABST ON THE BIG CHENA RIVER THERE WERE FORMERLY A GREAT MANY LARGE WHITE SPRUCE, BUT THEY HAVE NOW BEEN CUT FOR THE SAWMILLS. (P101)

1996 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00044 95904 S 959  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW BREAKUP,NO TRAFF,RIVER  
 ABST "THE NOME NUGGET" MON MAY 4,1959. "CHENA ICE IS OUT...NENANA BREAKUP EXPECTED DAILY." "IT MOVED OUT AT 4:49 P M FRI (MAY 13)."

1997 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00076 90602 U 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES MON JUL 2,1906. VOL.1 IN PORT: DUSTY DIAMOND, MINNEAPOLIS, PUP, TANANA, WHITE SEAL, FLORENCE S. IN ADDITION 13 OTHER STEAMERS ARE MENTIONED AS COMING. RESEARCHERS NOTE: DAILY ISSUES HAVE COLUMN "ON THE RIVER" LISTING STATUS OF STEAMBOATS ON MAJOR RIVERS. "FIRST OF THE STEAMERS TO ARRIVE FROM ST MICHAEL IS THE LAVELLE YOUNG, WHICH REACHED PORT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON...THE LAVELLE YOUNG IS LOADED PRINCIPALLY WITH BUILDING MATERIAL" PLUS 39 PASSENGERS.

1998 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER

REFN 00076 91310 T 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION,COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "LAUNCH PARTIES WENT UP CHENA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 10,1913. NUMEROUS LAUNCH PARTIES WERE OUT SUNDAY FROM FAIRBANKS, THE CRAFT LADEN WITH PASSENGERS OUT FOR PLEASURE AND RECREATION. THE BONITA WENT UP WITH TWO CANOES, CONTAINING TWO COUPLES, TO THE MOUTH OF THE BIG CHENA. THE NYMPH, IN CHARGE OF AL PAULI, HAD A CARGO OF PLEASURE-SEEKERS AND ONE CANOE, FOR THE VICINITY OF PETERSON'S RANCH ON THE BIG CHENA RIVER. THE TROUBLESOME NO 13 HAD A PARTY FOR THE SAME SECTION, AND TOWED UP ONE CANOE. JUDGE ADAMS' HYAK MADE A RECORD RUN TO THE MOUTH OF THE BIG CHENA, WITH A PARTY OF SIX, AND CONTINUED UP THE RIVER TO WITHIN FOUR MILES OF POTLATCH SLOUGH. SOME FISHING AND MORE FIGHTING, OF MOSQUITOES, WAS DONE BY ALL PARTIES. THOSE IN CANOES FLOATED DOWNSTREAM TO TOWN. (P4)

1999 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91322 U 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST AN ARTICLE IN THE JULY 22,1913 FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES SAYS, "ENGELBRECHTS TAKE OUT BIG LAUNCH PARTY". MR AND MRS ROBERT ENGELBRECHT ON SUNDAY GAVE A LAUNCH PARTY TO A NUMBER OF THEIR FRIENDS, A TRIP BEING MADE TO ABOUT ONE MILE ABOVE THE BIG CHENA. THERE WERE THIRTY-NINE PERSONS IN THE PARTY, AND EACH ENJOYED THE OUTING IMMENSELY IN HIS OR HER OWN PARTICULAR WAY, FISHING, BERRYING, ETC. THE LAUNCH LEFT SHORTLY AFTER 9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND RETURNED AT 10:30 P M. (P4)

2000 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91328 T 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIME ON JUNE 28,1913, "FORESTS BURN IN BIG CHENA", IT STATES, TO ATTEND THE HEARING IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIG CHENA HOT SPRINGS HOMESTEAD, AS WELL AS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, MR AND MRS CHARLES BEAM ARE IN THE CITY. THEY REACHED TOWN THURSDAY EVENING IN A SMALL BOAT, HAVING MADE THE TRIP DOWN FROM THE MOUTH OF MONUMENT CREEK IN THAT MANNER. JOHN ENGSTROM ACCOMPANIED THEM. MR BEAM REPORTS THAT FOREST FIRES ARE DOING A GREAT DEAL OF DAMAGE IN THAT SECTION. GREAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE AND OCCASIONAL FLAMES CAN BE SEEN ON ALL SIDES. CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE IS BEING DONE TO THE FORESTS BY THE FIRES. (P1) ANOTHER ARTICLE, "MAN WHO SANK COUNTLESS HOLES APPROACHES END", STATES: TO SAVE THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON MAIDEN, KNOWN TO ALASKANS THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR AS "SOURDOUGH" MAIDEN, IT IS PROBABLE THAT A BOAT WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM FAIRBANKS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS FOR THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE BIG CHENA RIVER, WHERE THE GRIZZLED OLD PIONEER LIES AT THE POINT OF DEATH. HE IS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS, AND HE IS UNABLE TO MOVE AT ALL. THE VANCURLERS ARE LOOKING AFTER HIM NOW, AND ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO MAKE LIFE LAST. H I MILLER REACHED TOWN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ON HORSEBACK FROM THAT SECTION, BEARING A NOTE TO W H MCPHEE FROM ARCHIE MCINTOSH, PROSPECTOR AND TRAPPER OF THE BIG CHENA DISTRICT. MILLER SAYS THAT MAIDEN IS HELPLESS AND REPORTS THAT THE MINERS WANT HIM BROUGHT DOWN. MAIDEN PROBABLY HOLDS THE DISTINCTION OF PUTTING MORE PROSPECT HOLES TO BEDROCK THAN ANY OTHER NORTHERNER LIVING AT THIS TIME. IN THE COUNTRY SINCE A DECADE BEFORE THE KLONDIKE, HE HAS PROSPECTED IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE YUKON VALLEY, SINKING HOLE AFTER HOLE THROUGH THE MUCK AND GRAVEL FOR THE PAYSTREAK THAT HE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO LOCATE AS YET. THE TRIP TO THE MIDDLE FORK IS OVER 150 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS. THE ONLY WAY THAT MAIDEN CAN BE BROUGHT OUT SAFELY IS WITH A BOAT. THE LAND JOURNEY OVER THE RIDGE TRAIL IS TOO STRENUOUS FOR HIM TO ATTEMPT ON HORSEBACK. MILLER REPORTS THAT THE PROSPECTORS IN THE CLUM'S FORK COUNTRY ARE ALL AT WORK SINKING HOLES. NO NEW DISCOVERIES OR DEVELOPMENTS ARE REPORTED FROM THAT SECTION. (P4)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

461

- 2001 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN C0076 91329 T 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,FORESTRY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "BRINGS DRIVE OF LOGS DOWN" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 29,1913. ELAH HARNISH, KNOWN BY SOME OF HIS FRIENDS AS "BURNING DAYLIGHT", IS IN TOWN FROM THE BIG CHENA WITH A DRIVE OF LOGS FOR THE INDEPENDENT HILL. THE DRIVE WAS BROUGHT IN A FEW DAYS AGO, AND IT IS HIS PLAN TO RETURN AFTER ANOTHER LOT OF LOGS AFTER THE FOURTH. THE LAST DRIVE WAS A TOUGH ONE TO BRING IN, BECAUSE OF THE LOW WATER IN THE BIG CHENA RIVER. THE HARNISH AND SCHOFIELD CAMPS DURING THE PAST WINTER WERE LOCATED DOWN THE BIG CHENA RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF TEN MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NORTH FORK. SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET OF LOGS WERE CUT, AND WILL BE UTILIZED BY THE INDEPENDENT HILL TO SAW UP INTO LUMBER. (P4)
- 2002 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91412 S 914  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,ICE,BREAKUP,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES, "FERRY WILL START OPERATIONS", IT STATES, "AS SOON AS THE ICE STOPS RUNNING IN THE RIVER, THE FERRY BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND GARDEN ISLAND WILL BE STARTED," SAID DAVE PETREE LAST EVENING, WHEN ASKED HOW SOON THE FERRY WOULD BE PUT IN OPERATION. EXPLAINING FURTHER, MR PETREE SAID THAT EVERYTHING WAS IN READINESS FOR THE STARTING OF THE FERRY, AND HE EXPECTED TO SEE IT READY TO TAKE PASSENGERS BEFORE NOON TODAY. IT IS ESTIMATED BY THE BRIDGE COMMITTEE THAT IT WILL REQUIRE BETWEEN \$1,500 AND \$2,000 TO REBUILD THE STRUCTURE, AND THE WORK WILL NOT BE STARTED UNTIL ENOUGH MONEY IS IN THE TREASURY TO ASSURE THE COMPLETION OF THE JOB. ALL PLANK TAKEN FROM THE OLD BRIDGE WILL BE USED IN THE NEW STRUCTURE, AND A QUANTITY OF PILING OWNED BY THE TOWN WILL BE TAKEN OVER BY THE BRIDGE COMMITTEE. THE FERRY WILL BE OPERATED THIS YEAR BY WILLIAM MCGLONE, CLARENCE DORFLINGER AND JOHN O'CONNOR. THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: REGULAR TICKETS 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP, COMMUTATION TICKETS 10 FOR \$1; SINGLE-HORSE RIGS 50 CENTS EACH WAY, COMMUTATION TICKETS 10 FOR \$4.50; TWO-HORSE RIGS OR AUTOMOBILES (DRIVER INCLUDED) 75 CENTS EACH WAY, COMMUTATION TICKETS 10 FOR \$7 (PASSENGERS EXTRA); HORSES AND CATTLE, 25 CENTS EACH WAY.(P3) ANOTHER ARTICLE ON THE SAME PAGE, "WHOLE BRIDGE GOES DOWN CHENA RIVER", STATES, EARLY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THE SPECTATORS ALONG THE WATERFRONT WERE TREATED TO THE SCENE OF A WHOLE BRIDGE FLOATING DOWN THE CHENA RIVER. TWO MEN IN A BOAT ATTEMPTED TO PULL THE BRIDGE ASHORE, BUT OWING TO ITS HEIGHT AND THE SWIFT CURRENT, WERE UNABLE TO SAVE IT. THE BRIDGE WAS SHEPT FROM ITS POSITION ACROSS THE SLOUGH NEAR YOUNG'S FARM SHORTLY AFTER 2 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES WAS SEEN FLOATING PAST THE SHIPYARD. AS THE EXTREMELY HEAVY FLOW OF ICE FOLLOWED THE BRIDGE, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ROAD COMMISSION, WHO WERE MOST INTERESTED IN IT, THINK THAT IT WAS CRUSHED BY THE JAM. (P3) THE ARTICLE ARE DATED MAY 12,1914.
- 2003 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00076 91413 S 914  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ON MAY 13,1914, "MOTOR BOATERS GET OUT CRAFT: SOME NEW ONES", IT STATES, AFTER A LONG AND WEARY WINTER, THE MOTOR-BOAT ENTHUSIASTS ARE HAVING THEIR DAY. TWO BOATS WERE LAUNCHED YESTERDAY, OTHERS WERE TO BE PUT IN THE WATER LATE LAST NIGHT OR EARLY THIS MORNING, AND THE SUMMER SPORT WILL BE ON IN FULL SWING WITHIN FEW DAYS. TO DR J A SUTHERLAND BELONGS THE DISTINCTION OF HAVING HIS BOAT IN THE WATER FIRST THIS YEAR. HE LAUNCHED THE SIWASH KID EARLY YESTERDAY, AND DURING THE BALANCE OF THE DAY HAD AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE IT A GOOD TRYOUT. THE NEW BOAT IS AS PRETTY A CRAFT AS HAS EVER BEEN SEEN ON THE CHENA RIVER, END THE OWNER EXPECTS TO MAKE A NUMBER OF TRIPS WITH IT DURING THE SUMMER. WHEN

ASKED WHY HE NAMED THE BOAT THE SINASH KID, DR SUTHERLAND EXPLAINED THAT IN HIS OLD CRAFT HE WAS COMPELLED TO "SINASH" IT ON SHORE SO MANY TIMES THAT HE DECIDED TO BUILD ONE LARGE ENOUGH SO THAT IF IT BROKE DOWN ANY TIMES HE COULD ENJOY THE COMFORTS OF A GOOD MOSQUITO NET AND A SOFT CUSHION. TOM GIBSON LAUNCHED HIS BOAT, THE GIBSON GIRL, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. WITH THE REPAIRS MADE UPON IT DURING THE WINTER, IT PRESENTS A PRETTY APPEARANCE. W. W. MCLAUGHLIN IS COMPLETING HIS LAUNCH, AS YET UNNAMED, AND WILL HAVE IT IN THE WATER WITHIN A FEW DAYS. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE LARGEST ON THE RIVER. JULIUS ANDERSON IS PREPARING TO LAUNCH HIS GREYHOUND, AND PROBABLY WILL HAVE IT IN THE WATER WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK. AL PAULI HAS HIS BOAT IN SHAPE, AND WILL BE SPEEDING ALONG THE WATERWAY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, ACCORDING TO HIS PRESENT PLANS. TOM MARQUAH WILL HAVE HIS CRAFT OUT AND IN CONDITION SOMETIME SOON. A NUMBER OF OTHER MOTOR-BOATS PROBABLY WILL BE ON THE RIVER THIS SUMMER, AND THE REAL SEASON IS EXPECTED TO BE OPENED BY NEXT SUNDAY". (P4)

2004	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	00076 91413 V 914	
	STOR	160339907005001230002288804470	
	MOU	N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27	
	LUPR	35 TANANA RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL	
	ABST	THE ARTICLE "FRIENDS FEARED FOR SAFETY OF BIG CHENA MAN" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF AUG 13, 1914. GREAT WAS THE RELIEF OF THE FRIENDS OF SCHUYLER CRAIG LAST EVENING, WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THAT HE HAS BEEN CAMPED ON THE BANKS OF THE UPPER CHENA RIVER FOR THE GREATER PART OF A MONTH AS IT WAS FEARED THAT HE HAD BEEN DROWNED. CHARLES BEAM, WHO CAME TO FAIRBANKS ON TUESDAY, MADE THE TRIP AT THIS TIME PARTICULARLY BECAUSE CRAIG, WHO IS BETTER KNOWN AS GREGG, HAD NOT REACHED HIS ESTABLISHMENT. DURING THE EARLY PART OF JULY, CRAIG CAME TO FAIRBANKS FOR SUPPLIES FOR HIMSELF, AND AGREED TO CARRY SOME UPRIVER FOR BEAM ALSO. ON THE 8TH OF JULY, HE LEFT FAIRBANKS IN A POLING-BOAT WITH A HEAVY LOAD. WHILE GOING UP THE RIVER, HE WAS OVERTAKEN BY T. A. MARQUAH, WHO WAS MAKING A TRIP UPRIVER IN HIS MOTORBOAT. THE ATTORNEY TOWED CRAIG'S BOAT FOR A NUMBER OF MILES, AND WHEN HE LEFT THE BIG CHENA MAN THE LATTER WAS ALL RIGHT. CRAIG HAD BUT LITTLE DOG FEED ABOARD HIS BOAT, AND WHEN HE WAS HELD UP BY HIGH WATER, HE DROVE THE DOGS AWAY FROM CAMP AND THEY MADE THEIR WAY BACK TO FAIRBANKS. AS THE DOGS REACHED HERE SAFELY AND NOTHING WAS HEARD OF CRAIG, IT WAS FEARED THAT HE HAD MET WITH SOME SERIOUS MISHAP. IT DEVELOPED, HOWEVER, THAT THE EXTREME HIGH WATER MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO NAVIGATE WITH HIS OUTFIT, AND HE DECIDED TO MAKE CAMP UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE RIVER DROPPED. SEVERAL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE BIG CHENA COUNTRY LATELY SAW HIS CAMP, AND INFORMED BEAM YESTERDAY THAT HE NEED NOT WORRY. (P4)	
2005	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	00076 91421 V 914	
	STOR	160339907005001230002288804470	
	MOU	N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27	
	LUPR	35 TANANA RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT	
	ABST	THE ARTICLE "HUNTER LOSES LOAD OF GAME" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF AUG 21, 1914. WHILE COMING DOWN THE CHENA RIVER YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BILLY STAPLES LOST HIS WHOLE OUTFIT, CONSISTING OF A LOAD OF MOOSE MEAT WHICH HE WAS BRINGING TO TOWN, HIS RIFLE, BLANKETS, WARBAG AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY. HE WAS RIDING DOWNSTREAM IN A BIG RAFT, WHEN IT STRUCK A SHEEPER, WHICH CAUSED IT TO TURN TURTLE. EVERYTHING ON BOARD WAS THROWN INTO THE WATER, WHILE HE WAS CAUGHT UNDERNEATH THE RAFT AND HAD DIFFICULTY IN GETTING OUT. DR J A SUTHERLAND AND THOMAS RIGGS, JR, WHO WERE MAKING A TRIP UP THE CHENA, SAW STAPLES WHEN THEY WERE GOING UPSTREAM, AND WHEN THEY WERE COMING DOWN AGAIN THEY OVERTOOK HIM, AFTER HE HAD HAD HIS ACCIDENT. THEY PICKED HIM UP AND BROUGHT HIM TO TOWN. STAPLES HAD A LOAD LARGE ENOUGH TO BRING HIM QUITE A SUM OF MONEY, AND HIS LOSS WILL BE FELT THE MORE KEENLY AS HE EXPECTED TO MAKE ENOUGH OUT OF THE LOAD TO CARRY ON HIS PROSPECTING IN THE SMALLWOOD COUNTRY. (P3)	
2006	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	00076 91423 S 914	
	STOR	160339907005001230002288804470	

MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ON MAY 23, 1914, "TOLL BRIDGE MAY BE BUILT ACROSS RIVER", IT STATES, TIRED OF WAITING FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO BUILD A PERMANENT BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHENA RIVER, A NUMBER OF MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN OF THE TOWN ARE TALKING OF WAYS AND MEANS TO PUT A STRUCTURE, WHICH WILL NOT BE WASHED OUT EVERY SPRING, ACROSS THE STREAM. MANY SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, BUT THE PROPOSAL TO CONSTRUCT A TOLL BRIDGE SEEMS TO MEET WITH GREATER APPROVAL THAN ANY OTHER PLAN. SOME OF THE BUSINESS MEN ARE IN FAVOR OF PUTTING IN A TEMPORARY STRUCTURE IMMEDIATELY, AND SUGGEST THAT TOLLS BE CHARGED FOR CROSSING IT, IN THE SAME MANNER AS THEY ARE CHARGED ON THE FERRY AT THE PRESENT TIME. SHOULD THIS PLAN PROVE SUCCESSFUL, MANY OF THOSE INTERESTED SUGGEST THAT ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE TO PLACE A PERMANENT STRUCTURE ACROSS, UNDER SIMILAR PLANS. THERE ARE LEGAL ENTANGLEMENTS WHICH WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BIG PERMANENT BRIDGE, AND SEVERAL ATTORNEYS HAVE STATED THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HAVE AN ACT OF CONGRESS PASSED, PERMITTING THE ERECTION OF THE STRUCTURE, BEFORE ANY STEPS COULD BE TAKEN. WHEN INTERVIEWED LAST EVENING REGARDING THE MATTER, GEORGE COLEMAN, AGENT OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY AND A MEMBER OF THE BRIDGE COMMITTEE, STATED THAT HE THOUGHT THE PLAN AN EXCELLENT ONE, IF IT COULD BE CARRIED OUT. HE SAID THAT HIS IDEA WOULD BE TO BUILD A LARGE STRUCTURE, SO ERECTED THAT IT WOULD STAND ANY AMOUNT OF HIGH WATER AND ICE, WITH A BIG DRAW, TO LET BOATS PASS UP OR DOWNSTREAM. HE SAID THE BRIDGE COMMITTEE HAD TALKED SOME OF PUTTING IN A SMALL BRIDGE IN THE NEAR FUTURE, WITH THE IDEA OF CHARGING TOLLS FOR CROSSING IT, UNTIL SUCH TIME AS IT PAID FOR ITSELF. ATTORNEYS HAVE BEEN CONSULTED REGARDING THE MATTER, AND IF THE PLAN IS FEASIBLE, IT MAY BE CARRIED OUT. IN SPEAKING OF A PERMANENT BRIDGE, MR COLEMAN SAID THAT THE DIFFERENT BRIDGES THAT HAD BEEN PUT IN DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS HAVE COST HIS COMPANY HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS HOUSES IN TOWN HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO CONTRIBUTE PROPORTIONATELY, SO THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH CHEAPER FOR ALL CONCERNED IF A PERMANENT STRUCTURE HAD BEEN ERECTED YEARS AGO. WHILE THE INITIAL EXPENSE OF PUTTING IN A BIG PERMANENT BRIDGE WOULD BE GREAT, IT IS FELT THAT ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE AND THAT THE STRUCTURE WOULD PAY FOR ITSELF IN A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME. AT PRESENT THE TRAFFIC ON THE FERRY IS LIGHT, AND IT MAY BE MONTHS BEFORE THERE IS SUFFICIENT MONEY TO REBUILD THE TEMPORARY STRUCTURE ACROSS THE RIVER AT THE TURNER STREET SITE. IN 1912, THE BRIDGE WAS NOT COMPLETED SO THAT TEAMS COULD CROSS IT UNTIL JULY 3, AND IT IS STATED THAT THIS YEAR IT WILL BE MUCH LATER. (P1)

2007 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER

REFN 00100 90823 T 908

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470

MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FORESTRY

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS ON JUNE 23, 1908, "HOLDS HIS LOGS AT UPPER BLUFFS", IT STATES, SCHOFIELD IS HOLDING HIS LOGS AT THE UPPER BLUFFS. THE UPPER BLUFFS ARE SIXTY MILES FROM FAIRBANKS ON THE BIG CHENA RIVER. SCHOFIELD BELIEVES THAT HE HAS HIS WINTER'S WORK HOUSED IN A SAFE PLACE FOR THE TIME BEING. THE LOGS ARE FOR THE MILL AT CHENA. THE BOOM AT THAT PLACE IS FILLED UP WITH WOOD LOGS AT THE PRESENT TIME. THESE WOOD LOGS WILL BE REMOVED BEFORE THERE CAN BE ROOM FOR SAW LOGS. APART FROM THE FACT THAT THE UPPER BLUFFS IS A SAFE PLACE TO HAVE THE LOGS FOR SAFE KEEPING THE UPPER BLUFFS HAVE ANOTHER SIGNIFICANCE. THEY AT ONE TIME WERE A PREHISTORIC GRAVE YARD, OF THE FOSSIL REMAINS THAT ARE FOUND IN THE SANDSTONE AND THE PETRIFIED CLAY ARE ANY INDICATOR OF SUCH A STATE. THE DISCOVERER OF THE PREHISTORIC GRAVEYARD WAS SAM MEANS AND A MAN NAMED WRIGHT WHO SPENT SEVERAL WEEKS ON THE BALD HILLS, TAKING OUT THE HORNS AND BONES OF THE MASTODON, THE BUFFALO AND THE MUSK-OX OF THE EARLY DAYS IN THIS COUNTRY. SINCE THAT TIME MANY EXCAVATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE SECTION AND NOW A GREAT MANY OF THE MUSEUMS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE A PART OF THE MOUNTAIN UP THE RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS. (P4)

2008 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER

REFN 00100 91404 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470

MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER ON JUNE 4,1914, "NEW MOTOR BOAT PATENT", IT STATES, AFTER FIGURING ON THE PROPOSITION FOR A LONG TIME HERMAN ANDERSON HAS INVENTED A NEW KIND OF A KNUCKLE JOINT ATTACHMENT FOR MOTOR BOATS THAT WILL BRING JOY TO THE HEART OF LOCAL MOTOR ENTHUSIASTS. BY MEANS OF IT A PROPELLER CAN BE DRIVEN IN MUCH SHALLOWER WATER THAN AT PRESENT POSSIBLE, ENABLING MOTOR BOATS TO ASCEND THE SMALLEST TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHENA AND TO GO OVER BARS WHEN THE WATER IS SO LOW THAT A FEW BUCKETFULS SPILLED OVERBOARD WOULD MAKE A DIFFERENCE. THERE ARE SUCH BARS NOT FAR FROM FAIRBANKS AND THEY ARE THE WET BLANKETS TO THE MOTORISTS ENTHUSIAST VERY OFTEN. LAST SUNDAY THE ANDERSON PATENT WAS TRIED OUT ON THE "ANKLE DEEP", WHICH IS SOMEWHAT OF AN APPROPRIATE NAME FOR THE BOAT, AND THIS 26-FOOT LAUNCH WENT UP TO CLEAR CREEK WITHOUT A BIT OF DIFFICULTY. ABOARD OF HER WAS A LARGE PARTY AND SO CONVINCED ARE THEY OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PATENT THAT A STOCK COMPANY COULD HAVE BEEN FORMED EASILY ON THE SPOT, HAD THERE BEEN ANY STOCK FOR SALE. WORRY IN SHALLOW PLACES WAS CAST TO THE WINDS AND THE LITTLE LAUNCH HUSTLED AROUND WHEREEVER THE PILOT WILLED. WHILE HERMAN ANDERSON IS THE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE, THE PATENT IS OWNED BY ANDERSON BROTHERS AND LARSON. NOW THAT ITS EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED, THEY WILL PROBABLY PROCEED TO THEIR MANUFACTURE AND FAIRBANKS MAY YET BRING RENOWN TO THE MOTOR WORLD AS IT HAS TO THE MINING KINGDOM. (P3)

2009 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 91527 S 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "RELIANCE HAS A HARD TIME" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF MAY 27,1915. THE STEAMER RELIANCE REPORTED ARRIVAL AT CHENA THIS AFTERNOON A LITTLE BEFORE THREE O'CLOCK, SHOWING THAT NAVIGATION OF THE CHENA MUST HAVE BEEN EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT. LEAVING FAIRBANKS AT 10:15 THIS MORNING, SHE WAS DELAYED SOME WITH BARGE WORK. THE WATER IS AT A LOW STAGE YET AND UNTIL IT PICKS UP, STEAMERS ARE FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO GET ACROSS THE BARS BETWEEN HERE AND THE TANANA. (P4)

2010 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00110 93423 P 933934  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,ICE  
 ABST KUSKO TIMES, SAT FEB 23,1934, VOL.1, P4, COLUMN 2-ICE ON THE CHENA RIVER UNDER THE BRIDGE IS 32 THICK, 13 IN THICKER THAN LAST YEAR.

2011 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,COMMUNITY,MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CHENA TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CHENA RIVER FROM THE FAIRBANKS CITY LIMITS TO ITS NORTH FORK. IT CROSSES INTERMITTENTLY WITH ROADHOUSES AT THE MOUTHS OF LITTLE CHENA RIVER, COLORADO CREEK. IT FOLLOWS THE E SIDE OF THE NORTH FORK FROM ITS MOUTH TO MONUMENT CREEK, WHERE THE HOT SPRINGS ARE LOCATED 2 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND A TRAIL ON S SIDE TO THEM. GREGGS ROADHOUSE IS ON THE NORTH FORK ABOUT 7 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

2012 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00139 A 947955  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

465

MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,MINING,VEGETATION,LAND TRANSPORT,AGRICULTURE,HUNTING,FREIGHT,ROUTE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST AUTHOR CARRIGHAR MENTIONS FAIRBANKS ON THE CHENA RIVER IN A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITIES IN ALASKA AROUND 1950. MOST SUPPLIES CAME BY BOAT.. "ALTHOUGH SOME WERE BROUGHT OVER LAND ON A TRAIL FROM THE GULF OF ALASKA, 365 MI. BY DOG TEAM OR PACK HORSE, AT A RATE OF \$5.00/PER MILE IN SUMMER." (P257) (SHE WAS DISCUSSING FAIRBANKS DURING GOLD MINING DAYS.) "ON THE BANKS OF THE CHENA, BENEATH SPRUCE AND BIRCH TREES, ARE ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOMES". (P257) HALF THE HOMES ARE LOG CABINS WHICH " STAND RESIDE TWO NEW APARTMENT BUILDINGS EIGHT AND TEN STORIES HIGH, APARTMENTS WITH COCKTAIL LOUNGES, BEAUTY SHOPS". ETC. (P257) SHE DISCUSSES SECOND AVENUE AS THE "FAVORITE STREET, WITH THE CHENA RIVER GLIDING ONLY A BLOCK AWAY AND THE RUMBLE OF TRAFFIC ALWAYS AUDIBLE ON THE ANCIENT BRIDGE. (P268) FAIRBANKS HAS 10,000 RESIDENTS. (P261) FAIRBANKS CAN KEEP IN TOUCH WITH CIVILIZATION BY PLANE, TRUCK, AND RAILROAD. (P261) THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES HOMESTEADING IN THE AREA. IT WAS SAID "THAT NO ONE CAN POSSIBLY GET A START AT ALASKA FARMING WITHOUT AN ORIGINAL INVESTMENT OF AT LEAST \$25,000". (P300) FROM JULY 25, 1953 SHE LISTED PRICES IN A RESTAURANT AS COLD CEREAL WITH MILK, 65¢; TOAST AND COFFEE, 60¢; FRENCH TOAST, \$1.35; 2 EGGS FRIED OR BOILED, \$1.00; COTTAGE FRIED POTATOES, 85¢; PLAIN OMELET, \$1.60. (P305) "FAIRBANKS PRICES ARE 153.5% OF THOSE IN SEATTLE, AND 155.6% OF THE U S AVERAGE". (P306) FAIRBANKS WAS HIGHER THAN OTHER CITIES IN ALASKA. THESE FIGURES WERE FOR 1947-49 PERIOD. FAIRBANKS SPENDS 34.09% OF THE FAMILY BUDGET FOR FOOD AND 28.49% FOR HOUSING. (P306) OTHER PRICES FOR 1956 WERE (P307) 5 LB. FLOUR, 89¢; ROUND STEAK \$1.58; BACON, 86¢; LAMB, \$1.24; CHICKEN, 90¢, MILK, 47¢/QT; TOMATOES, 64¢/LB; LETTUCE, 40¢ LB; AND CELERY, 29¢/LB FRESH FOODS AVE. 210.8 OF THE SEATTLE BASE PRICE AND CANNED GOODS 163% AS MUCH. (P307) PEOPLE SPEND 182.5% OF SEATTLE FOR HOUSING. TELEPHONE IS \$1.00/MO MORE, BUT WATER THICE AS HIGH. LAUNDRY IS \$5.50 A BUNDLE IN FAIRBANKS. (P307) A LIVING ROOM SUITE THAT WAS \$310 IN SEATTLE WAS \$333 IN FAIRBANKS A BED SHEET THAT WAS \$4.54 IN SEATTLE WAS \$6.76 IN FAIRBANKS. IN FAIRBANKS A CHASSIS LUBRICATION COST \$3.50/JOB AS COMPARED TO \$1.81 IN SEATTLE. GASOLINE WAS 49¢ IN FAIRBANKS AS COMPARED TO 31¢ IN SEATTLE.

2013 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00139 B 947955  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804440  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,MINING,VEGETATION,LAND TRANSPORT,AGRICULTURE,HUNTING,FREIGHT,ROUTE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST MORTGAGE INTEREST RATE WAS 8% IN FAIRBANKS AS COMPARED TO 5.5% IN SEATTLE AN OFFICE CALL TO DR WAS \$5.00 AND HOME VISIT \$10.00 IN FAIRBANKS. (P308) RENT IS 182.5% IN FAIRBANKS AS COMPARED TO SEATTLE. (P309) THE AVERAGE WAGE FOR A FAIRBANKS WOMAN IS 220% OF THE STATES. (P310) CONCRETE POURED IS \$30/CU. FT. IN FAIRBANKS AS COMPARED TO \$11.80/CU. FT. IN SEATTLE. (P310) MENTION IS MADE OF HUNTING NEAR FAIRBANKS. (P323) "AT THE U. OF AK SOME OF THE STUDENTS HELP TO PAY FOR THEIR EDUCATION BY HUNTING AND TRAPPING". (P323) (AROUND 1955) (P323) CONSTRUCTION IS THE CHIEF EMPLOYMENT OF FAIRBANKS. IN 1956, IT EMPLOYED 5,500 MEN. (P296) MINING EMPLOYED, 1,500 MEN, MILITARY, 1,500, TRADES AND SERVICES, 1,200, SMALL FACTORIES, 400. POPULATION IS 10,000 FOR FAIRBANKS, AND 60,000 FOR THE AREA. (P297)

2014 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00523 A 910970  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION,MINING,AGRICULTURE,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,DIMENSION,FLOOD,VEGETATION,ROUTE,RIVER  
 ABST P FREY, E MUELLER, AND E BERRY CARRIED OUT A 3 YEAR STUDY OF THE CHENA RIVER FOR THE PURPOSE OF UNDERSTANDING THE PHYSICAL CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL LIMNOLOGY OF THE RIVER SYSTEM AND WHAT EFFECT MANS INFLUENCE HAS ON THE RIVER. THE CHENA RIVER ARISES IN THE LOW INTERIOR MOUNTAINS OF E ALASKA AND DRAINS ABOUT 1,980 SQ MI OF BOTH

TIMBER AND MUSKEG. AT THE TIME OF SPRING BREAKUP, THE STREAM WILL OVERFLOW THE LOWER PORTIONS OF THE VALLEY BUT MAJOR FLOODS ARE RARE. IN THE RIVER VALLEY A HIGHWAY SYSTEM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED FOR A DISTANCE OF SOME 75 MI. DURING JULY AND AUG THERE IS HEAVY SPORTS FISHING PRESSURE. (P1) THE CHENA RIVER ORIGINATES AT THE EASTERN END OF THE BASIN AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 3600 FT AND FLOWS IN A WESTERNLY DIRECTION FOR APPROXIMATELY 150 MI WHERE IT JOINS THE TANANA RIVER. IN THE LOWER 100 MI, THE RIVER MEANDERS THROUGH A BROAD ALLUVIAL VALLEY THE VEGETATION RANGES FROM LIGHT TO VERY HEAVY WITH HEAVY STANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD ALONG THE RIVER AND SOME SCATTERED, SMALL BLACK SPRUCE, BIRCH, ASPEN, AND LARCH WITH A THICK UNDERGROWTH OF WILLOW AND ALDER IN LESS FAVORABLE SITES. (P3) GOLD MINING, WITH THE RESULTING HEAVY SILT LOAD IN THE RIVER, REACHED A HIGH POINT IN 1910 AND HAS DWINDLED TO 2 ACTIVE OPERATIONS. IN THE MIDDLE 1950'S APPROXIMATELY 7,000 ACRES OF LAND WERE CLEARED AND A MODERATE AMOUNT OF FARMING WAS IN PROGRESS. PRESENTLY ONLY ABOUT 1,700 ACRES ARE UNDER CULTIVATION. IN THE UPPER 120 MI OF THE RIVER BASIN THE POPULATION IS LESS THEN 100 PEOPLE WHILE IN THE FAIRBANKS-FORT WAINWRIGHT AREA THE POPULATION IS AROUND 40,000. THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHENA ARE MUNSON CREEK, NORTH FORK, SOUTH FORK, AND THE LITTLE CHENA THE RIVER HAS AN AVERAGE SLOPE OF 23 FT MI FROM ABOUT RIVER MILE 140-125, 11.4 FT MI FROM RIVER MI 125-90, 6.2 FT MI FROM RIVER MI 90-50, AND 1.5 FT MI FROM THAT POINT TO ITS MOUTH. IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY A SUCCESSION OF DEEP, WIDE, SLOW-MOVING POOLS, LONG SHALLOW RUNS, AND MANY SHORT, STEEP RIFFLES. THE POOL BOTTOMS USUALLY CONSIST OF CLEANLY WASHED SAND WITH A FEW LARGE BOULDERS. HEAVY RUBBLE AND GRAVEL CHARACTERIZE THE RUNS AND RIFFLES. DOWNSTREAM WHERE THE RIVER MEANDERS CONSIDERABLY IT IS WIDER AND DEEPER WITH SLOWER MOVING WATER. (P12) THE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HAS MAINTAINED A STREAM GAGING STATION ON THE LOWER CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS SINCE 1947. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW HAS BEEN 1,568 CFS, WITH A MAXIMUM ANNUAL FLOW OF 3,160 CFS IN 1949, AND A MINIMUM OF 708 CFS IN 1958. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 10.21 INCHES LOW FLOW OCCURS IN WINTER DURING FREEZEUP. AS BREAKUP APPROACHES, THERE IS A MORE RAPID INCREASE AT WHICH TIME THE HIGH FOR THE YEAR IS NORMALLY REACHED. THE HIGH FLOWS LAST ABOUT 2 WEEKS.

2015	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	00523	B 910970
	STDR	160339907005001230002288804470	
	HOUT	N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27	
	LUPR	35	TANANA RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RECREATION, MINING, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, DIMENSION, FLOOD, VEGETATION, RIVER	
	ABST	THERE IS A GENERAL DECREASE IN FLOW THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. IN FALL PRECIPITATION INCREASES, CAUSING AN INCREASE IN FLOW. THE TURBIDITY OF THE CHENA RIVER HAS BEEN DECREASED WITH A REDUCTION IN GOLD MINING AND WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOOSE CREEK DIKE. (P16) SINCE 1905 THERE HAVE BEEN 5 SERIOUS FLOODS IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA 1911, 1930, 1937, 1948, 1967. DURING THE LARGEST FLOOD OF AUG, 1967 THE PEAK DISCHARGE WAS 74,400 CU FT 5 FT. FLOOD CONTROL WORKS WILL CONSIST OF 2 EARTH FILL DAMS-ONE ON THE CHENA RIVER ABOUT 28 MI E OF FAIRBANKS. (P28) LOW FLOW OCCURS IN FEB OR MAR: AVERAGE MAR FLOW AT FAIRBANKS FOR THE PERIOD 1949-1967, WAS 270.2 CFS. THE AVERAGE JULY FLOW FOR SAME PERIOD OF TIME WAS 2278.0 CFS. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.	
2016	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	00544	947962
	STDR	160339907005001230002288804470	
	HOUT	N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27	
	LUPR	35	TANANA RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHENA RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 1,980 SQ MIS, DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1947-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON MAY 21, 1948, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 14.17 FT (DATUM THEN IN USE) AND DISCHARGE OF 24,200 CFS (12.2 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 23 YEARS. FOOTNOTE TO GAGE HEIGHT: "FLOOD IN AUGUST 1930 REACHED A STAGE OF ABOUT 15.2 FT PRESENT DATUM (ACCORDING TO INFORMATION FROM LOCAL RESIDENTS); FLOOD OF MAY 11-14, 1937, REACHED A STAGE OF 15.9 FT, PRESENT DATUM, BECAUSE OF ICE JAM (FROM FLOOD MARKS)." (P14) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS GIVEN AS "AT FAIRBANKS". (P14) NO GAGING STATION IS INDICATED ON MODERN MAP, SO ORTH'S LAT/LONG FOR FAIRBANKS IS USED ON STORET.	

2017 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00570 972  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F001S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE ALASKAN EXPERIENCE. HE DISCUSSES THE VULNERABILITY OF THE MAJOR CITIES OF THE STATE. "FAIRBANKS WHICH IS ON A SWIFT, NARROW RIVER, THE CHENA, WORRIES ABOUT FLOODS THAT MELTING SNOWS OR EVEN SUMMER RAINS MAY BRING." (P30) "ONE OLD-TIMER RECALLED WATCHING HIS FIRST BREAKUP YEARS AGO AT FAIRBANKS, WHERE THE NARROW CHENA FLOWS THRU TOWN. "AS FAR AS COULD BE SEEN UP RIVER WAS A NEVER-ENDING PROCESSION OF ICE FLOES." HE SAID, "GRINDING AND SWIRLING? TURNING UP ON EDGE AND STICKING UP FOR A DOZEN FEET OR MORE." THE FLOES TORE INTO A BARGE AND A BOAT AND SPLINTERED THEM, SNAPPED OFF A BRIDGE BUILT ON PILES. LAND THE BRIDGE ITSELF MOUNTED A FLOE AND RODE AWAY. DOWN STREAM, THE ICE UNDERMINED A WAREHOUSE AND CARRIED IT AROUND A BEND AND OUT OF SIGHT, CONTENTS AND ALL." (P33) AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE RETURN FROM THE WILDERNESS. "THE ONCE-PURE CHENA RIVER, WHICH FLOWS THROUGH THE DOWNTOWN SECTION OF THE CITY, IS NOW POLLUTED." (P163)

2018 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00608 886923  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, ROUTE, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO  
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER IN HIS TRIP AROUND ALASKA ABOUT 1923 NOTES THE CHENA RIVER ICE CLASSIC IN FAIRBANKS WHICH IS DONE ANNUALLY. (P130) MENTION IS ALSO MADE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM NEAR FAIRBANKS. "THE FAIRBANKS STATION IS DEVOTED TO ALL ROUND FARMING. (P60) THE AUTHOR ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS FROM FT GIBBON BY BOAT. IT TOOK 2 DAYS. (P139) ON THE TANANA RIVER FAIRBANKS IS THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILROAD. THE SIDE WALKS ARE PLANK AND THE STORE FRONTS EXTEND ABOVE THE ROOF. IT IS A CENTER OF TRADE, GOODS GO FROM HERE TO THE GOLD-MINING CAMPS OF THE TANANA, YUKON, KOYUKUK AND INNOKO RIVERS. (P140) IT IS AN INCORPORATED TOWN WITH MAYOR AND COUNCIL. (P141) IT HAS SEVERAL HOTELS. (P140) THE HOMES ARE CHIEFLY LOG CABINS, WITH LAWNS AND FLOWERS. ALL HAVE GARDENS. (P142) THE MAIN STORE IS THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. (P143) WHICH IN ADDITION TO SELLING A WIDE VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE ALSO "RUNS A STEAM PLANT WHICH HEATS THE BUSINESS SECTION OF FAIRBANKS." (P145) ABOUT 4 MI FROM FAIRBANKS IS THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM WHICH "COVERS 1280 ACRES OF GENTLY SLOPING HILLSIDES AND BOTTOM LAND." (P149) NEAR THE FARM IS THE ALASKA AGRICULTURE COLLEGE. (P149) POTATOES DO WELL HERE. ONE YEAR THE STATION SOLD 5 ACRES FOR \$3500. IT HAS RECORDS OF 3 ACRES PRODUCING \$500-600/PER ACRE. A HOT HOUSE GROWS TOMATOES AND CUCUMBERS. TURNIPS AND ALFALFA ALSO DO WELL. (P151) SOME HOMESTEADS HAVE PIGS AND COWS. (P152) THE RICHERT FARM OF 320 ACRES SUPPLIES VEGETABLE TO FAIRBANKS AND MINING CAMPS. GOLD MINING BEGAN IN THE AREA IN 1886. "THE YUKON BASIN HAS PRODUCED OVER 130 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD, ABOUT 80 MILLIONS OF WHICH CAME FROM THE FAIRBANKS, DISTRICT. THIS IS ONE FOURTH OF THE VALUE OF ALL THE GOLD TAKEN OUT OF ALASKA." (P156) NEARLY ALL THE GOLD TAKEN OUT OF FAIRBANKS HAS BEEN PLACER GOLD. (P157) THE ACT OF MARCH 12, 1914 WAS USED BY PRESIDENT WILSON TO BUY THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD AND EXTEND IT TO FAIRBANKS, A DISTANCE OF 472 MI AT A COST OF 27 MILLION DOLLARS, CONSTRUCTION BEGAN IN JUNE 1914 AND WAS COMPLETED FROM SEWARD IN 1922, RAIL NOW GETS TO FAIRBANKS FROM SEATTLE IN 9 DAYS INSTEAD OF 1-3 MO, FREIGHT TAKES 3 WEEKS LESS TIME NOW. (P272) TOTAL COST WAS ABOUT 56 MILLION DOLLARS. THERE IS A NARROW-GUAGE RAILROAD, TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD, EXTENDING FOR 40 MI N OF FAIRBANKS INTO THE PLACER-MINING DISTRICT. THIS IS NOW PART OF THE GOVERNMENT RAIL SYSTEM. (P279) PHOTO (P112) SHOWS PEOPLE ON THE CHENA RIVER ICE CAPTION "BETTING ON THE HOUR AND MINUTE OF THE SPRING BREAKUP PROVIDES INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN ALASKA RIVER TOWNS. IN FAIRBANKS THE OFFICIAL TIME OF THE BREAK IS WHEN THIS WINTER BRIDGE BEGINS TO MOVE DOWN STREAM."

2019 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00614 940  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYN NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. HE INCLUDES A LIST OF TRADING POSTS OWNED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. ONE IS FAIRBANKS ON THE CHENA. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

2020 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00615 958  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST AUTHOR CHAMBERS WAS CO-PILOT ON A SMALL PLANE FLYING FROM BARRON TO FAIRBANKS IN SUMMER 1958. PILOT LANDED ON THE CHENA RIVER. "BILL TOOK THE CONTROLS FOR A TOUCHDOWN ON THE CHENA RIVER. NO WIND WAS BLOWING; IT WAS SIMPLY A MATTER OF FINDING A STRAIGHT STRETCH OF WATER WHERE WE WOULD HAVE SUFFICIENT DISTANCE TO PUT DOWN." (P47)

2021 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00660 903930  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYN COMMUNITY, MINING, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST "CHENA HAS A MINING TOWN 8 MI. DOWN THE RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS. POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 4, 1903. CLOSED DEC. 31, 1918" (P.31) "CHENA HOT SPRINGS IS A RESORT 85 MILES UP THE CHENA R. POST OFFICE OPENED AUGUST 21, 1924 AND DISCONTINUED MARCH 31, 1930." (P.31) "FAIRBANKS IS A MINING AND MILITARY TOWN. IT IS THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD. POST OFFICE OPENED. APRIL 10, 1903." (P.41)

2022 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00767 938  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYN COMMUNITY, MINING, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC  
 ABST HARRY A FRANCH'S THE LURE OF ALASKA IS A NARRATIVE OF HIS TRAVELS IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1938. FRANCK REPORTS THAT THE CHENA HAS BEEN FILLING UP WITH MINING SOIL FOR YEARS, SO NOW IT IS SHALLOW AND THERE IS LITTLE SHIPPING. FAIRBANKS ONCE "WAS LIKE A SEAPORT." (P111) THE CHENA CREATES FLOOD PROBLEMS FOR FAIRBANKS. IT "OVERFLOWED ITS BANKS" WHILE FRANCK WAS IN ALASKA." (P122)

2023 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00808 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYN NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON AND HIS BROTHER ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS JUNE, 1907 TO PREPARE FOR A TRIP UP THE KANTISHNA. NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. HAD A STORE AND THERE WAS ALSO A SMALL SAWMILL. (P26)

2024 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 00813 903916  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYN NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN 1916 PUBLISHED, "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS: 'ALASKA'S GOLDEN HEART'" AND STATED THE FOLLOWING FIGURES FOR GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE FAIRBANKS MINING REGION: 1904-\$600,000, 1903-\$40,000, 1905-\$6,000,000, 1906-\$9,050,000, 1907-\$8,010,000, 1908-\$9,203,000 DROUGHT, 1909-\$9,650,000; DECLINE DUE TO EXHAUSTION OF EASY PLACER GOLD. PLENTY OF GOLD STILL THERE, BUT WORKING IT REQUIRED CHEAP TRANSPORTATION AND CHEAP FUEL. 1910-\$6,100,000, 1911-\$4,500,000, 1912-\$4,150,000, 1913-\$3,300,000, 1914-\$2,500,000, 1915-\$3,000,000. (PP8-9)

2025 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01000 948971  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, ICE, FLOOD, MAP  
 ABST DATA ON CHENA RIVER IS INCLUDED IN THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS' HYDROLOGY REPORT OF 1971. DRAINAGE AREA OF CHENA RIVER ABOVE MOOSE CREEK DAM IS 1496 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA OF CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS IS 2030 SQ MIS. ("PERTINENT DATA" PAGE) AVERAGE DISCHARGE (USGS GAGE ON CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS)--1492 CFS; MAXIMUM DISCHARGE-74,400 CFS; MINIMUM DISCHARGE NOT DETERMINED; MAXIMUM MEAN MONTHLY DISCHARGE-13,100 CFS; MINIMUM MEAN MONTHLY DISCHARGE-120 CFS. ("PERTINENT DATA" PAGE) "THE CHENA RIVER WATERSHED IS CHARACTERIZED BY HIGHLANDS, WHICH PRESENT A ROUNDED APPEARANCE, TAPERING TO A BROAD PLAIN IN THE VICINITY OF FAIRBANKS." (P1-2) MEASUREMENTS OF AVERAGE ICE THICKNESS AT FAIRBANKS: DEC 31-24 INS; JAN 31-25 INS; FEB 28-28 INS (NO YEAR GIVEN). (P2-3) "THE LARGEST FLOOD OF RECORD OCCURRED IN AUG 1967 WHEN A PEAK DISCHARGE OF 74,400 CFS WAS RECORDED ON THE CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS." (P3-2) "THE CHANNEL CAPACITY OF THE CHENA RIVER THROUGH FAIRBANKS IS ABOUT 12,000 CFS AS MEASURED AT THE USGS STREAM GAGING STATION, CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS." (P3-3) "THE CHENA RIVER STREAMBED IS FIRM AND THERE APPEARS TO BE INSIGNIFICANT BED MOVEMENT EXCEPT FOR EXTREME FLOOD EVENTS." (P3-3--3-4) TABLE 5 SHOWS "STREAMFLOW DATA, CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS" AND IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. MEASUREMENTS GIVEN WERE TAKEN FROM 1948 THROUGH 1971. TABLE 6, "AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW, CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS", IS ALSO INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. AUTHORS' MAPS ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD.

2026 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01001 971  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, RIVER, SPRING, VEGETATION, FLOOD, RECREATION, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE CHENA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT IS DISCUSSED IN A 1971 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. THE CHENA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 2,070 SQ MIS, WITH CHANNEL CAPACITY OF 12,000 CFS IN THE VICINITY OF FAIRBANKS. (P4) "THE CHENA RIVER IS ABOUT 150 MIS LONG AND FLOWS A MEANDERING COURSE THROUGH A BROAD ALLUVIAL VALLEY AND IS CONSTRICTED ONLY IN ITS UPPER REACHES. THE TWO RIVERS (TANANA RIVER AND CHENA RIVER) HAVE ONLY A FEW MAJOR TRIBUTARIES AND ARE CHARACTERISTICALLY FED BY SMALL CREEKS AND UNDER GROUND SPRINGS...THE CHENA RIVER EXHIBITS BOTH SNOWMELT AND RAIN FLOOD CHARACTERISTICS...EXAMINATION OF THIS 20-YR PERIOD (1948-1967) SHOWS THE AVERAGE CHENA RIVER FLOOD STAGE DURATION TO BE 1 WK AND THE TIME OF FLOODING TO BE MID-MAY." (P4) "THE CHENA AND TANANA DRAINAGE BASINS LIE WITHIN THE 'SPRUCE-BIRCH' FOREST...THE WELL-DRAINED RIVER BOTTOMS AND HIGHER ELEVATIONS PRODUCE FAVORABLE SITES FOR HEAVY STANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD, AND PAPER BIRCH." (P5) REGARDING RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN FAIRBANKS AREA: "THAT STRETCH OF THE CHENA RIVER FROM THE TERMINATION OF THE CHENA HOT SPRINGS ROAD DOWNSTREAM TO FAIRBANKS IS THE MOST HEAVILY UTILIZED PORTION OF THIS RIVER." (P6) TEXT WAS REFERRING TO FISHING, BOATING, AND CANOEING. "THE CHENA RIVER IS GENERALLY A CLEAR-RUNNING STREAM EXCEPT DURING SPRING BREAKUP AND THE FALL RAIN PERIOD." (P9) AUTHOR'S MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

2027 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01012 974974  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT METHODS, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSIONS, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS CRREL REPORT DISCUSSING ICE BREAKUP ON CHENA RIVER. THE SITES WHICH WERE SELECTED TO BE MONITORED WERE CHOSEN PRIMARILY ON THE BASIS OF ACCESSIBILITY. THE REGION FROM THE FLOOD CONTROL DAM SITE TO 14 MI. UPSTREAM IS REMOTE DUE TO LACK OF ACCESS ROADS, REQUIRING A TRACKED VEHICLE. (P.4) MONITORED SITES BEGAN AT ISLAND HOMES EDDY AND PROCEEDED ALONG CHENA RIVER AS FAR AS THE FIRST BRIDGE ON CHENA HOT SPRINGS ROAD. (P.2) RIVER DEPTH MEASUREMENTS TAKEN ALONG THIS ROUTE, BETWEEN MAR. 18-30, 1974, RANGED BETWEEN 46-335 CM. (P.3) BREAKUP WAS ALSO NOTED AND WAS RECORDED AS BEGINNING BY MAR 20, 1974. (P.6) THE FIRST ICE JAM WAS OBSERVED ON THE RIVER APPROX. 3 MILES ABOVE THE FLOOD CONTROL DAM SITE, APRIL 24, 1974. A SMALL ICE DAM CAUSED BY A LARGE ICE JAM LOCATED UPSTREAM OF GOLF COURSE BRIDGE AT FORT WAINWRIGHT WAS OBSERVED ON APRIL 26. (P.8) ANOTHER ICE JAM BEGAN FORMING ON APRIL 29, NEAR THE END OF FREEMAN ROAD 13 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM DAM SITE. THIS JAM APPEARED TO BE THE RESULT OF A SHARP BEND IN THE RIVER. THE BEND WAS FORMED WHEN THE RIVER CUT OFF A MEANDER, FORMING AN OXBOW AND CHANGING THE RIVERS CHANNEL. (P.13) VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS WERE ALSO TAKEN AT THREE SITES ALONG CHENA RIVER. THE FIRST SITE WAS LOCATED AT THE USGS STATION IN FAIRBANKS. BETWEEN FEB 25-MAY 13, THE VELOCITY RANGED BETWEEN 2.25-3.40 FT/SEC. THE SECOND SITE WAS NEAR NORTH POLE, 2 MILES DOWNSTREAM OF FLOOD CONTROL DAM SITE. BETWEEN FEB 7-MAY 6 THE VELOCITY RANGED BETWEEN 0.608-2.41 FT/SEC. THE THIRD SITE, LOCATED NEAR TWO RIVERS WAS RECORDED, BETWEEN MAR. 18-MAY 9 AS HAVING A VELOCITY RANGE OF 1.26-2.34 FT/SEC. THE DISCHARGE RATE OF THESE SITES RANGED BETWEEN 33.1- 3,220 CUBIC FT/SEC. THIS DATA WAS COMPILED AND LISTED WITHIN TABLE III OF DOCUMENT ON PAGE 15. THE LARGEST FLOE OBSERVED ON THE CHENA RIVER DURING THE 1974 BREAKUP WAS 300 FT LONG AND APPROX. 20 FT WIDE. (P.15) BY MAY 14 THE ENTIRE RIVER WAS CLEAR OF ICE AND ONLY A MINIMAL AMOUNT OF DEBRIS HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN THE RIVER DURING THE YEAR. (P.17) ON PAGE 10 OF THE DOCUMENT IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A MAN STANDING ON A LARGE PIECE OF ICE ON THE RIVER. PAGE 22 SHOWS A PHOTOGRAPH OF CRANE, ON A BRIDGE, BEING USED TO REMOVE DEBRIS LOGGED NEAR AND UNDER THE BRIDGE AT FORT WAINWRIGHT.

2028 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01088 972  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RECREATION, EXPEDITION  
 ABST RUSSELL VIZINA FOR A MASTER'S THESIS EVALUATED THE WATER QUALITY IN ALASKAN CAMPGROUNDS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1972. A CAMPGROUND WITH A WELL OR SPRING (UNSPECIFIED IN DOCUMENT) IS LOCATED HERE ON THIS RIVER. (P53)

2029 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01222 00001 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO, RIVER, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THIS ARTICLE ENTITLED "BEDROCK BAR" IS THE SECOND AND FINAL CHAPTER OF "PROSPECTING TRIP" CONTINUED FROM THE JANUARY ISSUE OF ALASKA SPORTSMAN WAS PUBLISHED IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE 1955, BY ED IRWIN AS TOLD TO MARTIN IRWIN. THE AUTHORS PARTY IS TRAVELING UP THE CHENA RIVER TO BEDROCK BAR. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THEY BROKE THE POLE BOAT BY RUNNING INTO A TREE IN SWIFT WATER. DURING THE MISHAP THEY LOST MUCH OF THEIR SUPPLIES. (P19) AFTER THIS INCIDENT THEY UNLOADED SUPPLIES BEFORE CROSSING RIFLES. THE PARTY CROSSED 74 RIFLES IN 3 DAYS. (P19) AS THEY TRAVELED UPSTREAM THEY ENCOUNTERED SWIFTER CURRENTS. LOG JAMS BECAME MORE NUMEROUS AS DID SWEEPERS. THEY STOPPED AT COLORADO BAR WHERE THE COLORADO ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED. MR JOHNSON WAS THE PROPRIETOR. THE PARTY BEGAN CACHING PART OF THE SUPPLIES UP RIVER AND THEN RETURNING FOR THE REST. THEY HAD TO LEAVE THE GAS LAUNCH AT COLORADO BAR AS THEY RAN INTO HEAVY LOG JAMS WHICH HAD TO BE CUT THROUGH. THEY HAD TO GROUND SLUICE SOME RIFLES TO DRAG THE POLE BOAT OVER THEM. (P21) THEY STOPPED AT GRIGGS CABIN. AFTER 22 DAYS IN THE CHENA RIVER THEY STILL HAD 50 MI TO GO TO REACH BEDROCK BAR. THEY CONTINUED UP RIVER 5 MI TO HOODY'S CABIN. HERE THEY USED HOODY'S BOAT TO RELIEVE A DOWNED CARIBOU FROM THE OTHER BANK. THE NEXT CAMP WAS AT

SIMPSON'S CABIN ON MUNSEN CREEK 12 MI UPSTREAM. (P22) THE PARTY BORROWED A BOAT AT MUNSEN CREEK TO HELP MOVE THEIR SUPPLIES. NEXT STOP WAS THE TEN EYCK CABIN 10 MI UPSTREAM. A LARGE LOG JAM BLOCKED PROGRESS JUST ABOVE THIS. A PROSPECTOR NOTED THAT THE WATER WAS DANGEROUSLY LOW. (P23) PART OF THE PARTY DECIDED TO "MUSH" OVER TO BEDROCK BAR TO EXAMINE THE GOLD PROPERTY AND TO CHECK THE RIVER ALONG THE WAY TO SEE IF THE BOATS COULD PASS. THEY FOUND THE RIVER IMPASSIBLE AND SO DECIDED TO RETURN TO FAIRBANKS. (P23) THE PARTY RETURNED THE BORROWED BOAT AND HEADED DOWNSTREAM IN THE POLE BOAT. PART OF THE PARTY "MUSHED" DOWN THE TRAIL TO FAIRBANKS. (P30) THE PARTY STOPPED AGAIN AT MOODY'S CABIN. AT COLORADO BAR THEY PICKED UP THE LAUNCH THEY HAD LEFT. THEY RAN INTO A HUGE LOG JAM 500 FT LONG, 100 FT WIDE AND 10-15 FEET DEEP. IT TOOK 2 DAYS TO CUT A PASSAGE FOR THE LAUNCH. THEY ARRIVED BACK IN FAIRBANKS AUGUST 10, 1923. (P30) VARIOUS PHOTOS OF RIVER SCENES AND CAMPS ARE INCLUDED IN THE ARTICLE.

2030 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01222 00001 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO  
 ABST FROM THE JANUARY ISSUE OF ALASKA SPORTSMAN IN 1955 THE ARTICLE "HEADED FOR THE UNKNOWN" BY ED IRWIN AS TOLD TO MARTIN E. IRWIN APPEARED ON P. 6-11. THIS WAS THE FIRST OF TWO CHAPTERS OF "PROSPECTING TRIP." ED IRWIN JOINED A PARTY LED BY A MAN NAMED KYLE WHICH WAS TRAVELING TO BEDROCK BAR TO INVENTORY AN OPTION ON GOLD PROPERTY FOR A SAN FRANCISCO FIRM. BEDROCK BAR IS LOCATED ON SHANNON CREEK NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHENA RIVER. (P7) THE TRIP TOOK PLACE IN 1923. IRWIN, A PHOTOGRAPHER WAS INTERESTED IN HUNTING AND PROSPECTING. THE PARTY OF SIX PLANNED "TO MAKE THE 150 MI TRIP UP THE CHENA" IN A RENTED GASOLINE LAUNCH. (P9) THE PARTY TRAVELED FROM SEATTLE TO SEWARD BY SHIP AND FROM SEWARD TO FAIRBANKS BY RAIL. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE CHENA RIVER CHANGED COLOR ON JUNE 8 SIGNIFYING THAT THE GLACIERS IN THE HEADWATERS HAD STARTED TO MELT. MR MOORE, A MEMBER OF THE PARTY NOTED THAT IT WAS TOO EARLY IN THE SEASON FOR THE PARTY TO BEGIN THEIR TRIP AND THAT "THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE MORE THAN BEFORE THE RIVER WAS NAVIGABLE." (P10) THE PARTY COULD NOT FIT ALL THEIR BAGGAGE IN THE LAUNCH SO THEY PURCHASED A 24 FT LONG POLE BOAT TO TOW BEHIND THE LAUNCH. (P11) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT A PROSPECTOR NAMED OLSON CAME DOWN THE RIVER IN A BOAT FROM BEDROCK BAR FOR SUPPLIES. THE KYLE PARTY DEPARTED FAIRBANKS ON JUNE 21, 1923. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THEY TRAVELED 12 MI UP THE TANANA RIVER TO THE CHENA RIVER AND CAMPED AT A TWO STORY LOG CABIN 6 MI ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHENA AND TANANA. THIS IS OBVIOUSLY ERRONEOUS. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE PARTY WAS FORCED TO UNLOAD THE LAUNCH TWICE TO GET OVER RIFFLES AND THAT THE LAUNCH COULD NOT CROSS SHALLOWS UNDER ITS OWN POWER EVEN WHEN UNLOADED. (P11) SEVERAL PHOTOS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS ARTICLE. THERE IS A PHOTO OF THE POLE BOAT USED BY THE PARTY BEING POLED AND LINED THROUGH RIFFLES. THE CAPTION IS "NAVIGATING THE CHENA PROVED MORE TRICKY THAN WE HAD EXPECTED. WE KEPT LOSING THE TOW BOAT AND WE WERE CONSTANTLY HAVING TO LINE BOTH BOATS ACROSS RIFFLES." (P10)

2031 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01338 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,ECONOMY  
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908 NOTED THAT THE TANANA MINES RAILWAY OPERATED OUT OF FAIRBANKS. (P.209) HE INCLUDED A TABLE OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING FOR VARIOUS TOWNS. FOR FAIRBANKS, A MECHANIC RECEIVED \$15.00, MINES \$7.50, LABORER 7.00, COST PER DIEM \$2.50. (P.224)

2032 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01430 959  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST CHARLES KEIM WENT ON A FISHING TRIP BY PLANE FLOWN BY ROLAND JALBERT, SOMETIME BEFORE MAY, 1959. JALBERT HAD A FLOAT PLANE AND TOOK OFF ON THE CHENA RIVER "JUST BELOW THE UNIVERSITY PLANE..." (P109)

2033 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01434 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN HIS REPORT ON THE FORESTS OF ALASKA, 1910, KELLOGG INCLUDES A TABLE SHOWING DIAMETER AND HEIGHT GROWTH OF WHITE SPRUCE WHICH WERE MEASURED AT A FAIRBANKS MILL. "THESE LOGS WERE CUT ON CHENA RIVER, ABOUT 75 MIS ABOVE FAIRBANKS, AND WERE ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN QUALITY. THEY WERE CUT UNDER A SPECIAL CONTRACT OF \$5 PER THOUSAND EXTRA FOR LONG LOGS, AND PROBABLY REPRESENTED THE USED LENGTH OF THE TREES." (P19) AVERAGE LENGTH WAS 32.6 FT, BUTT DIAMETER 16.4 INS, TOP DIAMETER 11.3 INS. (P18) "THE LOGS FOR THE FAIRBANKS MILL ARE DRIVEN 75 TO 150 MIS FROM THE CHENA AND SALCHAKET RIVERS. THE FAIRBANKS MILLS PAY \$20 PER THOUSAND FT FOR ORDINARY WHITE SPRUCE LOGS, DELIVERED AT THE MILLS, AND \$25 PER THOUSAND FOR EXTRA LONG LOGS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES...THE USUAL STUMPAGE CHARGE BY THE LAND OFFICE FOR TIMBER CUT FROM PUBLIC LANDS IS \$1 PER THOUSAND BOARD FT FOR SAW TIMBER, AND 25 CENTS PER CORD FOR FIREWOOD." (P20-21) "THREE SAWMILLS ARE NOW IN OPERATION AT FAIRBANKS...TWO OF THE MILLS AT FAIRBANKS HAVE A DAILY CAPACITY OF ABOUT 20,000 BOARD FT EACH, WHILE THE THIRD IS SMALLER...COMMON LUMBER BRINGS ABOUT \$35 PER THOUSAND AT FAIRBANKS; BOAT LUMBER, WHICH IS OF EXTRA LENGTH AND MUST BE ENTIRELY SOUND, \$80 A THOUSAND." (P21) "THE ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE TOWN OF FAIRBANKS, THE ONLY LARGE CAMP IN THE INTERIOR, AND ON THE ADJACENT CREEKS WHERE MINING IS IN PROGRESS, ARE PROBABLY ABOUT 60,000 CORDS. FAIRBANKS ALONE, WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 3,000, USES 15 OR 20 THOUSAND CORDS OF WOOD A YEAR. WOOD IS BURNED BY THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD, WHICH HAS 45 MIS OF TRACK OUT FROM FAIRBANKS, AND ON RIVER STEAMERS...WOOD IS SOLD BY THE DEALERS IN FAIRBANKS AT FROM \$9 TO \$10 A CORD, WITH AN ADDED CHARGE OF \$2.50 FOR CUTTING TO STOVE LENGTHS. SLAB WOOD CAN BE PURCHASED FOR \$2 A CORD AT THE SAWMILLS...THE RIVER STEAMERS PAY \$6 TO \$8 PER CORD FOR 4-FT WOOD, RICKED UP ON THE BANK. WOOD CHOPPERS ARE PAID \$3.50 TO \$4 PER CORD. BOTH SPRUCE AND BIRCH ARE USED, THOUGH BIRCH IS PREFERRED." (P21)

2034 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01445 903954  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER, ROUTE, FREIGHT  
 ABST L D KITCHENER BEGAN HER HISTORY OF NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A FIRE IN FAIRBANKS, MAY 22, 1906, WHICH DESTROYED ONE FIFTH OF THE TOWN. FOUR COMPANY BOATS WERE AT THE CHENA DOCKS AT THE TIME AND HAD SOAKED THE COMPANY STORE WITH THEIR HOSES: THE TANANA, SCHWATKA, SEATTLE III AND KOYUKUK. (PP1-2) N C BOUGHT E T BARNETTE'S FAIRBANKS STORE IN 1903. (P295) HOWARD TURNER, THE BOOKKEEPER AT CIRCLE, WAS ITS FIRST MANAGER. (P296) VOLNEY RICHMOND BECAME MANAGER IN 1906. (P296) THERE ALREADY WAS A TELEPHONE COMPANY BY 1906. (P297) THERE WERE 5,000 PEOPLE IN FAIRBANKS AND 10,000 LOCATED ON 1500 GOLD-BEARING CREEKS. (P297) PHOTO OF A STEEL BRIDGE OVER CHENA IN THE SUMMER, WITH STEAMBOATS LARGER THAN THE BRIDGE IN THE BACKGROUND. CAPTION: "THE FAIRBANKS WATER FRONT AS IT LOOKED IN 1906, WITH THE N C FREIGHT SHED AT LEFT. COMPANY VESSELS USED IN THE TANANA RIVER SERVICE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ARE, LEFT TO RIGHT, KOYUKUK, SCHWATKA, TANANA AND DELTA." (P297) THE SHIP LOTTI TALBOT WAS LOST IN THE 1906 FIRE. (P298) N C HAD SALESMEN COVERING THE CREEKS FOR ORDERS FROM RESTAURANTS, ROADHOUSES ETC IN 1907. (P299) THERE WAS A MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE. (P305) ED S ORR BEGAN FREIGHTING THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROUTE IN 1906 AS A PARTNER WITH N. C. IN 1907, N C BOUGHT HIM AT AND KEPT HIS NAME AND HIM AS SUPERINTENDENT. (PP306-307) DODGE AUTOS AND JEFFRY QUAD TRUCKS WERE USED ON THE ROUTE AS EARLY AS 1914. (PP310-311) "IDA MAY" WAS ANOTHER COMPANY SHIP THAT DOCKED AT FAIRBANKS. (P311) N C OWNED THE UTILITY COMPANY AND ELECTRIFIED FAIRBANKS. (PP314-315) THE COMPANY RAN THE UTILITIES BY FRANCHISE FROM THE CITY UNTIL 1950 WHEN FAIRBANKS BEGAN ITS CITY-OPERATED UTILITIES. (P316) N C SOLD ITS UTILITIES TO HEALY RIVER COAL CORP. IN 1952. (P317) GEORGE PRESTON BECAME STORE MANAGER IN 1917. (P319) ED CLAUSEN SUCCEEDED GEORGE PRESTON IN 1947 BUT RETIRED BEFORE 1954. (P322) THE FAIRBANKS N C IN 1954 MAINTAINED AN



AIRPLANE SALE AND SERVICE DEPARTMENT. (P323) IT ALSO SUPPLIED AVIATION FUEL AND HELD THE DODGE AND BUICK AUTO FRANCHISES. (PP323-324)

- 2035 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01524 904  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MDUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,PHOTO,COMMUNITY  
 ABST J S MCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE, SAYS, "THE FARE FROM DAWSON TO FAIRBANKS WAS \$40 SECOND CLASS, \$70 FIRST CLASS AND THE FREIGHT RATE, \$70 A TON...FROM ST MICHAELS TO FAIRBANKS, THE FREIGHT RATES ARE \$90 A TON...FAIRBANKS ITSELF IS DIFFICULT TO ACCESS OWING TO THE NECESSITY OF TRANSFERRING THE FREIGHT FROM THE LARGER STEAMERS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA TO SMALLER STEAMERS ADAPTED TO THE NAVIGATION OF THE STREAM AND OF THE STILL SMALLER CHENA..." (P310) MCLAIN GOES ON TO DETAIL THE HIGH PRICE OF SUPPLIES IN FAIRBANKS IN GREAT DETAIL. (P310) PHOTO: CAPTION, "FRESH ARRIVALS IN FAIRBANKS" SHOWS AT LEAST SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN CROWDED NEXT TO A STEAMER ON THE BANKS OF THE CHENA. 3 SMALLER BOATS ARE IN THE BACKGROUND. (P308)
- 2036 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01547 940946  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MDUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST BERNICE BANGS MORGAN, IN HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ARCTIC MISSIONARY DESCRIBED FAIRBANKS IN PRE-WAR 1940. THE POPULATION WAS 3500. MOST HOMES WERE OLD LOG CABINS ALTHOUGH NEW, MODERN BUILDINGS WERE GOING UP. INCLUDED AMONG THE LARGER BUILDINGS WERE THE FEDERAL BUILDING AND "CAP" LATHROP'S LACY STREET BUILDING AND EMPRESS THEATRE. THE VICE DISTRICT WAS THE "LINE" ON CUSHMAN AND FOURTH, WHICH WERE SMALL, OLD CABINS. (P29-30) A WATER WAGON PROVIDED WATER. SOME PEOPLE STORED BLOCKS OF ICE ON THEIR YARDS IN THE WINTER OR GOT WATER FROM "A HOLE IN THE CHENA RIVER ICE WHERE THE CARS NOW (1952) DRIVE ACROSS FROM FAIRBANKS TO GRAEHL. WHEN LADD FIELD BEGAN TO DRAIN ITS SEWAGE INTO THE CHENA ABOVE THE TOWN, WE WERE ADVISED TO QUIT USING THIS FREE WATER HOLE TO AVOID POSSIBLE CONTAMINATION." (P31) IN FIGHTING FIRES, THEY STRETCHED THE HOSE TO THE CHENA AND DREW THEIR WATER FROM IT FOR THE FIRE. (P33) ABOUT 1946, BEATRICE AND HER HUSBAND WENT HUNTING UP THE CHENA AS FAR AS A 25 FOOT RIVERBOAT WOULD GO. 6 MI ABOVE FAIRBANKS, THE WATER BECOMES CLEAR RATHER THAN GLACIAL SILT. IT ALSO BECOMES SHALLOW WITH SUNKEN LOGS. (P115) "FIFTY MILES UP RIVER FROM TOWN ARE THE BLUFFS; HERE, THE RIVER WINDS AROUND THE FOOT OF MOUNTAINS WHICH RISE SHEER ABOVE THE WATER." (P116) FARTHER UP, THE BANKS BECAME WIDE AND SANDY. (P116) 80 MILES ABOVE FAIRBANKS THEY FOUND A CORPSE. (P116-117)
- 2037 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01559 906926  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MDUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,AGRICULTURE,RIVER,ROUTE  
 ABST INVESTIGATING AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES IN ALASKA IN 1926, FOR A NEWSPAPER, DEKE MEYERS DESCRIBED FREIGHT RATES: "TO BRING A COW OR HORSE FROM SEATTLE TO SEWARD BY BOAT, THENCE TO MATANUSKA, IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY, BY RAIL, COSTS \$46.70. ADDITIONAL HEAD CAN BE SHIPPED FOR \$40.10 EACH. TO SHIP A CALF (UNDER 6 MOS) TO MATANUSKA COSTS \$8.85; A HOG, \$8.95; SHEEP \$6.45. TO SHIP TO FAIRBANKS, IN THE TANANA VALLEY, THE RATE IS \$14.10 MORE A HEAD ON COWS AND HORSES; ON CALVES, SHEEP, AND HOGS, \$1.13 MORE THAN TO MATANUSKA. CARLOAD LOTS ARE ABOUT 10 PERCENT CHEAPER." (P47) FAIRBANKS IS ON THE CHENA RIVER. "THE PRESENT FREIGHT RATE ON EMIGRANT MOVABLES, WHICH INCLUDE ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, AND CLOTHING, IS \$1.87 (PER HUNDRED LBS. FROM SEATTLE) TO FAIRBANKS. THIS RATE IS BASED ON A MINIMUM SHIPMENT OF 5,000 LBS. THERE IS A SPECIAL COMMODITY RATE ON CRATED FARM MACHINERY OF...75 CENTS (PER HUNDRED LBS) TO FAIRBANKS." (P48) "BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE RAILROAD THE AVERAGE RATE BY STEAMER TO FAIRBANKS WAS \$65 A TON. NOW THE AVERAGE RATE IS \$43.

BOTH RATES ARE FROM SEATTLE...." (P48) "AT FAIRBANKS...IS LOCATED THE ONLY FLOUR MILL IN ALASKA. SIXTEEN TONS OF WHEAT WERE GROWN WITHIN A FEW MILES OF FAIRBANKS IN 1925 AND MORE WILL BE GROWN THIS YEAR AND MADE INTO FLOUR AT THE FAIRBANKS MILL, WHICH IS OWNED BY THE PEOPLE OF FAIRBANKS AND OPERATED BY RAY FERGUSON....THE MILL COST \$21,000 TO BUILD IN 1920 AND HAS NEVER PAID ANY DIVIDENDS...." (P56) REGARDING THE KANTISHNA GOLD RUSH AROUND 1906: "MOST OF THE STAMPEDERS CAME BY BOAT DOWN THE CHENA RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE TANANA RIVER, THENCE TO THE MOUTH OF THE KANTISHNA AND UP THAT AS FAR AS BOATS COULD NAVIGATE." (P74)

- 2038 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01609 A 901  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475400 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST TOM GILMORE AND FELIX PEDRO ON THEIR SEARCH FOR THE LOST CREEK OF 98, CALLED 98 CREEK, LEFT EAGLE CREEK IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IN 1901. THEY HAD 2 HORSES AND A 400 POUND OUTFIT. THEY HEADED SOUTHWEST FROM EAGLE CREEK BUT SOON LOST THEIR COMPASS, "AND THEY DECIDED TO FOLLOW THE RIDGE BETWEEN THE CHENA AND CHATANIKA RIVERS" AFTER 4 DAYS THEY REACHED FISH CREEK. (P8) GILMORE AND PEDRO SUPPOSEDLY SAW THE LOVELLE YOUNG FROM THE TOP OF ESTER DOME IN 1901 AND STARTED TO MAKE THEIR WAY TO THE BOAT ON THE CHENA THEY CAMPED ONE NIGHT ON ESTER CREEK.(P10) "FOR SOME TIME HEAVY RAINS HAD BEEN A DAILY OCCURRENCE AND THE SWAMPS WERE ALMOST IMPASSIBLE AFTER ABOUT 3 DAYS OF HARD GOING, BUILDING A FOUNDATION FOR THE HORSES TO WALK ON AND BRIDGING CUTS AND GULLIES, THEY REACHED A POINT ON NOYES SLOUGH, ABOUT 2 MILES FROM WHERE THE LOVELLE YOUNG WAS TIED. FROM THIS POINT PEDRO AND ANOTHER MAN WENT FORWARD ON FOOT. THEY HAD PROVISIONS LANDED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SLOUGH (CHENA?) AND THE ENTIRE PARTY THEN ASSISTED IN BRINGING THE SUPPLIES TO THE BASE CAMP." (P10) SHE NOTES THE STORY OF BARNETTE TRYING TO ASCEND THE CHENA SLOUGH, AFTER THE TANANA PROVED TO BE TOO SHALLOW. ACCORDING TO HER VERSION OF THE STORY BARNETTE "FOLLOWED UP THE SLOUGH UNTIL HE REACHED THE PRESENT SITE OF FAIRBANKS WHERE LOW WATER FORCED HIM TO TIE UP." (P10) AFTER PEDRO TENTATIVELY REDISCOVERED 98 CREEK AND STAKED IT, HE AND SOME OF HIS PARTY RETURNED TO CIRCLE, WHILE "TWO OF THE PARTY TOOK THEIR HORSES AND TRAVELED DOWN THE TANANA TO BARNETTE POST. THE PARTY RETURNING TO CIRCLE FOLLOWED THE HIGH RANGES AND DID NOT TOUCH AT BARNETTE POST." (P11)
- 2039 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01609 B 901  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST AFTER PEDRO AND GILMORE STRUCK OUT ON 98 CREEK THEY RETURNED TO BARNETTE'S POST FOR SUPPLIES "LEAVING BARNETTE POST THEY FOLLOWED UP CHENA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER, THENCE UP THAT STREAM." (P13) PARKER NOTES THE DISTANCE FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO THE GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS AROUND FAIRBANKS IS NOT GREAT, "BUT THE RIVER IS BORDERED ON THAT SIDE BY NUMEROUS SLOUGHS AND SWAMPS WHICH ARE ALMOST IMPASSIBLE THE TOWN OF FAIRBANKS IS ESTABLISHED ON ONE OF THESE, CHENA SLOUGH AND, WHILE IT IS CLOSE TO THE GOLD BEARING AREA, THE RIVERBOATS COULD ONLY REACH IT DURING HIGH WATER PERIODS." (P17-18)
- 2040 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01641 00002 949959  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL  
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF HEAVY ROCK PLACED ALONG BANKS OF CHENA AT RAILROAD YARD IN FAIRBANKS, CAPTIONED: "SEPT 9,1949 RIPRAP FOR ABOVE EMBANKMENT WAS CARRIED FROM

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THE ARR ROCK PIT AT CURRY. THE GRADE LEVEL OF THE FAIRBANKS YARD IS 2 1/2 FT ABOVE THE HIGHEST KNOWN FLOOD LEVEL OF THE CHENA RIVER." (P786) PHOTO OF 'NENANA' AT WHAT WAS SUPPOSEDLY HER LAST PORT, CAPTIONED: "ABOVE, THE OLD RIVER STEAMER 'NENANA' MOVED TO HER FINAL RESTING PLACE ON THE BANKS OF THE CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS, IN MAY, 1959." (P885)

- 2041 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01750 904906  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE  
 ABST STUCK PROVIDES THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE ORIGINS AND EARLY HISTORY OF FAIRBANKS, HE NOTES THAT IN 1904 FAIRBANKS HAD ITS "GREAT FEVER OF BUILDING." (P295) PHOTOS: CAPTION, "THE GREAT FIRE AT FAIRBANKS IN 1906" AND "THE RAPID REBUILDING A FEW DAYS AFTER THE FIRE" SHOW THE FAIRBANKS FIRE IN PROGRESS AND DAMAGE, TAKEN FROM CHENA (PAGE 300-301)
- 2042 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01788 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, MINING  
 ABST UNDERWOOD FOUND FAIRBANKS A WELL-BUILT, MODERN CITY. (P.114) "FOR A FEW MILES ABOVE AND BELOW FAIRBANKS, THE FOREST ON BOTH SIDE OF THE RIVER HAS BEEN DENUDED OF ITS TIMBER BY THE MINERS WHO FOUND THE WOOD FOR STEAM THAWING." (P.116) "IF THERE IS ANY TOWN IN THE WORLD THAT IS IN NEED OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, FAIRBANKS IS THAT VERY PLACE. THE REGION HAS PRODUCED MORE THAN \$30,000,000 IN RAW GOLD AND ACCORDING TO CAREFUL ESTIMATES MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MORE THAN HALF OF THAT SUM WAS EXPENDED IN DEFRAYING THE TRANSPORTATION CHARGES." (P.117)
- 2043 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01844 950  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN DISCUSSING THE FAIRBANKS WATER SUPPLY, D J CEDERSTROM INDICATES THAT THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO FURNISHES A PART OF THE CITY WITH WATER FROM A LARGE-DIAMETER DUG WELL 90 FT. DEEP AND FROM A GALLERY DRIVEN OUT UNDER THE CHENA RIVER. (P27) NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.
- 2044 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 6 OF PLATE 3 SHOWS "ROUNDED MOUNTAINS WITH GENTLY SLOPING SIDES, NARROW ALLUVIUM-FLOORED VALLEYS, AND V-SHAPED TRIBUTARY GULCHES, FEATURES OF UPLAND AREAS THROUGHOUT INTERIOR ALASKA. SOUTHERN PART OF THE YUKON-TANANA UPLAND. RELIEF IS ABOUT 1500 TO 2000 FT. BEDROCK IS NORTHEAST-TRENDING PRECAMBRIAN SCHIST. VIEW EAST UP THE CHENA RIVER. PHOTOGRAPH BY U S AIR FORCE".
- 2045 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965

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06/10/79

476

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 6 OF PLATE 3 SHOWS "ROUNDED MOUNTAINS WITH GENTLY SLOPING SIDES, NARROW ALLUVIUM-FLOODED VALLEYS, AND V-SHAPED TRIBUTARY GULCHES, FEATURES OF UPLAND AREAS THROUGHOUT INTERIOR ALASKA. SOUTHERN PART OF THE YUKON-TANANA UPLAND." RELIEF IS ABOUT 1500 TO 2000 FT. BEDROCK IS NORTHEAST-TRENDING PRECAMBRIAN SCHIST. VIEW EAST UP THE CHENA RIVER. PHOTOGRAPH BY U S AIR FORCE".

2046 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02043 903904  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT  
 ABST FAIRBANKS, LOCATED ON A SLOUGH OF THE CHENA AND TANANA RIVERS, IS ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY SMALLER STEAMERS LIKE THE "KOYUKUK", A BOAT 120 FEET AND 24 FEET WIDE, WITH AN AVERAGE DRAFT OF 22 INCHES. THE COMBINED POPULATION OF FAIRBANKS AND CHENA ON THE TANANA RIVER WAS ABOUT 800 IN THE WINTER OF 1903-4. TRAILS LEAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE GOLD DIGGINGS. FREIGHT MAY BE SHIPPED TO EITHER PLACE BY WAY OF THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS AT \$80 A TON. PASSENGER FARES FROM SEATTLE TO EITHER FAIRBANKS OR CHENA WERE \$150 FIRST CLASS, AND \$100 SECOND CLASS, BY WAY OF ST MICHAEL. (P66)

2047 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644800 W1475500 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSHORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF CHENA, AND LITTLE CHENA RIVERS AND ELLIOT CREEK FOR 1910". (P186)

2048 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02686 972  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0002W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FREIGHT  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT A RIVER BARGE, OWNED BY ONE OF THE RESIDENTS OF GALENA, CHARGED FREIGHT OF 3.5 CENTS/POUND COMING DOWN THE RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS AND 2 CENTS GOING UP THE RIVER. AT BEST, IT WAS A SEVEN DAY TRIP. (P126) THE CHENA RIVER IS NOT MENTIONED BY NAME IN THE DOCUMENT.

2049 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02703 966  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 HOUT N644745 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST PHOTO: "DISCOVERY, A SMALL REPLICA OF A YUKON RIVER STEAMER, GIVES TOURISTS A DELIGHTFUL TRIP ON THE CHENA AND TANANA RIVERS." (P210)

2050 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02706 967

- STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST FELIX PEDRO DISCOVERED GOLD AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHENA AND TANANA RIVERS. A SETTLEMENT WAS FORMED WHICH WAS NAMED FAIRBANKS. (P100) THE CHENA RIVER FLOODED THE THIRD WEEK OF AUGUST, 1967. THE CITY OF FAIRBANKS SUFFERED SEVERE DAMAGES AS A RESULT OF THIS FLOOD. THE RIVER ROSE NEARLY 19 FT AND COURSED THROUGH FAIRBANKS IN A RAGING 10-MILE TORRENT. (P102-103) 15,000 PEOPLE WERE EVACUATED. (P104) THE RIVER CARRIED A HEAVY LOAD OF SILT, THAT DEPOSITED A FINE MUD EVERYWHERE. (P106) AUTHOR INDICATES FLOOD WAS THE RESULT OF CONTINUED RAIN. (P102-103) THE DATE ABOVE REPRESENTS THE PUBLICATION DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.
- 2051 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02709 898974  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 77 SHOWS FAIRBANKS SPREADING OUT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MEANDERING CHENA RIVER. SEVERAL HIGHWAY BRIDGES SPAN THE RIVER. ON PAGE 76 A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS SEVERAL RIVERBOATS AND FREIGHTERS TIED UP AT THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. THE CAPTION READS: "ONE OF THE EARLIEST VIEWS OF FAIRBANKS, ABOVE, WAS TAKEN IN JUNE, 1904, SOON AFTER THE NAME WAS CHANGED FROM BARNETTE'S CACHE, THE NAME OF THE TRADING POST SET UP BY CAPTAIN E T BARNETTE, AN ENTERPRISING RIVERBOAT OPERATOR AND TRADER." (P76) A PHOTOGRAPH ON P. 85 SHOWS 10 FLOATPLANES ON THE RIVER "AT A MODERN FLOATPLANE BASE." AN ADDITIONAL PHOTO ON THE SAME PAGE SHOWS A "TRAPPER'S CABIN" ON THE RIVER BANK. A PHOTO ON P. 84 SHOWS A STERNWHEELER AND THE CAPTION READS: "FIRST THE CHENA, THEN THE TANANA, OFFER A LOOK AT THE SERENE COUNTRYSIDE JUST A FEW MINUTES FROM DOWNTOWN FAIRBANKS. BERRIES, WILD ROSES, ASPEN, JUNIPERS, AND WILLOWS COVER THE SHORES. SHALLOWS NEST IN ERODED SAND BANKS, AND NOW AND THEN A TEEPEE-SHAPED BEAVER HOUSE COMES INTO VIEW. TWO STERNWHEELERS MAKE THE RUN, PILOTED BY CAPTAIN JIM BINKLEY AND HIS SON. THEIR FAMILY HAS OPERATED RIVERBOATS IN ALASKA SINCE 1898."
- 2052 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02726 794956  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST THE WICKERSHAM EXPEDITION OF 1903 LEFT FAIRBANKS ON MAY 16, 1902, ON THE RIVER BOAT "ISABELLE," DESTINED FOR THE TOWN OF CHENA. (P4)
- 2053 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02737 901904  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, BREAKUP, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN 1901, E T BARNETTE HIRED THE STEAMBOAT "LAVELLE YOUNG" TO GO UP THE TANANA RIVER AND ESTABLISH A TRADING POST. THEY WENT UP THE CHENA RIVER ABOUT FIVE MILES, WHERE THEY MET FELIX PEDRO. THAT LOCATION BECAME THE SITE OF FAIRBANKS. (P137) THE SPRUCE TREES NEARBY SUPPORTED A SAWMILL, AND PROVIDED LOGS FOR CABINS THE TIMBER SOLD FOR \$200-250 PER THOUSAND BOARD FEET. THE TANANA VALLEY SPREAD ABOUT 50 MILES "CARPETED WITH EVERGREEN." (P140) THE PLACER DEPOSITS AT BEDROCK OF THE VALLEY'S STREAM BEDS WERE FORMED ABOUT 150 MILLION YEARS AGO WHEN MOLTEN ROCK WAS FORCED UP THROUGH CRACKS IN THE BEDROCK. UPLIFT AND EROSION HELPED CONCENTRATE THE GOLD IN STREAM BOTTONS. (P141) THE STEAMER "TANANA" WAS SPECIALLY BUILT FOR FAIRBANKS TRADE. (P145) RAFAEL DE NOGALES ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS ABOARD THE STEAMER "DIOGENES" IN 1904. (P147) THERE IS A PICTURE OF

FAIRBANKS DURING THE FIRE OF 1906 SHOWING RIVERBOATS ON THE RIVER. (BETWEEN P136-137) BREAKUP ON THE CHENA OCCURRED ON MAY 9, 1903, THE SAME DAY THE "FAIRBANKS MINER" WAS FIRST PUBLISHED. (P142, 302)

- 2054 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02745 976  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST "THE CHENA BASIN WHICH POSES A MAJOR FLOOD THREAT TO ALASKA'S SECOND LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREA HAS LESS THAN 7 YEARS DATA FROM 4 RECORDING PRECIPITATION AND RIVER STATIONS DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE NEARLY 2000 SQ MI DRAINAGE BASIN." (P55)
- 2055 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02763 974  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN A PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF "RESOURCE INVENTORY-YUKON REGION-TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES", BY GERALD MCMAHON FOR THE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION IN 1974, IT STATES THAT THE PIPELINE CROSSES THE CHENA "20 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH, 10 MILES ABOVE LIMIT OF NAVIGATION." (P4)
- 2056 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02767 00003 972  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RECREATION, DREDGING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN MAY OF 1972 THE CITY OF FAIRBANKS ONCE AGAIN COMMENCED BAILING GRAVEL FROM THE CHENA RIVER WITHOUT THE NECESSARY PERMITS. (P18) A POSSIBLE DAM SITE ON THE CHENA WAS DISCUSSED ON PAGES 15 AND 16. IN JUNE 1972 THE DECISION WAS MADE TO PROHIBIT EXTRACTION OF MATERIALS FROM THE CHENA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN THE FAIRBANKS VICINITY. (P18) THE CHENA RIVER RECREATION AREA IS POPULAR FOR HUNTING. (P19)
- 2057 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02787 975  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST "MOST OF THE HEADWATER STREAMS OF CHENA RIVER NEAR FAIRBANKS FREEZE SOLID" IN THE WINTER. "THE LOWER 100 MILE SECTION OF THE CHENA HAS MANY DEEP POOLS WITH A GOOD FLOW AND HIGH OXYGEN CONTENT." THIS IS WHERE THE FISH FROM THE HEADWATERS MAY OVER WINTER ACCORDING TO BIOLOGICAL STUDIES. (P19)
- 2058 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02882 902  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE PROSPECTOR WHO DISCOVERED GOLD ON PEDRO CREEK IN 1902 SPOTTED, FROM A NEARBY HILL, A RIVER STEAMER THAT HAD RUN AGROUND ON A SANDBAR ON THE CHENA RIVER. (P29-30)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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- 2059 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02886 901  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FORESTRY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT  
 ABST RICHARD DESCRIBED THE FOUNDING OF FAIRBANKS AUG 24, 1901: "UNABLE TO PROCEED FARTHER, BARNETTE (ON THE STEAMER "LAVELLE YOUNG") AND HIS EXPEDITION RETURNED TO THE MOUTH OF THE CHENA AND WORKED THEIR WAY UP THE SLOUGH TO THE PLACE WHERE FAIRBANKS NOW STANDS". (P21) LUMBER WAS SCARCE IN FAIRBANKS IN 1909: "LOGS FOR THE FAIRBANKS MILLS ARE DRIVEN 75-150 FROM THE CHENA AND SALCHAKET (SALCHA) RIVERS." THERE WERE 3 SAWMILLS IN OPERATION AT FAIRBANKS AND ONE AT CHENA; 2 MILLS HAD DAILY CAPACITY OF ABOUT 20,000 BOARD FT EACH. (P22)
- 2060 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION  
 ABST THE CHENA HOT SPRINGS ROAD OUT OF FAIRBANKS FOLLOWS THE CHENA RIVER THROUGH MATURE STANDS OF SPRUCE. (P12) THE AUTHORS DISCOURAGE ROAD TRAVEL BEYOND THE CHENA RIVER CROSSING. (P12)
- 2061 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03139 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY  
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR FAIRBANKS IS 1980 SQ. MI. (P.26) THE COMMUNITY OF FAIRBANKS AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. THIS SUMMARY WAS COMPILED IN 1973.
- 2062 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03182 954  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ROBERT B SMITH NOTES THAT A COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING PLANT AS WELL AS A WATER TREATMENT PLANT ARE LOCATED ON BANKS OF CHENA RIVER NEAR FAIRBANKS. GREAT QUANTITIES OF COAL ARE LOCATED NEARBY. WELLS WERE DRILLED NEAR THE RIVER, THEREBY PROVIDING OF SUPPLY OF BOILER AND COOLING WATER FOR THE PLANTS GENERATORS. (P6) THE PLANTS WERE BEGUN IN 1954.
- 2063 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03207 974974  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804450  
 MOUT N644744 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PRESENT USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSIONS, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, RECREATION, ECONOMY, FORESTRY  
 ABST STUDY AREA IS UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF LITTLE CHENA RIVER 85 STREAM KM. TO HOGAN'S SLOUGH, AND IS .5 KM EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. WIDTH SELOOM EXCEEDS 100 M IN STUDY AREA. UPPER STREACHES HAVE EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BEDS AND WILLOW STANDS. MANY OXBOWS OCCUR. BOTH CANOES AND RIVERBOATS ARE USED ON THE RIVER. MUCH FUR TRAPPING ALSO TAKES PLACE ON THE RIVER, ALONG WITH SOME LUMBERING. VEGETATION IS GENERALLY THE LOW

LAND-HARDWOOD FOREST TYPE. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY MARK BOYCE, AND HAS A STUDY OF BEAVER ECOLOGY.

- 2064 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03238 975  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE CHENA RIVER IS NAVIGABLE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS BY SMALL DRAFT VESSELS. (P84) FLOODING OF THE CHENA RIVER CAUSES EXTENSIVE PROPERTY DAMAGE IN FAIRBANKS. (P86)
- 2065 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03259 969  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST F B LOTSPEICH DISCUSSES WATER POLLUTION IN ALASKA AND NOTES THAT THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIAL IN FAIRBANKS IS TRANSFERRED FROM ITS PRIMARY TREATMENT PLANT INTO CHENA RIVER, AS IS THE WASTE FROM FT WAINWRIGHT. (P1243) DATE OF DOCUMENT IS 1969.
- 2066 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03460 00005 954  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST ESTELLE ANCIER, IN HER TOURING SCRAPBOOK OF 1954, VOLUME 4, ABOUT P68, HAS A POSTCARD OF AN AERIAL VIEW OF FAIRBANKS. ON P71, A POSTCARD FROM RIVER LEVEL OF THE CHENA RIVER BRIDGE WITH BOATS AND A PONTOON PLANE TIED TO RIVER BANK. "2190 CHENA RIVER AND FIRST AVE: FAIRBANKS."
- 2067 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03473 903907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, FORESTRY  
 ABST IN WINTER 1903, HARRAIS AND FRIENDS BEGAN BUILDING A RAILROAD WHICH ORIGINATED IN CHENA. "WE SELECTED CHENA, AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR LARGE RIVER BOATS, AS THE TERMINAL FOR OUR RAILROAD." (P132) "FROM CHENA, THE RIVER TERMINAL, WE RAN THE LOCATION LINE OF 21 MILES TO GILMORE IN THE DEAD OF THAT FIRST WINTER." (P133) IN THE LATTER PART OF THAT WINTER, HARRAIS BUILT A SAWMILL IN THE TOWN OF CHENA AND CUT SLUICE LUMBER FOR CREEK USE. (P134) IN THE FALL OF 1904, A BOATLOAD OF PROVISIONS AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL WAS SHIPPED TO CHENA, BUT THE BOAT WAS FROZE IN 60 MIS BELOW CHENA. THE SUPPLIES HAD TO FREIGHTED UP DURING THE WINTER WITH TEAMS." (P135) "BY THE LATTER PART OF SEPT (1905) THE ROAD WAS BUILT FROM CHENA TO FAIRBANKS AND GILMORE, ALL TOLD, 26 MIS, WITH THE NECESSARY SIDINGS, 4 STATION HOUSES, ROUND HOUSES, AND SHOPS; AND DAILY TRAINS WERE RUN PROFITABLY ALL WINTER...THE COST OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND RUNNING EQUIPMENT WAS.....\$350,000. IN THE SUMMER OF 19
- 2068 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03474 00001 898  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER



KEYW AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF

ABST "THE YUKON RIVER PIRATE OF THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE"--HENDRICKS "WHILE MORE OR LESS FARMING IS CARRIED ON AT VARIOUS POINTS, THE GREATEST DEVELOPMENT IS IN THE FAIRBANKS SECTION. HERE MANY FARMS ARE UNDER CULTIVATION, WITH FIELDS OF WHEAT, OATS BARLEY, RYE, PEAS, AND ALFALFA; AND ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES." (P30)

- 2069 HATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 160339907000001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, ECONOMY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR IN A CHENA RIVER RECONNAISSANCE 1927, REPORTED THAT THEY PROCEEDED FROM CASSIAR ROADHOUSE, MILE 26 ON CHATANIKA-CIRCLE ROAD, TO CHENA HOT SPRINGS, "THENCE TO THE UPPER CHENA MINING DISTRICT, WHERE HE VISITED ALL THE MAJOR PROPERTIES THENCE RETURNING TO FAIRBANKS DOWN THE CHENA RIVER. A SIDE TRIP WAS MADE TO THE HEAD OF WHEELER, LITTLE MUNSON AND BEAVER CREEKS TO DETERMINE THE PROPER ROAD OVER THIS DIVIDE AND TO LOCATE A ROUTE UP THE S FORK OF THE CHENA." (P20) "PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS, WHILE OCCURRING TO SOME EXTENT ALONG NEARLY ALL STREAMS OF THE DISTRICT ARE KNOWN TO OCCUR IN PAYING QUANTITIES IN TWO PLACES, THE UPPER CHENA AREA, AND THE BEAVER CREEK AREA." (P20) "THE CHENA RIVER DISTRICT IS NOT AT PRESENT PROVIDED WITH WAGON ROADS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, BUT IS SERVED BY A WINTER SLED ROAD, FROM MILE 1 ON THE FAIRBANKS-GILMORE ROAD, WHICH PARALLELS THE CHENA FOR 48 MILES ON ITS N LIMIT, THEN CROSSES THE RIVER AND FOLLOWS UP THE LEFT LIMIT FOR 39 MILES FURTHER TO SHAMROCK CREEK...THERE IS A BRANCH FROM MILE 48 WHICH RUNS NORTHWARD UP THE NORTH FORK TO THE CHENA HOT SPRINGS. ...BRIDGES IN GENERAL ARE SATISFACTORY. FREIGHT RATES OVER THIS ROAD AVERAGE \$2.00 PER TON-MILE IN WINTER OR ABOUT 8 CENTS PER LB TO CHESNA'S ON SHAMROCK CREEK. TRAVEL OVER IT IS POSSIBLE IN SUMMER DURING DRY WEATHER ON FOOT, OR WITH PACK HORSES, BUT IS USUALLY NOT ATTEMPTED." (PP20-21) "THE PALMER CREEK LANDING FIELD IS ACTUALLY LOCATED ON A BAR IN THE MAIN CHENA RIVER, ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES ABOVE PALMER CREEK ITSELF AND ABOUT A MILE ABOVE SHAMROCK CREEK." (P21) AIRE FAIR FROM FAIRBANKS WAS \$75.00. (P2)
- 2070 HATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00001 921  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE  
 ABST BOX 1 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST MURIE OBSERVED THE CARIBOU ALONG THIS RIVER IN HIS SURVEY WORK. "MR PROTZHAN, GAME WARDEN OF FAIRBANKS, MADE A TRIP UP THE CHENA RIVER DURING THE MIGRATION AND STATED THAT HE FOUND THE CARIBOU MOST PLENTIFUL ALONG ANACONDA AND ANGEL CREEKS." FOLDER 8. (P2) "MR SMITH OF GREGG'S ROADHOUSE ON CHENA RIVER INFORMED ME THAT HE SAW THE CARIBOU GOING NORTH THIS SUMMER ABOUT AUGUST 10." (P2) FOLDER 8 "MURIE OBSERVED VEGETATION IN THE CHENA RIVER DRAINAGE. "IN SOME OF THE CREEK BOTTOMS, HOWEVER, THERE WERE SHALL GROVES OF SPRUCE GROWING TO A LARGE SIZE, SOME TRUNKS BEING AT LEAST 2 FT IN DIAMETER. SUCH PATCHES OF TIMBER WERE NOTED ON LOWER BOULDER CREEK AND NUMEROUS POINTS ALONG THE CHENA RIVER PROPER. SUCH TIMBER WAS ALWAYS FOUND ON THE IMMEDIATE BANK OF THE STREAM." (P2) FOLDER 7
- 2071 HATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03623 00001 906963  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT  
 ABST FOLDER 10 (U/A ARCHIVES E M MCCrackEN MATERIALS) THE PHOTO APPEARED IN THE JUL 17, 1963 EDITION OF THE FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER GOLDEN DAYS EDITION. CAPTION: "GOLD SHIPMENT-D T KENNEDY'S PACK TRAIN HERE IS PHOTOGRAPHED AS IT CROSSED THE CHENA RIVER TO FAIRBANKS. THE PACK MULES CARRIED 1200 POUNDS OF GOLD DUST FOR THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FAIRBANKS. ACCORDING TO THE NOTES ON THE PHOTOGRAPH, THIS WAS THE SECOND SHIPMENT

OF THE 1906 SEASON." (P7C) A NEGATIVE OF A PHOTO SHOWS AN ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO. "THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL. TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO THREE TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND THE CREEKS. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STAGES OPERATED BY THE COMPANY CONNECT WITH ALL THE TRAINS." "TO CHENA ETC CREEKS."

- 2072 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
REFN 04247 902951  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST IN "BETWEEN TWO WORLDS" KAARE RODAHL STATES THAT FAIRBANKS WAS FOUNDED AS A PROSPECTOR'S CAMP ON THE BANKS OF THE CHENA RIVER WHEN FELIX PEDRO STRUCK GOLD ON PEDRO CREEK IN 1902. (P12) IN JULY, 1951, RODAHL AND HIS WIFE JOAN TOOK OFF FROM THE RIVER IN FAIRBANKS FOR ANAKTUVUK PASS IN A BEAVER AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS. (P107) THEY DRIFTED DOWN THE RIVER "WINDING ITS WAY LIKE A NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN TREES." (P108) FLOATING LOGS WERE ENCOUNTERED, AND THEY NEARLY REACHED THE BRIDGE BEFORE TAKING OFF. (P108)
- 2073 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
REFN 04264 00912 912  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE  
ABST ON THE CHENA RIVER, ABOUT 50 MILES UP FROM WHERE THE CHENA SLOUGH ENTERS THIS STREAM, A POTATO FARM IS FOUND. (P104)
- 2074 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
REFN 04264 00912 912  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYH NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
ABST IN 1912, A CAMP WAS BUILT FOR THE WARDENS ON THE CHENA RIVER ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE FAIRBANKS. (P99)
- 2075 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
REFN 04320 904  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY  
ABST LANGILLE AND A FRIEND, TRAVELING BY DOG TEAM AND AN EIGHT FOOT BASKET SLED, REACHED FAIRBANKS APRIL 10, 1904. "AFTER A TRIP UP THE CHENA RIVER" THE AUTHOR PROCEEDED TO THE COAST. (AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, P.2)
- 2076 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
REFN 04369 916  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYH TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE  
ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1916, THE AUTHOR TRAVELED DOWN THE CHENA RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS, IN "A NONDESCRIPT TUB--RUN BY A KEROSENE ENGINE." (P101) THIS REFERENCE IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE YEARS, 1914 TO 1916, THAT THE AUTHOR SPENT PROSPECTING IN ALASKA.
- 2077 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER

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REFN 04464 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION  
 ABST THE ONLY SKETCH OF THE CHENA RIVER IN THIS DOCUMENT SHOWS A SWEEPING BEND BORDERED BY SCRAGGLY-LOOKING SPRUCE, IN FACT SOME OF THE SPRUCE IS LEANING OVER THE CHENA RIVER. (P23)

2078 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 04474 964  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "TALL (BUT TRUE) TALES OF ALASKA SOURDOUGHS," BY A B GREGORY A TRADER IS MENTIONED TYING HIS BOAT TO A WILLOW BUSH AT THE BANK OF THE CHENA RIVER. HE UNLOADED SUPPLIES FROM HIS BOAT INTO HIS CABIN NEARBY. (P17) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1964.

2079 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 04585 940  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST BY 1940 THERE WERE LESS THAN 2000 RESIDENTS OF FAIRBANKS, DROPPING FROM 8000 DURING GOLD RUSH DAYS. LOG CABINS "SPRAWLED ALONG THE WINDING CHENA RIVER" WERE DESCRIBED. (P191)

2080 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 04832 901929  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN "PIONEER BUSH PILOT: THE STORY OF NOEL WIEN" THE AUTHOR, IRA HARKEY, STATES THAT IN 1901 CAPT E T BARNETTE'S SUPPLY BOAT STEAMED UP THE TANANA AND TURNED INTO THE NARROW CHENA RIVER "EIGHT MILES UP THE CHENA WAS THE MUD LUMP. THE BOAT STOPPED, THE CAPTAIN SAID, "THIS IS AS FAR AS WE GO," THE GOODS WERE UNLOADED AND A TOWN (FAIRBANKS) WAS FOUNDED." (P87) IN 1902 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ABOUT 10 MI. NE. OF THE MUD BAR. ALTHOUGH GOLD WORTH MILLIONS WAS STRIPPED FROM THE AREA, MOST OF IT WAS DEEP PLACER GOLD. PANS, SLUTCE BOXES, FLUMES, DERRICKS, STEAM SHOVELS, AND FINALLY GREAT DREDGES WERE USED AT THIS LOCATION. (P87) THE DREDGES ARRIVED VIA THE RAILROAD AROUND 1924. (P87) LATER IN THE BOOK, 1929, REFERENCE WAS MADE TO A CUSHMAN STREET BRIDGE WHICH SPANNED THE RIVER IN THE HEART OF FAIRBANKS. (P251) NEAR THIS BRIDGE A FEDERAL INSPECTOR TOOK OFF FROM THE CHENA WITH AN ALASKAN BUSH PILOT TO "CHECK OUT HIS WATER ABILITIES." (P251) NEAR "ST JOSEPH HOSPITAL" THE LEFT BANK WAS HIGH AND THERE WERE BIRCHES ON THE RIGHT. (P252) DUE TO A MISHAP AT THE BRIDGE, THE BUSH PILOTS MOVED THERE FLOAT PLANE OPERATIONS 2 MI. UPSTREAM. (P253)

2081 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05029 902967  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644740 W1475400 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FLOOD, PAST USAGE, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST TAY THOMAS IN "ONLY IN ALASKA" NOTED THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1902 BY FELIX PEDRO IN THE VALLEY OF THE

TANANA AND CHENA RIVERS. SHE FURTHER NOTED THAT FAIRBANKS, WHICH GREW UPON THE SITE, RECEIVED SUPPLIES FROM STEAMSHIPS ON THE SAME RIVERS. MINING IN THE AREA WAS CARRIED ON BY SLUICE AND DREDGE. (P110) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT THE CHENA IS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF STEAM BOAT TRIPS TODAY BY THE STERN-WHEELER, DISCOVERY. IN DESCRIBING THE MODERN TRIP ON THE CHENA, THE AUTHOR NOTED THE "BOATS AND SEAPLANES MOORED TO DOCKS." (P112) MS THOMAS NOTED THAT IN AUGUST OF 1967, THE CHENA RIVER EXCEEDED ITS NORMAL FLOOD CREST OF 12 FT AND ROSE TO 18.8 FT, CAUSING A GREAT AMOUNT OF DAMAGE TO FAIRBANKS, WITH RESCUE OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY BOAT AND BY HELICOPTER. (P115) THE AUTHOR NOTED THE CHENA RIVER IS A GREEN-BLUE IN COLOR AND FLOWS GENTLY BEFORE ENTERING THE TANANA. (P112) ON AUGUST 13, 1967, THE CHENA FLOODED THE TOWN OF NENANA, 30 MI SW OF FAIRBANKS. (P114) BY AUGUST 15, 50 BOATS WERE USED IN RESCUE OPERATIONS. (P115)

- 2082 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05083 971  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST E T BARNETTE, AFTER GETTING STUCK WITH HIS STERN WHEELER "AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY" ON THE TANANA, BACK-PADDLED AND CACHED HIS CARGO ON THE CHENA RIVER. ABOUT THE SAME TIME FELIX PEDRO DISCOVERED GOLD IN THE AREA AND FAIRBANKS WAS FORMED. THE CITY HAS 23,000 PEOPLE. (P19) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS CHURCH IN FAIRBANKS. IN 1912 THE PEOPLE "MOVED THE CHURCH VIA LOGS ACROSS CHENA RIVER". (P183)
- 2083 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05176 902904  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, BREAKUP, FREIGHT  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED IN HIS JOURNAL OF HIS DOG SLED TRIP FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, APRIL 9, 1903, THAT COMING FROM GOLDSTREAM "FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE CHENA RIVER, THE NEW METROPOLIS OF THE TANANA CAME INTO VIEW ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE. A ROUGH LOG STRUCTURE, WITH SPREAD-EAGLE WINGS LOOKED LIKE A DISREPUTABLE PIG STY, BUT WAS IN FACT, BARNETTE'S TRADING POST, THE ONLY MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE NEW CAMP." (P182) 100 YARDS UP RIVER WAS THE UNFINISHED LOG TWO-STORY FAIRBANKS HOTEL. THE 2 SALOONS WERE PIONEER AND NORTHERN. A HALF-DOZEN LOG STRUCTURES AND A FEW TENTS MADE UP THE REST OF THE TOWN. (P182) PHOTO OF FAIRBANKS IN 1903. VIEW ALONG RIVER BANK WITH LOG BRIDGE VISIBLE CAPTION: "THE LARGE LOG HOUSE AT THE RIGHT STOOD ON THE CORNER OF WHAT IS NOW FRONT AND CUSHMAN STREETS... BARNETTE'S STORE WAS A HUNDRED YARDS TO THE RIGHT..." (P190) AFTER BREAKUP, THE FIRST STEAMER OF 1903, ARRIVED AT FAIRBANKS MAY 10. IT WAS THE ISABELLE FREED FROM HER WINTER MOORINGS AT A SIDE SLOUGH BELOW FAIRBANKS. (P201) IN 1902, FELIX PEDRO ATOP THE DOME AT CLEARLY AND PEDRO CREEKS SAW THE SMOKE OF THE STEAMER LAVELLE YOUNG AS IT STEAMED UP THE CHENA FROM THE TANANA AND DOCKED TO CACHE SUPPLIES. (P208) O'CONNOR AND SONS WERE FREIGHTERS IN FAIRBANKS IN 1903. (P216) MAY 16, 1903, WICKERSHAM STARTED HIS MOUNT MCKINLEY TRIP BY BOARDING THE ISABELLE AT FAIRBANKS AND TAKING IT DOWN TO CHENA WHERE HE TRANSFERRED TO THE TANANA CHIEF. (P217-218) BREAKUP WAS MAY 7, 1903. (P197) BY 1904, THE FIRST CUSHMAN STREET BRIDGE AT FAIRBANKS WAS COMPLETED ACROSS THE CHENA. (P431)
- 2084 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05179 889  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST HENRY DAVIS AND 6 OTHER PROSPECTORS WENT IN DOGSLEDS UP CHENA RIVER FROM TANANA RIVER TO CHENA SLOUGH ON APRIL 1, 1889. (P64) IN 1902, CAPTAIN BARNETT WENT UP TANANA IN SMALL STERN-WHEEL STEAMER LOOKING FOR SPOT TO ESTABLISH TRADING POST. HE LEFT MAIN RIVER (TANANA) NEAR WHERE THE TOWN OF CHENA WAS AFTERWARDS ESTABLISHED AND ATTEMPTED THE NAVIGATION OF WHAT BECAME KNOWN AS THE CHENA SLOUGH. HE PROGRESSED ABOUT 12 MILES UP THE

SLOUGH WHERE HE ENCOUNTERED BARS IN THE RIVER BEYOND WHICH HE COULD NOT GO AND FINALLY DROPPED BACK ABOUT HALF A MILE TO A PLACE WHERE HE FOUND GOOD TIMBER AND A HIGH BANK WHERE HE COULD UNLOAD AND START A POST SO THE TOWN OF FAIRBANKS, WHICH AFTERWARDS GREW AROUND THE TRADING POST, WAS ESTABLISHED PURELY BY CHANCE, AT THE POINT ON A NAVIGABLE STREAM THAT WAS CLOSEST TO THE PLACE WHERE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME. (P188&189) I RELATE ALL THIS BECAUSE IT SEEMS THAT WHAT HE CALLS CHENA SLOUGH IS ACTUALLY CHENA RIVER. PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 224 SHOWS A FERRY BETWEEN MAIN TOWN OF FAIRBANKS AND GARDEN ISLAND; "FERRY OVER THE CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS AT SUNSET." A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD WAS BUILT FROM FAIRBANKS TO GOLDSTREAM WHERE GOLD MINING WAS GOING ON. (P189) "THE MAIN BUSINESS STREET WAS ON THE WATER FRONT AS THE TOWN WAS BUILT ALONG THE CHENA SLOUGH, WHICH WAS IN PART, A BRANCH OF THE TANANA RIVER AND IN PART A CONTINUATION OF THE BIG CHENA (CHENA AS ANGLICIZED) RIVER. THE TOWN STRETCHED FOR A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN A MILE ALONG THE BANK OF THE RIVER." (P223&224) "NORTH OF THE TOWN PROPER AND ACROSS THE RIVER WAS GARDEN ISLAND. A BRIDGE CONNECTED THE TWO SETTLEMENTS BUT IT WOULD GET WASHED AWAY EACH SPRING BREAKUP AND A FERRY WOULD OPERATE BETWEEN THE TWO PLACES WHILE BRIDGE WAS BEING REBUILT. (P224&225) ON GARDEN ISLAND WAS A RAILROAD DEPOT FOR THE NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD CONNECTING TOWN WITH GOLD-MINED CREEKS. (P225) CHENA RIVER BREAKUP ON APR. 30, 1906 AT FAIRBANKS AND VELOCITY WAS 12 TO 15 MI/HR. (P236) PHOTOGRAPH PAGE 239 SHOWS "STEAMERS CROWDING THE FAIRBANKS WATERFRONT IN 1910."

2085	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	05216 910925	
	STOR	160339907005001230002288804470	
	MOU	N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27	
	LUPR	35 TANANA RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, HUNTING, BREAKUP, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY	
	ABST	THE CHENA RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS A TURBULENT WATERWAY IN THE SUMMER THAT CAN BE NAVIGATED BY ONLY A FEW TRAINED RIVER MEN. "FEW MEN WERE ABLE TO POLE A BIG CARGO BOAT, LOADED TO THE GUNWALE WITH A WINTER SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS AND A TRAPPING OUTFIT, UP THE CHENA RIVER." (P94) JOHN ENGSTROM, AND A TRAPPER BY THE NAME OF HANSON WERE REPORTED TO BE THE BEST MEN ABLE TO MANAGE A LARGE CARGO BOAT ON THE RIVER. MENTION IS MADE OF HUNTERS TAKING THE LAND TRAILS UP TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER TO INTERCEPT LARGE HERDS OF CARIBOU TRAVELING SOUTH FOR THE WINTER. THE HUNTERS INTENDED TO FREIGHT THE MEAT INTO FAIRBANKS BY DOG TEAMS. JOHN ENGSTROM AND HANSON, HOWEVER CARRIED THEIR MEAT TO FAIRBANKS BY BOAT AND THEREBY OBTAIN 15-20 CENTS A POUND FOR FRESH MEAT, A HIGHER PROFIT THAN THAT OBTAINED BY THOSE WHO USED DOG TEAMS. ENGSTROM, ABOARD A LONGBOAT LOADED WITH THE MEAT OF 34 CARIBOU, MADE A VOYAGE ALONG THE TREACHEROUS RIVER, PAST THE RAPIDS, DRIFTED IN AN 8-MILE AN HOUR CURRENT, PASSED UNDER THE STEEL BRIDGE BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND GARDEN ISLAND AND SUCCEEDED IN ARRIVING IN FAIRBANKS BEFORE HIS RIVAL, HANSON. HE SOLD HIS ENTIRE LOAD OF MEAT FOR 500 DOLLARS. (P107-109) THE EXACT YEAR IS NOT KNOWN, HOWEVER IT IS ESTIMATED TO BE SOMETIME BETWEEN 1910-1925. THE AUTHOR NOTES BEING IN FAIRBANKS JUNE 5, 1925, IN TIME TO SEE THE ICE GO OUT ON THE RIVER, (P110) HOWEVER BREAKUP APPEARS TO BEGIN IN MAY. (P132) JOHN ENGSTROM BOARDED HIS LONGBOAT, REFERRED TO OFTEN AS HIS "SEA HORSE", AND POLED HIS WAY OUT INTO THE SWIFT CURRENT OF CHENA RIVER, DOWN UNDER THE STEEL BRIDGE AND INTO THE GREATER TANANA RIVER. (P152)	
2086	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	05257 936	
	STOR	160339907005001230002288804470	
	MOU	N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27	
	LUPR	35 TANANA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	IN 1936, THE ARMY BOUGHT ACREAGE ALONG THE BANKS OF THE CHENA RIVER. (P33)	
2087	WATN	CHENA RIVER	CHENA RIVER
	REFN	05421 913	
	STOR	160339907005001230002288804470	
	MOU	N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27	
	LUPR	35 TANANA RIVER	

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- KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST SOME QUARTZ HAD BEEN FOUND AROUND FAIRBANKS. (P29) DEPARTING FROM FAIRBANKS IN 1913, THE PARTY BOARDED A STEAMBOAT ON THE CHENA RIVER AND TRAVELLED TO THE STEAMER "SARAH" ON THE YUKON VIA THE TANANA. (P31)
- 2088 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05791 00071 971  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1971, THE CHENA RIVER WAS SURVEYED BY RIVERBOAT (SPORT FISH DIVISION) AND BY HELICOPTER (RIVER BASINS STUDIES) FOR A SALMON ESCAPEMENT COUNT. (P91)
- 2089 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05889 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, FREIGHT  
 ABST ADAMS IS A COAST GUARD 1ST CLASS PILOT AND CAPTAIN AND HAS TRAVELLED ON RIVER BOATS FROM TANANA TO FAIRBANKS. ADAMS ALSO TOOK THE STEAMER NENANA TO FAIRBANKS. IN 1923, WHEN THE RAILWAY TOOK OVER YUKON RIVERBOATS, FREIGHT WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE RAILROAD AT NENANA AND CARRIED TO FAIRBANKS BY BOAT. CHENA RIVER RECENTLY FLOODED AT FAIRBANKS (NO DATE GIVEN, BUT CA 1958 TO 1968). "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. THERE ARE NO PAGE NUMBERS.
- 2090 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05898 00016 968  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD  
 ABST IN THE 1968 OFFICIAL JOURNAL AND MINUTES OF THE ALASKA MISSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH THERE IS MENTION OF A STEAMBOAT RIDE ON THE CHENA RIVER AT THE ANNUAL DELEGATES MEETING. "BEFORE SUMMER ENDED THE PEACEFUL CHENA HAD BECOME A RAGING FLOOD." BASEMENTS AND FIRST FLOORS WERE FLOODED. (P54)
- 2091 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 05914 899  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST PHOTO, P69, SHOWS A BRIDGE OVER THE CHENA RIVER 121 FT LONG IN OCTOBER 1899.
- 2092 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06227 974  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT  
 ABST THE LIMIT OF NAVIGATION ON THE CHENA IS 10 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. (P4) RIVER TRAFFIC ON THE CHENA GAVE RISE TO THE LOCATION OF FAIRBANKS AS A TRADING POST AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. FOR A FEW SHORT YEARS, THE RIVER,

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WITH EASY ACCESS TO THE TANANA AND YUKON IN SEASON WAS THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTING GOODS. (P24)

- 2093 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06286 902  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST CAPTAIN BARNETTE, IN COMMAND OF A SUPPLY BOAT COMING UP THE YUKON TO ESTABLISH A TRADING-POST UP THE TANANA RIVER, WAS MAROONED ON THE CHENA RIVER IN 1902 WHEN HE HEARD OF THE NEARBY GOLD STRIKES ON PEDRO CREEK, HE DECIDED TO GO NO FURTHER SO HE ESTABLISHED HIS TRADING-POST AND LAID OUT A SETTLEMENT WHICH WAS LATER NAMED FAIRBANKS, PS.
- 2094 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F001S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST SLOPE OF THE CHENA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER AT MILE 200.4 FROM MILE 0 TO MILE 52 AVERAGES 1.8 FT PER MI FROM MILE 52 TO MILE 91 AVERAGE SLOPE IS 8.0 FT PER MI FROM MILE 91 TO MILE 125 AVERAGE SLOPE IS 23.3 FT PER MI AND FROM MILE 125 TO MILE 141 AVERAGE SLOPE IS 125.0 FT PER MI. PERIODIC SEDIMENT SAMPLES FROM THE CHENA RIVER INDICATE NORMAL SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS MAY BE AS MUCH AS 300 MG/L. IT HAS DRAINAGE AREA OF 2070 SQ MI. AT THE CHENA DS IT HAS A 950 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA AND AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 925 CFS, AND AT FAIRBANKS IT HAS A 1,990 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA AND AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1,840 CFS.
- 2095 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06346 A 901969  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING  
 ABST THE CHENA RIVER ORIGINATES IN A MOUNTAINOUS AREA ABOUT 90 AIR MILES E OF FAIRBANKS.ITS BASIN CONSISTS OF 4 MAJOR SUBBASINS,NORTH FORK, E FORK, S FORK, AND LITTLE CHENA RIVER. IT IS AN UNREGULATED STREAM APPROXIMATELY 150 MI LONG WITH A WATERSHED OF APPROXIMATELY 1,980 SQ MILES. IT IS CONGLACIATE WITH MANY GROUND WATER SOURCES ALONG ITS WAY. THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT FAIRBANKS IS 1,344 CFS WITH A RANGE OF 10,074,400 CFS. MAXIMUM DISCHARGE IS USUALLY REACHED IN APRIL AND MAY RESULTING FROM SPRING RAINS AND BREAKUP.NORHAL FLOWS OCCUR DURING THE SUMMER WITH EXTREME LOWS USUALLY OCCURRING DURING THE WINTER SEASON.ICE BEGINS TO FORM IN OCTOBER AND BREAKUP OCCURS IN APRIL AND MAY. (P5) VEGETATION WITHIN THE WATERSHED CONSISTS OF FORESTED MOUNTAINS NEAR THE HEADWATERS, CHANGING TO MUSKEG AND SCRUB NEAR THE MOUTH.LOW AREAS ARE COVERED BY BLACK SPRUCE, WILLOW AND SEDGE WITH BRUSH PATCHES, POTHOLS AND TUSSOCK FLATS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT. BETTER DRAINED LAND SUPPORTS WHITE SPRUCE, POPLAR, ASPEN, AND BIRCH. IN THE EARLY 1920'S THERE WAS LIMITED GOLD MINING ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE E FORK; HOWEVER BY 1940 VIRTUALLY ALL MINING HAD CEASED. DURING THE PAST YEARS, ROAD CONSTRUCTION HAS CAUSED INTERMITTENT TURBIDITY. FROM RIVER MILE 80, THERE IS LIMITED HOMESTEAD ACTIVITY. (P7) AS A RESULT OF PAST PRACTICES AND PRESENT INHABITANCE TRENDS, THE RIVER CAN BE DIVIDED INTO AN UPPER AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 120 MILES VIRTUALLY UNAFFECTED BY MAN AND A LOWER AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 30 MILES WHICH HAS BEEN AND STILL IS AFFECTED BY MAN'S ACTIVITIES.FORT WAINWRIGHT AND FAIRBANKS ARE IN THIS LOWER AREA. (P10-11) IN 1901, E T BARNETTE, BECAUSE HE COULD PROCEED NO FURTHER UP THE TANANA IN THE BOAT HE HAD, ERECTED ON THE CHENA BANK A LOG CABIN CACHE OF TRADE GOODS. FELIX PEDRO DISCOVERED GOLD IN THE AREA AND FAIRBANKS DEVELOPED INTO A TRADING CENTER FOR THE INTERIOR. IN 1950, THE POPULATION OF FAIRBANKS WAS 5,771. THE AREA, INCLUDING THE MILITARY WAS APPROXIMATELY 37,000. DOMESTIC WASTE ENTERING THE RIVER TOTALED APPROXIMATELY 2.44

MGD. IN 1966, THE POPULATION OF FAIRBANKS WAS 17,800. TOTAL POPULATION CONTRIBUTING WASTE WAS 58,000, DISCHARGING ABOUT 3.24 MGD OF SEWAGE. (P14-15)

- 2096 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06346 B 901969  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING  
 ABST AGRICULTURE IN THE CHENA RIVER BASIN IS LIMITED, PRIOR TO 1950 IT WAS NEGLIGIBLE. IN THE MIDDLE 1950'S LAND WAS CLEARED AND POTATOES, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND GRAIN WERE RAISED AND PRODUCED. SINCE THEN THE DAIRY MARKET HAS BEEN LOST. AT PRESENT ONLY ABOUT 1,700 ACRES REMAIN IN CULTIVATION. (P15-16) THERE HAS BEEN A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GRAVEL WASHING OPERATIONS IN THE PAST FEW YEARS (CIRCA 1966-1969). SAND AND GRAVEL ARE PLACED ON THE RIVER BANK AND USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. THE OPERATION CAUSES CONSIDERABLE TURBIDITY IN THE RIVER. AT PRESENT (1969) THERE ARE ONLY 2 ACTIVE OPERATIONS. (P16) DURING SAMPLING PERIODS (1953-4 AND 1967-8), CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE RIVER WERE MADE. (P19) MEAN DISCHARGE IS REPORTED ON 2 TABLES. (P20-21) AND IS RECORDED ON THE STORET FORMS. COPIES OF THE TABLES ARE ATTACHED. DURING THE 1966-7 PERIOD, THE RIVER BOTTOM REACH CONSISTED OF CLEANLY WASHED SAND AND GRAVEL. IN 1954, THE CONCENTRATION OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT RANGED FROM 94 PPM TO 788 PPM. IN COMPARISON, THE 1965-6 DATA SHOWED A LOW OF 12 PPM AND A HIGH OF 46 PPM. DATA POINTS OUT THAT FRESHETS RESUSPENDED SEDIMENTS THAT HAD COLLECTED ON THE RIVER BOTTOM DURING 1954, BUT HAD LITTLE EFFECT IN THE 1965-6 PERIOD. (P24) TABLES OF MEAN DISCHARGE AND PPM OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENTS ARE ATTACHED AND ARE RECORDED ON THE STORET FORM. BOTTOM FAUNA REFLECT THE POLLUTION IN THE WATER. (P29-30) A 1953 REPORT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES STATES THAT IN FROM 1904-1909, LARGE NUMBERS OF KING SALMON WERE TAKEN BY GILLNETS IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA IN JULY. SILVERS AND CHUMS WERE HARVESTED IN THE FALL. WHITEFISH, NORTHERN PIKE, GRAYLING, AND LING COD COMPRISED THE FRESH WATER POPULATION. SINCE 1909 THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED DECLINE IN FISHING. GRAYLING IS THE ONLY SPECIES THAT HAS MANAGED TO SURVIVE THE ONSLAUGHT OF CIVILIZATION. NO SPORT FISHING IS DONE IN THE CHENA FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE LITTLE CHENA BECAUSE OF THE POLLUTION. THE ANGLER MUST TRAVEL UPSTREAM BY BOAT ABOUT 40 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS TO REACH DESIRABLE GRAYLING WATER. (P35)
- 2097 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06346 C 901969  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING  
 ABST THIS SITUATION HAS NOW CHANGED. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO SALMON FISHERIES, THERE IS A SMALL KING AND CHUM SALMON RUN IN THE RIVER. THERE ARE ALSO GRAYLING, NORTHERN PIKE, WHITE FISH, LING COD AND SUCKERS, PLUS A SMALL RUN OF SHEEFISH IN THE LOWER REACHES. (P35) PRESENTLY, THE CHENA IS CONSIDERED AN EXCELLENT GRAYLING FISHING STREAM. THIS CHANGE, FROM THE 1953 REPORT, IS DUE PARTIALLY TO THE CHANGE IN PH BALANCE FROM BASIC TO NEUTRAL, PARTIALLY TO THE CHANGE IN OXYGEN CONTENT, HEAVY SEDIMENT LOAD AND ITS ULTIMATE REMOVAL FROM THE RIVER, AND IMPROVED WATER QUALITY (ALTHOUGH THE RIVER IS STILL GROSSLY POLLUTED FROM A PUBLIC HEALTH STANDPOINT). (P36-41)
- 2098 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION  
 ABST A W GREELEY IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," GIVES A SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. HE INDICATES THAT LIGHT STEAMERS CAN BE USED ON THE CHENA RIVER. (P24) POPLAR, BIRCH, HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE ARE RAFTED IN



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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LARGE QUANTITIES TO FAIRBANKS FROM THE CHENA RIVER. (P105) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

2099 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06759 967  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY  
 ABST DURING MID-AUGUST 1967 THE CHENA RIVER ROSE 18 FEET ABOVE ITS NORMAL LEVEL, INUNDATING MOST OF FAIRBANKS. (P142)

2100 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 07203 94802 R 948  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST JESSEN'S WEEKLY VOLUME 7 NO 14 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA. APRIL 2, 1948 "BRIDGE REOPENED TO TRAFFIC AGAIN" (P15 COLUMN 5) THE BRIDGE OVER THE CHENA RIVER WAS CLOSED FOR "A COUPLE OF WEEKS" FOR REPAIRS.

2101 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 07203 94826 Q 948  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "JESSEN'S WEEKLY" FAIRBANKS, ALASKA VOLUME 7, NO 13, MARCH 26, 1948. "OWNERSHIP OF LAND FORMED BY ACCRETION OF RIVER QUESTION" (P1, COLUMN 4, P9, COLUMN 3). AN UNSPECIFIED AMOUNT OF LAND WAS FORMED BY ACCRETION ALONG THE CHENA RIVER IN FAIRBANKS. THE OWNERSHIP OF THIS LAND WAS BEING CONTESTED.

2102 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 07204 94917 T 949  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, FORESTRY, RIVER, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "LOG DRIVE IS SLATED FOR CHENA" APPEARED IN JESSEN'S WEEKLY OF JUNE 17, 1949. LOGS ARE ROLLING INTO THE CHENA RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF COLORADO CREEK, ACCORDING TO JERRY EVANS WHO CAME DOWNRIVER THIS WEEK FROM THE LOGGING CAMP HE SHARES WITH BILL BROOKS AND FINN BROOKS. THE THREE MEN PURCHASED THE BOB BUZBY SAWMILL JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THIRTY-HILE SLOUGH AND WILL BE SAWING LUMBER WHEN THE DRIVE IS OVER. EVANS REPORTS ABOUT 3000 LOGS CUT AND READY FOR THE TRIP TO THE HILL. (P1)

2103 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER AT FAIRBANKS  
 REFN 05936 963  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0220W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST RECORDED OVER 14 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA (FAIRBANKS AREA) OF 1,980 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 1,464; MAX 24,200; MIN (NOT INDICATED.) AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 10 IN AND 1,060,000 ACRE FT. (P159)

- 2104 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER OR CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 01151 920  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF CHAROLLETTE CAMERON'S TRIP TO ALASKA SHE DESCRIBES HER TRIP TO FAIRBANKS. THE STEAMER, YUKON, FILLS MOST OF THE STREAM SINCE IT IS NARROW. THE BOAT DRAWS UP TO ITS ANCHORAGE, AND THE CORRUGATED IRON ROOF OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY BLOCKS THE WAY. (P165) A PIKE BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHENA RIVER UNITES THE TOWN WITH GARDEN ISLAND. (P166) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.
- 2105 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA RIVER OR CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 03427 00002 948949  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,FREEZUP,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST SHORT MANUSCRIPT, "FAIRBANKS TODAY, YESTERDAY AND THE DAY BEFORE", "BY MRS ROBERT BLOOM, BOX 1509, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA" (P1), SIGNED SEPT 6,1949. "EGGS WERE BROUGHT IN BY THE RIVER BOATS, ON THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON, USUALLY THE END OF SEPT." (P1) "I WELL REMEMBER AROUND THE FOURTH OF JULY WHEN THE FIRST BOAT WOULD COME IN FROM ST MICHAEL." (P2) "OUR CELERY WAS DUG IN OCT, BEFORE THE BIG FROST." (P3) REGARDING A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE RAILROAD AND TRUCKERS BRINGING GROCERIES TO FAIRBANKS FROM VALDEZ: TRUCKS WERE CHEAPER; "THE STOREKEEPER COULD EMPLOY HIS OWN TRUCKER TO GO TO VALDEZ, AND FROM THERE HAUL THE GOODS DIRECT TO FAIRBANKS...THE DEPT OF INTERIOR (THEN) PUT A TOLL ON EACH TRUCK AS IT CROSSED ON THE FERRY...AT BIG DELTA." (P8-9) OVERSIZE MANUSCRIPT, DIARY OF AUTO TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO ALASKA IN 1948 BY 3 WOMEN. WHILE DESCRIBING FAIRBANKS, THEY NOTE: "90 CENTS A DOZEN FOR APPLES, 80 CENTS FOR ORANGES, 65 CENTS FOR LEMONS, 45 CENTS FOR A SMALL BOX OF RITZ CRACKERS...\$80 A MONTH FOR ONE ROOM SO SMALL THERE IS ROOM FOR ONLY A SINGLE BED." (P18) WATER IS PUMPED TO A DREDGE ON ESTER CREEK FROM CHENA RIVER.
- 2106 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 00076 91304 T 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RECREATION  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "SEE WATERSPOUT IN THE SLOUGH NEAR BIG CHENA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 4,1913. SOBER, BOTH OF THEM, THEY CANNOT BE ACCUSED OF "SEEING THINGS", SAY THE FRIENDS OF HARRY AUNE AND HIS NEPHEW, EINAR TONSETH, WHO REPORT SEEING A WATERSPOUT IN THE CHENA SLOUGH ABOVE FAIRBANKS DURING THE LATTER PART OF LAST WEEK. THE PHENOMENON IS ONE OF THE FIRST REPORTED IN INTERIOR ALASKA, WHERE ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCES ARE RARE, AND SUCH THINGS, AS WHIRLWINDS AND WATERSPOUTS ARE COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN. AUNE AND TONSETH WERE RETURNING IN A POLING BOAT FROM THE MOUTH OF THE BIG CHENA, WHERE THEY HAD BEEN ON A FISHING EXPEDITION. THEY WERE ABOUT A MILE BELOW THE MOUTH, AND WERE APPROACHING A BIG BEND IN THE RIVER, WHEN AHEAD OF THEM THEY HEARD A NOISE RESEMBLING THE CRASHING OF TREES OR THE FALLING IN OF A CONSIDERABLE SECTION OF THE RIVER BANK. LOOKING UP, THEY SAW A WHIRLING COLUMN OF WATER, APPARENTLY STANDING STILL, WIDER AT THE BASE THAN AT THE TOP, AND APPARENTLY ABOUT 20 FEET IN HEIGHT FROM THE LEVEL OF THE SLOUGH. THE MEN WERE ABOUT 300 YARDS AWAY FROM THE SPOUT, WHICH REMAINED IN THE AIR ABOUT A MINUTE AND THEN BROKE UP. THE SPRAY SPREAD OVER A GOOD SECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE NEAR THE LOCATION OF THE WATERSPOUT, AND APPEARED TO RISE INTO THE AIR FOR A DISTANCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET. MR AUNE SAYS THAT HE HAS SEEN SIMILAR METERELOGICAL PHENOMENA WHEN ON THE CLACKAMAS RIVER, IN OREGON, BUT NONE UNTIL LAST WEEK IN ALASKA. (P2)
- 2107 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 00076 91314 V 912913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470

MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL

ABST THE ARTICLE "SLOUGH LEVEL HIGHER THAN FOR YEAR PAST" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF AUG 14, 1913. THE WATER IN THE SLOUGH IS NOW AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR A YEAR PAST, AND THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATORS ARE GOING TO HAVE MUCH BETTER WATER THAN THEY HAD THE LATTER PART OF THE NAVIGATION SEASON LAST YEAR. THE RECENT RAINS ARE RAPIDLY SWELLING THE SLOUGH, THE RAISE IN THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AMOUNTING TO ABOUT ONE FOOT. THE GAUGE READING LAST NIGHT AT 5:30 WAS 4 FEET 4 INCHES, AND THE RAISE CONTINUED ALL NIGHT. THE READING IS TAKEN FROM THE GAUGE AT THE N N DOCK, WHICH REGISTERS ABOUT TEN INCHES LESS THAN THE DEPTH OF WATER ON THE LEAH BAR. WHEN THE GAUGE WAS CONSTRUCTED IT RECORDED EXACTLY THE DEPTH ON THE BAR, BUT THE BAR HAS CHANGED SINCE, WHILE THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE GAUGE. THE HIGHEST PREVIOUS READING OF THE GAUGE THIS YEAR OCCURRED ON MAY 22, WHEN 4 FEET 7 INCHES WAS REGISTERED. DURING THE RUN OF ICE THE READING WAS THREE OR FOUR INCHES LESS THAN THIS. ON THIS DATE A YEAR AGO THERE WAS BUT 2 FEET 8 INCHES REGISTERED AND ON AUGUST 21 THIS WAS REDUCED TO 2 FEET. FROM THAT TIME ON TO THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION THE READINGS GREW LESS AND LESS AND MUCH TROUBLE WAS EXPERIENCED BY THE HEAVIER DRAFT BOATS. (P4)

2108 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH

REFN 00076 91430 U 914

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470

MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION

ABST THE ARTICLE "HUNTERS AWAY FOR BIG CHENA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JULY 30, 1914. BOUND FOR THE BIG CHENA, WHERE THE BIG GAME ARE TO MEET THEIR DOOM NEXT SATURDAY AND FOR THE FOLLOWING FEW DAYS, TOM MARQUAN, LEONARD HEACOCK, E T WOLCOTT, CHARLES L THOMPSON AND CHARLES MARTIN LEFT TOWN LAST EVENING IN HEACOCK'S MOTORBOAT, "THE DOMAN". THE MEN EXPECT TO BE GONE UNTIL MONDAY, UNLESS THEY FIND THE HUNTING EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD. A NUMBER OF OTHER PARTIES ARE TO LEAVE ON HUNTING TRIPS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, AND MANY OF THEM WILL GO TO THE BIG CHENA. A FEW PARTIES ARE TO LEAVE FOR SALCHAKET AND OTHER POINTS ALONG THE TRAIL, AND ALL EXPECT TO BE IN THE BIG GAME COUNTRY SHORTLY AFTER THE LAW PERMITS THEM, TO KILL MOOSE, CARIBOU AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP. (P4)

2109 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH

REFN 00079 92025 T 920

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470

MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS CARRIED AN ARTICLE IN THE 6/25/20 VOLUME. "BARS DISCOURAGE WHITE PASS PLAN; BOATS STOP HERE." THE DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING THE ATTEMPT OF THE STEAMER YUKON TO NAVIGATE THE SHALLOW WATERS OF CHENA SLOUGH ON THE PRESENT VOYAGE HAVE CONVINCED OFFICIALS OF THE WHITE PASS COMPANY OF THE FUTILITY OF TRYING TO MAINTAIN WATER SERVICE BETWEEN NENANA AND FAIRBANKS, AND HEREAFTER THE BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL CONNECT WITH THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD AT NORTH NENANA, THUS AVOIDING THE LONG, COSTLY RIVER HAUL, WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE TO NAVIGATORS AND A SEVERE STRAIN ON STEAMERS AND BARGES. THE YUKON LEFT NENANA ON WEDNESDAY MORNING FOR FAIRBANKS, WAS HALF WAY BETWEEN CHENA AND FAIRBANKS YESTERDAY NOON, AND REACHED FAIRBANKS SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY, AFTER A LARGE PART OF THE CARGO HAD BEEN SHIFTED AND LIGHTERED. SOME OF THE PASSENGERS LEFT THE BOAT AT HYDE'S FARM AND WALKED THE REMAINING DISTANCE, AND OTHERS WERE TAKEN UP LAST NIGHT ON THE MOODY LAUNCH. IT WAS BELIEVED AT NOON TODAY THAT THE STEAMER WOULD WASH BOILERS AT FAIRBANKS, IN WHICH EVENT IT WILL NOT START BACK DOWN RIVER UNTIL SOME TIME TOMORROW AFTERNOON. WHILE THE YUKON WAS STRUGGLING OVER THE BARS OF THE SLOUGH YESTERDAY, AGENT JIM FAIRBORN IS REPORTED TO HAVE DECLARED THAT NO FURTHER ATTEMPTS WOULD BE MADE TO TAKE THE BOATS OF THE COMPANY TO FAIRBANKS, WHICH MEANS THAT NENANA HENCEFORTH WILL BE REGARDED OFFICIALLY AS THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE TANANA RIVER. IN ANTICIPATION OF SUCH A MOVE ON THE PART OF THE WITTE PASS COMPANY, THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION HAS CONSTRUCTED A LARGE WAREHOUSE ON THE DOCK AT NORTH NENANA AND MADE PROVISION FOR BOILER WASHING. CARGOES CAN BE DISCHARGED THERE

AT ALL STAGES OF WATER AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL CARRY THE FREIGHT TO FAIRBANKS BY RAIL AT A RATE PER TON THAT IS CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE COST OF WATER HAULAGE. THE ARRANGEMENT ALSO ENABLES STEAMERS TO SHORTEN THEIR VOYAGES BY SEVERAL DAYS. (P4)

- 2110 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH  
REFN 00586 919  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST A R BURR IN THIS TRAVELOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. THE STEAMER PASSES BY CHENA AND ON UP THE SLOUGH TO FAIRBANKS. THE COURSE UP THE SLOUGH IS DEVIOUS BECAUSE OF THE WINDING. (P143) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.
- 2111 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH  
REFN 00786 940  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PHOTO,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY  
ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940. (P21) INCLUDES A PHOTO CAPTION: "PLATE VII-A STAND OF LARGE TREES ON THE CHENA SLOUGH OF THE TANANA RIVER NEAR FAIRBANKS" (P26) NO MENTION IS MADE IN TEXT. I BELIEVE THIS IS THE CHENA RIVER AND NOT CHENA SLOUGH.
- 2112 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH  
REFN 04841 940  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY  
ABST FAIRBANKS "LAY ALONG THE CHENA SLOUGH." (P113) MARGE AND ALMA LANDED AT THE AIRPORT HERE AFTER FLYING IN FROM TANA CROSS. (P114) "CHENA SLOUGH FLOWS OUT OF THE TANANA IN THE MOUNTAINS, AND ROLLS BACK INTO THE TANANA AT THE FOOT OF GOLD--SHOT ESTER DOME AFTER THROWING A LARIAT AROUND MUCH OF THE FLAT COUNTRY OF INTERIOR ALASKA. IT IS DEEP AND IMPRESSIVE ENOUGH." (P119) CAPTAIN BARNET STEAMED UP THE CHENA AND WOUND UP ON A SAND BAR OPPOSITE THE PLACE "WHERE THE HOSPITAL NOW STANDS" IN FAIRBANKS. (P119) MARGE WATCHED HERM LERDAHL TAKE OFF ON THE CHENA IN HIS FLOATPLANE. HE WENT UNDER A BRIDGE BEFORE AND TOOK OFF WITH A LOAD OF NEARLY A THOUSAND POUNDS OF MINING MACHINERY. FREIGHT RATE WAS \$.50 A POUND. (P232) WHILE THERE IS A CHENA SLOUGH, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE AUTHOR IS ACTUALLY REFERRING TO THE RIVER.
- 2113 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH  
REFN 04942 A 904913  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,VEGETATION,FORESTRY,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTOGRAPH,BREAKUP  
ABST MR AND MRS MALLINSON TRAVELED IN APPROXIMATELY 1904 UP CHENA SLOUGH FOR 12 MILES TO FAIRBANKS. THEY WERE TRAVELING BY BARGE FROM NOME TO FAIRBANKS. IT WAS JULY WHEN THEY REACHED FAIRBANKS. FRONT STREET OF FAIRBANKS RUNS ALONG THE EDGE OF THE SLOUGH. MR AND MALLINSON CAMPED ON "THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SLOUGH." (P93) THEY PURCHASED BREAD FOR 25¢ PER SMALL LOAF, 3 CANS OF CREAM FOR \$1.00; CANDLES FOR 25¢ EACH; FLOUR AT 50 POUNDS FOR \$5.00; BUTTER \$2.00 A POUND. THE FOLLOWING WINTER RICE AND SUGAR WERE 50¢ A POUND, BACON AND HAM 50¢ A POUND. THERE WERE VERY FEW POTATOES OR CANDLES AVAILABLE AND COAL OIL WAS \$5.00 PER 5 GALLON CAN AND LARD WAS 50¢ A POUND. MR MALLINSON WORKED AT LONGSHORING AT \$1.00 AN HOUR. (P94) MANY MORE BOATS WERE ARRIVING WITH

NUMEROUS PASSENGERS. (P96) THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF TIMBER IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA. PEOPLE WERE PERMITTED TO CUT ALL THEY NEEDED TO BUILD OR EQUIP THEIR CLAIMS WITH. SOME INDIVIDUALS CUT THE TIMBER AND SOLD IT FOR \$1.00 A LOG. COPDWOOD WAS ALSO CUT AND SOLD AT AN AVERAGE OF \$8.00 A CORD. MR MALLINSON WORKED AT THIS WHEN HE WAS NOT LONGSHORING. HE STAKED TWO CLAIMS AND BUILT A CABIN. (P97) NAILS WHICH WERE SCARCE WERE \$1.00 A POUND. THE LONG ONE SOLD AT THE RATE OF 6 OR 8 NAILS FOR \$1.00. A WINDOW WITH FOUR PANES COST \$5.00 AND WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO FIND. IN SEPTEMBER THEY MOVED INTO THEIR CABIN. (P98) A BOAT CALLED THE "KOYUKUK" ARRANGED TO WINTER AT FAIRBANKS. (P99) SPRUCE TREES WERE FOUND NEAR THEIR CABIN. (P100) A FRIEND OF MR AND MRS MALLINSON SOLD HIS CABIN FOR \$850.00 TO A MAN WHO WANTED TO TURN IT INTO A SODA WATER FACTORY. (P107) THE FAIRBANKS NEWS SOLD AT 25¢ A COPY. (P107) MR MALLINSON AND A COMPANION HEARD RUMORS OF A GOLD STRIKE IN THE KANTISHNA COUNTRY. THEY DECIDED TO GO THERE AND TOOK ENOUGH FOOD TO LAST ONE MONTH WHICH COST \$100.00. (P108) A BARBERS PRICE FOR SHAVE AND A HAIRCUT WAS \$5.00. (P110) MR MALLINSON THEN EARNED MONEY LOGGING FOR AWHILE. (P110) A RAILROAD RAN FROM CHENA, 12 MILES TO FAIRBANKS AND 16 MILES TO GILMORE CREEK. (P110) A FREIGHT RATE OF 25¢ A POUND WAS CHARGED. MRS MALLINSON PAID 75¢ FOR HER DOG AND \$2.50 FOR HER FARE TO RIDE THE TRAIN TO GILMORE FROM FAIRBANKS. (P111) ON OCTOBER 3, 1913 MRS MALLINSON BOOKED PASSAGE ON THE LAST BOAT TO LEAVE FAIRBANKS. THE BOAT THEY WERE TO TRAVEL ON WAS DOWN RIVER FROM FAIRBANKS STUCK ON A SANDBAR. (P139) THEY TOOK A TRAIN DOWN RIVER 12 MILES TO CHENA WHERE THEY BOARDED THE BOAT.

2114 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH  
REFN 04942 B 904913  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,VEGETATION,FORESTRY,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTOGRAPH,BREAKUP

ABST A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS ICE BREAKING UP IN THE RIVER AT FAIRBANKS. SEVERAL SHIPS ARE VISIBLE AMIDST THE ICE CHUNKS. (P49) IT IS THE ABSTRACTORS OPINIION THAT WHEN MRS MALLINSON WAS REFERRING TO CHENA SLOUGH SHE ACTUALLY WAS REFERRING TO THE CHENA RIVER. CHENA SLOUGH IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 7 MILES EAST OF FAIRBANKS.

2115 WATN CHENA RIVER CHENA SLOUGH OR CHENA RIVER  
REFN 03427 00001 912  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION

ABST PAGE WITH NO TITLE, NUMBERED 5. "THE WATER IN THE SLOUGH WAS CLEAR AND COOL AND OFTEN THE GIRLS WOULD SWIM THERE." ALSO MENTIONED IS "THE GREHL SANSY BEACH IN FRONT OF THE CARPENTER SHOP" WHICH IS PROBABLY ALSO ON THE SLOUGH. PAGE WITH NO TITLE OR NUMBER (FIRST SENTENCE: "TO SOMEONE WITH A LIVELY IMAGINATION), REGARDING FIRST STREET IN FAIRBANKS: "IT IS ON THE BANKS OF THE CHENA SLOUGH...IT IS A WIDE STREET, AND WHEN WE FIRST SAW IT IN 1912 IT HAD ITS BANKS LINED WITH WILLOW AND ALDER WITH A SPRINKLING OF BALM OF GILEAD." FROM TYPED MANUSCRIPT TITLED "HOUSEKEEPING IN ALASKA FORTY YEARS AGO": DESCRIBING FAIRBANKS OF 1912, JESSIE BLOOM NOTES: "THE WATER WAS NOT ONLY HARD BUT ONE HAD TO BUY IT. WE WERE GIVEN 10 TICKETS FOR A DOLLAR, AND FOR 1 TICKET WE GOT 2 5-GALLON CANS. THEY USED THE GASOLINE CANS FOR CONTAINERS." (P1) "WE COULD GET EXTRA WATER BY GOING TO THE RIVER IN WINTER AND CUTTING CHUNKS OF ICE." (P2) "WE WERE ONLY ABLE TO GET IN SURPLUS FOR THE 3 SUMMER MONTHS. THE FIRST BOAT CAME IN FROM SEATTLE ABOUT THE 4TH OF JULY." (P6)

2116 WATN CHENA RIVER MIDDLE FORK CHENA RIVER  
REFN 02237 913  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
ABST A SMALL AMOUNT OF MINING WAS DONE IN 1913 ON THE SOUTH AND MIDDLE FORKS OF CHENA RIVER. (P361)

- 2117 WATN CHENA RIVER NORTH FORK CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00001 920  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470269931150  
 MOUT N645700 W1461300 F010N 0070E 02  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYH EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, SPRING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST O J MURIE COLLECTION BOX #1 (FOLDER 9), U A ARCHIVES. BIOLOGIST MURIE REPORTS ON HIS SURVEY OF THE CARIBOU MIGRATION. "ON THE MORNING OF SEPT 2, 1920, I LEFT FAIRBANKS FOR A TRIP TO THE HEAD OF CHENA RIVER, TO INVESTIGATE THE MIGRATION OF THE CARIBOU. I WENT BY AUTO STAGE AS FAR AS FAIRBANKS CREEK THE FIRST DAY AND STOPPED AT A CABIN UNTIL MR WHITE, WHO WAS TO ACCOMPANY ME, ARRIVED WITH THE PACK HORSE." (P1) REPORTING ON THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE CHENA RIVER NORTH FORK AREA, BIOLOGIST MURIE MENTIONS SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA. "THE COUNTRY IS COMPOSED OF RATHER SMOOTH, ROUNDED HILLS SEPARATED BY A NETWORK OF SMALL CREEKS WITH MINUTE SUBDIVISIONS. THE VALLEYS ARE STEEP AND NARROW AND EACH LITTLE BRANCH OR "DRAW" IS USUALLY INDICATED ON THE HILLSIDE." (P1) "ON MY RETURN TRIP I HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE THE CHARACTER OF THE CHENA VALLEY ITSELF. STARTING FROM MR WHITE'S CABIN THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO VALLEY, THE HILLSIDES DROPPING ALMOST TO THE STREAM ITSELF, WHICH IS CHARACTERISTIC OF MOST OF THE SMALL WATER COURSES. ABOUT OPPOSITE FAR MOUNTAIN, THE CREEK BOTTOM WIDENS, HAVING BEEN JOINED BY SEVERAL BRANCHES. BELOW THAT POINT THERE ARE EXTENSIVE FLATS, WET AND SWAMPY IN SOME PORTIONS, SOME PARTS RATHER HEAVILY TIMBERED. NEAR CHENA RIVER HOT SPRINGS THE VALLEY IS PERHAPS 200 YDS ACROSS. CONTINUING DOWN THE NORTH FORK, THE STREAM GROWS IN VOLUME, ITS COURSE IS WINDING, WITH DEEP POOLS AND SHALLOW RIFFLES ALTERNATIVE. THE NEAREST HILLS BECOME SMALLER IN SIZE AND GRADUALLY RECEDE FROM THE RIVER. BELOW THE MOUTH OF FLAT CREEK THE VALLEY BECOMES VERY WIDE, THE GROUND IS SWAMPY AND A NUMBER OF SMALL LAKES OR PONDS APPEAR. FROM HERE ON THE COUNTRY IS GENERALLY TERMED "THE FLATS". (P2) "IN GENERAL THIS WHOLE REGION HAS A TENDENCY TO BE SWAMPY WHEREVER THERE IS FLAT LOW GROUND. ALL THE CREEKS HAVE LITTLE FEEDERS ON THE ADJOINING SLOPES, INDICATED IN THE LANDSCAPE BY STRIPS AND PATCHES OF WILLOW. SPRINGS ARE COMMON. THE SO-CALLED CHENA RIVER HOT SPRING IS THE BEST KNOWN. THIS SPRING IS ON MONUMENT CREEK, A BRANCH OF THE NORTH FORK OF THE CHENA RIVER." (P2)
- 2118 WATN CHENA RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 00076 91403 T 914  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "PROSPECTORS LOSE OUTFIT IN RIVER" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 3, 1914. IT REPORTS THAT A SCOW WITH 5 MEN ABOARD CAPSIZED ON EAST FORK CHENA RIVER ABOUT A MI BELOW PALMER CREEK. THE MEN "MUSHED" TO CHENA HOT SPRINGS AND STOPPED AT NORTH FORK ROADHOUSE "WHERE THEY SECURED A BOAT TO CONTINUE THE JOURNEY TO FAIRBANKS. THE REMAINDER OF THE TRIP TO TOWN WAS WITHOUT INCIDENT OF NOTE, AND THEY ARRIVED HERE LATE LAST NIGHT." (P4) TO MAKE THIS TRIP, THEY HAD TO TRAVEL ON THE CHENA RIVER.
- 2119 WATN CHENA RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 03444 00001 959  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MOUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST ENVELOPE (NO LETTER IN IT) ADDRESSED TO ERNEST AND TILLIE COLLINS, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, FROM GUS A BENSON, MANLEY HOT SPRINGS, ALASKA; POSTMARKED AUG 22, 1959, MANLEY HOT SPRINGS. IN THE SAME TYPE USED TO ADDRESS THE ENVELOPE, IN THE LOWER LEFT-HAND CORNER, IS WRITTEN: "FIRST (GRATIS) OVERLAND MAIL, HIGHWAY 97 BETWEEN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS VIA LIVENGUOD TO FAIRBANK, ALASKA, BY KIND COURTESY OF WENZEL J RAITH AND PETE KOPOLACK, VETERAN ROAD BREAKERS AND SOURDOUGH TRAIL BLAZERS."
- 2120 WATN CHENA RIVER UNNAMED RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00086 909910

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STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY  
 ABST FAIRBANKS PROMISES TO BE THE CENTER OF A LARGE FARMING DEVELOPMENT. THE LARGE POPULATION OF MINERS CREATES A GOOD MARKET CONSIDERABLE MONEY FROM FARMING HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE THERE. LAST YEAR (1909) 2 MEN MADE ABOUT \$40,000 FROM THEIR POTATO CROP ALONE. HAY THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR PLATEAU IS WORTH FROM \$60 TO \$100 A TON AND IT IS A SURE CROP. (P240)

2121 WATN CHENA RIVER UNNAMED RIVER  
 REFN 00528 943  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST ON THE ROAD WITHIN 14 MILES OF FAIRBANKS THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT SHE BEGAN TO SEE LIGHTS, HOUSES, PEOPLE, STREETS, A WATERFRONT WITH BOATS AND PLANES RIDING ON THE NARROW WATERWAY, A BRIDGE, AND THEN A MORE "DAZZLING" STREET. (P269) THE AUTHOR DOES NOT NAME THE CHENA RIVER IN THE DOCUMENT.

2122 WATN CHENA RIVER UNNAMED RIVER  
 REFN 03052 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N664743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT  
 ABST THE DOCUMENT DOES NOT MENTION THE CHENA RIVER BY NAME. HOWEVER, FAIRBANKS AN BOBBY SHELDON SHIPPED A CAR BY RIVER STEAMER TO FAIRBANKS IN 1914. (P2)

2123 WATN CHENA RIVER UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 05374 921  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FLOOD  
 ABST THE AUTHOR REFERS TO "THE RIVER" NEAR FAIRBANKS MANY TIMES. HE IS APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE CHENA RIVER. THE STEAMERS "ALASKA" AND "YUKON" CAME UP THE RIVER IN EARLY SUMMER. (P39) "THE RIVER" FLOODS THE TOWN, WHERE IT IS LOW, AND THE PEOPLE HAVE TO EVACUATE. (P51)

2124 WATN CHENA RIVER UPPER CHENA RIVER  
 REFN 02692 926  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470  
 MQUT N644743 W1475440 F010S 0020W 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1926 JOE CROSSON FLEW A MINER NAMED VAN CURLER TO HIS CLAIM IN THE UPPER CHENA, SEVENTY-FIVE MILES FROM FAIRBANKS. THEY FLEW IN BEN EIELSON'S OLD JENNY, AND THE MINER ASSURED CROSSON THAT EIELSON HAD LANDED THERE ONCE "JUST FINE." HOWEVER, IN ATTEMPTING TO LAND ON THE SMALL PATCH (ABOUT 350 FEET LONG) IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER, THE PLANE FLIPPED OVER. "...MRS. VAN CURLER CAME HURRYING IN A BOAT TO THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT." (P.90)

2125 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 00227 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260

MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW FORESTRY, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST AT FAIRBANKS, LOCATED ON THE "CHENA SLOUGH", THE CONTINUOUS BUZZ OF SAWMILLS COULD BE HEARD. THE MILLS TURNED OUT 50,000 FT OF SPRUCE LUMBER A DAY, WITH "PRICES UP TO \$200 A THOUSAND" (PRESUMABLY FEET). (P108) PAIGE INSTRUCTS THE READER "WHEN YOU ARE READY TO DRAG YOURSELF FROM THE ALLURMENTS OF THE METROPOLIS AND START FOR THE CREEKS, TAKE THE RIDGE TRAIL." (P108) HE DESCRIBES THE RIDGE ROAD AS HIGH AND DRY; PASSING THROUGH A STRETCH OF SPRUCE AND TIMBER. THE FREIGHT OF ALL THE CREEKS PASSES THIS ROUTE ON PACK TRAINS LED BY HORSES, OR "TWO-TON FOUR-MULE FREIGHTER". FREIGHT RATES WERE "TWO BITS A POUND, OR \$500.00 A TON." (P108)

2126 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 00692 949  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST FAIRBANKS "IS BUILT ON THE CHENA SLOUGH, WHICH SERVES AS A LANDING PLACE FOR FLOAT PLANES IN SUMMER AND A FIELD FOR THE WINTER CARNIVAL-WHEN THERE IS ICE." (P 129) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

2127 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 01155 901910  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, BOAT-LAUNCHING SITE  
 ABST GIVING A GENERAL HISTORY OF ALASKA, CHASE GIVES SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDING OF FAIRBANKS. IN 1901, BARNETT HEADED UP THE TANANA IN A STEAMER, TURNED UP THE CHENA SLOUGH, WENT AS FAR AS THE WATER WOULD PERMIT, AND TIED UP AT THE BANK. (P24) CAPTION OF PHOTO (P185): "RIVER BOATS ON CHENA SLOUGH IN FRONT OF FAIRBANKS, 1910." THERE ARE DOCKS ON BOTH SIDES OF RIVER; PADDLE-WHEELER IS TRAVELLING BETWEEN BOATS DOCKED ON EITHER SIDE.

2128 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 01172 952  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS EXPLORED NORTHERN ALASKA BY AIR TO COLLECT SMALL MAMMALS AND MAKE MOVIES. DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. TAKING OFF ON THE WINDING CHENA SLOUGH WAS DIFFICULT. AS THEY STARTED SHIFTING DOWN THE SLAGGISH MUDDY CURRENT IN THE AIRPLANE THEY GOT STUCK ON A SUBMERGED SAND BAR. AFTER SEVERAL BARS AND ONE HOUR OF TAXIING AND 5 ATTEMPTED TAKE OFFS THEY GOT INTO THE AIR DOWN BY THE POWER PLANT. THIS WAS IN JUNE. (P55)

2129 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 01522 933  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST MCKENNAN NOTES TAKING OFF FROM THE CHENA SLOUGH WITH JOE CROSSON ON JUNE 27, 1933 FOR AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO THE CHANDALAR. (P9)

2130 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH



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REFN 02050 901904  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FORESTRY, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT  
 ABST THE TOWN OF FAIRBANKS IS LOCATED ON CHENA SLOUGH, ABOUT 9 MI ABOVE CHENA, 200 MI WEST OF EAGLE, AND 150 MI SW OF CIRCLE; TRAILS CONNECT THESE TOWNS. A STORE IS LOCATED IN FAIRBANKS, AND IT ACTS AS A SUPPLY POINT FOR THE CAMPS. ONLY THE SMALLER RIVER BOATS, LIKE THE 'KOYUKUK' (120 FT LONG BY 24 FT WIDE; AVERAGE DRAFT OF 22 IN) ARE USED ON THE SLOUGH. THREE SAWMILLS WERE IN OPERATION IN FAIRBANKS IN 1903, WITH A DAILY CAPACITY OF ABOUT 50,000 FT. (P12) THE AUTHOR'S PARTY REACHED FAIRBANKS SEPT 11, "JUST IN TIME TO TAKE THE STEAMER DOWN THE RIVER THE NEXT MORNING". (P16) THE AUTHOR NOTES A WIRE-CABLE FERRY HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED AT FAIRBANKS CAPABLE OF CARRYING SEVERAL HORSES WITH THEIR PACKS. A FOOTNOTE MENTIONS THE FERRY HAD BEEN REPLACED BY A BRIDGE. (P16) THE SLOUGH HAS AN ALTITUDE OF 450 FT AT FAIRBANKS. (P23) A TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1901, WHERE FAIRBANKS IS NOW LOCATED. FAIRBANKS WAS NAMED AFTER SENATOR C W FAIRBANKS, AT THE TIME, VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE U S. PROVISIONS AT FAIRBANKS, AND CHENA, TOO, WERE SOLD ON A CASH BASIS DURING WINTER OF 1903 TO 1904. FLOUR WAS AS HIGH AS \$30 PER HUNDRED (LBS?). FAIRBANKS TOWN IS LOCATED ON AN EXTENSIVE FLAT ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF CHENA SLOUGH. IN 1903, LOG CABINS LINED THE SLOUGH, AND A CABLE FERRY CONNECTED THE TOWN TO PACK TRAILS. IN 1904, THE TOWN BOOMED, WITH STORES, WAREHOUSES, ETC. FREQUENT STEAMERS BROUGHT PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT. "ALL OF THE BOATS AT TIMES OF LOW WATER ARE LIABLE TO EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTY IN THE SLOUGH BETWEEN CHENA AND FAIRBANKS, AND SOME MEN MADE GOOD WAGES...IN POLING SUPPLIES FROM CHENA TO FAIRBANKS." CATTLE WAS SUCCESSFULLY BROUGHT TO FAIRBANKS. 1ST CLASS PASSENGER RATES FROM SEATTLE TO FAIRBANKS IN 1904 WAS \$150. FREIGHT RATES, VIA ST MICHAEL, WERE \$100 PER TON. A BRIDGE NOW CROSSES THE SLOUGH AND WAGON ROADS REPLACE PACK TRAILS. (PP66 TO 70)

2131 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 03518 926  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN THE DIARY OF JESS RUST OF 1926 FOR BIOLOGICAL SURVEY TO BAND BIRDS, AUTHOR NOTES THE CHENA SLOUGH WAS VERY LOW AS HE LEFT FAIRBANKS MAY 25, 1926. (P1) TRIP WAS TAKEN IN A SCOW. DOCUMENT WAS FROM U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE. UNDER JESS RUST.

2132 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 03613 00004 910913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST JAMES GEOGHAGEN, 1910-1913, STATED, "WENT TO FAIRBANKS A COUPLE OF TIMES WITH LAST MAIL IN PETERSBOROUGH CANOE DOWN CHENA SLOUGH BEHIND A STRING OF ISLANDS...FLOODS FAIRBANKS IN SPRING AND IN JULY WHEN SNOW MELTS OFF HIGH MOUNTAINS, BUT NO ICE DAMAGE LIKE ON MAIN RIVER." (P32)

2133 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 04264 00912 912  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST FAIRBANKS IS SITUATED ON THE CHENA SLOUGH, ABOUT 4 MILES ACROSS COUNTRY FROM THE TANANA RIVER. GOING UP THE CHENA SLOUGH ABOUT 15 MILES, THE AUTHORS CAME TO THE CHENA RIVER, A CLEAR-WATER STREAM. (P104)

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2134 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 04342 920  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP  
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO BREAKUP ON CHENA SLOUGH ON MAY 5, BY KLONDY 'N DUFRESNE. NO EXACT YEAR IS GIVEN ONLY A MENTION OF THE 1920'S. ICE WAS SAID TO ALWAYS GO OUT OF THE CHENA SLOUGH IN FAIRBANKS ABOUT 24 HRS AHEAD OF THE TANANA. (P133)

2135 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 04364 911  
 STUR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, WATER LEVEL.  
 ABST MARGARET E. MURIE RECOUNTS HER MEMORIES OF A 1911 TRIP ALONG THE TANANA RIVER ABOARD THE STEAMER SCHWATKA. SHE NOTES THAT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS WERE REQUIRED TO DISEMBARK FROM THE STEAMER AT THE TOWN OF CHENA, AND LOAD ONTO THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD. LOW WATERS IN THE CHENA SLOUGH IN LATE SEPTEMBER PREVENTED FURTHER USE OF THE STEAMER IN REACHING FAIRBANKS SO THEY PASSENGERS OF THE SCHWATKA MADE THE REMAINING 120 MILES TO FAIRBANKS BY TRAIN. (P.18)

2136 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 04552 938946  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST CHENA SLOUGH, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE EXISTING PROJECT, ORIGINATED AT THE NORTH BANK OF TANANA RIVER ABOUT 26 AIR MILES SOUTHEAST OF FAIRBANKS AND FLOWED NORTHWESTERLY ROUGHLY PARALLEL WITH TANANA RIVER, FOR A DISTANCE OF 30 MILES, TO EMPTY INTO CHENA RIVER ABOUT 10 MILES UPSTREAM FROM FAIRBANKS. THERE ARE NORMALLY 2 HIGH WATER PERIODS EACH YEAR-ONE IN LATE APRIL OR EARLY MAY WHEN ICE BREAKS UP IN THE RIVER, AND ONE IN SUMMER DURING THE PERIOD OF HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION. THE EXISTING PROJECT ADOPTED BY THE FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF JUNE 28, 1938 PROVIDES FOR CLOSING THE UPPER END OF CHENA SLOUGH BY CONSTRUCTION OF AN EARTH AND ROCK DIKE ABOUT 3 MILES LONG AND 8 FEET HIGH EXTENDING FROM MOOSE CREEK BUTTE ON THE RIGHT (EAST) BANK OF THE CHENA SLOUGH TO THE RIGHT BANK OF TANANA RIVER, AND RELOCATION OF A PORTION OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. THE PROJECT WAS COMPLETED IN 1945 AT A COST OF \$557,000 FOR NEW WORK, AND HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA FOR MAINTENANCE. (P19) THE FLOOD CONTROL ACT APPROVED 24 JULY 1946 AUTHORIZED STUDIES OF CONSIDERABLY GREATER SCOPE ON THE CHENA SLOUGH AND CHENA RIVER FOR THE FURTHER PROTECTION OF FAIRBANKS AND ADJACENT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. (P54)

2137 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 04806 969  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST HELMIFICKS LANDED IN CHENA SLOUGH IN HIS PLANE, "THE ARCTIC TERN." (P32)

2138 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 05179 889  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 MOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11

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LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST ON APRIL 2, 1889, HEARY DAVIS AND 6 OTHER PROSPECTORS TRAVELED BY DOGSLED UP SLOUGH FROM CHENA RIVER TO SALCHACKET RIVER. THEY RAN INTO MUCH WATER. (P64)

2139 WATN CHENA SLOUGH CHENA SLOUGH  
 REFN 06346 939966  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 HOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,COMMUNITY,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE CHENA SLOUGH, WHICH ENTERS THE CHENA AT ABOUT RIVER MILE 28 DRAINS AN AREA OF CONSIDERABLE HUMAN HABITATION. (P7) THE MOOSE CREEK DIKE, CONSTRUCTED IN 1939, WAS TO KEEP THE TANANA FROM POUPING INTO THE CHENA DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER. THE DIKE WAS CONSTRUCTED OF POROUS MATERIAL, HOWEVER, WHICH ALLOWED CONSIDERABLE WATER TO ESCAPE INTO THE CHENA THROUGH THE CHENA SLOUGH. SOMETIME BETWEEN 1954 AND 1966 THE DIKE BECAME SEALED AND NOW EFFECTIVELY CONTROLS THE TANANA. THE WATERS OF THE TANANA ARE HEAVILY LADEN WITH GLACIAL SILT, SO WITH ITS REMOVAL, THE CHENA SLOUGH IS NOW A CLEAR-RUNNING SPRING-FED TRIBUTARY OF THE CHENA. (P17)

2140 WATN CHENA SLOUGH UNNAMED SLOUGH  
 REFN 00026 00063 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470021000260  
 HOUT N645030 W1472917 F010S 0010E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST AT CHENA, THE STEAMER THE "TANANA" LEFT THE TANANA RIVER, PROCEEDING TO NAVIGATE A SLOUGH". THIS SLOUGH IS NARROW AND TORTUOUS. THERE ARE PLACES WHERE THERE IS NOT MUCH FREEBOARD FOR THE LITTLE STEAMER (WHICH COULD FLOAT IN 14 INCHES OF WATER). MOST OF THE VESSELS ASCENDING THE TANANA DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ASCEND THIS SLOUGH, BUT TRANSFER THEIR FREIGHT AT CHENA. THE STEAMER TANANA NEVER HESITATES EVEN WHEN THE WATER IS THE LOWEST." (P95) IT MAY HAVE TAKEN 3 DAYS TO GO FROM TANANA TO FAIRBANKS, AND THE RETURN TRIP COULD BE MADE IN HALF THAT TIME. (P96)

2141 WATN CHESHNINA RIVER CHESHNINA RIVER  
 REFN 02038 903  
 STOR 1610395013695003040  
 HOUT N614000 W1444000 C020S 0040E 16  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST SCATTERED DEPOSITES OF COPPER ORES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF THIS RIVER. (P142)

2142 WATN CHESHNINA RIVER CHISNUNA  
 REFN 01653 899  
 STOR 1610395013695003040  
 HOUT N614000 W1444000 C020S 0040E 16  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER  
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE, IN EARLY 1899, WENT DOWN THE COPPER RIVER, UP THE CHITISLENA AND OVER A DIVIDE TO THE CHISNUNA, CLOSE TO MT WRANGELL, WITH A LARGE MINING EXPEDITION BY SLED, HAND-PULLED. (P105) THEY HAD A MAIN CAMP ON THE CHISNUNA FOR SEVERAL DAYS, CLOSE TO THE DIVIDE. (P112) HE SAID IT WAS 30 MILES LONG AND FLOWED INTO THE COPPER, WITH ITS SOURCE IN MT WRANGELL. (P114) HE BROKE THROUGH THE SNOW BRIDGES SEVERAL TIMES IN UNNAMED CREEKS OF THE RIVER'S HEADWATERS WHERE THERE WERE RAPIDS AND WATER FALLS. (P115) THEY SLEDDER AT NIGHT IN MAY AND JUNE BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY FROSTS AT 2000 FT. (P116) FRANK DOLLOFF AND JOE MADE A SPRING AND SUMMER CAMP ON THE RIVER. (P116-117) IN THE SUMMER, THE RIVER COULD BE FORDED IN THE MORNING AT 10 A M, BUT

AT 4 P M THE WATER WAS SO HIGH A HORSE COULD NOT FORD IT. THIS HAPPENED DAILY. (P118) THE CAMP WAS 4 1/2 MI FROM THE RIVER'S SOURCE. (P119) 3 MI UP FROM CAMP THEY FOUND A PINNACLE OF ROCK ON THE LEFT BANK WITH A SPOT OF GREEN COPPER ORE. (P119) THEY PLACES MINED BUT FOUND NOTHING. (P120)

- 2143 WATN CHESTER CREEK CHESTER CREEK  
REFN 01994 964  
STOR 1608043  
MOUT N611233 W1495521 S130N 0030W 13  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST E ECKEL AND W SCHAEM'S ARTICLE ON THE WORK OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING TASK FORCE INCLUDED IN "THE ALASKA EARTHQUAKE, MARCH 27, 1964: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT" STATES THAT THE MEANDERING OF CHESTER CREEK WILL BE KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE TO INSURE THAT IT DOES NOT UNDERCUT ROMIG HILL. (P60)
- 2144 WATN CHESTER CREEK CHESTER CREEK  
REFN 02709 974  
STOR 1608043  
MOUT N611233 W1495521 S130N 0030W 13  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO  
ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON P 115 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "THE TWO YOUNGSTERS AT LEFT ABOVE ARE HEADED FOR ADVENTURE ALONG A STRIP OF PARK LAND THAT BORDERS CHESTER CREEK."
- 2145 WATN CHESTER CREEK CHESTER CREEK  
REFN 02884 970  
STOR 1608043  
MOUT N611233 W1495521 S130N 0030W 13  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO  
ABST PHOTO OF "CHESTER CREEK DUMPING BADLY POLLUTED WATER INTO ALREADY POLLUTED KNIK ARM NEAR ANCHORAGE. THE SEAWATER IS LADEN WITH SILT FROM LARGE GLACIAL STREAMS AT THE HEAD OF THE ARM." PHOTO SHOWS LOWER PORTION OF CHESTER CREEK AND ENGINEERED BANKS, ROAD AND BRIDGE, NEARLY TREES, MUD FLATS, BUILDINGS AND RADIO TOWER. (P71) INCLUDED IN G LAYCOCK'S "ALASKA: THE ENBATTLED FRONTIER."
- 2146 WATN CHESTER CREEK CHESTER CREEK  
REFN 06348 966967  
STOR 1608043  
MOUT N611233 W1495521 S130N 0030W 13  
LUPR 52  
KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY  
ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT ANCHORAGE ON CHESTER CREEK. ON NOV. 14, 1966 11 FT FROM THE LEFT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM THE ICE WAS 0 2 FT THICK. AT 13-14 FT, ICE WAS 0.1 FT THICK. FROM 15-21 FT WAS OPEN WATER. AT 22-23 FT HAS 0.1 FT THICK ICE. AT 24 FT, 0.2 FT ICE. AT 25 FT, 0.1 FT ICE. ON FEB. 14, 1967: AT 1-17 FT FROM LEFT BANK, NO OBSERVATION. AT 19 FT, 0.1 FT ICE. FROM 21-23 FT, 0.5 FT ICE. ON JAN. 3, 1967: AT 14 FT. 0.2 FT ICE. AT 16-19 FT, 0.1 FT ICE. AT 20 FT, 0.2 FT. AT 22 FT, 0.3 FT. FROM 23-26 FT, 0.2 FT ICE. AT 28 FT, 0.1 FT. AT 31 FT, 0.3 FT. AT 33 FT WAS RIGHT BANK. (P92)
- 2147 WATN CHESTER CREEK CHESTER CREEK  
REFN 07187 00105 968972  
STOR 1608043  
MOUT N611233 W1495521 S130N 0030W 13  
LUPR 52  
KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST SINCE 1968, (TO 1972) ENCROACHMENT, DITCHING, AND REALIGNMENT OF CHESTER CREEK HAS CONTINUED AND RESULTED IN INCREASED FLOOD HAZARD IN SOME AREAS AND INCREASED POSSIBILITY FOR GLACIATION IN MANY AREAS. IN SOME CASES THE STREAM HAS BEEN ARTIFICIALLY PERCHED ON THE SIDE OF A HILL. THE POSSIBILITIES OF A CONTINUOUS ADEQUATE GREENBELT ALONG CHESTER CREEK ARE ALMOST NON-EXISTENT FROM THE ALASKA METHODIST U PROPERTY EAST. (PP3-4)

2148 WATN CHESTER CREEK CHESTER CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00107 961971  
 STOR 1608043  
 MOUT N611233 W1495521 S130N 0030W 13  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST 1517 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT DATA FILES CHESTER CREEK 1961-71, DEC 1971, BOX G7D. LETTER, AUG 1971 FROM MUNSEY OF HYDRAULICS AND WATERWAYS SECTION: STREAM VELOCITIES AT ATHENIAN SUBDIVISION WILL BE UP TO 6.5 FPS. THE NEW CREEK CROSS SECTION IS ADEQUATE TO CARRY A FLOOD FLOW FREQUENCY OF BETWEEN 50 AND 100 YEARS WITH THE CULVERTS CAUSING LOCAL FLOODING. COPY OF PLAN AND PROFILE MAP IS ATTACHED. JULY 1969 REPORT ON "PROPOSED CHESTER CREEK LAKES": SKATING RINK AND LAGOON ARE PROPOSED ALONG CHESTER CREEK. 1968 CORPS OF ENGINEERS STUDY INDICATED A STREAM BED ELEVATION OF 88.0 FT MSL AT LAKE OTIS PARKWAY. IT IS PROJECTED THAT 100 YEAR FLOOD WOULD HAVE A PEAK DISCHARGE OF 1700 CFS AND WOULD CREST AN ELEVATION 97.7 FT MSL. THESE 42 INCH CULVERTS WILL NOT HANDLE 1700 CFS OF WATER. HOWEVER, THEY WILL HANDLE 150-200 CFS WHICH IS SEVERAL TIMES THE NORMAL FLOW. POLLUTION IN CHESTER CREEK IS FAR ABOVE THAT CONSIDERED SAFE FOR RECREATIONAL USE. CORPS OF ENGINEERS PREDICTION FOR CHESTER CREEK AT MINNESOTA BYPASS IS A CREST ELEVATION OF 26.2 FEET MSL AND A DISCHARGE OF 1700 CFS FOR 100 YEAR FLOOD. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT, MAY 1961, ON CHESTER CREEK NEAR ANCHORAGE: DRAINAGE AREA IS ABOUT 25 SQ MI. STREAM FLOW RECORDS HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE SINCE JULY 1958. MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM FLOWS TO DATE ARE 86 AND 10 CFS. STREAM HEADS IN SWAMPY LAND. THERE ARE FLOOD PROBLEMS IN WINTER DUE TO THE FROZEN GROUND WHICH LIMITS DRAINAGE TO THE NATURAL STREAMS. SUBSEQUENT WARM WEATHER OR RAIN THEN CAUSES FLOODING.

2149 WATN CHESTER LAKE LAKE CHESTER  
 REFN 00608 891923  
 STOR 1612  
 MOUT N550707 W1313127 C780S 0920E 10  
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED-TO PORT CHESTER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY  
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES SEVERAL LAKES ON ANNETTE ISLAND WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA IN 1923. HE DISCUSSES THE HARBOUR OF METLAKANTLA. ON THE LEFT OF THE HARBOUR IS A "SILVERY CASCADE" THAT TUMBLES DOWN THE MOUNTAIN ORIGINATING FROM LAKE CHESTER, WHICH IS 850 FT FROM THE SEA. (P18) METLAKANTLA CONSISTS OF A CANNERY, TOWN HALL, CHURCH, SCHOOL HOUSE, STORE, SAWMILL, LIBRARY AND OTHER BUILDINGS. THE INDIANS, TSIMPSEAN, (P13) BECAME KNOWN AS METLAKANTLANS AFTER THE NEW SETTLEMENT DEVELOPED IN 1891. (P17) THERE IS A CHURCH HEADED BY FATHER DUNCAN. (P19) THE PEOPLE ARE HUNTERS AND FISHERS. (P13)

2150 WATN CHETASLINA RIVER CHETASLINA RIVER  
 REFN 01430 959  
 STOR 1610395015820003060  
 MOUT N614300 W1444400 C020S 0040E 08  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, RECREATION, TRAPPING, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, HUNTING  
 ABST CHARLES KEIN AND HAL WAUGH WENT ON A GRIZZLY HUNTING TRIP UP THE CHETASLINA RIVER VALLEY, SOMETIME IN 1959. CHETASLINA GLACIER FED THE RIVER WHICH WAS MILK COLORED. (P131) JACK WILSON FLEW THEM TO THE VALLEY AND LANDED A WHEELED PLANE ALONG THE BANK OF THE RIVER. (P132) THEY CLEARED AN AIRSTRIP FOR THE PLANE. (P132-133) PREVIOUSLY, THERE HAD BEEN TRAPPERS AND A CABIN IN THE VALLEY. (P132) DALE MILLER WADED ACROSS THE BRAIDED CHANNEL OF THE RIVER. (P135) WITH THE SUN, THE RIVER ROSE AND FORDING WAS DIFFICULT. "WE HEADED DOWNSTREAM, UNSUCCESSFULLY TRYING AGAIN AND AGAIN TO CROSS AT POINTS WHERE THE CURRENT SEEMINGLY SLOWED AND THE WATER

SHALLOWED. IN THE MORE TURBULENT SECTIONS WE COULD HEAR THE GRINDING OF HUGE BOULDERS AS THEY ROLLED  
DOWNSTREAM."(P135) THE WATER KEPT RISING. (P135) THERE WAS SPRUCE IN THE FLOOD PLAIN. (P143)

- 2151 WATN CHETASLINA RIVER CHITISLINA  
REFN 01653 899  
STOR 1610395015820003060  
MOUT N614300 W1444400 C020S 0040E 08  
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,DIMENSION,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,FLOOD  
ABST COPPER RIVER JOE, IN EARLY 1899, WENT ON A LARGE EXPEDITION FOR A MINING CONCERN DOWN THE COPPER RIVER, UP  
THE CHITISLINA AND OVER A DIVIDES TO THE CHISUNA. (P105) HE SAID THE RIVER WAS 30 MILES LONG AND FLOWED INTO  
THE COPPER WITH ITS SOURCE IN MT WRANGELL. (P114) IN 1899, REESE AND JOE WENT BACK DOWN THE RIVER AND ONTO  
COPPER CENTER, WALKING, IN ORDER TO PROCURE A BOAT FOR THEIR SCURVIED FRIENDS. (P143) THEY FILLED A TREE FOR  
A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER WHICH WAS AT FLOOD TIDE DURING THIS TIME, SUMMER. (P144) COPPER RIVER JOE ALSO USED  
THE NAME LIEBIGSTAG RIVER. (P105)
- 2152 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 00460 940940  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II. COAL LOCATED ON CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF KUGRUK RIVER. CHICAGO  
CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF KUGRUK RIVER AND IS LOCATED ABOUT 15 MILES FROM MOUTH. THE KUGRUK RIVER FLOWS INTO  
KOTZEBUE SOUND NEAR DEERING.
- 2153 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 01445 902  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1902 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT  
CHICAGO CREEK, NEAR CANDLE. (P252)
- 2154 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02044 903  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION  
ABST A GOOD-SIZED BED OF LIGNITE COAL WAS DISCOVERED ON CHICAGO CREEK, AN AREA IN WHICH THE CHIEF SOURCE OF FUEL  
IS SMALL WILLOWS. THE COAL OCCURS AT A POINT SOMEWHAT MORE THAN A MILE FROM THE MOUTH. (P80) PUBLICATION DATE  
WAS 1903.
- 2155 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02051 904  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060W 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING  
ABST A COAL SUPPLY WAS FOUND AT CHICAGO CREEK, WHICH AFTER HARVEST KEPT MINING ACTIVE IN THE WINTER IN FAIRHAVEN  
PRECINCT (P.24).

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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503

2156 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02052 904  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
ABST A LARGE SUPPLY OF COAL WAS FOUND AT CHICAGO CR (FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT) AND CONSIDERABLE WINTER MINING HAS BEEN DONE (P24)

2157 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02138 902  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT. F F HENSHAW 1908. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP355-369. LIGNITIC COAL WAS FIRST DISCOVERED ON CHICAGO CREEK IN 1902. A COAL MINE WAS DEVELOPED AND COAL WAS MINED DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. (P362)

2158 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02138 902  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT. F F HENSHAW 1908. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP355-369. LIGNITIC COAL WAS FIRST DISCOVERED ON CHICAGO CREEK IN 1902. A COAL MINE WAS DEVELOPED AND COAL WAS MINED DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. (P362)

2159 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02139 908  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655400 W1622800 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS OF SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET OF CHICAGO CREEK AT COAL MINE, 1908.

2160 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02666 949  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
ABST COAL WAS FOUND AT CHICAGO CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF KUGRUK RIVER). (P23)

2161 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
REFN 02675 957  
STOR 1602392002190000390  
MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
ABST THE DOCUMENT REFERS TO COAL MINING AT CHICAGO CREEK. (P77)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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504

- 2162 WATN CHICAGO CREEK CHICAGO CREEK  
 REFN 02882 903  
 STOR 1602329002190000390  
 MOUT N655409 W1622748 K060N 0180W 21  
 LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST COAL MINING BEGAN IN 1903 ON CHICAGO CREEK. (P34)
- 2163 WATN CHICHAGOF CREEK UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 00026 00030 905907  
 STOR 1611115  
 MOUT N574000 W1360500 C480S 0580E 31  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, GENERAL  
 ABST IN "THE STORY OF THE CHICHAGOF", BY DANIELS ROBERTS, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 2, OCTOBER 1907, PP155-157, A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MINE ON THE CREEK IS PRESENTED. DISCOVERED IN 1905, BY FISHERMAN WHO FOUND "QUARTZ FLOAT" IN THE STREAM. THE ASSAY OF THE FLOAT WAS LATER DETERMINED TO BE \$1200. FIVE TONS SHIPPED IN 1905 RETURNED \$1270; 57 TONS IN 1906 RETURNED \$7,300; A SHIPMENT IN 1907 RETURNED \$15,700. OTHER THAN FINDING THE FLOAT WHILE DRINKING FROM THE CREEK AND SUBSEQUENTLY "FOLLOWING THE CREEK" TO THE EVENTUAL MINE DEPOSIT, THERE IS NO INDICATION OF DIRECT USE OF THE STREAM. (PP155-157)
- 2164 WATN CHICHAGOF CREEK UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 02185 905910  
 STOR 1612115  
 MOUT N574000 W1360500 C480S 0580E 31  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MAP  
 ABST THE TWO PRODUCTIVE GOLD MINES IN THE SITKA MINING DISTRICT ARE AT THE HEAD OF KLAG BAY, YIELDING HIGH-GRADE ORE, AFTER MILLING, OF \$15 TO \$90 A TON. GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED THERE IN A "SMALL STREAM NEAR THE HEAD OF THE BAY." THE MINES ARE THE CHICHAGOF AND THE GOLDEN GATE. THE GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE HEAD OF KLAG BAY IS EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE, CONSISTING ESSENTIALLY OF THICK, MASSIVE BEDS OF GRAYWACKE INTERSTRATIFIED WITH CLAY SLATES. THE ORE BODIES AT THE HEAD OF THE BAY ARE QUARTZ LODES IN GRAYWACKE. THE GOLD DISCOVERED IN 1905 WAS IN "QUARTZ FLOAT SO ABUNDANTLY STREAM" IN THE STREAM BED AND WHICH CAME FROM A LODE 1/4 MI INLAND, ELEVATION 275 FT. THE "FLOAT ORE" YIELDED \$15,000-20,000. A TUNNEL YIELDED \$63 A TON ACROSS THIS WIDTH. "THIS WAS IN THE CHICHAGOF MINE, "USUALLY KNOWN AS THE DEGROFF MINE." THE GOLDEN GATE MINE IS AT 1000 FT AND CONNECTED BY AN "AERIAL TRAMWAY" WITH THE STAMP MILL ON THE BEACH. ANOTHER LODE, TO THE NORTHWEST IS WORKED BY THE HIRST COVE MINING COMPANY. THERE ARE OTHER PROSPECTS ON THE PENINSULA BETWEEN KLAG BAY AND OGDEN PASSAGE. (P18-26) FIG 1, P19, IS SKETCH MAP OF "PROSPECTS AT KLAG BAY," ATTACHED HERE.
- 2165 WATN CHICHITNOK RIVER CHICHITNOK RIVER  
 REFN 00591 941945  
 STOR 1605160011675002770  
 MOUT N612020 W1571323 S140N 0550W 06  
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN 1941 TO 1945 CODY, WALLACE, HOARE, AND WEBBER MADE A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION. THE CHICHITNOK RIVER, THE MAIN HEADWATER TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS A SHIFT CLEAR-WATER STREAM THAT FLOWS CLOSE ALONG THE BASE OF THE HILLS ON THE WEST SIDE OF ITS VALLEY. (P9) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES USED POLING BOATS, CANOE, AND FOOT FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BUT THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS RIVER WAS NOT SPECIFIED.
- 2166 WATN CHICALOON RIVER CHICALOON RIVER  
 REFN 04750 928



STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,RIVER,RIVER  
 CHANNEL,DIMENSION,EXPEDITION

ABST IN SEPT. 1928, AUTHOR HOLZWORTH EMBARKED ON AN EXPEDITION TO THE "INTERIOR," IN THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS, TO OBSERVE AND PHOTOGRAPH LARGE GRIZZLY BEAR HE'D HEARD LIVED IN THE REGION. BY RAILROAD FROM SEWARD TO ANCHORAGE AND NORTHWARDS, THEN BY A GAS RAILROAD CAR EAST ON THE TRACKS "ALONG WINDING RIVER BANKS" (MATANUSKA) TO THE TOWN OF CHICALOON, POPULATION 3. THE PARTY CONSISTED OF FOUR MEN WITH HORSES AND ADDITIONAL PACK HORSES, TO TRAVEL UP THE CHICALOON RIVER, OVER THE PASS TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE TALKEETNA RIVER, TO EXPLORE AND HUNT FOR SPECIMENS IN THE AREA FROM THERE EASTWARD TO THE BLACK AND OSHETNA RIVERS AND RETURN TO CHICALOON. MUCH OF THE TRAVEL WAS ACTUALLY ON FOOT AND SEVERAL HORSES DIED BEFORE THE RETURN WAS ACCOMPLISHED. THE PARTY FOLLOWED A TRAIL ALONG THE RIVER BUT APPARENTLY WERE IN AND OUT OF THE WATER ITSELF. MOUNTAINS SURROUNDED THE VALLEY, HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE WERE ON THE SIDES. 20 MI. NORTH OF CHICALOON THEY REACHED "TWENTY MILE CAMP" MADE CAMP AND CAUGHT DOLLY YARDEN IN "A STREAM WHICH RAN BY THE SIDE OF THE CAMP." (NOT IDENTIFIABLE) CONTINUING IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION TO THE HEAD OF THE TALKEETNA RIVER IN THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS, ABOUT SEVENTY MILES FROM CHICALOON, THE PARTY GAZED ON "THE DEEP DESCENDING VALLEY" BACK OF THEM "VISTAS CLOTHED WITH EVERGREENS" AND SPRUCE ON EITHER SIDE. THE RIVER BOTTOM "BROADENED OUT TO SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET," SMALL SIDE CREEKS WERE ENCOUNTERED, BLUEBERRY AND CRANBERRY BUSHES ABOUNDED. THE CLIMB OVER THE PASS TO THE TALKEETNA WAS MADE THROUGH SNOW. (P83-88) THE RETURN TRIP DOWN THE CHICALOON, WITH ONLY 3 OF THE HORSES FIT TO CONTINUE, WAS MADE IN VERY COLD WEATHER (OCT. 1928), THE FIRST CAMP MADE BY A CREEK THE EDGES OF WHICH "WERE FROZEN SOLIDLY TO THE BOTTOM, AND THE REMAINDER OF THE" 45 MILE DRAG TO CHICALOON "WAS MADE IN THE RIVER BOTTOM, AMIDST THE ROCKS AND FREEZING WATER. AND THEN BY RAILROAD BACK TO ANCHORAGE. (P126-130)

2167 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON CREEK  
 REFN 02062 905  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PROBABLY THE LARGEST SEAMS OF COAL ORE ON CHICKALOON CREEK, WHERE FIVE BEDS, 5 TO 35 FEET THICK, ARE REPORTED. (P154)

2168 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON CREEK  
 REFN 02083 905  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,VEGETATION,NO TRAFF  
 ABST "CHICKALOON CREEK IS 40 MILES LONG AND HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN OF ABOUT 200 SQUARE MILES. ITS AVERAGE WIDTH NEAR THE MOUTH IS ABOUT 100 FEET. THE DEPTH IS PROBABLY 5 TO 10 FEET AND THE VELOCITY IN SOME PLACES IS 8 MILES AN HOUR." (P7) THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY IS BOULDER CREEK WHICH IS ABOUT AS LARGE AS TSADAKA CREEK. BOULDERS OF DARK, FLINTY SANDSTONE ARE FOUND IN THE BED OF THE CREEK. (P11) ONE-HALF MILE ABOVE WATSON'S CAMP A SECTION AT THE BEND OF CHICKALOON CREEK SHOWS IRON ORE AND COAL. (P12) AT WATSON'S CAMP THE BANK SHOWED SHALE, COAL, AND SANDSTONE. ON THE W BANK BELOW WATSON'S CAMP COAL, SHALE, SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE APPEAR. (P13) A DIKE OF DIABASE CUTS ACROSS CHICKALOON CREEK, ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES "BELOW THE FORD." THE DIKE IS VERY PROMINENT BECAUSE OF THE GORGE PRODUCED IN THE CREEK AT THIS POINT. THE COAL-BEARING ROCKS FOR A MILE BELOW THIS POINT ARE CUT BY NUMEROUS SMALL DIKES AND SILLS OF THE SAME ROCK. (P15 AND 16) BETWEEN PAGES 16 AND 17 IS A PHOTO SHOWING "CASTLE MOUNTAIN FROM CHICKALOON CREEK." GRAVEL AND RATHER TALL TREES ARE VISIBLE. ANOTHER PHOTO SHOWS "CLIFFS ON W BANK OF CHICKALOON CREEK." A TABLE ON P 20 SHOWS "CONDENSED SECTION OF COAL-BEARING ROCKS ON CHICKALOON CREEK." A TEST OF COOKING QUALITIES OF THE COAL FROM TUNNEL NO 2 ON THIS CREEK WAS MADE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905. THE TEST SHOWED CONCLUSIVELY THAT A SATISFACTORY GRADE OF COKE CAN BE PRODUCED. (P30)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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506

- 2169 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON CREEK  
 REFN 02598 898  
 STDR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY  
 ABST MR HICKS COLLECTED SAMPLES OF QUARTZ FROM A VEIN A FEW FEET BROAD ALONG THE LOWER CHICKALOON (P311) CHICKALOON CREEK, BELOW THE MOUTH OF SCHOONOVEN YIELDS COLORS (GOLD) BUT ITS UPPER COURSE IS BARREN. A QUARTZ VEIN IS REPORTED ON THE LOWER CHICKALOON WHICH ASSAYS \$7 OR \$8 BUT WAS NOT SEEN BY THE WRITER (P322)
- 2170 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 00716 947  
 STDR 1608114  
 MOUT N605454 W1500313 S100N 0040W 31  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN BEN EAST'S COLLECTION OF ADVENTURES, "NARROW ESCAPES," IN 1947 DECIL RHODE WAS ON A PACK TRIP ALONG THE CHICKALOON RIVER, HUNTING FOR MOOSE AS A PHOTOGRAPHER. (P95)
- 2171 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STDR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST CHICKALOON RIVER HAS A RELATIVELY UNIFORM, STEEP GRADIENT. LOW FLOW DUE TO WINTER FREEZEUP PRECLUDES ITS CONSIDERATION FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT. (P139) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.
- 2172 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 01330 905  
 STDR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, MAP  
 ABST THE KINGS RIVER AND CHICKALOON RIVER AREA IS A NATURAL DISTRICT OF COAL, LOW IN VOLATILE MATTER AND HIGH IN FIXED CARBON AND OF MUCH HIGHER GRADE THAN COALS OF OTHER AREAS IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY. (P16) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. "ANOTHER LARGE EXPOSURE OF COAL OF A SIMILAR QUALITY (TO THAT OF KINGS RIVER) IS FOUND ON THE CHICKALOON, ABOUT 2 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH, AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 800 FT ABOVE TIDE". (P18) THE COALS OF KINGS RIVER, COAL CREEK, AND CHICKALOON RIVER COMPRISE AN AREA OF ABOUT 10 MIS LONG AND 3 MIS WIDE, OR ABOUT 30 SQ MIS. (P18) AT CHICKALOON, COAL HAS BEEN EXPOSED BY THE WASHING OF THE HILLSIDE ON THE N SIDE OF THE CHICKALOON RIVER FOUR VEINS ARE EXPOSED THERE. THE SEAMS ARE ALL OF WORKABLE THICKNESS, ONE OF THEM REACHING A THICKNESS OF 15 FT THE OUTCROP IS EXPOSED FOR ABOUT A HALF MILE AT THE WESTWARD END, DISAPPEARING UNDER THE GLACIAL TILL COVERING THE PLATEAU ABOVE IT; AT THE EASTWARD END IT IS TERMINATED BY THE CHICKALOON RIVER, WHICH IT APPARENTLY CROSSES. (P19) "ABOUT A MILE UP THE CHICKALOON RIVER, ABOVE THE CHICKALOON CAMP, COAL BEARING ROCKS ARE EXPOSED... SEVERAL THIN COAL SEAMS ARE EXPOSED..." (P20) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM COAL SEAMS TO DETERMINE CHEMICAL QUALITY, WHICH IS SHOWN IN TABLE DN. (P25) FROM PHOTO SECTION AT BACK OF BOOK (NO PAGE NUMBERS): NO 15--VIEW FROM THE BEACH OF CHICKALOON RIVER LOOKING WESTWARD DOWN STREAM... "PHOTO APPEARS TO BE TAKEN FROM MIDDLE OF WIDE STREAM BED; BED IS FLAT AND ROCKY, WATER IS FLOWING AT LEFT BUT NOT ACROSS ENTIRE BED; TREES ON HILLS ON BOTH SIDES COME RIGHT TO EDGE OF BED. INVESTIGATION OF THIS AREA WAS MADE IN 1905.
- 2173 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 01469 916

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

507

- STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN PROBABLY 1916, WHILE IN ANCHORAGE, NELLIE LOOKED FOR WORK WITH THE RAILROAD, WHICH JUST BEING BUILT. SHE OVER HEARD: "I HEARD TODAY WORK IS BEING RUSHED TO CHICKALOON." "THATS WHERE THE COAL FIELDS ARE LOCATED." (P76)
- 2174 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 01940 966  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AUTHOR OF THE DOCUMENT, " TERTIARY STRATIGRAPHY AND PALEOBOTANY OF THE COOK INLET REGION, ALASKA," OBTAINED SMALL MEGAFOSSIL FLORAS FROM SEVERAL LOCALITIES IN THE CHICKALOON RIVER AREA. (A10) IN THE SAME AREA FOSSIL FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS WERE FOUND. (A10) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1966.
- 2175 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 02186 911  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) SOME PLACER MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON THE UPPER CHICKALOON RIVER IN 1911. (P37)
- 2176 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 02317 918  
 STOR 1608114  
 MOUT N605454 W1500313 S100N 0040W 31  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THEODORE CHAPIN, MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, USGS BULLETIN 712-E, CPO 1920, BASED ON 1918 FIELD WORK. THE CHICKALOON COAL MINE IS AT THE TERMINUS OF THE MATANUSKA BRANCH OF THE RAILROAD. THE COAL IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER WHICH HAS CUT THROUGH THE GRAVEL COVERING. A BLUFF RISES 100 FT FROM THE ALLUVIAL FLAT OF THE RIVER. (P142) 1 1/2 MILES FROM THE MOUTH, THE RIVER TAKES A SHARP BEND. (P151)
- 2177 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 02710 A 899972  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST COAL WAS FIRST OBSERVED ON THE CHICKALOON RIVER ABOUT 26 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF BOULDER CREEK IN 1899. SERGEANT HATHES, A MILITARY EXPLORATION PARTY MEMBER, DESCRIBED THE OUTCROP AS A VEIN OF GOOD QUALITY SOFT COAL FOUR FEET IN WIDTH. (P29) CHICKALOON COAL WAS TESTED IN 1914 AND FOUND SUITABLE FOR USE BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY. (P31) IN 1917, THE CHICKALOON AREA BECAME PART OF A FEDERAL COAL RESERVE CREATED BY PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON. (P32) COAL MINING OPERATIONS AT CHICKALOON WERE RUN BY THE NAVY AND ALL THE COAL REMOVED WAS USED BY THE NAVY. THE TOWN OF CHICKALOON WAS ENTIRELY BUILT AND OWNED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. CHICKALOON COAL WAS SHIPPED TO THE COAST ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD. (PP32-33) FROM 1918 TO 1922 THE TOWN OF CHICKALOON EXPERIENCED RAPID GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF MINING OPERATIONS. "THE CHICKALOON POST OFFICE OPERATED FROM 1918 TO 1922 "AND" AN AVERAGE OF 35 MEN WERE EMPLOYED AND APPROXIMATELY 4,176 TONS OF COAL WERE MINED IN 1919." IN

1921, 2 TO 4 LANES OF RAILROAD TRACKS RAN THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE TOWN. AT THE NORTH END OF TOWN THE TRACKS PASSED UNDER A LARGE STRUCTURE ON WHICH COAL WAS MOVED TO A CENTRAL LOADING POINT. IN 1921 THE TOWN HAD A SCHOOL, STORES, MESS HALL AND BORMS FOR 100 MEN, TWO ROADHOUSES, A RAILROAD STATION AND AT LEAST A DOZEN FAMILY HOMES. (PP33-35) IN 1922 OR 1923 (THE EXACT DATE IS NOT CLEAR) THE NAVY DECIDED TO CONVERT FROM COAL TO OIL. IT CLOSED DOWN MINING OPERATIONS AT CHICKALOON AND MOST OF THE TOWNS RESIDENTS MOVED ELSEWHERE TO FIND WORK. (P35) DURING THE 1930'S MOST OF THE BUILDINGS IN CHICKALOON WERE REMOVED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND USED AT OTHER LOCATIONS IN ALASKA. AFTER COAL MINING CEASED, THE TOWN SERVED AS A TRADING CENTER AND BREAK-BULK POINT SERVING GOLD MINING OPERATIONS IN THE UPPER MATANUSKA RIVER AREA. (P37) IN THE LATE 1930'S (?) THE NAVY DRILLED AN OIL WELL AT CHICKALOON BUT FOUND NOTHING OF COMMERCIAL VALUE. THE WELL WAS CAPPED AND ABANDONED. (P38) TODAY THE TOWNSITE IS PRIVATELY OWNED. IT CAN BE REACHED BY HIGHWAY FROM ANCHORAGE. (P39) TWO PHOTOS ILLUSTRATE THE GROWTH OF CHICKALOON AND ITS LOCATION ON THE NARROW FLOOD PLAIN OF THE CHICKALOON RIVER. ON PAGE 34 IS A 1918 PHOTO CAPTIONED "OCTOBER 11, 1918-A E C COAL MINES AT CHICKALOON, 35 MILES FROM MATANUSKA." THIS PHOTO SHOWS A SINGLE SET OF RAILROAD TRACKS WITH SOME 15 TO 20 SCATTERED BUILDINGS. THE ACTIVE FLOOD PLAIN OF CHICKALOON APPEARS TO BE APPROXIMATELY 40 TO 60 FEET WIDE.

- 2178 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 02710 B 899972  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST THE ENTIRE VALLEY FLAT APPEARS TO BE ONLY 200 TO 300 FT WIDE WITH HIGH STEEP BANKS AT EITHER EDGE. THE PHOTO IS SOMEWHAT INDISTINCT BUT VEGETATION APPEARS TO CONSIST OF A MIXTURE OF BRUSH AND TREES. ON PAGE 36 IS A 1921 PHOTO CAPTIONED "CHICKALOON LOOKING SOUTH. JULY 20, 1921." THIS PHOTO SHOWS 2 TO 4 SETS OF RAILROAD TRACKS RUNNING THROUGH THE TOWN. MOST BUILDINGS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE TRACKS AND THE RIVERS EDGE; THERE ARE SEVERAL LARGE STRUCTURES AND NUMEROUS SMALL ONES. THE TOWN VIRTUALLY FILLS THE ENTIRE FLOOD PLAIN. A LARGE STRUCTURE ON PILES SERVES FOR TRANSPORTING AND LOADING COAL AT THE NORTH END OF TOWN. THIS PHOTO ILLUSTRATES THE STEEPNESS OF THE NATURAL BANKS BOARDING THE RIVER FLOOD PLAIN AND THE DENSE GROWTH OF TREES ON UNDISTURBED TERRAIN NEAR THE TOWN. THE "CHICKALOON RIVER IS 40 MI LONG AND HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 200 SQUARE MI. ITS AVERAGE WIDTH NEAR THE MOUTH IS ABOUT 100 FEET". (P27)
- 2179 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 02863 944  
 STOR 1608114  
 MOUT N605454 W1500313 S100N 0040W 31  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW PHOTO, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FIGURE 48 ON P46 IS A PHOTO OF CHICKALOON COUNTRY SHOWING THE RIVER, DENSE VEGETATION ON ITS BANKS, AND MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND.
- 2180 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 02864 976  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AUTHORS WALKED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE NEARLY FROZEN CHICKALOON RIVER IN OCTOBER. (P84)
- 2181 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 03466 00002 941  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

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- KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST C A BRYANT, A MINER FROM EAGLE, VISITED RELATIVES IN PALMER IN LATE AUG 1941. HE VISITED CONSTRUCTION CAMPS WHERE MEN WERE WORKING ON A NEW HIGHWAY. "I HITCH HIKE BY TRUCK UP TO MILE 34, LITTLE JOHN'S CAMP, CROSSED CHICKALOON RIVER ON THE RAILROAD BRIDGE WHICH WAS ABANDONED YRS AGO, WHERE THEY WERE GETTING COAL, IN FAVOR OF THE JONESVILLE AND ESKA FIELD, A SHORTER HAUL. CHICKALOON IS NOW AN INDIAN CAMPGROUND." (P66)
- 2182 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR IN A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, 1926, STATED, "LEFT CHICKALOON AUG 26TH, 1926, AND CROSSED THE CHICKALOON RIVER AND FOLLOWED THE BLUFF ON THE S SIDE OF BOULDER CREEK." (P24) APPARENTLY, HE WAS WALKING. RETURNING FROM NELCHINA, HE TOOK THE SAME ROUTE ALONG THE CHICKALOON RIVER BACK TO CHICKALOON; IT WAS A WELL-WORN TRAIL OF 7 MI. (P25) A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY, THE BRIDGE WAS REPAIRED AT MILE 78.2. (P131)
- 2183 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 04228 965  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, PHOTO, RIVER, LAKE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE CHICKALOON AREA WAS FIRST INHABITED BY INDIANS FROM THE CHICKALOON FLATS S OF ANCHORAGE. COAL DEPOSITS IN THE AREA STIMULATED CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD TO THE AREA AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWN SITE. STRIP MINING OPERATIONS TOOK PLACE SHORTLY BEFORE PUBLICATION BUT ARE NO LONGER IN OPERATION. THE NAVY DRILLED FOR OIL IN THE AREA, BUT FOUND NOTHING OF COMMERCIAL VALUE. (P3) SIX PHOTOS ON PAGE 3 ARE OF THE CHICKALOON AREA AND SHOW: JUNCTION OF CHICKALOON AND MATANUSKA RIVERS, OIL DERRICK AND FORMER COAL AND OIL SITES, KING MOUNTAIN LODGE, AND A LAKE WITH KING MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND.
- 2184 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 04749 949  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST A REGISTERED GUIDE WAS TRAVELLING UP THE CHICKALOON RIVER (P227) SCOUTING FOR GAME.
- 2185 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 04880 920  
 STOR 1608016004357000410  
 MOUT N614707 W1482702 S200N 0050E 36  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST DEVELOPMENT OF COAL DEPOSITS ON CHICKALOON RIVER DURING THE 1920'S BECAME THE VALLEY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY. (P37)
- 2186 WATN CHICKALOON RIVER CHICKALOON RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00112 947  
 STOR 1608114  
 MOUT N605454 W1500313 S100N 0040W 31

















## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

517

REFN 00706 932  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N561617 W1585058 S450S 0610W 20  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST HARRY BLUNT, BUSH PILOT, LANDED A PLANE EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS ON CHIGNIK LAKE. ABOARD WAS HIS PASSENGER FATHER HUBBARD. (P21) ROBERT DOUGLAS' "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN," PUBLISHED 1932.

2219 WATN CHIGNIK LAKE CHIGNIK LAKE  
 REFN 01029 911914  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N561617 W1585058 S450S 0610W 20  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW FISHING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST JONES TELLS US THAT "CANNING OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON HERE EXTENSIVELY FOR YEARS AND THE SUPPLY OF SALMON IS GROWING LESS...CHIGNIK LAKE WAS SURVEYED BY THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES THREE YEARS AGO. (1911)...(P88) PHOTO: CAPTIONED, "CANNERY AT CHIGNIK" SHOWS CANNERY FACILITIES EXTENDING INTO THE LAKE. ONE SMALL BOAT SHOWN. (P8)

2220 WATN CHIGNIK LAKE CHIGNIK LAKE  
 REFN 04004 962  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N561617 W1585058 S450S 0610W 20  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 22 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 64 M WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 26 M VOLUME IS 0.60 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 5 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 2.40 WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE OF AREA EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE. (P409) MEAN SECCHI DEPTH READINGS ARE GIVEN AS 1.9 M.(P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS.(P429)

2221 WATN CHIGNIK LAKE CHIGNIK LAKE  
 REFN 04264 00911 911  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N561617 W1585058 S450S 0610W 20  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1911, A RECONNAISSANCE OF LOWER CHIGNIK LAKE WAS MADE BY THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE STEAMER, "ALBATROSS". (P15)

2222 WATN CHIGNIK LAKE CHIGNIK LAKE  
 REFN 04654 931  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N561617 W1585058 S450S 0610W 20  
 LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST THIS ACCOUNT OF AN AERIAL TRIP BY THE "GLACIER PRIEST" FROM HOLY CROSS TO BETHEL TO NUSHAGAK TO PORT HEIDEN TO CHIGNIK, ENROUTE TO EXPLORE THE ANIAKCHAK VOLCANO, INCLUDES A REFERENCE TO HAVING SPENT A NIGHT ON CHIGNIK LAKE, AWAITING MORE FAVORABLE WEATHER. PERIOD WAS (EST.) 1931. APPARENTLY THIS AERIAL FLIGHT WAS ITSELF A PIONEERING EVENT. AIRCRAFT WAS ON FLOATS.

2223 WATN CHIGNIK LAKE CHIGNIK LAKE  
 REFN 05588 973

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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518

- STOR 1606  
MOUT N561617 W1585058 S450S 0610E 20  
LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, DIMENSION  
ABST THE STUDY AREA CONTAINS ONLY 2 LAKES WITH OVER 25 SQ KM SURFACE AREA: CHIGNIK LAKE AND KARLUK LAKE. (P186)
- 2224 WATN ~~CHIGNIK LAKE~~ UNNAMED LAKE  
REFN 05245 898  
STOR 1606  
MOUT N561617 W1585058 S450S 0610W 20  
LUPR 51 CHIGNIK RIVER  
KEYW DIMENSION, FISHING, NO TRAFF  
ABST THIS LAKE IS NEARLY 10 MILES LONG, SHALLOW WITH A MUDDY BOTTOM. A LARGE PART OF THE BANKS ARE LOW. SEVERAL SMALL STREAMS ENTER THE LAKE AND ONE RATHER LARGE ONE FLOWS IN FROM THE NORTHWEST. DATA WAS TAKEN FROM J F MOSEF'S 1898 REPORT ON SALMON FISHERIES IN ALASKA. (P169) SEVERAL SPECIES OF SALMON SPAWN IN THIS LAKE AND FISHING OVER THE SPANNING BEDS HAD OCCURRED BUT THE METHOD IS NO LONGER USED. *Black Lake*
- 2225 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
REFN 00017 885976  
STOR 1606347  
MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
LUPR 51  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MINING, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TIDE, HUNTING, CANNERY, TIDE  
ABST HERRY A TUTEN'S PRELIMINARY STUDY OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE PROPOSED ANIAKCHAK CALDERA NATIONAL MONUMENT WAS DONE FOR THE COOPERATIVE PARK STUDIES UNIT. COAL WAS DISCOVERED ON THE BLUFF OF THE CHIGNIK RIVER IN 1885 (P27) THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION BEGAN TO MINE THIS COAL IN 1893. THE COAL WAS BLASTED, UNDERCUT, AND TRANSPORTED TO THE CANNERY AND STEAMERS BY WHEELBARROWS. (P28) SALMON CANNERIES WERE ESTABLISHED ON THE SHORES OF THE CHIGNIK RIVER BETWEEN 1890-1897 (P28) THE 3 CHIGNIK VILLAGES ARE STILL CENTERED AROUND THE SALMON CANNERIES AT THE CHIGNIK RIVER (P38) THE CHIGNIK RIVER FLOWS 29 MI FROM BLACK LAKE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN (P40) IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE THE RESIDENTS OF CHIGNIK LAKE MOVE BY SKIFF DOWN THE RIVER TO THEIR SECOND HOMES ON THE N. SIDE OF THE LAGOON. (P42) "TRAVEL BETWEEN CHIGNIK LAKE AND THE REST OF THE CHIGNIK VILLAGES IS BY SKIFF IN THE WARMER MOS AND SNOWMACHINE IN THE WINTER. THE CHIGNIK RIVER AND LAGOON BECOME LARGE MUD FLATS DURING LOW WATER AND TRAFFIC IS RESTRICTED TO THE DISCRETION OF THE TIDES" (P42) CARIBOU ARE HUNTED IN THE CHIGNIK RIVER LOWLANDS (P52) SEALS TRAVEL UP THE RIVER AND ARE SOMETIMES HUNTED (P57) DATE OF FIELD WORK WAS 1976.
- 2226 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
REFN 00209 893902  
STOR 1606347  
MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
LUPR 51  
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
ABST SINCE 1893 THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN MINING COAL INTERMITTENTLY AT CHIGNIK RIVER, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA PENINSULA. (P173) THIS INFORMATION APPEARED IN THE MAY, 1902, ISSUE OF "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC" IN THE ARTICLE "COAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA".
- 2227 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
REFN 00268 930  
STOR 1606  
MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
LUPR 51  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
ABST THE EXPLORING GROUP TOOK THEIR 16-FOOT BOAT FROM CHIGNIK TO THE CHIGNIK RIVER IN 1930 STOPPING AT THE

## GOVERNMENT FISH WEIR AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER BEFORE PROCEEDING. (P344)

2228 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 00706 932  
 STOR 1606347  
 MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,CANNERY  
 ABST ROBERT DOUGLAS "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAINS," STATED THAT PILOT HARRY BLUNT WHO LANDED AT CHIGNIK LAKE USED THE RIVER AS A NAVIGATIONAL GUIDE DOWN TO THE BAY WHERE A CANNERY WAS LOCATED. (P22-25)

2229 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 00891 901  
 STOR 1606347  
 MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,CANNERY,ECONOMY  
 ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON ALASKA FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS HE LANDED AT CHIGNIK BAY ON JULY 6, 1901. HE PROCEEDED UP THE RIVER TEN MILES TO THE ALASKA PACKERS ASS CANNERY. FISHING DURING 1901 HAD BEEN ALMOST A TOTAL FAILURE. "FISHING FOR THIS PLANT IS ALL DONE IN THE BAY AND RIVER AT DISTANCES NOT EXCEEDING 5 MILES FROM THE CANNERY. THERE ARE FOUR FISHERMAN'S STATIONS, WHERE THE MEN ARE LOCATED TO LOOK AFTER THE TRAPS, WITH WHICH THE BULK OF THE CATCH IS TAKEN. THE PACK FOR 1900 WAS 40,396 CASES. (P14) "RETURNING TO THE ANCHORAGE OFF THE CANNERIES OF THE PACIFIC STEAM WHALING COMPANY AND HUME BROS AND HUME, THERE PLANTS WERE VISITED. THE FARMER HAD 4,000 CASES, AND WAS OUTFITTED FOR 30000. FISH ARE TAKEN IN TRAPS 5 OR 6 MILES UP THE RIVER." (P14) THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS FOR BOATS AND FISHING GEAR ARE PROVIDED. STEAMERS-5, TONNAGE 295. TRAPS-14, SEINES-3, GILL NETS-24. (P40)

2230 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 00892 900  
 STOR 1606347  
 MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF  
 ABST J MOSER, COMMANDER OF THE STEAMER ALBATROSS, IN DESCRIBING HIS EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900, REFERS TO A WELL-KNOWN PORTAGE LOCATED AT THE STREAMS SOURCE. THE PORTAGE EXTENDS FROM THE CHIGNIK LAKES TO THE BERING SEA. (P177)

2231 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 00893 889902  
 STOR 1606347  
 MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY,FISHING  
 ABST IN HIS 1902 REPORT ON SALMON FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS THAT HE VISITED THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION CANNERY 5 MILES UP THE RIVER, WHICH HAS BEEN ACTIVE SINCE 1889. THIS WAS A BIG YEAR FOR FISHING, AND THE CANNERY HAD BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL. (P15)

2232 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 02062 885904  
 STOR 1606347  
 MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,MINING,ECONOMY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,LAKE,CANNERY

ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1904 CHIGNIK RIVER WAS THE ONLY PLACE IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA WHERE COAL WAS BEING MINED. BUNKERS WERE BEING BUILT AT UNGA, HOWEVER, PREPARATORY TO INCREASED OUTPUT FROM THAT FIELD, ONE PRODUCTION OF THIS ENTIRE FIELD TO DATE MAY BE ROUGHLY ESTIMATED AT 10,000 TONS. COAL IS PRODUCED AT THE CHIGNIK MINE FOR ABOUT \$3.75 A TON. (P153) THE COAL MINE ON CHIGNIK RIVER IS ON THE WEST BANK, WELL UP TOWARD THE MOUTH OF THE FIRST LAKE, AND ABOUT 2 HOURS DISTANT, BY STEAMER, FROM THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION CANNERY. THE CHANNELS OF THE LAGOON AND RIVER ARE SO SHALLOW THAT A BOAT DRAWING OVER 2 FEET OF WATER CAN NOT MAKE THE PASSAGE ON LESS THAN HALF TIDE. THE SEAM OUTCROPS DIRECTLY ON THE RIVER BLUFF, COMES TO THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND IN A RAVIN ABOVE THE BLUFF, AND HAS BEEN TRACED INLAND MORE THAN HALF A MILE. IT WAS DISCOVERED IN 1885, BUT IT WAS UNTIL 1893 THAT THE COMPANY BEGAN TO DEVELOP THE MINE. (P165)

- 2233 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 02615 885896  
 STOR 1606347  
 HOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,TIDE,DIMENSION,CANNERY,MINING,ECONOMY  
 ABST THIS "GOOD-SIZED RIVER FLOWS" INTO THE LARGE LAGOON AT THE SOUTHWESTERN END OF CHIGNIK BAY. IT DRAINS A SERIES OF LARGE LAKES. A COAL SEAM IS "SITUATED ON THE RIVER ABOUT A MILE ABOVE" WHERE IT ENTERS THE LAGOON.THE SURVEY PARTY OF 1895 INSPECTED A CANNERY ON THE LAGOON AND TRAVELED TO THE COAL MINE ON A STEAMER. (P.801) THE STEAMER CAN MAKE THIS TRIP ONLY AT CERTAIN STAGES OF TIDE FOR AT LOW TIDE THE UPPER PART OF THE LAGOON IS NEARLY DRY. (P.801) AT ITS MOUTH IS 100 YARDS WIDE AND "RUNS BETWEEN PERPENDICULAR LOW BLUFFS OF...SANDSTONE." (P.802) HENDERSON DISCOVERED A COAL SEAM ON THIS RIVER IN 1885. ROBERT LEE LATER TOOK POSSESSION AND WORKED THE MINE FOR FOUR YEARS, TAKING OUT SEVERAL HUNDRED TON OF COAL. LEE SOLD HIS RIGHTS IN 1892 TO THE ALASKA PACKER'S ASSOCIATION FOR \$1,765.00. IN 1893 THEY DEVELOPED THE MINE AND USED THE COAL FOR CANNERIES. DURING THE SUMMER 3 MEN TOOK OUT 2 1/2 TONS TONS OF COAL A DAY, AT A COST OF \$3.00 A TON. ABOUT 350 TONS A YEAR OR 1,000 TONS IN ALL HAVE BEEN MINED THERE. DURING THE WINTER TWO MEN ARE EMPLOYED THERE AND EARN.25 AN HOUR. THE MINE IS ON THE BLUFF ON THE LEFT BANK. THE COAL SEAM IS AN AVERAGE OF 16 INCHES THICK OF WHICH ONE INCH IS SANDSTONE. (P.802) ABOVE THE SEAM IS ABOUT 11 INCHES OF SANDSTONE AND 6 INCHES OF COAL. ABOUT 6 FT. HIGHER IS ANOTHER SEAM OF SANDSTONE. AN ANALYSIS OF COAL TAKEN AT THIS SITE IS GIVEN. (P.803) THE "LIGNITES OF CHIGNIK RIVER" ARE OF A GOOD QUALITY. (P832) DOCUMENT PUBLISHED IN 1896.
- 2234 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 03962 959  
 STOR 1606347  
 HOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,OBSTRUCTION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,TIDE  
 ABST A FISH COUNTING WEIR IS LOCATED ON THE CHIGNIK RIVER JUST UPSTREAM FROM TIDAL INFLUENCE. (P17)
- 2235 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00906 906  
 STOR 1606347  
 HOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYH NO TRAFF,FISHING  
 ABST TRAP NETS WERE LOCATED IN CHIGNIK RIVER. (P31)
- 2236 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00925 925928  
 STOR 1606347  
 HOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYH PHYSICAL,RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT



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ABST A COUNTING WEIR WAS ERECTED ON THE CHIGNIK RIVER IN 1925. THE WORK WAS STARTED APRIL 28. BECAUSE OF EXTREMELY LOW WATER THE RACK WAS COMPLETED BY MAY 20. THE RIVER AT THE RACK IS NORMALLY FROM 2-5 FT DEEP AND 460 FT WIDE. A SURVEY OF THE SPANNING GROUNDS OF THE CHIGNIK WATERSHED WAS BEGUN SEPT 22. (P101)

2237 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 05245 898899  
 STOR 1606347  
 MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW DIMENSION, PHYSICAL, MINING, WATER LEVEL, TIDE, LAKE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DISCHARGE  
 ABST CHIGNIK RIVER IS ABOUT 6 MILES LONG, AND AN AVERAGE OF 100 YARDS WIDE. THE BOTTOM IS ROCKY AND GRAVELLY. HIGH WATER, NEAP TIDES, EXTENDS TO THE COAL MINE, WHICH IS PRACTICALLY THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, AND HIGH-WATER, SPRING TIDES, EXTENDS TO THE FIRST LAKE, AFFECTING THE LAKE AT THE OUTLET A FEW INCHES. THE DEPTH IN THE RIVER IS SUCH THAT A BOAT CAN ASCEND ONLY AT HIGH WATER. AT LOW WATER THE CURRENT IS VERY STRONG AND FORMS MANY RAPIDS. (P168) DATA WAS TAKEN FROM THE 1898-1899 REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE STEAMER ALBATROSS, J F ROSE. REFERENCES TO CANNERIES ON THE RIVER ARE MADE BY THE AUTHOR. (P169)

2238 WATN CHIGNIK RIVER CHIGNIK RIVER  
 REFN 06802 890  
 STOR 1606347  
 MOUT N561648 W1583810 S450S 0600W 15  
 LUPR 51  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, CANNERY  
 ABST CHIGNIK RIVER IS ABOUT 6 MILES LONG, WITH AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 100 YARDS, AND ITS DEPTH IS SUCH THAT A BOAT CAN ASCEND ONLY AT HIGH WATER. IT HAS ITS RISE IN 2 LAKES, EACH ABOUT 10 MILES LONG. (P27) IN THE 1890'S, CANNERIES WERE BUILT AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P27) NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THE SURVEY.

2239 WATN CHIKULULNUK CREEK CHIKULULNUK CREEK  
 REFN 00591 945  
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820028300140  
 MOUT N604630 W1583051 S080N 0530W 24  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST CADY AND HOARE MADE A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF CHIKULULNUK CREEK IN 1945. (P7) THEY WERE MEMBERS OF A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY. THE BASIN OF CHIKULULNUK CREEK CONTAINS SILT DEPOSITS. (P60) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY USED POLING BOATS, CANOES, AND FOOT FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BUT IT WASN'T SPECIFIED WHAT WAS USED ON THIS PARTICULAR WATER BODY. A SKETCH MAP OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

2240 WATN CHIKUMINUK LAKE CHIKUMINUK LAKE  
 REFN 03056 00001 954  
 STOR 1605  
 MOUT N601300 W1584500 S020N 0560W 33  
 LUPR 42 ALLEN RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE  
 ABST CHIKUMINUK LAKE, WHICH LIES AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 630 FEET, HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 38 SQUARE MILES AND RECEIVES DRAINAGE FROM SOME 290 SQUARE MILES OF KILBUCK MOUNTAIN AREA. THAT DRAINAGE ADDED TO MELTING SNOW AND GLACIAL RUNOFF AMOUNTS TO AN ANNUAL RUNOFF OF ABOUT 619,000 ACRE-FEET. (P79) THIS DATA WAS TAKEN FROM THE 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NO 5 ON HARBORS, AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

2241 WATN CHIKUMINUK LAKE CHIKUMINUK LAKE  
 REFN 07187 00161 951956

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STOR 1605  
 HOUT N601300 W1584500 S020N 0560W 33  
 LUPR 42 ALLEN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST LIES AT ABOUT ELEVATION 630. IT HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 259 SQ MILES OF KILBUCH MOUNTAIN AREA. IT ALSO RECEIVES A PORTION OF ITS WATER FROM MELTING SNOW FIELDS AND SMALL GLACIERS IN THE MOUNTAINS TO MAKE UP ITS ANNUAL RUNOFF ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 553,000 ACRE FT.

2242 WATN CHILCAT RIVER CHILCAT RIVER  
 REFN 01262 A 880  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, TIDE  
 ABST IN HIS REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ON CONDITIONS IN ALASKA, COMMANDER L.A. BEARDSLEE SAYS THE MOUTH OF THE CHILCAT RIVER IS ABOUT 5 1/2 MILES WIDE. (P98) BEARDSLEE CONTINUES: "PORTAGE POINT, WHERE CANOES WERE TAKEN FOR TONDUSTEK, THE FIRST CHILCAT VILLAGE, IS ABOUT A MILE TO THE SOUTHWARD AND WESTWARD OF THE WESTERN END OF THE PORTAGE." (P98) "THE PARTY ENBARKED AT HALF-FLOOD. SNAGS AND PATCHES OF SAND WERE VISIBLE IN MANY DIRECTIONS, AND IT REQUIRED, UNDER SAIL, VERY CAREFUL HANDLING TO KEEP IN EVEN TWO FEET OF WATER. A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE MOUTH WAS MADE FOR QUICKSAND, BUT NONE WAS FOUND. INDIANS WERE OBSERVED ON THE SAND FLATS IN THE CENTER OF THE RIVER SPEARING SALMON, BUT NONE OF THEM HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF QUICKSAND IN THE RIVER." (P98) "TONDUSTEK IS TO THE EASTWARD OF AND CLOSE TO RANCH POINT. THE VILLAGE HAS 16 HOUSES AND A POPULATION OF 171 INDIANS... AFTER LEAVING THIS VILLAGE A COURSE WAS SHAPED UP THE RIVER, AND ALTHOUGH AN OPPOSING CURRENT OF AT LEAST FOUR MILES AN HOUR WAS ENCOUNTERED, GOOD PROGRESS WAS MADE." (P98) "AT 1:45 P.M. SEPTEMBER 27, 1880... THE COURSE WAS ALTERED TO WEST. SANDBARS JUST AWASH WERE CONTINUALLY MET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IN THE CHANNEL WAS ONLY TWO FEET. THE RIVER AT THIS POINT IS ONE AND A HALF MILES IN WIDTH. THE FLATS OPPOSITE SPAHN POINT EXTEND OUT FOR NEARLY A MILE FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER... LEAVING VANDERBILT POINT, THE HUD AND SAND FLATS, WHICH FILL THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER, WERE LEFT BEHIND, AND NUMEROUS LOW FLAT ISLANDS WERE MET WITH... THE CURRENT IS RAPID AND INCREASES IN PROPORTION AS THE CHANNEL BETWEEN THE ISLANDS BARRONS RUNNING AT TIMES FIVE OR SIX MILES AN HOUR." (P99) THE EXPLORERS CONTINUED TO A POINT ABOVE "KLUKGUAN" (KLUKWAN).

2243 WATN CHILCAT RIVER CHILCAT RIVER  
 REFN 01262 B 880  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, TIDE  
 ABST "FROM EVERY INDICATION ON THE BANKS OF THE CHILCAT RIVER, LIEUT. SYMONDS CONCLUDES THAT DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER FRESHETS THE RIVER RISES MORE THAN TWO FEET ABOVE ITS LEVEL IN SEPTEMBER, WHICH RARELY EXCEEDS THREE FEET IN THE DEEPEST PART OF THE MAIN CHANNEL." (P99)

2244 WATN CHILCAT RIVER CHILCAT RIVER  
 REFN 01555 879  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST JOHN HUIR DESCRIBES HIS TRIP TO "THE COUNTRY OF THE CHILCATS". HUIR WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HALL YOUNG AND A CREW OF SEVERAL INDIANS. THEY WERE IN A CANOE. THEY CAME UP TO THE RIVER. "WE WERE DISCOVERED WHILE WE WERE

SEVERAL MILES FROM THE VILLAGE, AND AS WE ENTERED THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WE WERE HAILED BY A MESSENGER FROM THE CHIEF, SENT TO FIND OUT WHO WE WERE AND THE OBJECTS OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY VISIT." (P168) "ON RECEIVING REPLIES, HE SHOUTED THE INFORMATION TO ANOTHER MESSENGER, WHO WAS POSTED ON THE RIVER BANK AT A DISTANCE OF A QUARTER MILE OR SO, AND HE TO ANOTHER AND ANOTHER IN SUCCESSION, AND BY THIS LIVING TELEPHONE THE NEWS WAS DELIVERED TO THE CHIEF AS HE SAT BY HIS FIRESIDE." (P168) MUIR NOTED THAT INDIAN CHILDREN WERE PLAYING IN THE "ICY RIVER". (P169) THE "PRINCIPAL VILLAGE" WAS "LOCATED SOME 10 MILES UP THE RIVER", AND MUIR SENT TWO INDIAN MESSENGERS, SITKA CHARLEY AND KADACHAW, TO SEE IF THEY WERE WELCOME. THE MESSENGERS RETURNED AND SAID THEY WERE WELCOME, AND "IF WE COULD GET UP TO THE VILLAGE THROUGH THE RUNNING ICE ON THE RIVER, THEY WOULD ALL BE GLAD TO SEE US". (P176) BECAUSE HE WAS AFRAID OF GETTING FROZEN IN, HOWEVER, THEY DID NOT GO FARTHER. (P176) THIS TRIP WAS MADE IN NOVEMBER OF 1879.

- 2245 WATN CHILIKADROTNA RIVER CHILIKADROTNA RIVER  
 REFN 02868 969  
 STOR 160516000495000224001086501260  
 MOUT N603533 W1552329 S060N 0350N 22  
 LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE  
 ABST ON AUGUST 25, 1969, PROENNEKE PADDLES HIS CANOE TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE LOWER LAKE (OF TWIN LAKES) WITH THE CHILIKADROTNA RIVER. HE MAKES NOTE OF THE STRONG CURRENT AND WHITE WATER THERE. (P68)
- 2246 WATN CHILIKADROTNA RIVER CHILIKADROTNA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00013 976  
 STOR 160516000495000224001086501260  
 MOUT N603533 W1552329 S060N 0350N 22  
 LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT  
 USAGE, RECREATION, TRAPPING, HUNTING, LAKE, RIVER  
 ABST THE CHILIKADROTNA RIVER FLOWS ABOUT 60 RIVER MILES FROM ITS SOURCE AT TWIN LAKES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH MULCHATNA, THROUGH AN OPEN SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST. THE LOW HILLS ALONG THE RIVER ARE TUNDRA COVERED. THAT PORTION OF THE RIVER NEAR LITTLE MULCHATNA IS ROCKY, AND SWIFT WITH NUMEROUS RAPIDS EXCEPT WHERE IT FLOWS THROUGH A TREELESS, 4 MILE LONG MARSH 4 MILES BELOW THE TWIN LAKES OUTLET. AT THIS 4 MILE STRETCH THE RIVER IS WIDE WITH POORLY DEFINED BANKS. "A FIELD INSPECTION ON JULY 2, 1976, SHOWED THE RIVER TO BE 25 YARDS WIDE, 2-3 FEET DEEP, AND RUNNING 5-6 MPH AT ITS OUTLET AT TWIN LAKES EXCEPT FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED MARSH, WHERE THE CURRENT SPEED SLOWS TO 1-2 MPH AND VISIBILITY TO 2-3 FEET." (P4) THE RIVER IS GENERALLY CLEAR WATER. BELOW THE LITTLE MULCHATNA THE RIVER CHANGES. WHITEWATER IS LESS FREQUENT, SWEEPERS, PARTIAL LOG JAMS, BRAIDS AND MEANDERS ARE ALL MORE COMMON THAN IN THE HEADWATERS. "GRADIENT ALONG THE RIVER IS 18 FPM, FROM TWIN LAKES, AT AN ELEVATION OF 1979 FEET, TO THE MULCHATNA-CHILIKADROTNA CONFLUENCE AT 900 FEET." (P4) "THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE CHILIKADROTNA FROM TWIN LAKES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE MULCHATNA IS NAVIGABLE BY ALL THREE TYPES OF FLOATBOAT. (P10, 35, 38) PRIMARY ACCESS TO THE RIVER IS BY SMALL FLOATPLANE. A SMALL AND LITTLE USED LANDING SITE IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER, ABOUT 4 1/2-5 AIR MILES WEST OF THE LITTLE MULCHATNA RIVER CONFLUENCE. (P12, 48) THE CHILIKADROTNA'S UPPER STRETCH IS CLASS II WHITEWATER BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUOUS RAPIDS PRESENT IN THAT 15 MI STRETCH. THE AREA IS CHALLENGING FOR RAFTERS AND KAYAKERS AND IS NOT A SERIOUS DANGER TO MOST INTERMEDIATE EXPERIENCED BOATERS. (P35) PRESENT RECREATIONAL USE OF THE RIVER AREA IS MODERATE. MOST USE IS ORIENTED AROUND HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING AND "FLOAT BOATING". A SMALL NUMBER OF HUNTERS UTILIZED THE CHILIKADROTNA RIVER AND TWIN LAKES AREA IN SEARCH OF SHEEP, CARIBOU AS WELL AS MOOSE AND BROWN BEAR. (P39) REFERENCE IS MADE TO BEAVER, WOLVERINE HARTEN AND WOLVES BEING TRAPPED FOR COMMERCIAL REASONS ALONG THE LOWER PORTION OF THE RIVER. FLOAT PARTIES, AVERAGING FOUR PERSONS PER PARTY, GENERALLY PUT IN ON TWIN LAKES AND FLOAT DOWN THE CHILIKADROTNA AND MULCHATNA TO A TAKE-OUT 25 TO 80 MILES BELOW THE CHILIKADROTNA. THE ANNUAL SEASON LAST FROM ABOUT THE END OF JUNE THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER. (P40)
- 2247 WATN CHILIKADROTNA RIVER CHILIKADROTNA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00013 976  
 STOR 160516000495000224001086501260

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HOUT N603533 W1552329 S060N 0350W 22  
 LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST A FIELD INSPECTION MADE ON JULY 2, 1976 FOUND THE CHILIKADROTNA RIVER TO BE 25 YARDS WIDE 2-3 FEET DEEP AND HAVING A CURRENT OF 5-6 MILES PER HOUR AT ITS OUTLET AT THIN LAKES. (P4)

2248 WATN CHILIKADROTNA RIVER CHILIKANDROTNA RIVER  
 REFN 02432 935  
 STOR 160516000495000224001086501260  
 HOUT N603533 W1552329 S060N 0350W 22  
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST AN AREA OF 200 SQ. MI. IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE UPPER BASIN OF THIS RIVER IS COVERED WITH BASALTIC VOLCANIC ROCK. (P.66) A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN OF THIS ROCK IS DISCUSSED AS WELL AS STRUCTURE, THICKNESS AND GEOLOGIC AGE. (PP.67-69) THE UPPER COURSES OF THIS RIVER IS CHARACTERISTIC OF A GLACIAL STREAM. IT FLOWS IN "BRAIDED CHANNELS OVER EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BARS." (P.84)

2249 WATN CHILKAT CREEK CHILKAT CREEK  
 REFN 02049 903904  
 STOR 1610459000020000020  
 HOUT N601100 W1441700 C190S 0060E 26  
 LUPR 53 BURLS CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE CONCRETION WITH MANY FRAGMENTARY PELECYPODS WAS COLLECTED IN THE BED OF CHILKAT CREEK. (P3) CHILKAT CREEK HAS EXPOSED A GREAT MANY EXCELLENT OUTCROPS. (P19)

2250 WATN CHILKAT LAKE CHILKAT LAKE  
 REFN 02897 951952  
 STOR 1611  
 HOUT N591945 W1355335 C290S 0560E 25  
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER  
 ABST CHILKAT LAKE WAS MENTIONED AS THE FINAL DESTINATION OF A PROPOSED TEN MILE LONG ROAD FROM HAINES, ACROSS THE CHILKAT RIVER AND THEN TO THE LAKE. THE ROAD WAS TO SECURE ACCESS TO THE LAKE AREA FOR HOMESTEADERS, LOGGERS AND TOURISTS. A SERIES OF 13 LETTERS AND MEMORANDA CONCERNING THIS BRIDGE-ROAD CONNECTION BETWEEN HAINES AND CHILKAT LAKE ARE PART OF A "COLLECTION OF LETTERS AND MEMOS CONCERNING HISTORICAL OLM LAND ADMINISTRATION". THIS SERIES INCLUDES A PETITION FROM THE PEOPLE OF HAINES FOR THE BRIDGE.

2251 WATN CHILKAT LAKE CHILKAT LAKE  
 REFN 04218 00001 949  
 STOR 1611  
 HOUT N591945 W1355335 C290S 0560E 25  
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, HUNTING, RECREATION  
 ABST F DE LAGUNA REPORTED IN 1949 THAT THE NATIVES AT KLUKWAN WERE UPSET BY PARTIES OF SPORTSMEN BEING FLOWN BY CHARTER PLANE TO CHILKAT LAKE TO HUNT GAME. (P18) A SMALL FLOAT PLANE ALSO LANDED AND TOOK OFF FROM THE LAKE. (P18)

2252 WATN CHILKAT LAKE CHILKAT LAKE  
 REFN 04220 967  
 STOR 1611  
 HOUT N591945 W1355335 C290S 0560E 25  
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER

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KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A GROUP OF TLINGIT INDIANS LIVE AT THE FOOT OF CHILKAT LAKE. (P29)

2253 WATN CHILKAT LAKE CHILKAT LAKE  
 REFN 04264 00925 925928  
 STOR 1611  
 HOUT N591945 W1355335 C290S 0560E 25  
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST TWO AGENTS OF THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES VISITED CHILKAT AND CHILKOOT LAKES ON JULY 31, 1925 AND AUG 1. THE CHIEF PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE FEASIBILITY OF ERECTING COUNTING RACKS AT THE OUTLET OF THE LAKES. THEY ARE OF GLACIAL ORIGIN AND TOO TURBID TO SEE THE FISH TO COUNT THEM. ONE AGENT REVISITED THE LAKES OCT 2 AND 3. (P103-4) TRAVEL IN SMALL BOATS.

2254 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILCAT RIVER  
 REFN 00502 923  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN HIS MASTER THESIS OF 1923, T L BAILEY STATES THAT IN THE VICINITY OF THE CHILCAT RIVER THERE IS A RANGE OF HILLS VERY RICH IN IRON. (P92) THE RIVER FLOWS INTO THE LYNN CANAL.

2255 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILCAT RIVER  
 REFN 04952 891  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY  
 ABST A CANNING ESTABLISHMENT EXISTED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P11)

2256 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILCAT RIVER  
 REFN 05073 879  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352841 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST ABOUT THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER IN 1879, S HALL YOUNG AND JOHN HUIR PADDED UP THE CHILCAT RIVER IN A KLDUSHU ETLAN (SIX FATHOM) RED- CEDAR CANOE TO THE VILLAGE OF YIN-DES-TUK-KI. (P83) THE VILLAGE IS NEAR THE CURRENT SITE OF THE HAINES AIRPORT. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE RIVER CHANNEL AS WINDING. THE INDIANS SENT RUNNERS TO THE VILLAGE OF KLUKHAR 25 MI UP THE CHILKAT RIVER TO HING THE INDIANS TO THE POTLATCH. (P91)

2257 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILCAT RIVER  
 REFN 06718 890  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSIONS, COMMUNITY  
 ABST ON AN EXCURSION CRUISE OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA IN 1890, TRAVEL WRITER M. M. BALLOU VISITS THE PYRAMID HARBOR AREA AND NOTES THAT THE CHILCAT RIVER IS "VERY SHALLOW AND NOT NAVIGABLE FOR ANYTHING BUT NATIVE CANOES. TWENTY MILES INLAND ON ITS BANK IS A LARGE INDEPENDENT SETTLEMENT OF THE CHILCAT TRIBE." (P273)

2258 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAHT RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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REFN 03937 868  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,DISCHARGE  
 ABST AUTHOR NOTES IN A LETTER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT DATED FEB 12, 1868 THAT THE CHILKAHT AND TACOU RIVERS ARE THE BEST MEANS OF PENETRATING THE INTERIOR. THE INDIANS TOLD THE AUTHOR THAT THE RIVER HAD A SWIFT CURRENT AND IT TOOK THEM 15 TO 20 DAYS TO ASCEND A DISTANCE WHICH TOOK THEM 3 OR 4 DAYS TO RETURN. (P3-4) THE AUTHOR RECOMMENDED THAT THE CHILKAHT RIVER BE USED AS A ROUTE TO THE INTERIOR. (P6) AUTHOR NOTES IN LETTER DATED JUNE 17,1868 THAT THE CHILKAHT IS NAVIGABLE FOR A DISTANCE OF 30 MILES FOR CANOES OR BOATS. (PP1-2)

2259 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAHT RIVER  
 REFN 05157 838  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0580E 09  
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER  
 KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DIMENSIONS,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE CHILKAHT RIVER ENTERS THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF LYNN CHANNEL. THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE RIVER IS FROM THE NORTH. IT IS SAID TO FLOW BETWEEN BARE AND PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS, DESITUTE OF TIMBER. THE INDIANS ASCEND IT, AGAINST A VERY RAPID CURRENT, IN 20 DAYS, WHEN THEY MAKE A PORTAGE BY SEVERAL LAKES TO THE LEWIS RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON. THE RIVER IS PPROBABLY 100 MI LONG, WITH NUMEROUS BRANCHES. (P271) IN 1838 LINDENBERG, CONTINUED THE RESEARCHES AMONG THE ISLANDS NEAR SITKA. HE PARTICULARLY EXAMINED LYNN CANAL AND THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P339)

2260 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00014 898  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,AGRICULTURE  
 ABST IN THE "REINDEER PROJECT WHICH FAILED", BY BILL STYLES, ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 5, JULY 1907 (PP374-379) THE AUTHOR QUOTES FROM DR. SHELDON'S REPORT CONCERNING HIS ATTEMPT TO TRANSPORT REINDEER AND A GROUP OF LAPLANDERS TO THE YUKON MINING REGION VIA HAINES. USING CANOES ON THE CHILKAT RIVER, AND ALSO PACKS, BY FOOT, THEY PROCEEDED TO KLUCKMAN VILLAGE. MANY REINDEER DIED, OTHER PROBLEMS AROSE, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY THE REINDEER WERE DRIVEN NORTH IN A PROJECT WHICH ULTIMATELY FAILED. (PP377-378) THE YEAR WAS 1898.

2261 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00038 897907  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ACCESS TO THE PORCUPINE MINES WAS BY CANOE ON THE CHILKAT RIVER IN THE EARLIER DAYS; MORE RECENTLY BY ROAD, WITH HORSE-WAGONS CARRYING FREIGHT FOR THE MINING OPERATIONS. IMPROVEMENTS ON THE ROAD AND A BRIDGE PLANNED TO CROSS THE CHILKAT AT WELLS WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE AUTO TRAFFIC ALL THE WAY TO THE MINES POSSIBLE. THE ROAD WAS ALSO EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO THE CANADIAN BORDER TO CONNECT WITH A ROAD THERE. (P301) QUARTZ HAS BEEN LOCATED IN MANY PLACES ON THE CHILKAT AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P303)

2262 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

527

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP  
 ABST A ROAD BEGINS AT HAINES, IMMEDIATELY CROSSES PENINSULA AND FOLLOWS UP THE E SIDE OF CHILKAT INLET AND RIVER. AT KLUKWAN, THE ROAD CROSSES THE RIVER TO WELLS AND FOLLOWS THE KLEHINI RIVER. AT KLUKWAN, A TRAIL CONTINUES UP THE E SIDE OF THE RIVER UP TO THE BOUNDARY. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP 1923.

2263 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00461 894  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN REPORT OF U S AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS ON AK-CAN. BOUNDARY MR. PRATT WAS IN CHARGE OF SURVEY PARTY FOR U S. (P8) MR. RITTER OF U S WORKED WITH HIM IN 1894. BOTH WORKED ON CHILKAT RIVER. DOCUMENT DOESN'T STATE RIVER WAS USED FOR TRAVEL, BUT IT SEEMS LOGICAL.

2264 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00467 906906  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST IN 1906 ALASKAN STEAMSHIP ADVERTISEMENT, PORCUPINE MINING DISTRICT LOCATED ON BRANCH OF RIVER 40 MI. FROM HAINES.

2265 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00001 867890  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN PROCEEDING OF THE BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND U S, THE U S DELEGATES STATE THAT AT THE TIME OF TRANSFER FROM RUSSIAN TO U S OWNERSHIP, AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U S C S WAS GATHERING OBSERVATIONS FOR CHARTS AND MAPS ON THE CHILKAT RIVER. (VOL I, PART II, P83) AUG 3,1860, U S GENERAL DAVIS VISITED INDIANS AT MOUTH OF RIVER; 1869, THIS TRIP TOOK HIM UP THE RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF KLUKWAN. 1870, DAVIS MADE ANOTHER TRIP. (P88-89) NAVAL OFFICERS SURVEYED RIVER FOR MORE THAN 8 MI ABOVE VILLAGE OF KLUKWAN(P93) VILLAGE OF KLUKWAN IS 25 MI UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH OF RIVER.1880, NAVY WENT THERE TO QUELL UPRISING (P93-99) ARRESTS OF INDIANS FOR 1887, '88, '89, '90 AND '92 WERE IN AREAS ALONG RIVER TO A DISTANCE OF 30 MI FROM TIDE WATER(P95) CENSUS OF 1890 TAKEN ON RIVER UP TO KLUKWAN BY EDWARD ARMSTRONG. (P96)

2266 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00002 A 867893  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TRAPPING,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,FLOOD,TIDE,FISHING,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,CANNERIES,MINING,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST IN SECOND VOL OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, THE DEPOSITION OF D H TITTMANN, ASSISTANT IN COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, STATES THAT HE ASCENDED THE CHILKAT RIVER IN 1893 AND ON TO KLEHINI RIVER AND FOUND NO CONTINUOUS MOUNTAIN RANGE PARALLEL TO COAST WITHIN DISTANCE OF 30 MI. (P529-30) CAPTAIN W H HOWARD AND CUTTER LINCOLN IN 1867 ENTERED MOUTH AND SPOKE TO INDIAN CHIEF.(P338) OVER 2300 SABLES (MARTENS) WERE SOLD TO HUDSON BAY CO AT MOUTH OF THIS RIVER IN 1867.(P342) RIVER HAS A BAR AT ITS MOUTH THAT IS BARE AT LOW TIDE. INFLUENCE OF TIDES FELT A FEW MI UP RIVER. (P343) GENERAL DAVIS WENT TO HEAD OF RIVER AUG 3,1968 TO TALK WITH SUB-CHIEFS SINCE MAIN PARTY IS FISHING SALMON FURTHER UP RIVER. A DISCHARGED SOLDIER WENT WITH THEM TO MINE.DAVIS FEELS THIS

RIVER IS THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE YUKON. (P355) D O HOWARD ANCHORS AT MOUTH OF RIVER TO RECEIVE INDIAN GREETINGS JUNE 16, 1875. (P360) L A BEARDSLEE SENT 3 INDIANS TO CALM DOWN THE CHILKAT TRIBES AND RECEIVE AN INVITATION TO SEND MINERS UP THE RIVER ON OCT 3, 1879. IN MAY 20, 1880, HAVING RECEIVED THE INVITATION, HE APPOINTED LIEUT MC CLELLAN AND 13 SAILORS AS ESCORT FOR THE FIRST GROUP OF MINERS AND INSTRUCTED THE LIEUT TO REMIND THE INDIANS OF THEIR INVITATION AND TREAT THE MINERS AS GUESTS. IF MINERS DO NOT FULFILL PROMISE TO BE PEACEFUL AND FRIENDLY, THE INDIANS SHOULD SEND THEM BACK TO SITKA. IN RETURN, THE INDIANS WOULD NO LONGER BE ALLOWED TO WORK OR TRADE AT SITKA. THE TRIP WAS A SUCCESS AND THE CHILKAT RIVER WAS OPEN TO WHITES. (P365-368) IN JULY, 1880 2 MEN NOT BOUND TO THE PLEDGE ATTEMPTED TO TRADE WITH THE STICK INDIANS. THE CHILKAT CHIEF KLOTZ-KUTCH ASKED THAT THE MEN BE TAKEN AWAY. BEARDSLEE GOES IN PERSON TO THE RIVER. MAIN INDIAN VILLAGES ARE 20 MI UPSTREAM, BUT ONE TRADING VILLAGE IS LOCATED JUST BELOW THE BARS. A TRAIL LEADS FROM THERE ACROSS THE PENINSULA TO PORTAGE BAY WHERE THE NORTHWEST TRADING CO HAS BUILT A HOUSE AND TRADING POST WITH MR GEORGE DICKENSON AS TRADER. GOES TO PORTAGE BAY WHERE HE RECEIVES CHIEFS, AND SETTLES THE TRADING PROBLEM AND A BLOOD-FEUD BETWEEN CHILKOOT AND CHILKATS. (P369-72) HYDROGRAPHIC REPORT MOUTH OF RIVER IS 5 1/2 MI WIDE. TONDUSTCH, AN INDIAN VILLAGE IS LOCATED ON E BANK CLOSE TO RANCH POINT. ON F M SYMOND'S REPORT OF EXPLORATION OF RIVER IN HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE NO 98 OF 1880, VILLAGE IS ON WIDE, GRASSY ALLUVIAL FLAT. CURRENT IS 4 MI/HR. 2 MI FROM VILLAGE MOUNTAINS OF 2000 FT ON BOTH SIDES. DECIDUOUS REPLACE SPRUCE TREES. "AT 1:45 P M SEPT 27, 1880, TONDUSTEK BEARING N E 7 1/2 MI DISTANT, THE COURSE WAS ALTERED TO W. SANDBARS JUST AWASH WERE CONTINUALLY MET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IN THE CHANNEL WAS ONLY 2 FT.

2267 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00002 B 867893  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, TIDE, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, CANNERIES, MINING, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST IN ALTERING THE COURSE, SPURN POINT WAS ROUNDED. THE RIVER AT THIS POINT IS 1 1/2 MI IN WIDTH. THE FLATS OPPOSITE SPURN POINT EXTEND NEARLY A MILE FROM THE S W BANK OF THE RIVER." (P375) BEGINNING AFTER (P372), THE ABSTRACT IS AN ACCOUNT BY LIEUT F M SYMONDS IN 1880 WHO SURVEYED ABOARD THE CUTTER JAMESTOWN IN SEPT 1880. HE TOOK A CANOE UP THE CHILKAT RIVER. AFTER VANDERBILT POINT, HE LEFT THE MUD AND SAND FLATS FOR SHALLOW CHANNELS WITH MANY ISLANDS. CURRENT IS NOW RAPID 5-6 MI/HR. WIDTH OF RIVER IS 1 MI. CAMPED AT CAMP POINT 1/2 MI FROM INDIAN VILLAGE OF KUTKWULU AND 16 1/2 MI FROM MOUTH OF RIVER. RIVER WIDENS TO 2 MI. (P375) BEGINNING AT CAMP POINT ON TO CHILKAT POINT AT UPPER EXTREMITY OF INDIAN VILLAGE KLUKQUAN. RIVER HAS MANY SALMON. CLIFFS ON BANKS ARE 2,000 FT HIGH. KLUKQUAN IS W BY N FROM CAMP POINT BY 3 MI CONCLUDE SPRING AND SUMMER FLOODS DON'T RAISE WATER LEVEL MORE THAN 2' ABOVE SEPT LEVEL. LOOKED AT BANKS OF THE RIVER. (P375-76) G C HANUS OF THE NAVY WAS SENT TO THE RIVER ON JUNE 25, 1881 TO RESTORE PLACE BETWEEN 2 INDIAN FACTIONS. HE WENT UP THE RIVER FROM THE LOWER VILLAGE TO THE UPPER VILLAGE 25 MI AWAY. IN SOME PLACES THE WATER WAS SO SHALLOW THAT THE CANOES GROUNDED. THE CURRENT WAS SWIFT. (P381) IN A REPORT DATED MAY 18, 1887, J S NEWELL, COMMANDER OF THE U S S PINTA STATES THAT HE SENT LIEUT EMMONS WITH 1 OFFICER AND 2 INTERPRETERS UP THE RIVER ON FOOT TO THE INDIAN VILLAGE KLUKQUAN. THEY MADE 2 TRIPS: ONE ON APRIL 30, AND AGAIN ON MAY 3RD. (P387) FROM A REPORT BY G T EMMONS WRITTEN IN 1903, A DEPUTY MARSHAL AND POSSE WERE SENT UP THE RIVER TO KLUKQUAN IN WINTER OF 1888 TO ARREST COUDEWOT, A CHILKAT CHIEF. 3 YRS LATER, GEORGE SHARTRICH, A CHILKAT CHIEF, WAS ARRESTED IN THE SAME VILLAGE BY DEPUTY MARSHAL J J HEALY. (P403-404) IN A LETTER TO GOV KNAPP FROM J J HEALY, OCT 23, 1891, THE INDIANS ON THE RIVER ARE HAVING DIFFICULTY FISHING AND REQUEST A RESERVATION BECAUSE: "SIX MILES BELOW THE HEAD OF TIDEWATER THE FLATS GO DRY AT LOW WATER, AND WHEN THE TIDE FLOODS FISHERMEN SAIL TO THE HEAD, CAST THEIR NETS, AND DRIFT WITH THE EBB, GETTING OFF THE FLATS ONLY AT LOW WATER-AT THE TIME WHEN SALMON CAN NOT ENTER THE RIVER." (P459) THESE WHITE FISHERMEN ARE DEPLETING ALMOST ALL THE INDIAN CATCH (P459) IN EXTRACTS FROM WILLIAM GOVERNEUR MORRIS, SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT, DATED 1881, HE DESCRIBES A NEGOTIATION WITH THE CHILKAT AND CHILKOOT INDIANS DURING 1867.

2268 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00002 C 867893  
 STOR 1611431



HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TRAPPING,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,FLOOD,TIDE,FISHING,COMMUNITY,LAND  
TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,CANNERIES,MINING,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST DURING THIS VISIT, HE DESCRIBES THE RIVER. "THERE ARE NO QUICKSANDS IN THE RIVER OR AT ITS MOUTH, AS  
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED...THE CHILKAT RIVER IS IN THE CHANNELS FROM 1 TO 3 FEET IN DEPTH AND INNAVIGABLE EXCEPT  
FOR CANOES." (P469) IN A REPORT ON INDIAN POLICE, OCT 1, 1892, BY LYMAN E KNAPP, GOVERNOR, HE DESCRIBES THE  
CHILKAT DISTRICT AS CONTAINING 3 CANNERIES, SEVERAL MINES, MISSION AND GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, AND HALF A DOZEN  
STORES OR TRADING POSTS. IT HAD 9 INDIAN VILLAGES AND EXTENDED 25 MI UP THE RIVER. (P486) IN AN ALASKAN  
CENSUS OF 1890, CHILKAT CANNING CO AND CHILKAT PACKING CO ARE LOCATED OF E SIDE OF CHILKAT INLET; PYRAMID  
HARBOR PACKING CO ON OPPOSITE SIDE, 2 MI AWAY. CHINESE WERE EMPLOYED IN THE CANNERIES AND WHITE FISHERMEN  
FROM COLUMBIA RIVER WERE IN THE BOATS. ONLY THE INDIANS FISHED IN THE INLAND STREAMS. EACH CANNERY ALSO HAS A  
STORE. (P490-491) THE PERMANENT INDIAN VILLAGES ARE: KLAKWAN, 25 MI FROM MOUTH OF RIVER; KAKWALTOO, 2 MI S OF  
KLAKWAN; HINDASETUK, AT MOUTH OF RIVER; (P491) AN EXTRACT FROM "LIFE OF WILLIAM H SEWARD" BY FREDRICK H  
SEWARD, 1891, SEWARD VISITED ALASKA IN 1869, ABOARD THE ACTIVE. THEY ANCHORED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND  
SENT A MESSAGE BY INDIANS TO MR DAVIDSON, HEAD OF THE COAST SURVEY PARTY WHO HAD A CAMP FARTHER UP THE RIVER  
IN ORDER TO OBSERVE AN ECLIPSE. (P497-98) A FEW DAYS LATER, SEWARD AND GENERAL DAVIS WENT UP RIVER TO VISIT  
THE CAMP. (P498) FROM "THE TLINGIT INDIANS" BY DR AUREL KRAUSE-JENA, 1885, MRS DICKINSON, THE WIFE OF THE  
TRADER, OPENED A SCHOOL WHICH WAS TAKEN OVER BY REV WILLARD THE FOLLOWING YEAR. (P506) FROM "THE CHILKAT  
TERRITORY IN ALASKA," BY DR A KRAUSE IN GERMAN GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS, BREMEN GEOGR SOC 1882, A TRADING  
POST WAS ESTABLISHED ON PORTAGE BAY BY NORTHWESTERN COMMERCIAL CO IN 1880. 1881, AT SAME LOCALE, A MISSION  
AND SCHOOLHOUSE WERE BUILT BY PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSION.

2269 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER

REFN 00469 00003 888898

STOR 1611431

HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE THIRD VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS WM H DALL TO MR MOORE, STATE DEPT, JAN 3, 1868, THE LAND AT  
HEAD OF CHILKAT RIVER IS INACCESSIBLE EXCEPT BY THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P337) WM R DAY, STATE DEPT, MAY 9, 1898,  
PROPOSED BOUNDARIES AT SUMMIT OF CHILKAT PASS. JOHN J MCGEE, CANADA, JUNE 27, 1898, STATED THAT CANADA ALREADY  
HAD POSSESSION ON SEWARD SEA WITH A MOUNTED POLICE POST AND CUSTOMS HOUSE ON THE CHILKAT RIVER. SUGGESTS THE  
BOUNDARY BE AT JUNCTURE OF KLEHINI RIVER WITH CHILKAT. (P377-378)

2270 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER

REFN 00469 00004 838888

STOR 1611431

HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,ROUTE

ABST IN THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, IT WAS STATED THAT THE RUSSIANS SURVEYED THE  
CHILKAT RIVER IN THE SUMMER OF 1838. (P46) THE CORRESPONDENCE FROM 1872 TO 1878 SUGGESTED SURVEYING THE  
BOUNDARY POINT ON THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P56-58) IN THE DEPOSITION OF SOL RIPINSKI WHO LIVED AT HAINES, HE  
REMEMBERED THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS WILLIAM YORK AND STEPHEN YORK GOING UP THE RIVER TO ARREST SOME INDIANS AT  
KLUKWAN IN 1888. (P218) HE CLAIMED U S EXERCISED JURISDICTION ALONG THE RIVER AND IN THE AREA UP TO CHILKOOT  
SUMMIT. (P219) IN THE DEPOSITION OF JOHN F PRATT, HE SURVEYED UP THE RIVER IN 1894 TO A POINT 4 MILES ABOVE  
KLUQUAN. (P261) IN THE BRITISH SECTION, FROM A REPORT BY GOVERNOR SWINEFORD, OCT 1, 1888, HE DESCRIBED THE  
CHILKAT INDIANS WHO "ARE LOCATED ON THE CHILKAT RIVER, AND AT AND AROUND THE HEAD OF CHILKOOT INLET. THEY  
CLAIM THE EXCLUSIVE OWNERSHIP OF THE TRAIL OVER WHICH THE MINERS ARE WANT TO PASS FROM TIDE-WATERS TO THE  
HEAD WATERS OF THE YUKON." (P122) THEY ALSO CLAIMED THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO DO ALL THE PACKING. (P22)

2271 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER

REFN 00469 00005 838898

STOR 1611431

MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, FISHING, FREIGHT

ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE RUSSIANS SURVEYED THE CHILKAT RIVER IN 1838. (P145) CAPTAIN HOWARD WAS AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHILKAT ON THE DAY OF TRANSFER TO U S OCT 18, 1867. HE STATED THAT IT WAS THE TERMINUS OF HUDSON BAY TRADING AND RAISED THE U S FLAG THERE. (P152) IN 1867 A COAST SURVEY EXPEDITION ESTABLISHED AN ASTRONOMICAL STATION AT THE MOUTH. (P152) IN 1869, U S S SAGINAW STOPPED AT THE MOUTH. (P152) IN 1875, GENERAL HOWARD INSPECTED THE MOUTH. (P152-153) IN 1880 CAPTAIN BEARDSLEE OUTFITTED MINERS AND SENT AN OFFICIER TO GO UP THE RIVER. HE ALSO LOCATED INDIAN VILLAGES AND TOOK A CENSUS IN 1880. (P153) IN 1887, THE COMMANDING OFFICIER OF U S S PINTA SENT AN OFFICIER TO KLUKWAN. (P154) IN 1890, A U S CUSTOMS COLLECTOR WAS APPOINTED FOR CHILKAT. (P156) THROUGHOUT THIS SECTION. (P166-174) THE WRITER REFERS TO A PROPOSAL BY MR FISH TO SET THE BOUNDARY ON THE CHILKAT AND A FEW OTHER RIVERS, 1875 ON. IN 1880 ALL FOREIGN VESSELS WERE FORBIDDEN TO UNLOAD AT CHILKAT. (P176) BY 1889, THE CANNERIES AT PYRAMID HARBOR "CANNED ANNUALLY ABOUT 55,000 CASES OF SALMON CAUGHT IN THE CHILKAT RIVER." (P191) DURING 1894, MR PRATT SURVEYED THE CHILKAT RIVER FOR THE U S. (P196) MR FLEMER, A U S SURVEYOR, WAS ORDERED TO ALASKA IN 1898 TO EXTEND SURVEYS UP THE RIVER. (P101)

2272 WATN CHILKAT RIVER

CHILKAT RIVER

REFN 00469 00006 835900

STOR 1611431

MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING

ABST IN THE 6TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, SIR ROBERT FINLAY, BRITISH COUNSEL, QUOTED FROM MR TITTHAN, U S SURVEYOR IN 1900 FOR MODUS VIVENDI OF 1899, WHO WENT UP THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P272) HE QUOTED A REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO, DATED MARCH 30, 1835. "...SAIL FOR CHILKAT, AND, ACCORDING TO THE PROMISE GIVEN YOU LAST YEAR, TRADE FURS WITH THEM..." (P323) HE STATED THAT DURING THE EARLY PART OF POSSESSION BY U S THERE WERE SEVERAL VISITS TO INDIANS UP THE RIVER. (P330) BRITISH COUNSEL MAINTAINED THAT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WAS SURVEYED BY LINDENBURG IN 1838. (P306)

2273 WATN CHILKAT RIVER

CHILKAT RIVER

REFN 00469 00007 867896

STOR 1611431

MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER, CANNERY, FISHING, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE 7TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE U S COUNSEL, JACOB M DICKINSON STATED THAT IN 1867 AN ENUMERATION OF INDIAN TRIBES WAS MADE "ABOUT THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL." (P880) U S ARMY OFFICERS MADE ANNUAL VISITS FROM 1867 TO 1872 TO "THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL." AND FROM 1869 TO ON NAVAL OFFICERS MADE ANNUAL VISITS TO "HEAD OF LYNN CANAL." (P881) IF ONE REFERS TO THE DOCUMENTS IN VOL 2, ONE FINDS THAT SOME OF THESE VISITS INCLUDED EXPEDITIONS UP THE CHILKAT. PREVIOUSLY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL, AN ENGLISHMAN, SAID THAT THE ISELCAT RIVER, REFERRED TO BY MR FISH OF U S STATE DEPT IN 1875, WAS A MYTH BECAUSE NO ONE COULD FIND IT ON THE MAPS. THE BRITISH ATTORNEYS AGREED. NOW IN THE LAST ARGUMENT, MR DICKINSON SAID, "SOMETHING WAS SUGGESTED WITH REGARD TO THIS TERM ISELCAT. 'THE PRESIDENT.' ISELCAT IS ANOTHER NAME FOR CHILKAT RIVER." MR DICKINSON. "WELL, I UNDERSTAND THE WAY THE NAME ORIGINATED WAS, THAT THE PRINTING WAS RATHER INDISTINCT ON ONE OF THE MAPS AND THE 'T' IN 'SILCAT' (SIC ANOTHER NAME FOR THE CHILKAT) WAS TAKEN FOR 'I'." THE PRESIDENT. "IT DOES NOT MATTER." (P887) BUT IT DID MATTER BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT HAD IMPLIED THAT MR FISH DID NOT KNOW EVEN THE MAJOR RIVERS OF THE AREA. DICKINSON STATED THAT IN 1880 ALL FOREIGN VESSELS WERE FORBIDDEN TO UNLOAD AT CHILKAT. IN 1881, A CANNERY WAS BUILT CLOSE TO THE RIVER AT PYRAMID HARBOR. (P897) IN 1883, ANOTHER CANNERY WAS BUILT AT PYRAMID HARBOR AND 3,800 CASES WERE CANNED BY ONE COMPANY. (P897) A CENSUS OF INDIANS WAS TAKEN IN 1880. (P897) A COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND A CUSTOMS OFFICE WAS

ESTABLISHED AT CHILKAT IN 1890. (P905) IN 1889, 55,000 CASES OF SALMON CANNED AT PYRAMID HARBOR. (P905) BY 1888, A SCHOOL WAS OPERATING AT CHILKAT. (P905) AGAIN A CENSUS OF 1890 TAKEN AT CHILKAT AND KLUKWAN. (P905-906) U S VESSELS REPEATEDLY WENT TO HEAD OF LYNN CANAL BETWEEN 1872 AND 1888. (P896) THE "LINCOLN" WAS THE REVENUE CUTTER SENT TO TAKE FORMAL POSSESSION OF ALASKA. IT HAD ON BOARD A REPRESENTATIVE OF USGS AND A STAFF WHICH TOOK OBSERVATIONS OF THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL IN 1867. (P915) GENERAL DAVIS, ACTING COMMANDER AT SITKA, VISITED THE INDIANS AT MOUTH OF CHILKAT AUG 3, 1868. IN 1869, DAVIS WENT UP THE RIVER BY LAUNCH TO KLUKWAN, ABOUT 20 MILES UPSTREAM. (P917-918) IN 1870, DAVIS VISITED AGAIN. (P910) IN 1875, HE AGAIN VISITED A VILLAGE UP THE RIVER. (P918) FROM 1868 TO 1896, THE NAVY REGULARLY "DESPATCHED ARMED PARTIES UP THE CHILCOOT AND CHILKAT RIVERS AND TO THE MOUNTAIN PASSES BEYOND THE HEAD OF THE INLETS OF LYNN CANAL." (P919) A LETTER FROM CHARLES H DARLING, ACTING SECRETARY OF NAVY. HE CITED LIEUT EMMONS WHO SAID HE HAD TRAVELED ABOUT THE CHILKAT AREA FOR 20 YEARS AND HAD VISITED ALL THEIR VILLAGES. (P920) UNDER CAPTAIN BEARDSLEE, 1879 TO 1881, A SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE RIVER. (P921)

2274	HATN	CHILKAT RIVER	CHILKAT RIVER
	REFN	00479	896898
	STOR	1611431	
	HOUT	N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09	
	LUPR	60	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT	
	ABST	IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, ON DALTON TRAIL, UP THIS RIVER AND NORTH TO YUKON, 1886, CATTLE AND SHEEP DRIVEN; 1898, PONY EXPRESS TO CARRY PASSENGERS AND MAIL; 1898, REMAINS OF REINDEER BOUGHT FOR FOOD AT DAWSON, SENT OVER TRAIL TO LOWER TANANA. (P192)	
2275	HATN	CHILKAT RIVER	CHILKAT RIVER
	REFN	00519	840
	STOR	1611431	
	HOUT	N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09	
	LUPR	60	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, ROUTE, TRAPPING	
	ABST	MARIUS BARBEAU DESCRIBED THE COMPETITION BETWEEN RUSSIA'S INDIANS AND HUDSON BAY FOR FURS. FROM JAMES DOUGLAS' JOURNAL, 1840, HUDSON'S BAY AT TAKU, "OF THE 2 CONSIDERABLE RIVERS FALLING INTO LYNN'S CANAL THE CHILKAT IS THE LARGER. IT TAKES 2 DAYS TO ASCEND IT AS FAR AS NAVIGABLE, AND IN THAT DISTANCE THERE ARE SEVERAL VILLAGE OF NATIVES WHO RESIDE ON ITS BANKS. INDIVIDUALS OF THIS TRIBE AFE IN THE REGULAR PRACTICE OF TRADING FURS FROM THE INLAND TRIBES WHO PROBABLY HAVE NO OTHER MARKET WITHIN REACH. THESE TRADERS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN AUGUST AND EARLY SEPTEMBER, AND IT IS AT THIS SEASON THAT THE GREATEST QUANTITY OF FURS MAY BE HAD AT CHILKAT." (P141)	
2276	HATN	CHILKAT RIVER	CHILKAT RIVER
	REFN	00575	888898
	STOR	1611431	
	HOUT	N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09	
	LUPR	60	CHILKAT RIVER
	KEYW	ROUTE, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	MINER BRUCE WRITES, IN 1898 OF THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES, AND SCENERY OF ALASKA AFTER A 10 YEAR TRIP HERE. IN DISCUSSING ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR, HE MENTIONS DALTON'S TRAIL. "IT LEAVES LYNN CANAL AT PYRAMID HARBOR, FOLLOWING UP CHILKAT RIVER...ETC." (P173)	
2277	HATN	CHILKAT RIVER	CHILKAT RIVER
	REFN	00606	923
	STOR	1611431	
	HOUT	N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09	
	LUPR	60	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, CANNERY, FORESTRY	

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- ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER ON HIS TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 MENTIONS KLUKWAN, A VILLAGE OF CHILKATS, ON THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P46) POP IS 1000. VILLAGE IS 300 YR OLD. CHILKATS ARE TRADERS AND TRAPPERS. KLUKWAN HAS A STORE, SCHOOL AND CHURCHES. GOV'T IS TRYING TO ESTABLISH A CANNERY AND SAWMILL. (P47)
- 2278 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 00629 939  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST CLARK SAYS THE CHILKAT IS "NOT NAVIGABLE FOR LARGE BOATS." (P10) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.
- 2279 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 00660 901918  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF  
ABST "PORCUPINE WAS A MINING TOWN NEAR THIS RIVER. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 12, 1901. CLOSED JUNE 15, 1918." (P.64)
- 2280 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 00716 955  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING  
ABST IN BEN EAST'S COLLECTION OF ADVENTURES, "NARROW ESCAPES", IN LAST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1955, FOREST YOUNG AND MARTY CORDES, CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AT HAINES, WENT UP THE CHILKAT FOR MOOSE HUNTING. STAYED IN A VACANT CABIN. (P. 39) WENT UP THE RIVER BY CANOE AND OUTBOARD. (P39) "A GLACIAL RIVER RUNNING THROUGH VERY STEEP COUNTRY, THE CHILKAT IS QUICK TO FLOOD BUT ALSO QUICK TO DROP. AT THE TIME IT WAS AT A LOW STAGE." (P.47) AN AIRBOAT ALSO WENT UP THE CHILKAT. IT TOOK 45 MINUTES. MARTY IN THE OUTBOARD CANOE TOOK 4 HOURS AT NIGHT FROM HAINES TO REACH THE PLACE. (P.52) TAKEN FROM "BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH."
- 2281 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 00734 923  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591233 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, RIVER, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST IN HIS REPORT ON JADE IN CANADA AND ALASKA, G.T. EMMONS WRITES: "THE WRITER HAS MADE EXTENDED TRIPS INLAND ON THE SKEENA, NASS, STIKINE, AND CHILKAT RIVERS..." (P13) THIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1923.
- 2282 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 00792 922  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO  
ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO: "CHILKAT INDIANS FISHING IN THE CHILKAT RIVER, ALASKA." (P87) FOUR CANOES WITH 2 MEN IN EACH ARE IN WATER; ONE CANOE IS ON SHORE. RIVER APPEARS VERY WIDE HERE; COULD BE MOUTH OF RIVER. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.
- 2283 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER

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REFN 00852 897898  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN THE WINTER OF 1897-1898 REINDEER WERE HERDED FROM THE HEAD OF LYNN CANAL TO THE HEAD OF THE CHILKAT RIVER WHICH WAS THE CLOSEST PLACE WITH REINDEER MOSS AVAILABLE. (P171)

2284 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00891 889901  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT, INSPECTOR KUTCHIN NOTES THAT THE CHILKAT RIVER HAS BEEN FISHED 12 YEARS AND NOT MORE THAN 2,000 CASES A YEAR WERE SECURED AT THE BEGINNING. "THIS YEAR THE ODIAK CANNERY ALONE TOOK MORE THAN 10,000 CASES THERE, AND THE SEASON IS NOT YET CLOSED." (P12)

2285 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 00900 897  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW ROUTE, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST DUNHAM'S REPORT OF 1898 NOTES THAT THE CHILKAT OR DALTON TRAIL LEAVES PYRAMID HARBOR, "AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHILKAT RIVER, AND ASCENDS THAT STREAM ABOUT 75 MILES, TO THE SUMMIT OF CHILKAT PASS". (P300) NOTES ALONG DALTON TRAIL "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 A RAILROAD TO THE YUKON." (P300)

2286 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01123 879  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY "HUSHING PARSON" HALL YOUNG RECORDS A VISIT TO GLACIER BAY THAT HE MADE WITH JOHN HUIR IN THE FALL OF 1879 "AS FAR AS WE WERE ABLE TO ASCERTAIN, NO WHITE MAN HAD EVER PENETRATED THESE FORBIDDING WILDS." (197) DURING THE EARLY PART OF NOVEMBER THE GROUP "PADDED INTO THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE CHILKAT RIVER, SKIRTING THE SHORE AND STEERING TOWARDS THE LARGE TOWN OF YINDESTUKKI." (P205) YOUNG PREACHED TO THE COMMUNITY AT LENGTH AND TOLD THEM OF THE VIRTUES OF THE WHITE MAN'S RELIGION. (P206-2609)

2287 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01146  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST A H BROOKS NOTES THE 1890 EXPEDITION THAT WAS SENT OUT BY FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, WHICH LEFT THE COAST AT PYRAMID HARBOR AND ASCENDED THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P.281)

2288 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01219 914

- STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST UPON THE AUTHOR'S RETURN TO ALASKA, HE RUSHED UP THE CHILKAT RIVER FROM HAINES WITH DOG TEAM AND SLEIGH ON APRIL 11, 1914. (P24) LATER IN THE YEAR, AN INDIAN FRIEND TOOK HIM ACROSS THE RIVER IN A CANOE, ABOVE KLIHINAH. (P93)
- 2289 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01338 908  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ECONOMY,CANNERY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY  
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908 STATED "THROUGH ONE OF THE CLEFTS OF THE MOUNTAINS THE SPARKLING CHILKAT RIVER LEAPS OVER THE OBSTRUCTING ROCKS IN A SUCCESSION OF POOLS AND RAPIDS AND UPON THE POINT OF ROCKS AT ITS MOUTH THE CANNERY STANDS." (P.131) ONE COULD TAKE A SIDE-EXCUSSION FROM THE STEAMER BY CANDES OR BOATS "TO THE CHILKAT VILLAGE, WHERE THE FAMOUS BLANKETS ARE MADE." (P.34)
- 2290 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01349 951  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST HAE EVANS HARRIS IN "YOU CAN ALCAN" 1951, STATED THAT THEY DROVE BY CAR FROM CANADA OVER CHILKAT PASS, DOWN THE KLEHINI RIVER AND ALONG THE CHILKAT TO HAINES. MAINTENANCE CREWS WERE REOPENING THE ROAD AFTER A MASSIVE LANDSLIDE. (P67) THERE WERE SOME CHILKAT INDIAN CAMPS ALONG THE ROAD. (P67)
- 2291 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01431 898  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE  
 ABST DE BONNEVILLE KEIM, JOURNALIST, 1898, SAID THAT CHILKAT RIVER SPREAD OUT FANLIKE AT HEAD OF LYNN CANAL. "THIS RIVER, FROM KLUKWAAR, APPROACHES THE CHILKAT PASS..." (P105)
- 2292 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01452 882  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591233 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,MAP,EXPEDITION,ROUTE  
 ABST AUREL KRAUSE NOTES THAT HIS BROTHER ARTHUR WENT UP THE CHILKAT RIVER JUNE 17,1882 ON A GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITION. THEY WERE BOTH SHELTERED IN THE WINTER AT THE CHILKAT VILLAGE OF KLUKWAN BY THE CHILKAT CHIEF. "FROM HERE HE (ARTHUR) WENT OUT WITH TWO INDIANS WHEN HE TOOK AS A GUIDE AND PACKER INTO THE VALLEY OF THE CHILKAT RIVER AND UP ITS RIGHT TRIBUTARY, THE TLEHINI (KLEHINI). (P6) "THE CHILKAT RIVER FLOWS INTO THE NORTHWEST ARM OF LYNN CANAL AND FROM ITS TERRITORY SEVERAL PASSES LEAD INTO THE ALSEK." (P53) "THE PRINCIPAL VILLAGE (OF CHILKAT TLINGITS) IS KLUKWAN ON THE CHILKAT RIVER ABOUT 30 KILOMETERS FROM ITS MOUTH WITH 65 HOUSES AND FROM 500-600 INHABITANTS; ABOUT 8 KILOMETERS BELOW IS KATKWALTU WITH 8 HOUSES AND 125 INHABITANTS; AND AT THE MOUTH ITSELF IS IENDESTAKE WITH 16 HOUSES AND 150-200 INHABITANTS." (P66) VANCOUVER'S LIEUTENANT, WHIDBEY HEARD OF 8 CHIEFS ON THE CHILKAT RIVER AND "NOWHERE IN HIS EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATIONS HAD HE FOUND AS

LARGE A POPULATION AS HERE; MUCH TO HIS DISCOMFORT THIS GROUP OF NATIVES GREW TO THE NUMBER OF ABOUT 200 WARRIORS." (P66) "THE LOCATION OF THE MAIN VILLAGE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF A RIVER WHICH WAS NAVIGABLE ONLY BY CANOE IN ITSELF PREVENTED THE EUROPEANS FROM REACHING THEM AND ALSO GAVE THE INHABITANTS A FEELING OF SAFETY." (P67) "JUST AS EVERY TRIBE HAD ITS HUNTING AND FISHING TERRITORY, SO THEY HAD THEIR TRADING TRAILS. THE CHILKAT WENT UP THE CHILKAT RIVER." (P137) THE MAP SHOWS LOCATION OF CHILKAT VILLAGES.

- 2293 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01457 897  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, DIMENSION  
 ABST JOSEPH LADUE IN "KLONDYKE FACTS", 1897, STATED, "J DALTON, A TRADER, HAS USED A ROUTE OVERLAND FROM CHILKAT INLET TO FORT SELKIRK. GOING UP THE CHILKAT AND KLAHEELA RIVERS, HE CROSSES THE DIVIDE TO THE TAHKEENA RIVER AND CONTINUES NORTHWARD OVER A FAIRLY OPEN COUNTRY PRACTICABLE FOR HORSES. THE DISTANCE FROM THE SEA TO FORT SELKIRK IS 350 MILES." (P35)
- 2294 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01670 915922  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FISHING, RIVER  
 ABST HJALMAR RUTZEBECK, IN "MY ALASKAN IDYLL", 1922, STATED THAT STEVE SHELDON DROVE FROM HAINES TO WELLS BY TRUCK ALONG THE CHILKAT RIVER. THERE WAS A ROAD. (P61) CAP CONNOR HAD A RANCH AT 7 MILE ON THE ROAD. (P62) AN OLD SOURDOUGH BEN HAD A HOUSE CALLED EIGHTEEN MILE BEN'S CABIN. (P45) THE CLAYTON RANCH WAS ALSO LOCATED ON THE ROAD, 3 MILES BACK FROM IT. (P98) WHEN RUTZEBECK RETURNED FROM MINING ON THE PORCUPINE, HE WENT BY CANOE DOWN THE RIVER FROM KLUKWAN TO 4 MILE POST (ON THE ROAD) WHERE THERE WAS AN AUTO-STAGE TO HAINES. A VILLAGE HAD GROWN UP THERE BECAUSE THE CANNERIES HAD GOTTEN PERMISSION FOR THE INDIANS TO FISH THE RIVER. (P268) THE DEPOT AT 4 MILE WAS HAULING FISH TO HAINES. (P268) THE RIVER WAS BEING STRIPPED OF ITS FISH AND THE NATIVES WERE TAKING SALMON RIGHT OFF THE SPANNING GROUNDS. (PP268-270) 1915 TO 1922.
- 2295 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 01688 891893  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE CHILKAT INDIANS SPEND WINTER IN THREE VILLAGES UP THE RIVER. WHERE ONLY CANOES CAN GO. (P94) DR. KRAUSE, DR. EVEPETTE, AND MR. E. J. GLAVE EXPLORED THE HEADWATERS. IN 1891, MR. GLAVE TOOK PACK HORSES OVER CHILKAT PASS. (P96)
- 2296 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02069 906  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, VEGETATION  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF THE CHILKAT RIVER IS SHOWN FOLLOWING P.10 ON PLATE III. THE RIVER BASIN IS WELL-TIMBERED. CHIEFLY WITH SPRUCE AND HENLOCK. (P.12) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.
- 2297 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02090 906

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STDR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER  
 ABST A WELL KNOWN ROUTE EXTENDS FROM THE CHILKAT RIVER OVER DALTON'S TRAIL AS FAR AS THE HEAD OF THE E BRANCH OF THE ALSEK. ("ROUTE" WOULD PROBABLY GO THROUGH CANADIAN TERRITORY.)

2298 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02119 905908  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GRANITE AND DIORITE EXTEND N ALONG THE E SIDE OF CHILKAT VALLEY. (P36)

2299 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02698 890914  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST "KIN-DITCH-WAN-GOTTY IS THE (TLINGIT) NAME OF AN ISLAND IN THE CHILKAT RIVER, SO-CALLED BECAUSE SOME CANADIANS ONCE CAMPED THERE." (P36) "THERE ARE CERTAIN ROCKS IN THE CHILKAT RIVER WHICH ARE SAID TO BE PETRIFIED PEOPLE." SUPPOSEDLY HAPPENED TO PEOPLE OF CROW TRIBE COMING FROM INTERIOR. (P191)

2300 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02699 879890  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN 1879 REVEREND YOUNG, ACCOMPANYING JOHN MUIR, PADDED UP THE WINDING CHANNEL OF THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P188) ENUMERATORS IN 1890 COUNTED 811 CHILKATS IN 3 VILLAGES ALONG THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P198)

2301 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02710 880916  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST AUREL KRAUSE, A GERMAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, VISITED THE PORCUPINE AREA IN 1880. HE REPORTED THE MAJOR SETTLEMENT OF TLINGIT INDIANS IN THE AREA TO BE KLUKWAN, A LARGE VILLAGE 19 MI UP THE CHILKAT RIVER FROM HAINES. THE VILLAGE CONTAINED 65 HOUSES AND 500 TO 600 INHABITANTS. (P11) THE DALTON TRAIL AND THORP'S TRAIL, EARLY ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR, BOTH FOLLOWED THE CHILKAT RIVER FROM NEAR ITS MOUTH TO THE VICINITY OF ITS JUNCTION WITH THE KLEHINI RIVER. (P11-13) "FREIGHT AND SUPPLIES WERE USUALLY MOVED IN DURING THE MOUTHS OF WINTER AND EARLY SPRING, WHEN THE SNOW AND THE FROZEN CONDITION OF THE STREAMS MADE TRANSPORTATION EASIER. IN THE SUMMER, THE PROSPECTORS HIRED INDIANS TO TRANSPORT THE FREIGHT IN THEIR CANOES AS FAR AS WELK POST, ON THE CHILKAT JUST ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH THE KLEHINI RIVER. (P14) AT WELLS POST, A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE KLUKWAN, THORP'S TRAIL CROSSED THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P13)

2302 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02736 882  
 STOR 1611431



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NOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST ON A SECOND TRIP IN 1882, ARTHUR KPAUSE ASCENDED THE CHILKAT RIVER AND CROSSED THE PASS, THEN RETRACED HIS STEPS. (P9)

2303 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02737 883  
 STOR 1611431  
 NOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT  
 ABST (P2) IN 1883 LT SCHWATKA LANDED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CHILKAT RIVER, WHERE THERE WAS AN INDIAN VILLAGE AND S SALMON CANNERY. HE HIRED 60 INDIAN PACKERS TO CARRY SUPPLIES OVER THE CHILKOOT PASS TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON RIVER IN CANADA.

2304 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02864 976  
 STOR 1611431  
 NOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AUTHOR JOURNEYED 20 MI UP THE RIVER IN WINTER TO OBSERVE A THAWED 3 MI SECTION (DUE TO GROUND WATER SEEPAGE). THE AREA IS A FEEDING AREA FOR EAGLES. (P49)

2305 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 02897 951952  
 STOR 1611431  
 NOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN THIS "COLLECTION OF LETTERS AND MEMOS CONCERNING HISTORICAL BLM LAND ADMINISTRATION" MANY LETTERS DEAL WITH PROJECTS WHICH DO NOT MENTION WATER BODIES, WHILE SOME BEAR HEAVILY ON THE USE OR CROSSING OF WATER. IN A LETTER OF DEC 28, 1951 FROM LEONARD KING OF HAINES TO DON DEHART, A FORESTER FOR BLM, REFERENCE IS MADE TO BUILDING A BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHILKAT RIVER AND THE ADVANTAGES TO ACCRUE THEREBY. PRIMARLY INTEREST IS VOICED IN TIMBER IN THE CHILKAT LAKE AREA, INACCESSIBLE WITHOUT THE BRIDGE. THE SERIES OF 13 LETTERS CONCERNING THIS QUESTION OF BRIDGING THE CHILKAT RIVER SEEM TO BEGIN IN JUNE, 1951 AND RUN THROUGH JANUARY, 1952. LITTLE OR NO INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ABOUT THE WATER BODY EXCEPT THAT SEVERAL STANDS OF MARKETABLE SPRUCE WOULD BE ACCESSIBLE UPON COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE AND A ROAD ON TO CHILKAT LAKE. BUILDING THE PROPOSED BRIDGE AT MILE 8 OF THE HAINES HIGHWAY WOULD ALSO OPEN THE TERRITORY TO HOMESTEADERS AND TOURISTS.

2306 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 03139 973  
 STOR 1611431  
 NOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY  
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR KLUKWAN IS 760 SQ. MI. (P.26) THE COMMUNITY OF KLUKWAN AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN THE SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. THIS SUMMARY WAS COMPILED IN 1973.

2307 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 04149 888

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- STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, LAND GEOLGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE AUTHOR WORKED AT A CANNERY NEAR THE MOUTH OF CHILKAT R THE SUMMER OF 1882 (P128) UP THE VALLEY OF CHILKAT R, RUGGED SAW-TOOTHED PEAKS TOWERED HIGH AND SNOWCLAD (P135)
- 2308 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 04181 900  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION  
 ABST THIS RIVER LEADS UP THE CHILKAT PASS FOR SOME 60 MI. A FOREST OF VIRGIN "PINE AND FUR" BOUNDED THE SHORE, AND BEYOND THAT THE BANKS BECAME OPEN MEADOWS THAT WERE GREAT FOR FEEDING TIRED STOCK. (P45) HAINES MISSION WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P43) THEY, SCEARCE AND 1 OTHER PERSON AND 7 HORSES, CROSSED THIS RIVER BY RAFT AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE KLUCKMAN. (P47)
- 2309 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 04188 898  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST AUTHOP NOTES TRAVELING 5 MILES UP THE CHILKAT RIVER AND CAMPING IN A SHELTERED WELL-TIMBERED SPOT. (P23) THEY HAULED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT ON SLEDS OVER THE FROZEN RIVER. (P24)
- 2310 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 04218 00001 910949  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST IN 1949 ANTHROPOLOGIST DE LAGUNA STATED THAT THE TLINGITS TRAVELLED INTO THE YUKON TERRITORY VIA THE ALSEK RIVER AND "EVEN BACK ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO THE TLINGIT VILLAGES ALONG THE CHILKAT RIVER." (P8) THE TLINGITS ARE DESCRIBED AS ADEPT CANOEMEN. (P8) THE CHILKAT INDIANS LIVED AT KLUKWAN AT THE TIME OF THIS STUDY WHICH WAS BUILT ABOUT 1910. (P15) AT THIS VILLAGE, "ITS MEN STILL MAKE AND USE DUGOUT CANOES ON THE RIVER." (P15) ONE OF DE LAGUNA'S ASSISTANTS WAS TAKEN OUT IN A CANOE BY 2 NATIVES TO VISIT THEIR NETS. (P16) THE NATIVES AT KLUKWAN FELT RESENTMENT WHEN WHITE PROSPECTORS CAMPED ALONG THE RIVER AND BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION ALONG THE RIVER. (P18) THEY ALSO RESENTED "THE PRESENCE OF A SMALL POWER BOAT AT WELLS, AN INDIAN FISHING CAMP ON THE CHILKAT ABOUT A MILE ABOVE KLUKWAN. (P18)
- 2311 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 04218 00002 949  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST EXPLORATIONS DURING DE LAGUNA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN 1949 WERE CONFINED TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF KLUKWAN ON THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P5) A SITE ON THE CHILKOOT LAKE COULD BE REACHED BY A 3-MILE TRAIL WHICH FOLLOWS THE W BANK OF THE RIVER FROM AN ANCHORAGE ON THE SH SIDE OF THE INLET. "AT HIGH WATER A CANOE CAN ASCEND THE RIVER FOR A SHORT DISTANCE, BUT ONLY AN EXPERT COULD GET A CANOE UP THROUGH THE BOULDERS AND RAPIDS TO THE LAKE." (P5) AT THE TIME OF INVESTIGATION THE PARTY WAS UNABLE TO INVESTIGATE THE BANKS OF THE RIVER, BECAUSE

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THE RIVER WAS IN FLOOD. (P6) THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF KLUKWAN IS LOCATED ON THE E BANK OF THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P6) A "HIGHWAY BRIDGE" SPANS THE RIVER. (P6)

- 2312 HATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 04220 967  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAKE  
ABST THE LARGEST SETTLEMENT OF CHILKAT PEOPLE WAS AT KLUKWAN, ABOUT 22 MILES UP THE CHILKAT RIVER ABOUT 4 MILES DOWNSTREAM WAS KAKWATLU AND NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WAS YANDESTAKE. (P2) THE MAIN STREET OF KLUKWAN WAS A WIDE PATH WHICH RAN FROM ONE END OF THE VILLAGE TO THE OTHER AND WAS, IN FACT, A PART OF THE TRAIL ALONG THE RIVER BANK WHICH RAN FROM HAINES TO THE INTERIOR OVER CHILKAT PASS. (P5) ANOTHER VILLAGE WAS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER BELOW THE LAKE. (P9) A GROUP OF NATIVES ARE SAID TO HAVE TRAVELLED UP THE CHILKAT RIVER AND BUILT A VILLAGE WHERE THE KLEHINI RIVER MEETS THE CHILKAT. (P26)
- 2313 HATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 04459 909  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST H. SMITH PRESENTS A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA, PUBLISHED DATE: 1909. THE AUTHOR WENT UP A MILITARY ROAD WHICH FOLLOWS THE CHILKAT RIVER, OBSERVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. THE VILLAGE OF YENDESTAQUE (ABOUT 4 MI ABOVE HAINES) IS ON A TERRACE BY THE RIVER. EARTH WAS EXPOSED HERE BY RIVER CUTTING. ANOTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA WAS OBSERVED ABOUT 8 MI ABOVE HAINES, ALONG THE ROAD. (P599)
- 2314 HATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 04540 879  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT A POWERFUL TRIBE OF INDIANS CALLED THE CHILKATS OCCUPIED THE COUNTRY AROUND LYNN CANAL AND CHILKAT RIVER. (P38)
- 2315 HATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 05007 881889  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAKE  
ABST IN 1881 ARTHUR KRAUSE ASCENDED THE CHILKAT RIVER, WENT OVER THE PASS, AND TURNED BACK AFTER SIGHTING KUSAWA LAKE. (P82) IN 1889 THE ENGLISHMAN HEYWOOD W. SETON-KARR TRAVELED ON THE CHILKAT. (P141)
- 2316 HATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 05092 00006 920  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE  
ABST THERE WERE 51 FARMERS IN THE CHILKAT VALLEY 1 EACH ON HOMESTEADS OF 60-120 ACRES, AND MOST WERE RAISING BERRIES ALONG THE CHILKAT RIVER. A BERRY CANNING COMPANY WAS SCHEDULED (1920) TO OPEN IN THIS AREA. (VOL 2,

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2317 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 05176 869  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C3105 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" SAID "THE CHILKATS CONTROLLED THE OLD INDIAN TRADE ROUTE FROM THE CHILKAT INLET THROUGH THEIR FORTIFIED VILLAGE AT KLUKWAN TO THE MIDDLE YUKON FUR COUNTRY..." (P5) "IN 1869 PROF. GEORGE DAVIDSON, OF THE U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, VISITED KLUKWAN TO VIEW AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN." (P6) WILLIAM H. SEWARD AND GENERAL JEFF C. DAVIS ACCOMPANIED HIM AND AT KLUKWAN HELPED SETTLE A FEUD BETWEEN THE CHILKATS AND SITKA INDIANS. (P6)

2318 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 05864 974  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C3105 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST "LYNN CANAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT" PREPARED BY NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE FOR THE ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION, CONTAINS INFORMATION ON A NUMBER OF STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE LYNN CANAL. THE CHILKAT RIVER, IT NOTED, AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH CHILKAT INLET FORMS A BROAD INTERTIDAL AREA KNOWN AS McLELLAN FLATS. (P32) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CHILKAT RIVER VALLEY NORTH OF WELLS BRIDGE LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARD CHILKAT INLET SHOWS THE STREAM CHANNEL AND SURROUNDING VEGETATION. IT IS LABELLED FIGURE 12. (P33) A PHOTOGRAPH OF KLUKWAN VILLAGE ON CHILKAT RIVER WITH THE DELTA OF BIG SALMON RIVER IN FOREGROUND IS IN FIGURE 27, PAGE 53. THE CHILKAT RIVER SUPPORTS BOTH COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL SPAWNS OF CHINOOK, COHO, SOCKEYE, CHUM AND PINK SALMON, CUTTHROAT TROUT AND DOLLY VARDEN CHAR. (P68)

2319 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 05914 905  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C3105 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST AN EARLY PROJECT OF THE ALASKA BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, ESTABLISHED IN 1905, WAS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD FROM HAINES UP THE CHILKAT RIVER TO THE INDIAN VILLAGES IN THE CHILKAT VALLEY. (P130)

2320 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06192 918  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C3105 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST ACCORDING TO CHARLES ANAWAY, ALL THE WAY FROM HAINES TO THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF KLUKWAN, A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES, THERE ARE NARROW PLOTS OF LAND ALONG THE RIVER VALLEY THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR BERRY CULTURE. (P6) THE DATE OF PUBLICATION IS 1918.

2321 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06278 893  
 STOR 1611431  
 HOUT N591223 W1352814 C3105 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60

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- KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, WATER, GEOLOGY  
 ABST BROAD, SHALLOW MOUTH, WHICH AT LOW WATER (16 FT. BELOW HIGH WATER) LOOKS LIKE LARGE SAND FLAT. INDIANS SPEAR SALMON ON THE BARS. INDIAN VILLAGES ALONG RIVER, INCLUDING THE LARGEST ONE CALLED KLUKWAN. (P36) MANY YEARS BEFORE 1880 THE CHILKAT INDIANS DID 8 TO 10 TONS OF TRADE IN MATERIALS BETWEEN INTERIOR INDIANS AND THEMSELVES AND WHITE TRADERS. THE CHILKAT'S TRAIL WAS UP RIVER TO NEAR ITS HEAD, WHERE LONG MOUNTAIN TRAIL OF 7-10 DAYS TRAVEL BROUGHT THEM TO TRIBUTARY OF YUKON RIVER. (P60).
- 2322 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06337 973  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE CHILKAT RIVER HAS A 1,230 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA.
- 2323 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06378 890  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, CANNERY  
 ABST THE CHILKAT RIVER EMPTIES INTO ONE OF THE FORKS AT THE HEAD OF LYNN CHANNEL. THE RIVER IS THE PASS OVER THE MOUNTAINS TO THE YUKON RIVER, BY SLEDS DRAWN BY DOGS. (P29,7) AT CHILKAT, ON PYRAHID BAY, WHERE THERE ARE THREE CANNERIES. (P29)
- 2324 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06659 914  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THE PRESENCE OF AN INDIAN RESERVATION LOCATED UP RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CHILKAT RIVER AT HAINES. (P95)
- 2325 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," INDICATES THAT THE CHILKAT IS PRACTICABLE FOR VERY SMALL STEAMERS TO KLUTWAN, 25 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. (P24) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.
- 2326 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
 REFN 06676 918  
 STOR 1611431  
 MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN THE BOOK COMPILED BY E C MAID, IT IS INDICATED THAT KLUCKWAN VILLAGE IS SITUATED ON THE CHILKAT RIVER A MISSION WAS ESTABLISHED BUT FUNCTIONED FOR ONLY 1 1/2 YEARS. (P122) NO APPROPRIATE DATE WAS MENTIONED CONCERNING THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE LATEST DATE MENTIONED THROUGHOUT THE BOOK, ASSUMING THIS TO BE CLOSEST TO THE PUBLICATION DATE.

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- 2327 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 05245 897  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW CANNERY, FISHING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
ABST "IN 1897... ONE CANNERY USED 32 BOATS BOATS, THE OTHER (CANNERY) 43, ALL WITH 450 FATHOMS OF WEB TO A BOAT, AND THEY FISHED ALL THE STREAMS FROM CHILKAT RIVER TO EYAK, IN THE DELTA, AND ALL THE STREAMS IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND." (P35)
- 2328 WATN CHILKAT RIVER CHILKAT RIVER  
REFN 05314 848897  
STOR 1611431  
MOUT N591223 W1352814 C310S 0590E 09  
LUPR 60  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST BITUMINOUS GOOD QUALITY COAL IS FOUND IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHILKAT RIVER. (P255) THE OBJECT OF THE CANADIANS IN PUSHING THE BOUNDARY CLAIM IS TO HAVE CONTROL OF THE MOUTHS OF THE STICKEEN, CHILKAHT AND TAHKO RIVERS. (P331)
- 2329 WATN CHILKOOT LAKE CHILKOOT LAKE  
REFN 01536 971  
STOR 1611  
MOUT N592113 W1353533 C290S 0580E 14  
LUPR 60 CHILKOOT RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, VEGETATION  
ABST CHILKOOT LAKE HAYSIDE, NEAR HAINES, IS DESCRIBED IN H. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THE HAYSIDE LIES NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE CHILKOOT RIVER AND CHILKOOT LAKE. SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS SURROUND THE SITE WHICH ALSO BOASTS A STAND OF SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK. ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE INCLUDE CANOEING, BOATING (A LAUNCHING RAMP IS LOCATED THERE), FISHING AND SWIMMING." (P94) SITE IS ACCESSIBLE BY ROAD. (P83-84; 94)
- 2330 WATN CHILKOOT LAKE CHILKOOT LAKE  
REFN 04218 00002 949  
STOR 1611  
MOUT N592113 W1353533 C290S 0580E 14  
LUPR 60 CHILKOOT RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT  
ABST ARCHAEOLOGIST DE LAGUNA REPORTED IN 1949 THAT THE MOST PROMISING SITE FOR EXCAVATION WAS AT THE LOWER END OF CHILKOOT LAKE. THIS SITE, WHICH IS AT THE POINT BETWEEN THE LAKE AND THE CHILKOOT RIVER, CAN BE REACHED BY FLOAT PLANE FROM THE LAKE. (P5)
- 2331 WATN CHILKOOT LAKE CHILKOOT LAKE  
REFN 05064 974  
STOR 1611  
MOUT N592113 W1353533 C290S 0580E 14  
LUPR 60 CHILKOOT RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, PHOTO  
ABST CHILKOOT LAKE CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE PHOTOGRAPH LABELLED FIGURE 15 SHOWING "UPPER LUTAK INLET INTERTIDAL AREA LOOKING NORTHWEST TO CHILKOOT LAKE". (P35)
- 2332 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILCOOT RIVER  
REFN 00469 00007 868896  
STOR 1611440

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MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN THE 7TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, JACOB H DICKINSON, U S COUNSEL, STATED THAT A CENSUS OF 1890 WAS TAKEN AT CHILCOOT. (P905-906) FROM 1868 TO 1896, THE NAVY REGULARLY "DESPATCHED ARMED PARTIES UP THE CHILCOOT AND CHILKAT RIVERS AND TO THE MOUNTAIN PASSES BEYOND THE HEAD OF THE INLETS OF LYNN CANAL." (P919) A LETTER FROM CHARLES H DARLING, ACTING SECRETARY OF NAVY. HE CITED LIEUT EHMONS WHO SAID HE HAD TRAVELLED ABOUT THE CHILCOOT AREA FOR 20 YEARS AND HAD VISITED ALL THEIR INDIAN VILLAGES. (P920) UNDER CAPTAIN BEARDSLEE, 1879 TO 1881, A SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE RIVER. (P921) THE NAVY USUALLY USED BOATS WHEN DISPATCHING ARMED FORCES.

2333 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00001 880  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN PROCEEDINGS OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE U S, THE U S DELEGATES STATE THAT NAVAL OFFICERS SURVEYED THE CHILKOOT RIVER (VOL I, PART II, P93) SYMOND'S REPORT OF 1880.

2334 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00003 888  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,ROUTE  
 ABST IN THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, BRITAIN PRESENTS HER DOCUMENTS. WM H DALL TO MR MOORE STATE DEPT JAN 3,1888, PROPOSES A POINT TO MARINE LEAGUES UP CHILKOOT BE DETERMINED. BOUNDARY SHOULD FOLLOW WATERSHED WHICH MEANS U S WOULD LOSE SOME LAND AROUND CHILKOOT BUT GAIN IT AT PORTLAND CANAL. (P336-37) A M BURGESS TO SIR J MAC DONALD, JUNE 19,1888, CANADA CLAIMS THE CHILKOOT PASS. BURGESS DESCRIBES THE MINERS ROUTE UP CHILKOOT RIVER AND OVER PERRIER (CHILKOOT) PASS. (P344-45) ALSO CLAIMS WHITE PASS. (P345)

2335 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 00891 900901  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,ECONOMY,CANNERY  
 ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON ALASKAN FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT KUTCHIN GIVES THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS FOR BOATS AND FISHING GEAR ON THE CHILKOOT RIVER. STEAMERS-2, TONNAGE-26. SEINE-1, GILL NETS-30. (P40) ELSEWHERE KUTCHIN SAYS, "VISITED THE CANNERY OF THE CHILKOOT PACKING COMPANY AT 3 P.M. AUGUST 19. THE PLANT WAS OUTFITTED FOR 40,000 CASES AND HAD PUT UP 16,000. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE TOTAL WOULD REACH 30,000. LAST SEASON THE OUTPUT WAS 15,844. THE CANNERY HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED THIS YEAR. (P20)

2336 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 00893 902  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,CANNERY,DIMENSION,LAKE,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,PHOTO  
 ABST IN HIS 1902 REPORT ON SALMON FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS THE PACIFIC PACKING AND NAVIGATION COMPANY HAS A CANNERY AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHILKOOT RIVER. (P25) FISHING REGULATIONS RECENTLY IMPOSED ON THE INDIANS HAVE BEEN ONEROUS. (P25) "TO MAKE THE SITUATION PLAIN IT IS NECESSARY TO DESCRIBE THE CHILKOOT RIVER,

WHICH IS, PERHAPS, 2 MILES IN LENGTH FROM THE MOUTH TO THE LAKE AT THE HEAD. IT IS AN EXCEEDINGLY TURBULENT STREAM, AVERAGING PROBABLY 100 YARDS IN WIDTH, FILLED WITH ROCKS AND RAPIDS ALMOST THE ENTIRE DISTANCE. IT HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE OF THE NATIVES, TIME OUT OF MIND, TO TAKE SALMON IN THIS WATER BY BUILDING FISHING STATIONS ON THE ROCKS AND BY ANCHORING THEIR CANOES AT CONVENIENT PLACES AND FROM THESE HOOKING THE FISH. THIS IS THEIR SOLE MODE OF FISHING, AND NO OTHER WOULD BE POSSIBLE, AS THE FIERCE CURRENT CANNOT BE STEMMED AND NETS WOULD BE USELESS." (P25) THE NEW FISHING REGULATIONS, WHICH BANNED THE TRADITIONAL FISHING METHODS, ARE RESENTED BY THE CHILKOOT RIVER NATIVES AND HAVE BEEN A HARDSHIP TO THEM. (P26) PHOTOS: AFTER PAGE 26, THERE ARE TWO PHOTOS CAPTIONED, "NATIVES FISHING STATIONS IN CHILKOOT RIVER RAPIDS" WHICH SHOW THE FISHING STATIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

- 2337 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 01029 914  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTO: "CHILKOOT INDIAN HOOKING OR GAFFING SALMON ON CHILKOOT RIVER" SHOWS MAN ON PLANK WALKWAY WITH GAFF IN HAND AND SALMON. 3 OTHER MEN STAND IN BACKGROUND. (P17) PHOTO: CAPTION, "CHILKOOT RIVER SHOWING PLATFORMS FROM WHICH INDIANS HOOK OR GAFF SALMON." SHOWS WALKWAY OF PLANKS IN MIDDLE OF RIVER RUNNING ACROSS WATER TO RIGHT BANK, THEN BACK TO LEFT BANK. (P101) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.
- 2338 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 01127 869  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST AUTHOR LEWIS DESCRIBES GEORGE DAVIDSON'S 1869 ASTRONOMICAL MISSION TO ALASKA. "HE WAS HEAD OF A PARTY DISPATCHED TO OBSERVE A TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE ON APRIL 7, 1869. HE PENETRATED FAR INTO THE INTERIOR, PROCEEDING UP THE CHILKOOT RIVER AND THENCE TO FT SELKIRK. HE WAS COMPELLED TO UNDERTAKE THE WORST PART OF THE JOURNEY IN AN OPEN BOAT. THIS WAS A LARGE WAR CANOE, MANNED BY FOUR BRAVES OF THE SITKA TRIBE." (P45)
- 2339 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 01786 897  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE  
 ABST TUTTLE NOTES THAT THE CHILKOOT RIVER ROUTE, THROUGH THE CHILKOOT PASS, THEN BY MEANS OF LAKES, RIVERS, AND PORTAGES, IS ONE OF THE WAYS TO REACH THE YUKON RIVER AND THE KLONDIKE. (P52)
- 2340 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 04149 888  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING  
 ABST THE AUTHOR LIVED FOR AWHILE ON A SCHOONER AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHILKOOT R. IN 1888 HE WAS WORKING FOR THE CANNERY IN CHILKAT. HIS JOB WAS TO TALLY ALL THE SALMON CAUGHT BY THE NATIVES & PAY THEM. HE ASSISTED IN PUTTING UP A FOUNDATION FOR A NEW CANNERY WHICH, HOWEVER, WAS NEVER BUILT (PP132-3). A PIPEFLUME SYSTEM WAS INSTALLED FROM TIDEWATER UP TO THE OUTLET OF CHILKAT LAKE TO CATCH THE SALMON & CARRY THEM DOWNSTREAM TO THE SCHOONER (P133)



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- 2341 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 04220 967  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A GROUP OF TLINGIT INDIANS MOVED TO TATIN ON THE CHILKOOT RIVER. (P29)
- 2342 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00906 906  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE CHILKOOT RIVER IS A LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE IN LENGTH FROM THE MOUTH TO THE LAKE. THE STREAM IS NARROW AND FULL OF ROCKS AND RAPIDS. THE INDIANS ERECT PLATFORMS ON THE BANKS AND IN THE STREAM AT EVERY AVAILABLE POINT AND HOOK THE FISH WITH GAFFS AS THEY TRY TO STRUGGLE BY IN THE SHALLOW WATER. (P27)
- 2343 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER CHILKOOT RIVER  
 REFN 05864 959961  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT THE CHILKOOT RIVER, THOUGH AN IMPORTANT SALMON PRODUCER, IS CLOUDED BY GLACIAL TURBIDITY. (P48) THE AUTHORS NOTED A NUMBER OF ESTIMATED MEAN MONTHLY AND AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE FIGURES FOR THE CHILKOOT RIVER. (P132) THESE FIGURES ARE ON A TABLE ATTACHED TO THIS FORM. THE CHILKOOT RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN AREA OF 128 SQUARE MILES (332 SQ KM). ITS LENGTH, AS MEASURED FROM THE BRIDGE BELOW CHILKOOT LAKE, IS APPROXIMATELY 24 MILES (39 KM) WITH A CHANNEL SLOPE OF APPROXIMATELY 80 FEET PER MILE (15 M/KM). THE MEAN BASIN ELEVATION IS ESTIMATED TO BE BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000 FT (762 AND 914 M). (P140) THE CHILKOOT RIVER HAS NO MAJOR TRIBUTARIES. (P140) THE WATER DISCHARGE DATA WAS TAKEN AT A BRIDGE DOWNSTREAM FROM CHILKOOT LAKE AND IS REFLECTED IN TABLE 2. THE RATE OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS WAS FROM 120 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (3.4 CU M/SECOND) TO 3,250 CU FT/SECOND (92 CU M/SECOND). (P140) TABLE TWO ON PAGE 133 HAS SIX READINGS OF DISCHARGE FOR THE CHILKOOT RIVER. ON JUN 17, 1959 THE DISCHARGE WAS 3250 CU FT PER SECOND OR 92 CU M PER SECOND; ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1959 DISCHARGE WAS 735 CU FT PER SECOND OR 20.8 CU M PER SECOND; ON JANUARY 18, 1961, DISCHARGE WAS 194 CU FT PER SECOND OR 5.49 CU M PER SECOND; ON MARCH 17, 1961, DISCHARGE WAS 120 CU FT PER SECOND, OR 3.40 CU M PER SECOND; ON MAY 4, 1961 DISCHARGE WAS 446 CU FT PER SECOND OR 12.6 CU M PER SECOND; ON JUNE 29, 1961, DISCHARGE WAS 2160 CU FT PER SECOND OR 61.2 CU M PER SECOND. (P133)
- 2344 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER DEYEA RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00002 880890  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, LIET F M SYMONDS RREPORTS A TRIP MADE ABOARD THE JAMESTOWN IN 1880. THE DEYEA RIVER IS THE OUTLET FOR CHILCOOT LAKE AND FLOWS TO CHILCOOT INLET. IT IS SHALLOW AND ONLY NAVIGABLE FOR CANOES. THE VILLAGE TANAÏ IS LOCATED AT JUNCTURE OF RIVER AND LAKE. AT MOUTH OF RIVER, IS LOCATED AN INDIAN HUNTING VILLAGE. THE ALASKAN CENSUS OF 1890 STATES THAT CHILKOOT MISSION, AND INDIAN VILLAGE, IS LOCATED ON CHILKOOT RIVER, 1 MI FROM WHITE VILLAGE OF CHILKOOT. (P490-491) THE DEYEA IS A SECTION OF THE CHILKOOT RIVER.
- 2345 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER DYE RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

546

REFN 01262 880  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,LAKE,WATER LEVEL  
 ABST IN HIS REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, BEARDSLEE SAYS, "THE DYEAL RIVER, THE OUTLET OF CHILCOOT LAKE, IS SMALL AND SHALLOW AND NAVIGABLE ONLY FOR CANOES. THE MAIN VILLAGE, CALLED TANANEI, IS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE RIVER WITH THE LAKE. IT CONTAINS EIGHT HOUSES AND HAS A POPULATION OF 127 INDIANS." (P99)

2346 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER ISELCAT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00004 872893  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE CORRESPONDENCE OF 1872 TO 1878 SUGGESTED THE SURVEYING OF THE BOUNDARY POINT ON THE ISELCAT RIVER. (P56-58) THE DOCUMENT ALSO CALLS IT THE CHILKOOT. (P56) IN A MEMORANDUM ATTACHED TO A REPORT FROM LORD LANSDOWNE TO MR RAIKES, CHARGE, FOREIGN OFFICE, AUG 18, 1902, "FROM THE OCEAN ENTRANCE TO LYNN CANAL, THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION UP THE CHILKOOT IS ABOUT 80 MILES; FROM THIS POINT TO PERRIER PASS IS SOMEWHAT IN EXCESS OF 30 MILES..."(P162) PERRIER IS CHILKOOT PASS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT ISELCAT REFERRED TO THE CHIKOOT RIVER BECAUSE 1) IT ALWAYS APPEARS IN A LIST OF RIVERS PRESENTED BY MR FISH OF U S STATE DEPT OR IN REFERENCE TO THAT LIST. 2) THE LIST INCLUDED THE CHELKAHT RIVER, 3)THE CHILKOOT WAS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE CHILKAT

2347 WATN CHILKOOT RIVER ISELCAT RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00005 875898  
 STOR 1611440  
 MOUT N591924 W1353317 C290S 0580E 25  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW EXPEDITION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE WRITER REFERS REPEATEDLY TO A PROPOSAL BY MR FISH, U S DEPT OF STATE, TO SET THE BOUNDARIES ON THE ISELCAT AND A FEW OTHER RIVERS 1875 ON. (P166-174) MAJOR CAMERON, AROUND 1888, DESCRIBED THE RIVER "FROM THE OCEAN ENTRANCE TO LYNN CANAL THE HEAD OF BOAT NAVIGATION UP THE CHILKOOT IS ABOUT 80 MILES; FROM THIS POINT TO PERRIER PASS (CHILKOOT) IS SOMEWHAT IN EXCESS OF 30 MILES OR 10 MARINE LEAGUES." (P188) DURING 1894, MR RITTER SURVEYED THE CHILKOOT FOR THE U. S. (P196) MR FLEMER, A U S SURVEYOR, WAS ORDERED TO ALASKA TO EXTEND THE SURVEYS UP THE RIVER. (P101) 1898.

2348 WATN CHILLIGAN RIVER CHILLIGAN RIVER  
 REFN 02432 935  
 STOR 160709800030000002000501000600  
 MOUT N611322 W1524449 S130N 0190W 18  
 LUPR 52 NCARTHUR RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,LAKE,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST LONGEST OF THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF LAKE CHAKACHAMNA. HEADS IN THE MTS.,Q FLOWS EASTWARD, SOUTHEASTWARD & EMPTIES INTO THE UPPER END OF THE LAKE. TOTAL LENGTH ABOUT 35 MI. (P.17) TIMBER OCCURS SPARINGLY FOR 14 MI UP THE CHILLIGAN R. (P.29) IN 1927 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF 6 MEN AND 15 PACK HORSES CROSSED BY A PASS INTO THE BASIN OF THE CHILLIGAN RIVER. (PP.11&12)

2349 WATN CHINKELYES CREEK CHINKELYES CREEK  
 REFN 06127 962  
 STOR 160523601368000280000046500120  
 MOUT N594500 W1535200 S050S 0270W 16  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

547

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH IS 50 FEET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 14 INCHES. THE CREEK RUNS THROUGH A GLACIAL VALLEY WITH DENSE SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD, AND BIRCH IN THE LOWER PART, THE UPPER PART BEING OPEN AND ABOVE TIMBER LINE. THE AREA IS SUBJECT TO FREQUENT FLOODS. THE PORTAGE ROAD FROM ILIADNA BAY TO PILE BAY RUNS ADJACENT TO THE STREAM FOR MANY MILES. ITS SOURCE IS SEVERAL SMALL LAKES AND SURFACE RUNOFF. IT HAS A FLOW RATE OF 95 CFS, MEASURED JULY 2, 1962, JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P109) THE SITE OF OLD ILIADNA IS OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF CHINKELYES CREEK, BUT NO STRUCTURE REMAINS. (P110) ITS GRADIENT IS 29 FEET PER MILE. (P109) THE CREEK IS 15.0 MILES LONG. IT HAS A WATERSHED AREA OF 34 SQUARE MILES. (P109)

2350 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER

REFN 00479 884886

STOR 1601305

MOU N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16

LUPR 11 IKPIKPUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, 1884-86, ENSIGN W L HOWARD WENT N TO POINT BARROW, WENT DOWN THE RIVER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN (P162) BY BOAT.

2351 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER

REFN 00498 931944

STOR 1601305

MOU N704958 W1553512 U170N 0140W 16

LUPR 11

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN ALFRED H. BAILEY'S "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," BOB BROWER, THE SON OF THE TRADER AT BARROW, CHARLES BROWER, COLLECTED BIRDS ALONG THE CHIPP RIVER FROM 1931 TO 1944. (P137) "THERE IS A CHAIN OF LAKES ABOUT ONE HUNDRED MILES INLAND ALONG THE CHIPP RIVER AND BOB BUILDS DUMMY PLATFORMS IN WHICH THE YELLOW-BILLS PROMPTLY NEST." (P137) COLLECTIONS WERE TAKEN FREQUENTLY ALONG THE RIVER AND WERE REFERRED TO NUMEROUS TIMES. (P137-304) 1931-1944.

2352 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER

REFN 00615 959

STOR 1601305

MOU N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16

LUPR 11

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN

ABST AUTHOR ALSO SPELLS WATERBODY NAME "CHIPPER RIVER." (P44) ON A FLIGHT FROM BARROW TO ANAKTUVUK, PASSENGER IN AUTHOR'S SMALL PLANE SAID: "THERE ARE SO MANY RIVERS BELOW IT MUST BE THE HEADE RIVER DELTA." AUTHOR CHANGED COURSE, DISCOVERED AN ERROR. "EVIDENTLY THE TRIBUTARIES THAT SAMUEL HAD SEEN WERE NOT FROM THE HEADE RIVER WEST OF ADMIRALTY BAY, BUT FROM THE CHIPP RIVER EAST OF ADMIRALTY BAY." (P75) THIS WAS SOMETIME AFTER FEB 1959, STILL IN WINTER.

2353 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER

REFN 00898 908

STOR 1601305

MOU N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16

LUPR 11

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE

ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES REPORT THAT THE NATIVES PORTAGE FROM THE NOATAK TO THE CHIPP RIVER AND THEN GO ON TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND POINT BARROW. (P59) 1908 PUBLISHED.

2354 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER

REFN 01146 885

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

548

STOR 1601305  
MOUT N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16  
LUPR 11  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST A H BROOKS NOTES THE 1885 EXPLORATION OF LT. GEORGE M STONEY IN WHICH STONEY AND HIS PARTY DESCENDED THE CHIPP RIVER IN NATIVE SKIN BOATS, ARRIVING AT POINT BARROW ON JULY 15. (P278)

2355 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER  
REFN 01211 931936  
STOR 1601305  
MOUT N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16  
LUPR 11  
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN  
ABST FORD IN HIS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE WORK DONE IN PT BARROW 1931-36 NOTES "THE POORLY DEVELOPED DRAINAGE PATTERNS OF KUK, KUGRUA, INARU, MEADE, TOPAGORAK AND CHIPP RIVER HAVE BEEN INCISED." (P17) (BY OCEAN WATER)

2356 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER  
REFN 01384 884886  
STOR 1601305  
MOUT N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16  
LUPR 11  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION  
ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT ENSIGN W.F. HOWARD, A MEMBER OF LIEUT. GEORGE STONEY'S EXPEDITION BETWEEN 1884 AND 1886, WENT FROM THE UPPER KOBUK VALLEY THROUGH HOWARD PASS AND DOWN THE CHIPP RIVER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (P231)

2357 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER  
REFN 05151 923  
STOR 1601305  
MOUT N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16  
LUPR 11  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN  
ABST ENSIGN W L HOWARD CROSSED FROM THE COLVILLE RIVER VALLEY ACROSS A DIVIDE AND DOWN THE CHIPP RIVER TO THE ARCTIC COAST. (P11) THE DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED IN 1923.

2358 WATN CHIPP RIVER CHIPP RIVER  
REFN 06518 951  
STOR 1601305  
MOUT N704958 W1553510 U170N 0140W 16  
LUPR 11  
KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE AUTHOR CITED A 1951 REPORT OF 2 FT WILLOWS AND HERBS ALONG THE BANKS OF THE CHIPP RIVER, 10 MILES FROM THE COAST AND 50 MILES FROM BARROW. (P35)

2359 WATN CHIROSKEY RIVER CHIROSKAY RIVER  
REFN 04066 00258 937  
STOR 1602068002385000360  
MOUT N635514 W1601948 K180S 0090W 24  
LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST IT IS STATED THERE IS A SUSPENSION BRIDGE CROSSING THE RIVER. BRIDGE NUMBER 200.

2360 WATN CHIROSKEY RIVER CHIROSKAY RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

549

REFN 04066 00258 937  
 STOR 1602068002385000360  
 MOUT N635514 W1601948 K180S 0090W 24  
 LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IT IS STATED THERE IS A SUSPENSION BRIDGE CROSSING THE RIVER. BRIDGE NUMBER 200.

2361 WATN CHIROSKEY RIVER SIROSKI RIVER  
 REFN 06257 961  
 STOR 1602068002385000360  
 MOUT N635514 W1601948 K180S 0090W 24  
 LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER, PHOTO, LAKE  
 ABST THE AUTHOR WENT UP THE SIROSKI AND UNALAKLEET RIVERS BY POWER BOAT TO GET THE WINTER'S SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD ABOUT 25 MILES FROM UNALAKLEET. THE SIROSKI RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS TORTUOUS WITH OXBOW LAKES IN A HEAVILY WOODDED SPRUCE FOREST. (P27) THEY HAND-LINED THEIR RAFT OF LOGS DOWN THE SIROSKI TO THE UNALAKLEET RIVER. (P31) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE RAFT ON THE RIVER IS INCLUDED BETWEEN PP 66 AND 67. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1961.

2362 WATN CHISANA RIVER CHISANA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 91502 W 915  
 STOR 1603399070050012300  
 MOUT N630242 W1415147 C150N 0190E 29  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN "OLDTIMER IN TOWN FROM THE CHISANA", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, SEPT 2, 1915, P3: THE CHISANA DISTRICT IS VERY QUIET NOW, ACCORDING TO THE OLDTIMER. IRISH HAS BEEN WORKING FOR DUD MCKINNEY ON 11 ABOVE, BONANZA. HE SAYS THAT MCKINNEY WILL CLEAR A COUPLE OF THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR HIS SEASON'S WORK, BUT THAT OUTFIT AND THE ONE OWNED BY JACK O'BRIEN, AN OLDTIMER OF THE FORTYMILE COUNTRY WILL BE THE ONLY TWO OUTFITS THAT WILL MAKE MONEY. O'BRIEN WILL CLEAR ABOUT \$7,000 THIS SEASON. IRISH SAYS THAT THE HANSHAW OPERATIONS ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL IN THAT DISTRICT.

2363 WATN CHISANA RIVER CHISANA RIVER  
 REFN 01087 913971  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910  
 MOUT N630242 W1415147 C150N 0190E 29  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, HUNTING, RIVER  
 ABST RAMON B VITT IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS," 1971, CITED AN OBSERVATION MADE BY MCKENNA IN 1929. IN 1929, ONLY ONE FUR TRADER WAS OPERATING IN THE UPPER TANANA REGION ON THE CHISANA. WHEN HE DIED, THE INDIANS OF THE AREA HAD TO TRADE AT COPPER RIVER POSTS, THE NEAREST AT SLANA RIVER 100 MI AWAY. (P39) IN 1913, THE GOLD STAMPEDE ON THE CHISANA DEPLETED GAME ANIMALS IN THE RIVER VALLEY AND ALTHOUGH THE NUMBERS HAVE RETURNED, THEY ARE NO LONGER A SOURCE OF FOOD OR INCOME. (P46)

2364 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHESNA  
 REFN 04373 932  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST TWO PROSPECTORS STAKED CLAIMS ON THE "CHESNA," HIKING DOWN FROM MILLER GULCH, A "DAYS MUSH" NORTH. (P109) SEPT. 1932.

2365 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHESNA CREEK

REFN 01653 907  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,MINING  
 ABST IN MAR 1907, COPPER RIVER JOE WORKED WITH OLD DADDY JOHN NOKES ON THE HIDDEN TREASURE GROUP OF CLAIMS ON CHESNA CREEK, ON EASTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE WEST FORK OF THE CHISTOCHINA. HE ARRIVED THERE BY PULLING A SLED 200 MILES FROM VALDEZ. (P173) HAZLETT AND MEALS WORKED CLAIMS AT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK, 5 MI UP FROM ITS MOUTH. (P176)

2366 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHESNA RIVER  
 REFN 00652 899  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,LAKE  
 ABST H HILORETH, IN A SECTION FOR TOURISTS IN "A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS, AND TOURISTS" PUBLISHED IN 1902, MENTIONS HIS TRIP BY DOGTEAM FROM COPPER CENTER TO THE CHESNA MINES. (P39) IN THE SUMMER OF 1899 G C HAZELET, A J MEALS, M DEMPSEY, AND A FEW OTHERS PROSPECTING ON THE CHISNA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DISCOVERED RICH PLACER DIGGINGS. PROVISIONS UPON REACHING CHISNA WERE WORTH ONE DOLLAR A POUND AND MANY PEOPLE IN THE AREA WERE SHORT ON FOOD. TOWARD THE END OF THE 1900 MINING SEASON 4 MEN TOOK OUT \$4500 IN A FEW DAYS, AND THEN THEY RAN OUT OF GRUB AND HAD TO RETURN TO VALDEZ. IN FEB AND MAR 1901 SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN HEADED TO THE NEW DIGGINGS BY EITHER THE VALDEZ GLACIER ROUTE OR THE NEW TRANS-ALASKA MILITARY ROAD.(P43) WAGES PAID IN 1900 RANGED FROM \$10.00 TO \$15.00 PER DAY AND ABOUT 1,000 LBS OF GOLD WERE BROUGHT OUT TO VALDEZ. THE CHISNA DISTRICT IS COMPARATIVELY A SMALL AREA.(P43)IN JAN, FEB, MAR DOGTEAMS ARE THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, WHILE IN MAY HORSES ARE USED. ONE HORSE CAN PACK ABOUT 200 TO 250 LBS AND THE HORSE IS WORTH FROM \$150 TO \$200. IN THE FALL THE HORSES ARE PRACTICALLY WORTH LESS, AS IT COSTS AS MUCH TO WINTER THEM AS THEY ARE WORTH IN THE SPRING, HAY BEING WORTH ABOUT \$40 PER TON. (P45) ON JULY 6, 1898 HAZELET AND MEALS REACHED THE EXTREME HEAD OF THE CHISNA RIVER AND FOUND GOOD PROSPECTS. THE FIRST COARSE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON MAY 18, 1899. THEY FORMED THE CHISNA MINING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY AND WENT TO THE STATES TO PURCHASE 190 TONS OF MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. THEY BROUGHT BACK 25 HORSES AND 25 MEN AND EVERYTHING WAS TRANSPORTED TO THEIR PROPERTY;75 TONS OF SUPPLIES WERE TRANSPORTED OUT OF VALDEZ ON MARCH 1, 1901 AND ANOTHER 75 TONS IN 1908. THE OUTFIT INCLUDED A STEAM SAWMILL. IN 1902 THEY TOOK OUT ENOUGH IN OPENING UP THEIR PROPERTY TO PAY EXPENSES, WHICH WERE AROUND \$20,000. (P49) FOR THE ORIGINAL TRIP IN 1898 THEY WERE ASCENDING THE CHISTOCHINA AND CHISNA RIVER PRESUMABLY BY BOAT WHICH THEY HAD BUILT ON KLUTENA LAKE. (P47)

2367 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHESNA RIVER  
 REFN 02036 902  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER BASIN,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION  
 ABST IS A TRIBUTARY TO THE CHISTOCHINA AND ONE OF TWO STREAMS ON WHICH DIGGINGS OF THE CHISTOCHINA GOLD FIELDS OCCUR. IS ABOUT 12 MILES LONG AND ENTERS THE CHISTOCHINA 11 MILES BELOW THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER'S SOURCE. (P71) A THIN SHEET OF COBBLES IS CONSPICUOUS ON THE HILLTOPS ABOUT THE HEADS OF SOME OF THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE UPPER CHESNA. (P72) COMBINED YIELD OF GOLD FOR MILLER GULCH, SLATE CREEK AND CHESNA RIVER IN 1902 ESTIMATED AT \$225,000. OF THIS AMOUNT CHESNA RIVER YIELDED \$20,000. (P72) THE DIGGINGS ON THE CHESNA ARE CONFINED TO TWO LOCATIONS ABOUT 8 MILES APART. ONE IS NEAR THE SOURCE AND THE OTHER NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. MUCH OF THE WORK AN THE UPPER CHESNA IS IN THE AREA OF "A SMALL TRIBUTARY CALLED RUBY GULCH." THE YIELD ON THE LOWER AREA OF THIS GULCH "IS REPORTED TO ABOUT PAY EXPENSES." THE VALLEY OF THE MIDDLE CHESNA "IS CLOGGED BY GLACIAL DEPOSITS." ON THE LOWER CHESNA, 1 1/2 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH, EXTENDING UPSTREAM ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES THE BEDROCK IS WITHIN EASY REACH ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER. A CANYON A FEW HUNDRED FEET LONG IN NEAR THE LOWER END OF THIS STRETCH. MINING OPERATIONS ARE RESTRICTED TO AREAS ABOVE AND BELOW THIS CANYON. A HYDRAULIC PLANT HAS

BEEN INSTALLED JUST BELOW THE CANYON "WITH A HEAD OF 125 FEET." THE WATER IS CONDUCTED BY A DITCH FROM AN AREA A FEW THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE CANYON, ALONG THE SOUTH BANK TO THE POINT BELOW THE CANYON WHERE THE HYDRAULIC PLANT IS. (P73) IN MANY AREAS THE GRAVEL IS 4 TO 8 FEET DEEP. DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF LARGE BOULDERS IN THE RIVER AND MUCH WATER ORDINARY SLICING METHODS ARE IMPRACTICAL. (P73) "PANS ARE REPORTED TO RUN FROM 1.7E TO 5.5E EACH BELOW THE CANYON, WITH A MAXIMUM YIELD OF \$1 ON BEDROCK." (P74) ASSAY GOLD VALUES ARE REPORTED TO VARY FROM \$18 OR \$18.50 PER POUNCE ON THE UPPER CHESNA AND TO \$16.72 ON THE LOWER CHESNA. A LARGE NUGGET FOUND ON RUBY GULCH VALUED AT \$12.75. NUGGETS ARE RARE ON THE LOWER CHESNA WHERE THE GOLD IS OFTEN THIN, FLAT SCALES. (P74) ORTH DOES NOT LIST A "CHESNA RIVER" NOR IS ONE LISTED ON THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS. HOWEVER, A "CHISNA RIVER" IS LISTED IN ORTH AND ON THE MAPS THAT AGREES WITH THE LOCATION GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT.

- 2368 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHISNA  
 REFN 00026 00018 900907  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, GENERAL, RIVER  
 ABST IN A NEWS REPORT FROM "CHISNA, FRONT AND CENTER", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 6, AUGUST 1907, (P493) WAS THE LATEST NEWS ON THE CHISNA DISTRICT, WITH "TWO CAMPS, ONE ON CHISNA AND ONE ON DAISY", BOTH CAMPS, "LOOKING WELL SO FAR. THE GOLD IS MORE PLENTIFUL AS MINING WORK REACHES FURTHER INTO THE BENCH". CHISNA CONSOLIDATED MINES HAVE "TWO GIANTS" (HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT) AT WORK. ALSO REMARKED WAS THAT "MOST OF THE OLD WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON SLAB CREEK SINCE 1900" (CAN'T LOCATE) AND SUCCESSFUL PROSPECTING HAD BEEN DONE ON "HIDDEN TREASURE CREEK" (CAN'T LOCATE). (P493)
- 2369 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHISNA CREEK  
 REFN 04969 899  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST IN 1899 POWELL NOTES THAT SOME MEN HAD LOCATED PLACER CLAIMS AT CHISNA CREEK. POWELL LOCATES A CLAIM NEARBY THAT BECAME KNOWN AS POWELL'S GULCH; THERE WAS NO YIELD FROM THIS CLAIM. GOKONA CHARLEY, AN INDIAN WHOSE FAMILY WAS CAMPED ON THE SLAHNA RIVER, VISITED POWELL AT HIS CHISNA CREEK CAMP AND TOLD POWELL TO LOCATE A CLAIM ON A SMALL GULCH 8 MI FROM THE CHISNA CREEK CAMP. (PP164-165)
- 2370 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHISNA RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CHISNA RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH ON CHISTOCHINA TO ITS SOURCE AND TURNS EASTWARD, PASSING OVER A SMALL DIVIDE, DOWN SLATE CREEK BACK TO THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER, MAKING A CIRCLE.
- 2371 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHISNA RIVER  
 REFN 02186 911  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) MILO DEMPSEY INSTALLED A HYDRAULIC PLANT ON CHISNA RIVER AND MINING WAS CONDUCTED IN 1911. (P37)

- 2372 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHISNA RIVER  
 REFN 02471 898941  
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE NAME CHISNA CAME INTO USE AS EARLY AS 1898, WHEN HAZELET AND HEALS MADE THEIR DISCOVERY OF PLACER GOLD ON THE LOWER CHISNA RIVER. (P27) REAL MINING ACTIVITIES DID NOT BEGIN UNTIL THE FOLLOWING YEAR. ONLY THE LOWER PART OF THE VALLEY IS THE SITE OF PRESENT OPERATIONS. (P29) ABOUT 2 1/2 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH, OR 1 1/4 MI NE OF THE OLD CHISNA POST OFFICE, NOW IN RUINS, THE RIVER FLOWS IN A SHORT SHALLOW CANYON. A GROUP OF 29 UNPATENTED CLAIMS ARE LOCATED ON THE UPSTREAM PORTION, SOME OF WHICH WERE KNOWN AS THE DEMPSEY CLAIMS, ALONG WITH A GROUP OF PATENTED CLAIMS DOWNSTREAM. NO EXTENSIVE MINING WAS DONE IN THE EARLY DAYS ON THE DEMPSEY CLAIMS ALTHOUGH A LONG DITCH LINE WAS DUG. RESULTS FROM A CUT IN THE CHANNEL GRAVELS WERE ENCOURAGING, LEADING TO MORE EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS BY THE ACME MINING CO IN 1941. THE VALLEY OF THE CHISNA IS WIDE IN THE VICINITY OF THESE CLAIMS. BELOW THE CANYON A BROAD FLAT EXTENDS TO THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER; FARTHER NORTH THE VALLEY CLOSES TO A STRAIGHT NARROW GORGE. ON THE N SIDE THE CANYON WALL CONTINUES AS A GRAVEL BENCH, BUT SOON MERGES INTO THE VALLEY SLOPE. (P30) GOLD IS PRESENT IN THE BENCH DEPOSITS AS WELL AS THE RIVER GRAVELS. SUPPLIES FOR THE ACME MINING CO, INCLUDING OIL AND LUMBER, WERE HAULED OVER THE SNOW EARLY IN 1941. THE LANDING FIELD IS 1,340 FEET LONG. THE OLD DEMPSEY DITCH IS MORE THAN 2 MILES LONG, BRINGING WATER FROM THE RIVER TO THE BENCH N OF THE CANYON. A PIPELINE ALSO WAS LAID. (P31)
- 2373 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHISNA RIVER  
 REFN 02491 898941  
 STOR 161039502218500420000268500470  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST FROM FRED HOFFIT'S "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKAN RANGE", USGS 989-D, 1954: AURIFEROUS GRAVELS WERE DISCOVERED ON THE LOWER CHISNA RIVER BY HAZELET AND HEALS IN 1898. (P191) AFTER THE FIRST FEW YEARS FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF THE GOLD LITTLE MINING WAS ATTEMPTED ON THE CHISNA RIVER TILL 1938. IN 1941 THE ACME MINING COMPANY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT AND PREPARED TO CONTINUE MINING IN THE CANYON BUT LATER ABANDONED THE PROJECT. RUBY GULCH IS ONE OF THE SMALL HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHISNA RIVER AND IS LOCATED WITHIN THE AREA UNDERLAIN BY ROCKS OF THE MANKOMEN FORMATION OF PERMIAN AGE (HOFFIT, 1912, P75). THE CREEK LEAVES ITS MOUNTAIN VALLEY THROUGH A SHALLOW CANYON AND HAS CUT ITS CHANNEL IN A BROAD ALLUVIAL FAN BELOW. THE GRAVELS ARE GOLD BEARING AND WERE MINED NEAR THE HEAD OF THE FAN WITHIN THE GULCH AND BELOW IT. THERE HAS BEEN NO MINING ON RUBY GULCH IN RECENT YEARS. (P192)
- 2374 WATN CHISNA RIVER CHISNA RIVER  
 REFN 02882 976  
 STOR 161039502218504210  
 MOUT N630308 W1445118 F210S 0150E 34  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, VEGETATION  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON P 156 OF THE CHISNA RIVER IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN SHOWS A CLUSTER OF SMALL BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDING VEGETATION. DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.
- 2375 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHESTOCHENA RIVER  
 REFN 06893 899  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST OSCAR ROHN IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE MAKES THE STATEMENT: "MOUNT WRANGELL IS REACHED FROM COPPER CENTER BY



THE WAY OF THE CHESTOCHENA RIVER, WHICH ROUTE CAN BE READILY TRAVELED DURING THE WINTER OR LOW SEASON, BUT IT IS DIFFICULT DURING HIGH WATER." AFTER LOOKING AT A 1:250,000 SCALE MAP I FIND THAT THIS ROUTE WOULD NOT SEEM FEASIBLE BECAUSE THE CHISTOCHENA RIVER FLOWS SOUTH INTO THE COPPER RIVER VERY FAR NORTH OF COPPER CENTER AND MOUNT WRANGELL, THERE FOR I FEEL MR. ROHN IS CONFUSING THE CHISTOCHENA RIVER WITH EITHER THE CHETOSLINA OR THE CHESHNINA RIVERS. BOTH OF WHICH WOULD BE VIABLE ROUTES FROM COPPER CENTER TO MT. WRANGELL. (P90). "PLACER PROSPECTS ON THE CHESTOCHENA HAVE LED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GOOD TRAIL ALONG ITS WESTERLY BANK FOR A DISTANCE OF 70 MI." ONCE AGAIN I FEEL ROHN MAYBE TALKING OF THE CHETASLINA OR CHESHNINA RIVERS. (P90) HE ALSO NOTES TRaversing THIS RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO A CABIN 25 MI. UPRIVER BUT I FEEL HE IS STILL SPEAKING OF EITHER THE CHELASLINA OR CHESHNINA. LATTER ROHN AGAIN MAKES A REMARK ABOUT THIS RIVER AND I BELIEVE HE HAS FINALLY IDENTIFIED IT CORRECTLY. HE WALKED UP THE RIVER ABOUT 25 MI. (P128) ADDISON AND HIS GUIDE CAMPED AT THE HEAD WATERS OF THIS RIVER 8 MI. FROM THE GLACIER. HE ALSO REPORTED PLACER MINING GOING ON IN THESE HEAD WATERS. (P133) ADDISON EVEN PANNED A LITTLE HIMSELF. (P133) THEY TRAVELED FROM THIS CAMP DOWN THE RIVER (WALKING ON THE BANK) FINDING TRAVEL VERY DIFFICULT. (P134)

- 2376 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHESTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 00652 898902  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 HOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,MINING,RIVER,LAKE,ROUTE  
 ABST H H HILDRETH, IN A SECTION FOR TOURISTS IN "A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS, AND TOURISTS" PUBLISHED IN 1902 MENTIONS HIS TRIP BY DOG TEAM FROM COPPER CENTER TO THE SLATE CREEK AND CHESNA MINES. ON RETURNING LATER THE SNOW HAD DISAPPEARED SO THAT THEY HAD TO TRAVEL ON FOOT WITH PACK HORSES CARRYING THEIR GEAR. THEY TOOK THE ALL-AMERICAN TRAIL FROM CHESTOCHINA RIVER TO VALDEZ. (P39) IN 1898 G C HAZELET, A J HEALS, AND A H MCNEER ASCENDED THE CHISTOCHINA LOOKING FOR GOLD PROSPECTS. THE BOAT HAD BEEN BUILT AT KLUTENA LAKE. "THEY REACHED THE CHISNA AND EXTREME HEAD OF THE RIVER ON THE 6TH DAY OF JULY, 1898, AND FOUND VERY GOOD PROSPECTS." (P47) IN 1901 AND 1902 THEY TRANSPORTED A TOTAL OF 150 TONS OF EQUIPMENT FROM VALDEZ TO THEIR CHISNA HOLDINGS BY HORSEBACK. (P49)
- 2377 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHESTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02598 898  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 HOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,ROUTE,RIVER,VEGETATION  
 ABST FOLLOWING AN INDIAN TRAIL, THE AUTHOR AND PARTY CROSSED A VALLEY "PROBABLY A BRANCH OF THE CHESTOCHINA RIVER THEY CROSSED THE LARGEST BRANCH SEEN OF THE CHESTOCHINA RIVER, FLOWING IN A LITTLE GRAVEL CANYON 150 FEET DEEP. THERE WERE ABUNDANT HUCKLEBERRIES ON DWARF BUSHES IN THE UPPER VALLEY (P283-284)
- 2378 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHESTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02599 898  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 HOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,NO TRAFF,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE SOURCE OF THE CHESTOCHINA IS THE CONFLUENCE OF HALF A DOZEN VIGOROUS MOUNTAIN STREAMS OF THE ALASKA RANGE. ON ITS WAY TO THE COPPER RIVER, THE CHESTOCHINA IS ENTRENCHED IN A NARROW BLUFF-WALLED CANYON SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET DEEP. HERE IT FLOWS AT 10 MILES PER HOUR. THE STREAM BED IS ROUGH WITH BOULDERS. THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IS TIMBER COVERED MARSH WITH PONDS AND LAKELETS. IN ITS LOWER REACHES THE RIVER WIDENS WITH MANY ISLANDS AND SAND BARS. IT FLOWS OVER A LARGE DELTA INTO THE COPPER WITH A 3 MILE SECTION OF MULTIPLE MOUTHS. (P393-4)
- 2379 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTACHINA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

554

REFN 03422 898  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, GLACIER  
 ABST AUTHOR BENEDICT IN HIS MANUSCRIPT ON THE VALDEZ-COPPER R. TRAIL, (1898) NOTES THIS RIVER AS HAVING BANKS THAT ARE "HIGH AND OF SAND, GRAVEL, AND CLAY" AND HAS ITS ORIGIN IN A GLACIER (P.103). IN COLD WEATHER THIS RIVER IS DRY. (P.103).

2380 WATH CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 01529 924  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY SEPT 16, THAT COMING FROM NABESNA TO GULKANA RIVER, THEY PASSED THROUGH CHISTICHINA VILLAGE AND FORDED THE RIVER WHILE FOLLOWING THE COPPER RIVER. (P60) THIS WAS BY HORSE.

2381 WATH CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 01653 907  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN 1907, COPPER RIVER JOE WENT TO THE MINES AROUND SLATE CREEK TO WORK ONE YEAR. HE PULLED A SLED 200 MILES FROM VALDEZ TO SLATE CREEK, ALONG THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. (P173) MELVIN DEMPSEY HAD A CLAIM ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER, OPPOSITE CHESNA CREEK. HE ALSO RAN A ROADHOUSE. (P175-176) MINERS AFTER COMING UP THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY TO GULKANA, BROKE TRAIL EVERY SPRING WITH HORSE SLEDS FOR 50 MILES N TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHISTOCHINA. IT FOLLOWED THE RIVER. AT THE END OF THE SEASON, IN FALL, THE MINERS WALKED OUT ON THE TRAIL. COPPER RIVER JOE ALSO DID THIS. (P182-184)

2382 WATH CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00068 899  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST BY 1899, A RICH GOLD STRIKE HAD BEEN MADE ON THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. (P163)

2383 WATH CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 00108 93016 T 930  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER HAD AN ARTICLE "EXTEND ROAD FROM GULKANA" JUNE 16, 1930 McDONALD PUSHES FORWARD TOWARD BORDER TO SUPVEY ROAD WHICH WILL EXTEND THERE FROM GULKANA. THE NEW HIGHWAY WHICH BRANCHES OFF FROM THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY AT GULKANA TOWARD THE INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY IS NOW OUT 38 MILES, ACCORDING TO DONALD McDONALD, LOCATING ENGINEER OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, WHO ARRIVED HERE FRIDAY WITH JOHN COATS, MASTER MECHANIC OF THE COMMISSION. THE ROAD IS PASSABLE FOR AUTOMOBILE ALL BUT FOUR MILES OF THE DISTANCE. WHEN THIS STRETCH IS GRADED THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED FROM GULKANA TO CHISTOCHINA. A 2,000-FOOT BRIDGE SPANNING THE CHISTOCHINA WAS COMPLETED THIS SPRING BY A CREW UNDER FOREMAN LITTLEJOHN, SAID MR MACDONALD. THE RIVER IS A

TURBULENT GLACIER STREAM AND ITS BRIDGING WAS QUITE A PROBLEM. THE BRIDGE IS A COMBINATION SPAN AND PILE BENT, THERE BEING FOUR 60-FOOT SPANS. THREE GRADING CREWS ARE WORKING NOW UNDER FOREMAN LITTLEJOHN, BILL MCLEOD AND GUS JOHNSON AND A CLEARING CREW UNDER OLDS IS WORKING BETWEEN THE CHISTOCHINA AND EAGLE RIVER. IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$100,000 WILL BE SPENT ON THE ROAD THIS SEASON. MR MACDONALD IS NOW WORKING AT SLANA, 35 MILES BEYOND THE CHISTOCHINA. HE WILL LEAVE FOR THERE TOMORROW. MR COATS WILL TRAVEL TO ANCHORAGE VIA THE ALASKA RAILROAD. (P8)

- 2384 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 00122 917917  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS TRAIL FROM MOUTH OF RIVER N. ALONG RIVER TO DEMPSEY, FOLLOWING W SIDE OF RIVER. A MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 2385 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
 ABST ON AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS UP THE W SIDE OF RIVER FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER TO ITS SOURCE. AT ITS SOURCE IT MAKES A LITTLE CIRCLE GOING UP SLATE CREEK, OVER SMALL DIVIDE AND DOWN CHISNA RIVER BACK TO THE CHISTOCHINA.
- 2386 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 00618 950  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1950, THE PARTNERS E O ALBERTSON AND F S PETTYJOHN OF BIG DELTA PROSPECTED ON THE CHISTOCHINA, A GOLD-PLACER DISTRICT 20 MILES E OF RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. (P1)
- 2387 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02035 903  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST GOLD FIELD LOCATED IN THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF THIS RIVER. JOINS THE COPPER RIVER ABOUT 200 MILES FROM THE COAST. NEARLY ALL THE GOLD OF THE REGION PRODUCED HERE. THIS DISTRICT CONTAINS SEVERAL GOLD-PRODUCING CREEKS WHICH CAN BE REACHED BY TRAIL FROM VALDEZ. (P.48)
- 2388 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02036 903  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT  
 ABST CHISTOCHINA GOLD FIELD IS A SMALL PLACER AREA IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF COPPER RIVER BASIN. ALL THE DIGGINS ARE ON TWO STREAMS WHICH ARE TRIBUTARIES TO THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO THE COPPER RIVER. IT

HEADS IN CHISTOCHINA GLACIER. A MILITARY TRAIL FROM VALDES, 225 MILES SOUTH, LEADS INTO THE GOLD FIELD. THE GOLD FIELD IS ALSO ACCESSIBLE FROM EAGLE CITY ON THE YUKON, 250 MILES NORTH. BOTH OF THESE ROUTES LACK NAVIGABLE STREAMS. SUPPLIES MUST BE TRANSPORTED MOST OF THE WAY BY PACK TRAIN OR SLED. THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS THIS DISTRICT "ONE OF THE MOST REMOTE AND DIFFICULT OF ACCESS IN ALASKA." (P71) A DISCUSSION OF THE GEOLOGY OF THIS AREA WAS PRESENTED. (P71-72)

- 2389 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1907 MUCH WORK WAS DONE IN THE CHISTOCHINA DISTRICT, BUT GOLD PRODUCTION WAS SMALLER THAN IN PREVIOUS YEARS. THE LONG DISTANCE TO SUPPLIES RAISED THE COST OF MINING, SO THAT ONLY THE RICHEST GROUNDS COULD BE DEVELOPED. (P37)
- 2390 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02141 908  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623524 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST THE CARBONIFEROUS MANKOMEN FORMATION IN THE HEADWATER REGION OF CHISTOCHINA AND SLANA RIVERS, NW OF THE NABESNA-WHITE DISTRICT, HAS A THICKNESS OF NEARLY 7,000 FEET. (P17-18)
- 2391 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02471 900941  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IT IS ESTIMATED THAT FROM 1900 TO 1941 THE CHISTOCHINA DISTRICT YIELDED ALMOST \$3,000,000, OF WHICH \$1,280,000 WAS MINED BEFORE 1907. (P27) THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER HAS ITS SOURCE IN GLACIERS. FOR MOST OF ITS DISTANCE THE RIVER FLOWS ACROSS A MARSHY LOWLAND WITH SOME BROADLY ROUNDED HILLS, COVERED IN PART BY A SCANTY GROWTH OF SCRUBBY SPRUCE. THE OLD ORIGINAL TRAIL ALONG THE W SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM THE CROSSING OF EAGLE TRAIL AND THE TELEGRAPH LINE HAS NOT BEEN USED IN RECENT TIMES, AND MUCH OF IT HAS BEEN WASHED OUT BY HIGH WATER. IT THEREFORE HAS COME ABOUT THAT ALMOST ALL SUMMER TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES IS NOW DONE BY AIRPLANE, AND EACH CAMP HAS ITS OWN LANDING FIELD. (P29)
- 2392 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02491 905  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, GLACIER, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST FROM FRED HOFFIT'S "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE", USGS BULLETIN 989-D, 1954: SLATE CREEK AND NEIGHBORING PLACER STREAMS OF THE DISTRICT ARE REMOTE FROM SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS ARE HIGH. THERE IS NO ROAD CONNECTING WITH THE HIGHWAYS OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY; TRAIL CONDITIONS UP THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER ARE UNFAVORABLE FOR SUMMER TRAVEL, AND IT HAS BEEN THE USUAL PRACTICE TO BRING SUPPLIES TO THE CREEKS BY SLED IN WINTER. (P191) A SMALL BODY OF GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL, WHICH IS INCLUDED IN A PROPERTY LONG KNOWN AS THE BIG FOUR CLAIMS, OCCUPIES A CIRQUELIKE VALLEY ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE FACING THE CHISTOCHINA GLACIER, NORTHWEST OF THE HEAD OF MILLER GULCH (MENDENHALL, 1905, P115). THIS GRAVEL BODY IS HIGH ABOVE THE GLACIER AND IS A REMNANT OF OLD GRAVEL DEPOSITS THAT FORMERLY WERE MUCH GREATER IN EXTENT. (P193)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

557

2393 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 975  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 750 SQ MI, AND DISCHARGES AN AVERAGE ESTIMATED FLOW OF 1,200 CFS. (P4-19)

2394 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 02863 944  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE ABERCROMBIE TRAIL HIGHWAY CROSSES THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER, AND A ROADHOUSE IS NEARBY. (P28)

2395 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 03496 938  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, ECONOMY, ICE, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST FROM SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES FROM A LETTER TO THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, APRIL 11, 1938, "WE HAVE RECENTLY COMPLETED THE DELIVERY AT SLATE CREEK OF 120 TONS OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. WE HAVE ALSO DELIVERED 75 TONS OF LUMBER. THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN MOVED OVER THE WINTER TRAIL WHICH ONE OF YOUR CREW CUT OUT LAST FALL, WHICH RUNS OUT FROM CHISTINA TOWARDS SLATE CREEK. THIS TRAIL HAS REDUCED OUR FREIGHTING COSTS FROM CHISTINA TO THE SLATE CREEK AREA BY 40% OVER THE YEARS PRECEEDING. MORE IMPORTANT STILL IS THE FACT THAT, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE SLATE CREEK CAMP... IN ITS 38 YRS EXISTENCE, IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO TRANSPORT FREIGHT OVERLAND WITHOUT THE CONSTANT DANGER THE OPERATOR WAS IN, OF DROPPING HIS OUTFIT INTO THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. IT IS A FACT THAT ALL FREIGHTING OVER THE LAST 37 YRS HAS BEEN ON THE SURFACE OF THE UNSTABLE ICE OF THE RIVER. BESIDES THE RIVER ICE IS NEVER EVEN PARTIALLY SAFE UNTIL LATE IN THE WINTER.... IT IS THEN THAT THE WINDS START UP AND PILE UP MORE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME, AND THE FREIGHTING COSTS MOUNT UPWARD.... AS A SINGLE INSTANCE (OF ICE DIFFICULTY), ON ONE OCCASION WE HAD \$25,000.00 WORTH OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES DROP INTO THE RIVER WHEN THE ICE GAVE WAY... THIS YEAR, BECAUSE THE TRAIL WAS OVERLAND, AND WE COULD START EARLY WE HAVE LANDED EVERYTHING ON THE WORKS AT SLATE CREEK WITHOUT MEETING AN OBSTACLE OF CONSEQUENCE." (P61) IN A 1929 GULKANA-SLANA RELOCATION SURVEY, "AN ATTEMPT TO SHORTEN THE CROSSING OF THE CHISTOCHINA BY SWINGING THE LINE TO STAY ON THE LIMBERED BAR (OF THE COPPER RIVER) MAY REDUCE THE LENGTH OF THE CROSSING ABOUT 300 FT, MAKING THE CROSSING 1700 FT LONG INSTEAD OF 2000 FT. THE CHISTOCHINA IS A TYPICAL GLACIER STREAM, SHALLOW, WITH A WIDE BED COVERED BY MANY SHIFTING CHANNELS. IT CARRIES AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF DETRITUS AND IS CONSTANTLY BUILDING UP ITS BED WITH THE RESULT THAT THE STREAM BED ITSELF IS HIGHER THAN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. AT A POINT ABOUT 1/2 MI ABOVE THE CROSSING AND ON THE RIGHT LIMIT OF THE RIVER THE STREAM IS CUTTING INTO THE BANK AND THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF A LARGE PART OF THE RIVER FOLLOWING DOWN A SLOUGH OR EVENTUALLY TAKING THE COURSE OF THE SINONA." (P62) THE CHISTOCHINA BRIDGE AT MILE 35.4 OF TOK CUTOFF WAS BEING REBUILT WITH STEEL. FROM 1955 REPORT. (P120) A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT THE BRIDGE ON THE GLENN HWY WAS COMPLETED. (P131)

2396 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 04969 898908  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST WEST TELLS THE AUTHOR THAT HE WENT DOWN THE COPPER RIVER AS FAR AS THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER, AND DISCOVERED GOLD COMING DOWN THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. (P5) WEST SPENT 2 WEEKS AT THE SOURCE AND SAYS HE FEELS THERE IS SOME PLACER IN THE AREA.

2397 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 05308 899  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST B. AUSTIN IN HIS "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER," DESCRIBES A DOGSLED TRIP MADE MAR. 1899 ON THE COPPER RIVER HE NOTES PASSING THE CHISTOCHINA, DESCRIBING IT AS PERHAPS THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE COPPER, WITH A TREMENDOUS BAR AT ITS MOUTH COVERED WITH ACRES OF DRIFTWOOD. THIS BAR VOUCHERED FOR THE SUMMER FLOOD WATERS THAT IT CARRIED. (P109)

2398 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 07208 00001 898  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER  
 ABST JULY 1, 1898, AUTHOR GEORGE HAZELETT AND FRIENDS REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE RIVER "SEEMS TO ENTER INTO THE COPPER RIVER IN SEVERAL PLACES". (PP80-81) THE PORTION THEY WENT ON CARRIED A LOT OF WATER, WAS 6-8 FT DEEP, 50 FEET WIDE, AND VERY FAST RUNNING. THEY COULD NOT PULL THEIR BOAT UP IT AS THE BRUSH WAS SO THICK SO THEY BACKPACKED INSTEAD. THEY WADED PART OF THE WAY. INDIANS HAD TOLD THEM THEIR WAS GOLD IN THE RIVER. (P81) JULY 12, THEY WENT BACK TO THE COPPER RIVER. (P82) THE AUTHOR HAD SENT 2 BOYS AHEAD WITH A RAFT ON WHICH THE PACKS WERE LOADED. THE BOYS WRECKED THE RAFT AND LOST MOST OF THE SUPPLIES. (P82) THE PARTY FOUND PLENTY OF COLORS ALL ALONG THE RIVER AND SOME OF ITS BRANCHES. THEY SANK A SHAFT ON THE CENTRAL BRANCH ABOUT 4 MI FROM THE MOUTH BUT COULD GET DOWN ONLY 4 FT TILL WATER DROVE THEM OUT. THEY FOUND AS HIGH AS 50 IN A PAN, BUT NOT ENOUGH TO PAY FOR THE WORK. (P82) JULY 14, THEY STARTED UP THE RIVER AGAIN, PULLING THEIR BOAT WITH SUPPLIES. THE 1ST DAY THEY MADE ABOUT 5 MILES. BY JULY 16, THEY HAD MADE 10 OR 12 MILES. (P84) JULY 20, THEY REACHED THE 1 ST FORK ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE WHERE THEY FOUND 3 TENTS THAT HAD BEEN THERE FOR 2 WEEKS. (P85) JULY 27, THEY FOUND A BAR AND BEGAN TO SET UP PREPARATIONS TO SLUICE. (P86) THEY BEGAN SLUICING SHORTLY THEREAFTER. THE AUTHOR EXPECTED TO GET ENOUGH TO PAY FAIR WAGES. (P87) AUG 30, THEY FOUND COPPER PYRITES AT THE BASE OF A LARGE GLACIER WHICH THE AUTHOR CLIMBED. (P90)

2399 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 07208 00002 898  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 52 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST AUG 30, 1898, GEORGE HAZELETT NOTES THAT THE BANKS ALONG THE CHISTOCHINA ARE COVERED WITH BLUEBERRIES. (P97) WHILE GOING DOWN THE CHISTOCHINA HAZELETT AND HIS PARTY CAME TO ONE OF THE MAIN BRANCHES OF THE CHISTOCHINA. THEY HAD EXPECTED TO CROSS IT WITHOUT DIFFICULTY BUT FOUND IT AT LEAST 300 FT WIDE AND RUNNING SO SWIFTLY THAT THE ROCKS ON ITS BOTTOM COULD BE HEARD STRIKING EACH OTHER. FORTUNATELY, SOME OF THEIR PARTY WHO HAD REMAINED AT CAMP FARTHER DOWNSTREAM HAD COME UP TO MEET THEM TO HELP THEM BUILD A RAFT. THEY BUILT THE RAFT BUT THE WATER WAS SO DEEP THAT THEY COULD NOT POLE IT. THEY GOT ALMOST TO ONE OF THE ISLANDS WHEN HAZELETT, JUMPING TO LAND TO PULL THE RAFT TO SHORE, GOT HIS FOOT CAUGHT ON THE ROPE AND WENT OVERBOARD. HE DID MANAGE, HOWEVER, TO GET THE RAFT TO THE ISLAND. THERE WERE OTHER CHANNELS TO CROSS BUT THESE THEY COULD WADE SO THEY CUT THE RAFT LOOSE AND LET IT DRIFT AWAY. (PP99-101) THE NEXT DAY THEY WENT 22 MILES IN 2 HRS AND 10 MINUTES. THEY SANDBARRED 5 TIMES AND RAN INTO ONE ISLAND (THEY NOW WERE USING A HOMEMADE BOAT). (P101)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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2400 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 07208 00002 898  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST NOV-DEC 1898, AUTHOR GEORGE HAZELETT AND FRIENDS SLEADED UP THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. BY DEC 11, THEY HAD GONE UP RIVER 27 MI. UNTIL DEC 8 THEY WERE BOTHERED WITH WATER OVERFLOWING THE ICE. (P139) THEY PUT A SHAFT DOWN INTO THE BEDROCK OF THE RIVER TO FIND GOLD (P148) BUT AS OF THE END OF THE DIARY HAD FOUND LITTLE, NOT ENOUGH TO MINE. (PP148-62)

2401 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER CHRISTOCHINA RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00108 949  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST FILE \*1513-03 HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC DATA FILES, CHRISTOCHINA RIVER (PHOTOS) 31 DEC 49" CONTAINS 4 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CHRISTOCHINA RIVER TAKEN MAY 27,49 SHOWING ICE ON THE RIVER CHANNELS. ONE PHOTO SHOWS A TRUCK ON A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER.

2402 WATN CHISTOCHINA RIVER UNNAMED  
 REFN 04373 932  
 STOR 1610395022185004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST ENROUTE TO A MINE ON MILLER GULCH, JUNE 1932, E O GOULET AND PARTNER, TRAVELLED THIS RIVER ON SNOWSHOES. (P95)

2403 WATN CHISTOTINA RIVER CHISTOTINA RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00061 908  
 STOR 1610395022135004210  
 MOUT N623520 W1443541 C090N 0050E 02  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION  
 ABST ON A TRIP BY HORSES IN EARLY SPRING, THE AUTHOR AND HIS PARTNER HAD TO FORD THE CHISTOTINA RIVER, WHICH WAS AT THAT POINT "AN OVERFLOWING RIVER STRETCHING A MILE WIDE ACROSS THE VALLEY, AND RAGING WATERS RACING DOWN THEIR HUNDRED-MILE COURSE TO THE COPPER RIVER BASIN". THIS THEY ACCOMPLISHED BY A "TOW OVER", STARTING THE HORSE IN TO FORD, THEN HANGING ON TO THE TAIL TO BE PULLED ACROSS. ONE HORSE WENT UNDER AND WAS LOST; THE REST OF THE PARTY, INCLUDING THE RIDER, CROSSED SUCCESSFULLY. (P58)

2404 WATN CHITANANA RIVER CHITANANA RIVER  
 REFN 02288 918  
 STOR 160339907005001230000345100700  
 MOUT N645700 W1513200 F010N 0200W 12  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION, ALASKA 1918. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 PPS4 H H EAKON. THE LARGER PART OF THE RIVER BASIN IS IN SILT PLAINS. THE MAIN STREAM IS DEEPLY ENTRENCHED IN THE SILT PLAINS, THE CUT EXPOSING SHEER BLUFFS OF SILT 400 TO 500 FT HIGH. THE STREAM IS SAID TO BE EASILY NAVIGABLE BY CANOES AND POLING BOATS FAR UP ITS COURSE. (P13)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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560

2405 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHETTYNA RIVER  
 REFN 06893 899  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, OSCAR ROHN STATES THAT "THE GENERAL ROUTE UP THE CHETTYNA RIVER IS THE NICOLAI TRAIL, LEADING FROM TARAL OVER THE MOUNTAINS ON THE SOUTHERLY SIDE OF THE RIVER, TO THE NICOLAI HOUSE ON THE NEZENA" (MODERN SPELLING NIZINA). "AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL WAS FOUND ON THE NORTHERLY SIDE OF THE RIVER, LEAVING THE BANK ABOUT 8 MI. FROM ITS MOUTH AND RUNNING FROM HERE TO THE POINT WHERE THE KUSKULANA RIVER EMERGES FROM THE MOUNTAINS. (P89) THE RIVER HAS AN EXTREMELY WIDE FLOOD PLANE AND EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BARS. (P106) LARGE DEPOSITS OF COPPER WERE FOUND ON THIS RIVER. (P110)

2406 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHILLYNA RIVER  
 REFN 01457 897  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE  
 ABST JOSEPH LABUE IN "KLONDIKE FACTS", 1897, PRINTED A REPORT FROM J G C LEWIS, AN ENGINEER WHO WAS PROPOSING A ROUTE UP THE COPPER AND CHITINA RIVERS TO THE KLONDIKE. LEWIS CALLS THE CHITINA AS CHILLYNA AND SAYS IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. (P200)

2407 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA  
 REFN 01317 960  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST "ICE WAS STILL ON THE CHITINA WHEN WILLIAMS STARTED UPSTREAM FROM HIS CAMP." 3 DAYS LATER-100 MILES EAST-SLIM WILLIAMS STOPPED HIS DOG TEAM AT A VILLAGE OF ABOUT 30 INDIANS. (P160) IN THIS CHAPTER IN "ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA", ENTITLED "SLIM WILLIAMS, INDIANS, AND SALMON", TAKEN FROM "ALASKA SOURDOUGH" BY RICHARD MORENUS, SLIM WILLIAMS TEACHES THE INDIANS HOW TO MAKE A FISH-WHEEL.

2408 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00072 909  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY  
 ABST ON THE CHITINA RIVER, DON CAIN AND HIS PARTY, CAME UPON A COPPER ZONE. A GIGANTIC LEDGE HAD OUT CROPPED, SPLIT, ERODED, AND BROKEN UP UNTIL HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF IT WERE SCATTERED DOWN THE HILLSIDE. THEY SOLD THE CLAIM TO THE HAVEMEYER PEOPLE IN NEW YORK FOR SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 25,000 DOLLARE. (P224) HAVEMEYER SOLD 1/2 INTEREST TO THE GUGGENHEIMS FOR \$5,000,000. GUGGENHEIMS COMMENCED TO PUT A RAILROAD THROUGH FROM THE MINES TO THE SEA AT THE SOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER. ESTIMATED COST OF THE RAILROAD AND AERIAL TRAMWAY WILL BE NOT LESS THAN \$20,000,000. (P224)

2409 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00086 910  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE



- ABST ON THE CHITINA RIVER, ALONG THE LINE OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, SEVERAL RANCHES HAVE BEEN STARTED IN ANTICIPATION OF THE OPENING OF THAT "REMARKABLE" MINING REGION. A LOCAL MARKET IS EXPECTED THE FOLLOWING YEAR. (P238)
- 2410 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
REFN 00026 00092 910  
STOR 1610395011770002740  
MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER  
ABST THE RAILROAD HAS RECENTLY STARTED UP THE CHITINA BASIN, STIMULATING MINING UP INTO THE BASIN. COPPER HAS BEEN LOCATED ON THE KOTSINA RIVER, DAN CREEK, AND THE KUSKOLANA. GRAVELS OF THE UPPER CHITINA ARE BEING PROSPECTED THIS YEAR. GOOD PAY HAS BEEN FOUND AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER. IN PREPARATION FOR REGULAR ORE SHIPMENTS WHEN THE RAILROAD REACHES KENNICOTT, THE BONANZA MINE HAS BEEN IMPROVED. A NEW MILL IS TO BE INSTALLED AND THE BUILDINGS ARE NOW READY FOR HEAVY MACHINERY. THERE ARE ALSO A WAREHOUSE, SHEDS, AND HOUSING. MORE THAN 1,200 TONS OF HIGH GRADE COPPER ORE ARE READY FOR SHIPMENT. ABOUT 10 MINERS HAVE BEEN WORKING UNDERGROUND THIS SEASON. (PP311-312)
- 2411 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
REFN 00038 91024 N 910  
STOR 1610395011770002740  
MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION  
ABST "THE CHITINA LEADER", SEPT 24, 1910. THE CHITINA VALLEY IS A LAKE-DOTTED EXPANSE OF FLAT LAND, WITH AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 10 MILES, THE SURFACE BROKEN BY LOW ROUNDED HILLS AND THE DEEP CANYONS OF THE STREAMS CROSSING IT. THE CHITINA RIVER IN ITS LOWER 60 MILES HAS CUT A DEEP CHANNEL, THE GREATEST WIDTH BEING APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE, THE BANKS HAVING AN AVERAGE HEIGHT OF ABOUT 200 FEET, AND OVER THIS GRAVEL FLOOR THE RIVER FLOWS IN NUMEROUS BRANCHING SUB-CHANNELS. THE VALLEY IS WELL-TIMBERED, MOSTLY WITH SPRUCE BUT ALSO COTTONWOOD.
- 2412 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 1610395011770002740  
MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
ABST COPPER RIVER AND N W R R FOLLOWS RIVER ON N SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE MOUTH OF NIZINA RIVER. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923.
- 2413 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
REFN 00250 903  
STOR 1610395011770002740  
MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
ABST IN THE CHITINA VALLEY THERE ARE VERY GREAT COPPER DEPOSITS, WHICH DURING THE LAST SEASON HAVE BEEN VISITED BY MANY EXPERTS. SOME OF THE ORES RUN 85 PERCENT COPPER, AND THERE ARE MANY THOUSAND TONS IN SIGHT ASSAYING 16 PERCENT. (P103) A GREAT MOUNTAIN SLIDE HAS OCCURRED IN THIS REGION REVEALING. IT IS CLAIMED, AS MUCH AS 40,000,000 TONS OF HIGH-GRADE COPPER ORES. (P103)
- 2414 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
REFN 00552 926  
STOR 1610395011770002740

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, RIVER  
 ABST IN HEP 1926 A A THESIS ON ALASKA'S RESOURCES, BOLTON DESCRIBES THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, CONNECTING KENNECOTT MINES AND CORDOVA. "A PILE TRESTLE... WAS BUILT ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER, AND THE ROAD FROM THERE FOLLOWS THE CHITINA RIVER. OVER \$1,000,000 WORTH OF COPPER ORE IS SHIPPED EACH MO OVER THE ROAD, AND THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALMON ARE SHIPPED EACH SUMMER." (P79)
- 2415 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 0060E 900923  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER HISTORICALLY NOTES THE CHITINA RIVER WHILE ON HIS TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. CLARENCE WARNER AND JACK SMITH EXPLORED THE CHITINA RIVER AREA FOR GOLD AROUND 1900. (P291)
- 2416 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 00622 914  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, MINING  
 ABST MAKING POTENTIAL FARMING AREAS, CHUBBUCK WRITES: "IN THE VALLEY OF THE CHITINA, WHICH UNITES WITH THE COPPER RIVER 100 MIS BACK FROM THE COAST, ... THERE ARE AREAS OF POSSIBLE TILLABLE LAND IN FLATS AND BENCHES ALONG THE STREAMS." (P4) THE CHITINA IS THE LARGEST AFFLUENT OF THE COPPER RIVER. THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD TRAVELS 131 MIS FROM CORDOVA TO THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA THE "TURNS EASTWARD UP THE NORTH BANK OF THE CHITINA TO THE BONANZA COPPER MINE, 196 MIS FROM THE DOCK AT CORDOVA. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA THE ROAD LIES ON A BENCH WITH BANKS QUITE HIGH ABOVE THE RIVER. THIS BENCH IS 50-60 MIS LONG AND AVERAGES FROM 5-6 MIS IN WIDTH TO WHERE THE HIGH MOUNTAINS LYING TO THE NORTHWARD DEVELOP... A NUMBER OF HOMESTEADS HAVE BEEN LOCATED ON THE BENCH MENTIONED." (P15) "THE BENCH ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE CHITINA, WITH ITS SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, IS PERHAPS THE MOST FAVORED OF THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE FOR GRAIN GROWING." (P22) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 2417 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 00933 950  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION  
 ABST THERE ARE FAIRLY HEAVY STANDS OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH ALONG THE CHITINA RIVER, VALUABLE FOR LOCAL USE. (P52) A 56-KILOWATT PLANT LOCATED AT CHITINA IS THE ONLY HYDROELECTRIC INSTALLATION IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. (P59)
- 2418 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THIS RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 6190 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1200 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.
- 2419 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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REFN 01395 913  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PHOTO  
 ABST BOUNDARY SURVEY 1918. PHOTO OF SLED AND HORSE CROSSING CHITINA RIVER. SLED WAS PLACED ON TOP OF ANOTHER SLED TO KEEP THE LOAD ABOVE WATER (P86), 1913.

2420 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 01529 924  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, STATED IN HIS DIARY THAT AUG 2, HE LEFT ON THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD FROM STRELNA AND ARRIVED AT MC CARTHY IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON. (P1)

2421 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 01941 966  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, OBSERVATIONS OF THE FLORA WERE MADE IN THE CHITINA RIVER VALLEY. (B20) THIS DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1966.

2422 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02038 898  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST SINCE 1898 PROSPECTORS HAVE THOROUGHLY EXPLORED THE CHITINA RIVER BASIN. THEY HAVE LOCATED CLAIMS IN THIS AREA AND SOME DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE. (P141) IS AN EASTERN BRANCH OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P141) SCATTERED DEPOSITES OF COPPER ORES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF THIS RIVER. (P142)

2423 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02110 907  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT  
 ABST U S G S BULLETTIN 345. IT IS A COMMON THING FOR PROSPECTORS IN THE NIZINA COUNTRY TO COME OUT IN THE FALL BY WAY OF CHITINA AND COPPER RIVERS. THE DISTANCE 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 MEET LITTLE OR NO DIFFICULTY ON THE COPPER OR CHITINA RIVERS. IN JULY 1907 A SMALL STEAMBOAT CALLED THE "CHITINA" MADE HER FIRST RUN FROM TASNUNA RIVER TO COPPER CENTER ON THE COPPER RIVER AND TO THE MOUTH OF THE NIZINA RIVER ON THE CHITINA RIVER. (P130)

2424 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02121 898907  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO  
 ABST SNOW FIELDS AND GLACIERS ARE THE SOURCES OF NEARLY ALL THE LARGE TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHITINA RIVER. (P11) THE CHITINA VALLEY FLOOR IS A BROAD, GRAVEL-COVERED, LAKE-DOTTED FLAT LAND EXPANSE WITH A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF AT LEAST 10 MILES, WHOSE SURFACE IS BROKEN BY LOW HILLS AND DEEP CANYONS OF STREAMS. CHITINA RIVER, IN ITS LOWER 50 OR 60 MILES, HAS CUT A DEEP BROAD CHANNEL IN THE VALLEY FLOOR. THE FLOOD PLAIN, PARTICULARLY IN ITS LOWER COURSE, REACHES A WIDTH OF ONE MILE, AND IS BOUNDED ON ONE OR BOTH SIDES BY BANKS, IN SOME PLACES GRAVEL AND IN OTHERS HARD ROCK, WHICH GRADUALLY DECREASE IN HEIGHT DOWNSTREAM, BUT WHICH HAVE AN AVERAGE HEIGHT OF BETWEEN 100 AND 200 FEET. OVER THIS GRAVEL FLOOD PLAIN THE RIVER FLOWS IN NUMEROUS BRANCHING SUBCHANNELS, WHOSE POSITIONS ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING, AND ARE PARTICULARLY UNSTABLE AT THE TIME OF SPRING FLOODS. THE CURRENT IS SWIFT, RARELY LESS THAN 6 OR 7 MILES PER HOUR. ALL TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHITINA EXCEPT THE GILAHINA RIVER SPRING FROM GLACIAL SOURCES, TRAVERSE BROAD, GRAVEL-FLOORED GLACIATED VALLEY IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, AND FINALLY CROSS THE CHITINA VALLEY IN DEEP CANYONS BEFORE JOINING THE MAIN RIVER. (P12) THE CHITINA VALLEY IS TIMBERED MAINLY WITH SPRUCE, BUT COTTONWOOD IS ABUNDANT ON MANY RIVER BANKS AND DELTAS. THE BROAD, MARSHY, VALLEY LOWLAND SUPPORTS A SCANTY GROWTH OF INFERIOR SPRUCE AND ALDER. SOME OF THE BEST TIMBER IN THE VALLEY GROWS IN THE VICINITY OF CHITITU AND YOUNG CREEKS, WITH TREES 18 INCHES IN DIAMETER. (P18) WHITE PROSPECTORS FIRST APPEARED IN THE CHITINA VALLEY IN 1898 AND THE BONANZA WAS DISCOVERED ABOUT THE END OF JULY, 1900. A LARGE NUMBER OF MINERS CAME INTO THE AREA IN 1902 STAKING THE DAN, CHITITU AND YOUNG CREEKS. (P20) BOTH SEDIMENTARY AND IGNEOUS ROCKS ARE FOUND IN THE AREA, INCLUDING SHALE AND LIMESTONE FORMATIONS. FURTHER DETAIL ON THE GEOLOGY IS GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT. (P21) A SMALL STEAMBOAT CALLED THE "CHITINA" MADE HER FIRST TRIP ON THE CHITINA RIVER IN JULY, 1907. (P15) A PHOTOGRAPH APPEARS ON P38, PLATE VII, A, WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION, "PLEISTOCENE GRAVEL BLUFFS: NORTH BANK OF CHITINA RIVER, ABOVE MOUTH OF NIZINA RIVER, LOOKING NORTHWEST."

2425 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02123 908  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER RAILWAY CO, HAS EXTENDED STEAMBOAT SERVICE ON THE CHITINA RIVER IN 1908. (P25)

2426 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02129 909  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT  
 ABST ABSTRACTED FROM USGS BULLETIN 379-D, 1909, "MINING IN THE KOTSINA-CHITINA, CHISTOCHINA, AND VALDEZ CREEK REGIONS" BY FRED MOFFIT. (P 153-160) FREIGHT WAS TAKEN UP THE CHITINA RIVER TO MCCARTHY'S CABIN, ABOUT 7 OR 8 MILES ABOVE THE CHITINA'S MOUTH. CONSTRUCTION WORK ON A SHORT PIECE OF RAILROAD FROM THE MINING CAMP AND ORE BUNKERS TO CHITINA RIVER WAS STARTED.

2427 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02141 908  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ONE OF THE ROUTES FOR PROSPECTORS ENTERING THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY IS OVER SHOLAI PASS FROM THE CHITINA VALLEY. THIS ROUTE IS DIFFICULT FOR HORSES AND IS NOT FREQUENTLY TRAVELLED. IT IS USED BY A FEW PROSPECTORS WHO HAVE CLAIMS IN BOTH THE CHITINA AND WHITE VALLEYS AND WHO CROSS OVER FROM THE SOUTH TO DO ASSESSMENT WORK (P12) CARBONIFEROUS SHALES OF THE VALLEY ARE INTENSELY FOLDED (P19) A MASSIVE LIMESTONE, HAVING A MAXIMUM THICKNESS OF MORE THAN 2,000 FT, IS FOUND IN THE VALLEY. (P25) TUASSIC ROCKS OF CHITINA VALLEY INCLUDE NOT

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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ONLY A HEAVY LIMESTONE BED BUT ALSO A MUCH GREATER THICKNESS OF INTERBEDDED THIN LIMESTONE AND SHALE BEDS AND FINE BLACK SHALES. (P32)

- 2428 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02148 909  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMBOATS OPERATING ON COPPER RIVER IN 1909 DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD, "DO NOT ATTEMPT TO GO UP CHITINA RIVER AFTER THE WATER BEGINS TO FALL IN THE LATTER PART OF AUGUST OR EARLY IN SEPTEMBER." (P159)
- 2429 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02165 909  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, FLOOD  
 ABST IN EARLY 1909, THE SUBGLACIAL OUTLET OF THE KENNICOTT GLACIER FROZE UP AND THEN BURST OUT FROM A NEW OUTLET FLOODING THE KENNICOTT AND CHITINA RIVERS. IT THEN RE-FROZE, AND THE NEW ICE "GAVE THE BEST SLEDDING EVER KNOWN BY FREIGHTERS ON THE CHITINA". (P14) WINTER ROUTE FOR SUPPLIES TO THE NIZINA MINING DISTRICT BY SLED AND HORSES FROM VALDEZ WAS VIA THE CHITINA RIVER. THE SUMMER MAIL ROUTE CROSSED THE CHITINA RIVER. (PP16-18)
- 2430 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02263 916  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST "HIGH WATER MADE IT PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO CROSS CHITINA RIVER WITH HORSES DURING MOST OF THE SUMMER." (P130)
- 2431 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02576 910  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE RAILROAD REACHED THE "NEW TOWN" OF CHITINA, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF CHITIN
- 2432 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02578 912  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER, VEGETATION, FLOOD, BASIN  
 ABST THE GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE CHITINA VALLEY ARE ALMOST ALIVE. THEY CONSIST OF NIKOLAI GREENSTONE FROM WHICH MOST OF THE COPPER WAS DERIVED, LIMESTONE, AND SHALE. SEDIMENTARY ROCKS FROM PART OF THE MTS ABOUT STRELNO CREEK AND SOUTH OF ELLIOT CREEK. THE SEASON OF 1912 WAS UNFAVORABLE FOR MINING DUE TO LOW TEMPERATURES AND RAIN. EARLY IN AUGUST, THE RR APPROACH ONE OF THE COPPER RIVER BRIDGES WAS CARRIED AWAY AND IN SEPTEMBER SO MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THE TRACKS BY LANDSLIDES THAT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CORDOVA AND CHITINA WAS INTERRUPTED FOR ABOUT 6 WEEKS. THESE DIFFICULTIES WERE FELT BY COPPER MINERS CHIEFLY THROUGH

## SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES AND ESPECIALLY OF FEED FOR HORSES. (P81-2)

- 2433 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02737 938  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE CHITINA RIVER VALLEY HELD ONE OF THE RICHEST COPPER LODES EVER FOUND IN THE WORLD. (P222) BY 1938 THE KENNECOTT MINES HAD YIELDED \$200 MILLION IN COPPER AND SILVER. (P255)
- 2434 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02767 00003 972973  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1972 AND 1973 THE AK DEPARTMENT OF GAME PARTICIPATED IN A FLOAT TRIP STUDY OF THE CHITINA RIVER SPONSORED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR CLASSIFICATION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. (P5)
- 2435 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 909238  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MINING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO  
 ABST SMALL RIVERBOATS, CANOES, AND RAFTS ARE USED ON THE CHITINA RIVER FOR PURPOSES SUCH AS RECREATION, HUNTING AND PROSPECTING. (2-107) THE BONANZA, JUMBO, ERIE, AND MOTHER LODE MINES, NORTHEAST OF MCCARTHY IN THE CHITINA RIVER VALLEY, OPERATED CONTINUOUSLY UNTIL 1938. THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CONNECTING THE AREA WITH THE COAST AT CORDOVA COMPLETED IN 1911 AT A COST OF \$23,500,000 WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING FEATS OF ITS TIME. RISING COSTS FORCED THE MINES TO CLOSE IN 1938 AND 2 YEARS LATER THE RAILROAD MADE ITS FINAL RUN. (3-24) ACCORDING TO BULLETIN 374 OF THE U S G S PUBLISHED IN 1909, A SMALL STEAMBOAT, THE "CHITINA" TRAVELED ON THE CHITINA RIVER TO THE NIZINA IN JULY 1907. THE BOAT CARRIED MEN AND SUPPLIES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER TO CONSTRUCTION CAMPS UPSTREAM ALONG THE CHITINA RIVER. (3-39) DURING THE DAYS OF THE KENNECOTT OPERATION IT WAS NAVIGABLE BY STEAMER TO THE MOUTH OF THE NIZINA, AND WAS THOUGHT TO BE NAVIGABLE TO THE TANA RIVER. (3-40) A RESIDENT OF MCCARTHY SAYS THAT OCCASIONALLY A RUBBER RAFT WILL FLOAT DOWN THE CHITINA RIVER. (3-73) ITS SOURCE IS IN THE ST ELIAS MOUNTAINS OF CANADA'S YUKON TERRITORY. IT FLOWS IN A WEST-NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION FOR 126 MILES BEFORE REACHING THE COPPER RIVER AT MILE 109.0, JUST ABOVE WOOD CANYON. THE UPPER REACH OF THE CHITINA RIVER IS MARKED BY EXTREME BRAIDEDNESS OF CHANNEL AND DIVERSITY OF FLOW. THE RIVER IS HEAVILY "CHOKED" WITH SEDIMENT FROM THE NUMEROUS GLACIERS WHICH FEED FROM THE WRANGELL, ST ELIAS AND GRANITE RANGES. FOR NEARLY HALF OF ITS LENGTH THE CHITINA RIVER IS A VAST EXPANSE OF GRAVEL BARS AND ILL-DEFINED CHANNELS OF FLOW. NEAR MILE 65 THE TANA RIVER ENTERS FROM THE GRANITE RANGE, AND FOR 20 MILES THE CHITINA FLOWS IN A WELL-DEFINED, SINGLE CHANNEL. AT MILE 47 THE NIZINA RIVER ENTERS FROM THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS, AND THE CHITINA ONCE AGAIN BECOMES A BRAIDED GLACIAL RIVER. THIS CHARACTER CONTINUES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER. THE CHITINA RIVER IS A TYPICAL GLACIAL RIVER EXHIBITING VERY TURBID, MUDDY WATERS. DUE TO ITS HIGH, OVERALL FALL-RATE (25 FT PER MI) THE SUSPENDED PARTICLES, FROM GLACIAL SCOW, DO NOT HAVE TIME TO PRECIPITATE OUT, AS WAS THE CASE WITH THE TAZLINA RIVER; THEREFORE, THE CHITINA RETAINS ITS MUDDY CHARACTERISTIC THROUGHOUT. (P82-83) THERE ARE FAIRLY HEAVY STANDS OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH ON VALLEY AND BEACH LANDS ALONG THE CHITINA RIVER. (2-51) SIX PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW CHITINA RIVER. (P2-84-86)
- 2436 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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REFN 02831 00001 975  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE CHITINA RIVER IS 7,900 SQUARE MILES. (2-1) IT IS 126 MILES LONG. (82-83)

2437 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 975  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE CHITINA RIVER IS OF GLACIAL ORIGIN, DESCENDING OVER ITS 126 MI LENGTH AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 19.2 FPM. (P4-99) FROM THE FOOT OF LOGAN GLACIER AT ELEVATION 2,900 FEET, THE CHITINA DESCENDS 1,830 FEET TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE TANA RIVER, AT MILE 67.5, A DISTANCE OF 58.5 MILES, AT AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 31.3 FPM. (P4-103) FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TANA RIVER AT ELEVATION 1,070 FEET, THE RIVER DESCENDS TO THE MOUTH OF THE NIZINA RIVER AT MILE 47, ELEVATION 880 FEET, AN AVERAGE RATE OF 9.75 FPM. (P4-111) FROM THE NIZINA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA RIVER AT ELEVATION 480 FEET, THE RIVER DESCENDS AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 10.2 FPM. (P4-115)

2438 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 A 974  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, PHOTO  
 ABST THE CHITINA RIVER DISCHARGES NEARLY 12,000 CFS AVERAGE FLOW FROM ITS 7,900 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. (P4-34) THE RIVER IS FROZEN ABOUT 6 MONTHS OUT OF THE YEAR. HIGH FLOWS OCCUR IN JULY WHEN GLACIERS ARE MELTING QUICKLY, PRODUCING DISCHARGES THAT EXCEED THOSE DURING BREAKUP. LOW FLOWS OCCUR PRIOR TO FREEZEUP. (P4-99) WHERE BOATABLE, THE CHITINA IS USABLE ONLY DURING THE SUMMER AND EARLY AUTUMN MONTH WHEN IT IS ICE-FREE AND MAINTAINING AN ADEQUATE DISCHARGE. THE CHITINA RIVER HAS HAD HISTORICAL USE AS FAR AS THE NIZINA RIVER CONFLUENCE AT MILE 47, BUT IS NO LONGER COMMERCIALY USED TO TRANSPORT GOODS. (P4-100) THE CHITINA RIVER PREVIOUSLY HAS HAD AN UNDETERMINED NAVIGABILITY CLASSIFICATION. IT IS RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, TO BE DETERMINED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 67.5, THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TANA RIVER. (P4-102) FROM ITS HEAD AT LOGAN GLACIER TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE TANA RIVER, LANDFORM IS CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH RUGGED MOUNTAINS, U-SHAPED VALLEYS OFTEN WITH, GLACIERS, AND EXTENSIVE ICE FIELDS. SOME STUNTED WHITE SPRUCE CAN BE FOUND ON SOME GRAVEL BARS OF THE RIVER. DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH IS TOTALLY NON-EXISTENT. (P4-103) THIS STRETCH OF THE CHITINA RIVER, IS CHARACTERIZED BY EXTREME CHANNEL BRAIDEDNESS. FROM MILE 80 TO 100 BANK-TO-BANK WIDTH EXCEEDS 3 MILES, WITH MAIN FLOW INDISTINGUISHABLE. BECAUSE OF THE HIGH FLOW RATE THE FLOW IS SHIFT, EVEN WITH SUCH DIVERSITY OF CHANNELS. THE HIGH SEDIMENT LOAD FROM GLACIAL DISCHARGE GIVES THE RIVER THE CONSISTENCY OF "WET CEMENT". IN THIS REACH, RIVER VELOCITY WAS ESTIMATED TO EXCEED 10 FPS ABOVE MILE 100. WATER WAS LITERALLY BOING IN AREA NEAR LOGAN AND CHITINA GLACIERS. DEPTH ESTIMATES OF SEVERAL FEET WERE NOTED ABOVE MILE 105, WHERE THE RIVER IS CONFINED TO 1 CHANNEL. WHERE THE CHANNEL BECAME BRAIDED DEPTH WAS GENERALLY LESS THAN ONE FOOT, AS OBSERVED DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY. WIDTH OF CHANNEL VARIED GREATLY THROUGHOUT THIS UPPER REACH, ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 150 FEET ALONGSIDE LOGAN GLACIER, WHILE CHANNELS IN THE BRAIDED SECTION RANGED FROM 10 FEET TO 1,000 FEET IN WIDTH. (P4-104) VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT, DUE TO THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS, AS WELL AS EVIDENCE OF NON-USAGE, THIS REACH OF THE CHITINA WAS NOT BOATABLE; HIGH FALL RATE, EXTREMELY BRAIDED CHANNELS, (P4-105) SHALLOW DEPTH, NUMEROUS GRAVEL BARS. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, THAT THE UPPER REACH OF THE CHITINA RIVER FROM MILE 67.5, THE MOUTH OF THE TANA RIVER, TO ITS HEADWATERS, BE CONSIDERED NON-NAVIGABLE. (P4-106)

2439 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 B 974  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 N1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPHS ON P4-107 HAVE THE FOLLOWING CAPTIONS; "LANDING SITE AT MILE 116", "CONSTRICTED FLOW, STEEP VALLEY WALLS NEAR CHITINA GLACIER, MILE 116", SHOWING HELICOPTER ON THE RIVER BAR. 5 ADDITIONAL PHOTOS APPEAR ON PP 4-108 TO 4-110, AERIAL SHOTS OF THE RIVER CHANNEL AT SEVERAL LOCATIONS. PHOTOS ARE NOT OF GOOD QUALITY. FOLLOWING P 4-110 IS A FORM ENTITLED "ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY, SITE DATA" WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION; LOCATION, HEAD OF RIVER (GLACIER); WIDTH OF RIVER, 150 YARDS; RELATIVE STAGE, HIGH; FLOW RATE, UNBELIEVABLE; BANKS OF RIVER, HIGH; STREAMBED; SUPER-COARSE GRAVEL; VEGETATION, NONE; QUALITATIVE INFERENCES, MOST VIOLENT WATER I'VE EVER SEEN] DATED 7-16-74. LANDFORM AROUND THE CHITINA RIVER BETWEEN THE TANA AND NIZINA RIVERS IS SIMILAR TO THAT ON THE COPPER RIVER NEAR GULKANA. THE CHITINA RIVER SEEMS TO HAVE CUT A DEEP (600 FEET) CHANNEL THROUGH AN UPLIFTED DELTA. LAND SURFACE IS WELL STOCKED BY WHITE SPRUCE, AND SMALL LAKES ARE COMMON. DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH IS VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT. ONLY ONE PRIMITIVE LANDING AREA, LOCATED NEAR MILE 65, IS ALL THAT EXISTS. (P4-111) THE CHITINA RIVER IN THIS REACH HAS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A REJUVENATED RIVER, WITH ENTRENCHED MEANDERS THE PREDOMINANT FEATURE. THE RIVER FLOWS IN A SINGLE CHANNEL WITH CONSIDERABLE BANK EROSION TAKING PLACE ON OUTSIDE MEANDERS. BLUFFS HAVE BEEN CUT TO 600 FEET. VELOCITY IN THIS REACH, DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY, WAS ABOUT 5-6 FEET PER SECOND, AND FLOW WAS RELATIVELY LAMINAR. WIDTH WAS RELATIVELY UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THIS REACH, AVERAGING APPROXIMATELY 800 TO 1,000 FEET. (P4-112) VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THIS REACH OF THE CHITINA WAS BOATABLE, EVEN THOUGH NO HISTORIC RECORDS OF SUCH ACTIVITY EXIST. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT THIS REACH OF THE CHITINA RIVER, FROM THE NIZINA RIVER CONFLUENCE AT MILE 47, TO THE TANA RIVER CONFLUENCE AT MILE 67.5, BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE. (P4-113) PHOTOGRAPHS ON P 4-114 HAVE THE FOLLOWING CAPTIONS; "CABINS VICINITY OF JAKE'S BAR, MILE 65"; "WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL WITH HIGH BLUFFS, MILE 60". LANDFORM FROM THE NIZINA RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE MOUTH IS CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH BLUFFS RISING IMMEDIATELY UP FROM THE RIVER, THEN LEVELING OFF ON THE RIGHT BANK, THE RIGHT BANK SLOPING UP INTO FOOTHILLS. WHITE SPRUCE STANDS LIE ON THE ELEVATED DELTA AREA. DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH IS LIMITED TO 2 AREAS; THE NIZINA RIVER AREA AND THE STRELNA AREA. BOTH WERE DEVELOPED EARLY IN THE 20TH CENTURY AS MINING DISTRICTS. TODAY MOST SETTLEMENTS ARE ABANDONED OR JUST SKELETON TOWNS. (P4-115) THE CHITINA RIVER IN THIS REACH IS CHARACTERIZED BY A BROAD STREAMBED, EXCEED 1 MILE IN NUMEROUS LOCATIONS, LYING BETWEEN HIGH, SHARPLY-CUT CLIFFS.

2440 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 C 974  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 N1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO  
 ABST ALTHOUGH THE RIVER IS BRAIDED, THE MAIN FLOW IS EASILY DISTINGUISHED. MAIN CHANNEL WIDTH OFTEN EXCEEDS 1/4 MILE. CONSIDERABLY LARGE GRAVEL BARS ARE PRESENT, AND THE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT LOAD IS HIGH, DUE PRIMARILY TO THE DISCHARGE OF THE NIZINA RIVER. FLOW IS RELATIVELY SMOOTH EXCEPT WHERE THE RIVER FLOWS AROUND A HIGHLY RESISTENT BLUFF, OR IS CONSTRICTED BETWEEN GRAVEL BARS. VELOCITY WAS IN EXCESS OF 5 FPS. (P4-116) WIDTH RANGED TO MORE THAN 1/4 MILE IN THE MAIN CHANNEL, WHILE BANK-TO-BANK WIDTH OFTEN EXCEEDED 1 MILE. VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THE CHITINA RIVER IN THIS REACH IS BOATABLE. (P4-117) IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, THAT THE CHITINA RIVER IN THE LOWER REACH, FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NIZINA RIVER TO THE COPPER RIVER, BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE. (P4-118) 10 PHOTOGRAPHS APPEAR ON PP4-119 TO 4-125, AERIAL PHOTOS OF THE RIVER CHANNEL AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS, INCLUDING ONE SHOWING THE HELICOPTER ON A GRAVEL BAR. PHOTOS ARE NOT OF GOOD QUALITY. FOLLOWING P 4-125 IS A FORM ENTITLED "ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY, SITE DATA" WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION; LOCATION, NEAR NELSON MOUNTAINS; WIDTH OF RIVER, 1/4 MILE; WIDTH OF VALLEY, 1/2 MILE; RELATIVE STAGE, MOD-HIGH; FLOW RATE, 5 FEET PER SECOND; BANKS OF



RIVER, BLUFFS-SEVERAL 100 FEET; STREAMBED, COARSE GRAVEL AND SAND; VEGETATION, ASPEN, BLACK SPRUCE; QUALITATIVE INFERENCES, VERY FAST FLOW, SILTY WATER, FLOATABLE. DATED 7-16-74. A SECOND SITE DATA FORM FOLLOWS, SAME DATE, HAS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION; LOCATION, MOUTH; WIDTH OF RIVER, 3 CHANNELS 150 YARDS; WIDTH OF VALLEY, 1 1/2 MILE; RELATIVE STAGE, MOD-HIGH; FLOW RATE, FAST; BANKS OF RIVER, HIGH BLUFFS; STREAMBED, COARSE GRAVEL; VEGETATION, BLACK SPRUCE, ASPEN; QUALITATIVE INFERENCES, VERY POWERFUL FLOW, VERY WIDE, BRAIDED, CURRENT TOO STRONG FOR SOUND.

2441 HATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02881 885  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060W 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,MAP,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST ALLEN WITH CHEIF NICOLAI AS A GUIDE MADE ONE OF THE FIRST EXPLORATIONS OF THIS RIVER NOTING ITS WEATH IN COPPER RESOURCES. (P7) OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CHITINA MINING CO. WERE TRAVELING DOWN THIS RIVER ON A RAFT HAVE TO PORTAGE MANY TIMES TO AVOID CANYONS AND OFTEN HAD TO BUILD A NEW RAFT ON THE LOWER SIDE OF THE CANYONS. (P6) THE CURRENT WAS 10 MPH. (P8) A MAP IS INCLUDED SHOWING A TRAIL ALONG THIS RIVER ON ROUTE TO NICOLAI MINE. MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE WAS SLEDGED UP THIS FROZEN RIVER. (P100)

2442 HATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 02980 885971  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,RECREATION,BREAKUP,COMMUNITY,GLACIER,RIVER BASIN,MINING,HUNTING,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF THE UNIV. OF CALIF IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIV. OF ALASKA. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO EVALUATE THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF AN AREA ENCOMPASSING THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH, AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. THE SOURCE OF THE CHITINA RIVER IS LOGAN GLACIER; FROM THE RIVER DRAINS ALL 3 MOUNTAIN RANGES AND JOINS THE COPPER 90 MILES FROM THE COAST AT THE TOWN OF CHITINA. (P21) EAST OF THE TOWN OF CHITINA, THE RIVER IS BORDERED BY HIGH BLUFFS. (P36) THE CHITINA VALLEY WAS FIRST EXPLORED BY A WHITE MAN IN 1285 WHO VISITED THE OF CHIEF NIKOLAI (NEAR THE PRESENT LOCATION OF MCCARTHY)(P11). MINING OCCURRED THROUGHOUT THE CHITINA RIVER VALLEY, CULMINATING BETWEEN 1911 AND 1938 WHEN THE MOST VALUABLE COPPER LODE EVER DISCOVERED WAS MINED AT KENNICOTT.(P4) (SEE KENNICOTT RIVER, MCCARTHY CREEK). SINCE 1938 HUMAN USE OF THE CHITINA VALLEY, EXCEPT FOR SOME HUNTING HAS BEEN NEGLIGIBLE.(P12) THE TOWN OF CHITINA, THE ONLY TOWN WITH ROAD ACCESS, HAS A HOTEL AND A SUMMER POPULATION OF 50. MCCARTHY, A TOWN NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CHITINA RIVER HAS A SUMMER POPULATION OF 15.(P75) IN 1971 A BRIDGE WAS BUILT ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER AT CHITINA, THEREBY PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE CHITINA VALLEY VIA THE OLD COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD GRADE.(P66)FROM CHITINA THE RAILROAD GRADE EXTENDS APPROXIMATELY 70 MILES UP THE CHITINA VALLEY TO KENNICOTT. DEPENDING ON THE HEIGHT OF THE RIVER, VEHICLES CAN BE DRIVEN TO KENNICOTT ON THE OLD RAILROAD GRADE. (P66) THERE ARE AIRSTRIPS IN THE CHITINA VALLEY AT CHITINA, STRELNA, CHOKOSNA, MCCARTHY, MAY CREEK, DAN CREEK, SPRUCE POINT, PEAVINE BAR, GLACIER CREEK AND WIZINA MOUNTAIN. (P67)THERE IS 1 GRAZING LEASE FOR HUNTING GUIDES' STOCK IN THE CHITINA VALLEY. THE RESEARCHERS EXPRESSED MUCH CONCERN OVER A ROAD PLANNED FROM CHITINA TO MCCARTHY ALONG THE OLD RAILROAD GRADE. THE RESEARCHERS CLAIM THAT THIS ROAD WOULD, ONE) INCREASE RECREATION VISITATION IN THE CHITINA VALLEY TO 45,000 VISITORS/YEAR, AND TWO) OPEN THE PATH TO LARGE SCALE MODERN PROSPECTING ON NEW MINERAL DEPOSITS. (P58371) ONE POTENTIAL MINERAL SITE EXISTS IN THE CHITINA VALLEY.(P71) THE RESEARCHERS ALSO IDENTIFIED THE CHITINA RIVER AS "SUITABLE FOR WATER SPORTS".(P79) NO INFORMATION WAS GIVEN AS TO HOW THEY DETERMINED SUITABILITY. ACCORDING TO THE RESEARCHERS THE CHITINA RIVER REGION HAS A "WILD CHARACTER" THAT MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN IF THE FIRST BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE COPPER AT CHITINA DID NOT COLLAPSE IN THE SPRING ICE BREAK UP OF 1939. (P12) DUE TO THE "UNIQUE HISTORY" OF THE AREA AND ITS "IMPORTANT NATURAL VALUES" THE CHITINA VALLEY HAS BEEN CONSIDERED FOR PARK STATUS. (P12)

- 2443 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00010 976  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE BREHNER RIVER PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA FIELD OFFICE, NOV 1976. AN OLD MINERS TRAIL GOES FROM THE VICINITY OF MCCARTHY ACROSS THE CHITINA RIVER AT JAKES BAR TO THE HEADWATERS OF GOLCONDA. (P12) THE RUSSIANS ESTABLISHED A TRADING POST AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE COPPER AND CHITINA RIVERS. (P26)
- 2444 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00014 973  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE VEGETATION IN THE CHITINA RIVER AREA IS COMPOSED OF A COMBINATION OF A COASTAL SPRUCE-HEMLOCK FOREST AND SHRUB THICKETS INTERSPERSED WITH AREAS OF ALPINE TUNDRA. (P16) AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NIZINA RIVER, THE CHITINA AGAIN BEGINS TO BRAID. (P29)
- 2445 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00014 A 968973  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RECREATION, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP  
 ABST THE CHITINA RIVER IS A SILT-LADEN GLACIAL RIVER, (P9) WHICH WAS RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM, FROM 3 MILES ABOVE MARBLE CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF 77 MILES. (P11) RISING IN GLACIERS, THE RIVER FLOWS IN THE COASTAL TROUGH WHICH SEPARATES THE BORDER RANGES AND PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM. ALMOST ALL THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES OF THE COPPER RIVER CARRY A HEAVY SILT LOAD IN ALL BUT THE WINTER SEASON. THE LARGE AMOUNT OF SILT AND SAND PRODUCED BY THE GLACIERS IS CONTINUALLY DEPOSITED AND ERODED ALONG THE MAIN DRAINAGE CHANNELS. THE VEGETATION IN THE AREA IS COMPOSED OF A COMBINATION OF A COASTAL SPRUCE-HEMLOCK FOREST AND SHRUB THICKETS INTERSPERSED WITH AREAS OF ALPINE TUNDRA. (P16) THE REGION SUPPORTS A WIDE VARIETY OF WILDLIFE AND FISH. IN PAST TIMES COPPER ORE WAS EXTENSIVELY MINED IN THE CHITINA RIVER DRAINAGE IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE REGION. (P17) THERE ARE ABOUT 10 SMALL SAWMILLS IN THE AREA, BUT ONLY TWO WERE PRODUCING LUMBER FOR SALE AS RECENTLY AS 1968. (P23) THE ONLY AUTOMOBILE ACCESS INTO THE VICINITY OF THE CHITINA VALLEY IS THE EDGERTON CUTOFF, A ROAD CONNECTING THE VILLAGE OF CHITINA WITH THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. IN JULY 1971 A PERMANENT BRIDGE ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER FROM CHITINA TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CHITINA RIVER WAS COMPLETED. (P24) AIR ACCESS INTO THE CHITINA VALLEY IS POSSIBLE AS THERE ARE A NUMBER OF LAKES SUITABLE FOR FLOATPLANES AS WELL AS GRAVEL LANDING STRIPS AND, EXCEPT DURING THE FLOOD STAGE, GRAVEL BARS ON THE RIVER ON WHICH LIGHT-WHEELED AIR CRAFT CAN LAND. ACCESS UP THE RIVER MAY BE POSSIBLE BY JET BOAT, BUT IS NOT RECOMMENDED DUE TO THE RAPID CURRENT, TURBID WATER, BRAIDED CHANNEL AND ROCKY CHARACTER OF THE RIVER. (P25) THE CHITINA RIVER ORIGINATES AT CHITINA GLACIER. THE IMMEDIATE RIVER BANKS RANGE FROM FORESTED SLOPES OR OPEN GRAVEL BARS TO ROCK PALISADES. AS IT TRAVELS WEST THE VEGETATION CHANGES FROM BARREN GROUND AND BEDROCK TO WILLOW, BIRCH, ALDER AND COTTONWOOD. AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH THERE ARE SOLID STANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE. WITHIN THE 77 MILE STUDY AREA THE CHITINA DROPS AN AVERAGE OF 22 FEET PER MILE. NATURAL STREAM CHANNELS FOR THIS SECTION ARE NOT WELL DEFINED, AS THE STREAM IS QUITE BRAIDED. (P28) IN THE HEADWATERS THE RIVER BED IS OVER 3 MILES WIDE ALTHOUGH MUCH OF THE BED IS EXPOSED, WITH THE MAIN CHANNEL APPROXIMATELY 1/4 MILE WIDE WITH SEVERAL LESSER CHANNELS. THIS BRAIDED CONDITION EXISTS FROM THE HEADWATERS FOR 45 MILES JUST ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE TANA RIVER. THE RIVER THEN FOLLOWS A SINGLE CHANNEL THROUGH WELL-DEFINED BANKS FOR 21 MILES, AVERAGING 500 FEET IN WIDTH. AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NIZINA RIVER THE CHITINA AGAIN BEGINS TO BRAID AND BROADENS TO OVER A MILE IN WIDTH.

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2446 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00014 B 968973  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,MINING,LAND  
 TRANSPORT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAKE,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,RECREATION,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP  
 ABST THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS ESTIMATED THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW TO BE APPROXIMATELY 15,200 CFS. THE FLOW FLUCTUATES  
 MARKEDLY AS A RESULT OF GLACIAL MELT, WITH 25% OF THE ANNUAL FLOW OCCURRING IN JULY, 18% IN JUNE AND 20% IN  
 AUG, DROPPING TO 12% IN SEPT. DAILY FLUCTUATIONS OCCUR WITH THE RIVER DROPPING SEVERAL INCHES OVERNIGHT AND  
 RISING SIGNIFICANTLY DURING THE HIGH-TEMPERATURE PERIODS OF THE DAY. (P29) THERE ARE NO DEVELOPED AREAS ON  
 THE CHITINA EXCEPT A FEW ISOLATED CABINS AND TWO GRAVEL LANDING AREAS. (P31) GOLD HAS BEEN PRODUCED FROM BOTH  
 LOSE DEPOSITS AND PLACERS. (P32) THE UPPER CHITINA VALLEY MAY CONTAIN HARVESTABLE TIMBER. (P33) UNDER THE  
 CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE STATE TO DETERMINE STREAM BED OWNERSHIP, THE CHITINA RIVER WOULD APPEAR TO BE  
 "NAVIGABLE". IT IS MOST UNLIKELY THAT THE CHITINA RIVER HAS BEEN USED AS A "NAVIGABLE" STREAM IN TERMS OF THE  
 MOVEMENT OF COMMERCE OR TRADE. UNTIL THE RECENT ADVENT OF THE JET ATTACHMENT FOR THE OUTBOARD MOTOR, UPSTREAM  
 NAVIGATION BY WATER CRAFT WAS PRECLUDED BY THE SWIFT CURRENT, BRAIDED AND OFTEN SHALLOW CHARACTER OF THE  
 STREAM BED. EVIDENCE COLLECTED IN THIS STUDY INDICATES THAT THERE GENERALLY IS SUFFICIENT WATER VOLUME TO  
 PERMIT A PLEASURABLE RECREATION EXPERIENCE IN A CANOE, RAFT OR KAYAK. (P40) ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON THE  
 VEGETATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. (P43-46) THE PRIMARY RECREATION SEASON IN  
 THE CHITINA RIVER BASIN IS FROM MID-MAY TO LATE OCT, BETWEEN BREAK UP AND FREEZE UP. (PP48, 51) ALONG THE  
 CHITINA RIVER STUDY SEGMENT THERE ARE 30 MINING CLAIMS, 20 NEAR CANYON CREEK AND 10 NEAR BRYSON BAR. NEAR THE  
 HEADWATERS IS A 96.7 ACRE PATENTED MINING CLAIM. (P63) A FIELD INSPECTION OF THE BREMNER AND CHITINA RIVERS  
 WAS CONDUCTED BY BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ON JULY 30, 1973 VIA HELICOPTER TO OBTAIN GEOLOGICAL SAMPLES AND  
 NOTE MINERAL, BIOLOGICAL, RECREATIONAL AND SCENIC FACTORS, STOPPING AT STREAM INTERSECTIONS TO DO SO. (P2A)

2447 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00056 972  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,HUNTING,RECREATION,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER  
 GEOLOGY,VEGETATION  
 ABST TRIP REPORT-CHITINA RIVER, JAKE'S BAR TO MOUTH, AUG 26-30, 1972. THE FLOAT TRIP WAS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE  
 USE OF AVON REDSHANK RUBBER RAFTS WITH MERCURY 4 HP MOTORS. THE RAFTS AND EQUIPMENT WERE AIRLIFTED TO JAKE'S  
 BAR. THE CHITINA RIVER PROVIDES RECREATION OPPORTUNITY CANOEING, KAYAKING, OR RAFTING. POWER BOATING IS NOT  
 RECOMMENDED AS THE RIVER IS EXCEEDINGLY TURBID. THE BRAIDED CHANNELS AND GRAVEL BARS WOULD PRECLUDE THE SAFE  
 USE OF A POWER BOAT, EXCEPT A FLAT BOTTOMED JET BOAT IN THE HANDS OF A SKILLED OPERATOR. THE CHITINA IS A  
 GLACIAL RIVER. ITS CURRENT IS FAST AND THERE ARE NUMEROUS STRETCHES WHERE ONE IS LIABLE TO SWAMP A CANOE  
 UNLESS EXERCISING EXTREME CAUTION. GRAVEL BARS ARE FREQUENT. CAMPING AREAS ARE EASILY LOCATED. THE RIVER  
 BANKS ARE FORESTED WITH BIRCH, ALDER, WILLOWS, AND BLACK SPRUCE. THE RIVER AREA IS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR  
 HUNTING, NOT MUCH FISHING IN THE RIVER ITSELF. THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT THE RIVER IS USED MUCH FOR  
 CANOEING. THE OLD RAILROAD GRADE FROM MCCARTHY TO THE COPPER RIVER IS USABLE BY 4 WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES. THE  
 RIVER USER MUST FLY INTO THE UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER IN ORDER TO USE IT. DUE TO TURBIDITY, DEPTH CANNOT BE  
 EASILY MEASURED. SEVERAL MINING COMPANIES ARE INTERESTED IN THE AREA AROUND MCCARTHY.

2448 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 04346 905910  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST SLIM WILLIAMS TRAVELED ON THIS RIVER BY DOGSLED. IN A SMALL VILLAGE ON THE RIVER SLIM BUILT THE FIRST FISH

WHEEL THE NATIVES HAD EVER SEEN. IT HELPED THE NATIVES GREATLY IN GATHERING THEIR SUPPLY OF FISH. (PG 113-115)

- 2449 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 04969 910  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD  
 ABST THE AUTHOR IS TOLD BY I N WEST THAT THE CHITINA RIVER CONTAINED SOME GOLD, BUT OWING TO GLACIER FLOODS HE DOUBTED IT COULD BE WORKED PROFITABLY. (P4)
- 2450 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 05007 885891  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, ROUTE  
 ABST IN 1885 LIEUTENANT ALLEN AND HIS PARTY TRAVELED UP THE CHITINA RIVER AND AFTER PORTAGING NORTH AND WEST TO THE HEAD OF THE CHITISTONE AND THE VILLAGE OF NIKOLAI, THEY TRAVELED BACK DOWNSTREAM TO TARAL. (P112) IN 1891 THE EXPEDITION HEADED BY FREDERICK SCHWATKA MADE THE SHORT PORTAGE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE WHITE RIVER TO THE UPPER CHITINA RIVER. HE THEN TRAVELED DOWN THE CHITINA RIVER TO THE COPPER RIVER. (P143)
- 2451 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 05176 899900  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" RELATED THE DISCOVERY OF THE KENNICOTT COPPER MINES. IN 1899 ONE MEMBER OF THE MCCLELLAN PARTY OF MINERS AND 2 INDEPENDENT PROSPECTORS LOCATED THE NICOLAI COPPER MINE ON THE CHITINA RIVER. IN 1900 2 OR 3 MEMBERS OF THE MCCLELLAN PARTY DID ASSESSMENT AND PATENT WORK ON THE MINES. (P426)
- 2452 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 05771 973  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE CHITINA RIVER DRAINAGE TRENDS NORTHWEST-SOUTHEAST AND LIES ON THE RUGGED SOUTH FLANK OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS. (P2) GOLD HAS BEEN PRODUCED IN THE CHITINA VALLEY FROM BOTH LODE DEPOSITS AND PLACERS. MOST OF THE PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN CONCENTRATED IN DEEP BENCH GRAVELS NEAR THE BEDROCK. THESE GRAVELS ARE BEING REMORKED BY PRESENT DAY STREAMS AND RECONCENTRATION OF THE GOLD IS OCCURRING. (P7)
- 2453 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 06431 885  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, EXPEDITION  
 ABST EXPEDITION OF LIEUTENANT ALLEN IS DESCRIBES. DOUGLAS RELATES HOW THE INDIANS, WITH WHOM JOHN BRENNER WAS FOUND LIVING IN 1885, GUIDED ALLEN'S PARTY TO THE MAIN VILLAGE OF CHIEF NIKOLAI BY A 4-DAY TRIP UP THE CHITINA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE NIZINA. (P2) IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE RAILROAD BUILT BY M J HENRY, DOUGLASS

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INDICATES THAT FROM CHITINA THE ROAD FOLLOWED THE WEST SIDES OF THE CHITINA RIVER. (P5)

2454 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 06561 00906 906  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,FREIGHT  
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, J INGRAM STATED THAT THE TASNUNA TRAIL WHICH CROSSED THE COAST MOUNTAINS OVER MARSHALL PASS AND CONNECTED THE COAST TO THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA RIVER, CARRIED ABOUT 500 TONS OF FREIGHT IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR. (P20)

2455 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 06663 908  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," INDICATES THAT THE CHITINA IS NAVIGABLE TO THE NIZINA, AND POSSIBLY THE MOUTH OF THE TANA MAY BE REACHED. (P24) STEAMERS ARE OPERATED ON THIS RIVER. (P32) ACCORDING TO GREELY, THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD, WHICH, BEGINNING OPERATIONS IN 1908, CONSTRUCTED A STANDARD-GAUGE RAILWAY TO ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS, A POINT FROM WHICH THE UPPER CHITINA IS REGULARLY REACHED BY LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMBOATS. (P112)

2456 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 06891 900  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST TWO MEMBERS OF THE MCCLELLAN PROSPECTING PARTY, JACK SMITH AND CLARENCE WARNER, WERE PROSPECTING ALONG THE CHITINA RIVER IN THE SUMMER OF 1900. (P6)

2457 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER & CHITTISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 00571 908909  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE COPPER COUNTRY AND MAKES PASSING REFERENCE TO THEIR VALUE. HE SIMPLY STATES THAT IT IS A RICH COUNTRNY DRAINED BY THIS RIVER AND SEVERAL OTHER. "THERE IS 75 MI. OF COPPER STAINED THROUGHOUT." (P42)

2458 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITINA RIVER  
 REFN 03238 975  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW AGRICULTURE,RIVER,NO TRAFF  
 ABST SOILS HAVING SOME PRODUCTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS 153,000 ACRES OF GOOD UPLAND SOIL AND 14,000 ACRES OF GOOD BOTTOMLAND SOIL. THESE SOILS OCCUR ALONG THE COPPER AND CHITNA RIVERS (P169) WITHIN THE COPPER RIVER-GULF OF ALASKA LAND USE PLANNING REGION. THE "CHITNA RIVER" IS NOT IN ORTH. I HAVE ASSUMED THIS RIVER TO BE THE SAME AS THE CHITINA RIVER.

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- 2459 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITNA RIVER  
 REFN 04553 916  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 N1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE, GLACIER, FLOOD  
 ABST AT CHITNA, THE RAILROAD FOLLOWS THE CHITNA RIVER TO THE END OF THE LINE. AT KENNECOTT, "THE LAKE, WHICH EACH SUMMER FORMS WITHIN THE GLACIER, BURST, AND TOOK OUT WITH IT 18 BENTS FROM THE TRESTLE ACROSS THE STREAM AT THE FOOT OF THE GLACIER. (P537)
- 2460 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTENA RIVER  
 REFN 02599 898  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 N1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST AN INDIAN TRAIL IS SAID TO ASCEND THE CHITTENA RIVER FROM TARAL TO ABOVE THE FORKS, BUT IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR PACK ANIMALS. (P367) THE CHITTENA ENTERS THE COPPER ONE MILE ABOVE TARAL AND THE HEAD OF WOOD CANYON. 50 MI FROM THE COPPER, THE CHITTENA DIVIDES INTO NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS-THE NIZZENA AND THE CHITTISTONE. FROM 30 MI ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE THE NIZZENA AND CHITTENA FLOW IN A BROAD OPEN VALLEY BORDERED BY GRAVEL BLUFFS, A MILE APART RISING FROM 200 TO 400 FT. THE LOWER REACHES OF THE CHITTENA HAS NUMEROUS ISLANDS AND GRAVEL BARS. ITS MOUTH AT THE COPPER IS 1 1/2 MI WIDE. THOUGH THE CURRENT IS SWIFT, THE STREAM CAN BE ASCENDED "A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE BY BOAT". (P394-5)
- 2461 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTENAH RIVER  
 REFN 00216 891  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 N1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST IN 1891 THREE EXPLORERS CANOED DOWN THE CHITTENAH RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NIZZENAH RIVER, 40 MILES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER. (P125) FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NIZZENAH, THE CHITTENAH RIVER FLOWS IN A RATHER BROAD OPEN VALLEY, THOUGH THE FLOODPLAIN IS BORDERED BY GRAVEL BLUFFS ABOUT A MILE APART AND FROM 200 TO 400 FEET HIGH. (P135-136) VOLCANIC ACTIVITY WAS NOTED AT MOUNT WRANGELL FROM THE COMMUNITY OF TARAL AT THE JUNCTION OF COPPER AND CHITTENAH RIVERS, OBSERVING MASSES OF DENSELY BLACK VAPOR FROM TOP OF THE SHARP BLACK CONE. (P145)
- 2462 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTENAH RIVER  
 REFN 02612 891  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 N1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION  
 ABST AFTER TRAVELING OVERLAND ON FOOT THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA THE HAYES EXPEDITION OF 1891 REACHED "ONE OF THE HEAD STREAMS OF THE CHITTENAH, OR EASTERN BRANCH OF THE COPPER RIVER." THE STREAM FLOWED THRU A DEEP CANYON WHERE THE BANKS WHENEVER THEY WERE NOT VERTICAL WERE COVERED WITH A DENSE GROWTH OF SPRUCE AND ALDER. FOR 4 DAYS THEY TRAVELED ALONG SIDE THE RIVER ON FOOT UNTIL THEY REACHED A PLACE WHERE NAVIGATION WAS POSSIBLE. THERE THEY STOPPED AND BUILT A BOAT. THEY TRAVELED THROUGH "ALMOST CONTINUOUS RAPIDS DOWN THE RIVER 70 MILES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER." HERE THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF TARAL IS LOCATED. (P.93)
- 2463 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTINA  
 REFN 02691 961962

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STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST CHITTINA RIVER IS LOCATED IN THE ATNA TRIBAL AREA. (P2)

2464 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTYNA  
 REFN 01338 908  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908, STATED THAT THE CHITINA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HAD "VAST BODIES OF HIGH GRADE COPPER," AS WELL AS TIN. (P.126)

2465 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTYNA RIVER  
 REFN 00900 898  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW FREIGHT, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP  
 ABST IN HIS REPORT OF 1898, SAM DUNHAM HAS A MAP OF EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT ALASKA. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP THERE IS A "MAIL TRAIL" WHICH LEAVES FROM CHITINA RIVER, UP CHITTYSTONE RIVER AND ACROSS INTO THE WHITE RIVER. (P298)

2466 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTYNA RIVER  
 REFN 01431 898  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST DE BONNEVILLE KEIN, JOURNALIST, 1898, SAID THAT THE CHITTYNA RIVER WAS DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE EVEN FOR NATIVE CANOES. (P105)

2467 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTYNA RIVER  
 REFN 04719 886  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST ALLEN ON A EXPEDITION ON THE COPPER RIVER IN 1886 NOTES THE NATIVES. "ON THE CHITTYNA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES ARE ABOUT 30 SOULS." (P259)

2468 WATN CHITINA RIVER CHITTYNA RIVER  
 REFN 05914 886  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 HOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLEN, PRIVATE FREDERICK W FICKETT, PEDER JOHNSON, JOHN BREHMER AND A PARTY OF 3 NATIVES EXPLORED THE CHITTYNA RIVER FROM APRIL 13 TO MAY 4, 1886. THEY HAD CACHED 180 LBS OF PROVISIONS AT TARAL AND STARTED AT AND RETURNED TO TARAL. THEY HAD TWO ROWBOATS. (P42)

- 2469 WATN CHITINA RIVER TSCHETTSCHITNA (CHITTYNA RIVER)  
 REFN 06885 867885  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,FLOOD,LAKE,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPRT,MAP,PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES THE "ALASKA COAST PILOT, PT 1" AS REFERENCING THAT AN INDIAN SETTLEMENT EXISTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TSCHETTSCHITNA (CHITTYNA), AND THAT WHEN THE ICE BREAKS UP IN THE LAKE, THE STREAM SUDDENLY OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS AND RUSHES WITH SWIFTNES, SCARING THE HITS OUT OF THE INHABITANTS WHO THEN FLEE TO THE MOUNTAINS. THE AUTHOR COULD NOT FIND ANY TRACES OF THIS SETTLEMENT NOR A LAKE OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE AT THE RIVER'S HEAD. (P22) THE NATIVES INFORMED THE AUTHOR THAT NO WHITE MEN HAD EVER ASCENDED THE CHITTYNA RIVER. IN 1867, THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN CO. SUPPOSED THERE WAS PURE COPPER MASSES 25 TO 30 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF RIVER. (P23) ON APRIL 13, THE AUTHOR'S PARTY BEGAN THEIR ASCENT UP THE CHITTYNA RIVER FROM TARAL. BY THEN, THE SNOW HAD NEARLY DISAPPEARED FROM THE RIVER BED AND LOWLANDS. COTTONWOODS AND ALDERS WERE OBSERVED ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER. CAMP WAS MADE ON THE MOUTH OF A SMALL STREAM REPORTEDLY HEADING IN A LAKE ABOUT 20 MI N. PLATE 13 IS A DRAWING OF A TYPICAL SECTION OF THE RIVER CHANNEL. NUMEROUS BOULDERS AND PEBBLES WERE OBSERVED IN THE RIVER BED. THE BEDS WERE FREQUENTLY 1 MI WIDE WITH SEVERAL CHANNELS. DWARF SPRUCE WOODS AND DEEP MOSS WERE OBSERVED ON THE NORTH BANK. THE PARTY FOLLOWED UP THE CHITTYNA RIVER BY FOOT AND THEN CROSSED OVERLAND TO THE CHITTYSTONE RIVER. THE AUTHOR'S PARTY RETURNED DOWNSTREAM IN A BAIDARRA, HAMPERED BY ICE, AND OBSERVING A 6 MPH CURRENT. 2 SMALL STREAMS, TRIBUTARY TO THE RIVER, WERE OBSERVED AND NAMED TEBAY CREEK, AND DORA CREEK. (PP50 TO 57) A MAP AND TABLE OF DISTANCES ON THE CHITTYNA RIVER IS INCLUDED.
- 2470 WATN CHITINA RIVER UNNAMED RIVER  
 REFN 00053 93119 R 931  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,BREAKUP  
 ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" APRIL 19, 1931. THE RAILROAD TAKES EXTRA SUPPLIES UP TO KENNECOTT AND MCCARTHY EVERY YEAR SO THAT WHEN THE BRIDGE GOES OUT THEY WILL NOT HAVE TO TAKE SO MUCH IN THE FERRY BOATS. WHEN THE COPPER RIVER ICE GOES OUT THE CREW SALVAGES AS MUCH OF THE TRACK ETC AS POSSIBLE. (P1) ALTHOUGH THE CHITINA RIVER ITSELF IS NOT MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY, IT SEEMS CERTAIN THAT THE BOATS MUST HAVE TRAVELED ON THIS RIVER.
- 2471 WATN CHITINA RIVER WALSH AND ANDERSON GLACIERS  
 REFN 04831 937953  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FREIGHT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1937 BOB REEVE FLYING A SKI-EQUIPPED FAIRCHILD 51 LANDED WITH 2 PASSENGERS AT 8,600 FT. ON THE WALSH GLACIER. (P76) SHELDON IN 1953 LANDED A MT CLIMBING EXPEDITION AND SUPPLIES ON THE SURFACE OF ANDERSON GLACIER, 16MI N OF MOUNT LOGAN. IT REQUIRED 15 ROUND TRIPS TO COMPLETE. (P98-100)
- 2472 WATN CHITINA RIVER WALSH GLACIER  
 REFN 06006 937  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N613042 W1442416 C040S 0060E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,PHOTO,EXPEDITION  
 ABST BOB REEVE LANDED SKI-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT ON 8650 FT. HIGH WALSH GLACIER, FOR "BRADFORD WASHBURN'S 1937 MOUNT LUCIANA EXPEDITION." PHOTO, P. 111, OF AIRCRAFT, SNOW-ICE OF GLACIER, HIGH MOUNTAINS IN BACKGROUND.



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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- 2473 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE, GLACIER  
 ABST AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923. A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON THE S SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE AT CHITISTONE GLACIER. IT THEN GOES OVER THE SKOLAI PASS TO WHITE RIVER.
- 2474 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 00567 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447507500026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE CHART OF ALASKA COAL, FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPRTS SHOW THAT THE CHITISTONE RIVER HAS DEPOSITS OF LIGNITE COAL. (P10) THIS IS NOTED BY ALFRD H BROOKS.
- 2475 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 01529 924  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST HILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, WENT WITH GUIDES BY HORSEBACK UP THE NIZINA TO THE CHITISTONE AND FOLLOWED THE RIVER TO THE GOAT TRAIL THAT LED TO THE RUSSELL GLACIER PORTAGE. ON A SPRUCE COVERED POINT ABOVE RIVER BARS FORMED BY A CREEK ENTERING THE RIVER THERE, MEDARY SAW HIS FIRST SHEEP. (P4)
- 2476 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 02121 907  
 STOR 1610395011770002740  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION  
 ABST COAL-BEARING ROCKS WERE NOTED NEAR THE HEAD OF CHITISTONE RIVER IN 1907. (P32) THE RIVER HEADS IN GLACIERS, AND ITS VALLEY IS ONE OF THE ROUTES BY WHICH PROSPECTORS REACH SKOLAI PASS AND THE WHITE RIVER GLACIER. BETWEEN THE LOWER END OF CHITISTONE GLACIER AND THE NIZINA RIVER THE STREAM HAS A LENGTH OF 18 MILES. COPPER PROPERTIES ON WHICH MOST OF THE WORK IN 1907 WERE DONE WERE LOCATED WITHIN THE LOWER 10 MILES OF THE VALLEY. IN THIS LOWER SECTION THE RIVER FLOWS OVER A BROAD GRAVEL-COVERED FLAT, RANGING IN WIDTH FROM 1/2 TO 1 MILE. ITS LARGER TRIBUTARIES HAVE BROAD GRAVEL-COVERED FLOORS SIMILAR TO THE CHITISTONE ITSELF BUT MUCH NARROWER AND WITH HIGHER GRADIENTS. THE SMALLER TRIBUTARIES TUMBLE DOWN STEEP ROCK-WALLED GULCHES. COPPER WAS FOUND ON THE CHITISTONE BUT IN 1907 DEVELOPMENT HAD NOT REVEALED ANY CONSIDERABLE ORE BODIES. (P89)
- 2477 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 02141 891908  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST TRAVELLERS FROM CHITINA VALLEY TO THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY ASCEND CHITISTONE RIVER TO ITS HEAD AND GO OVER A BROAD, HIGH PASS WITH ABRUPT NORTHERN DESCENT TO THE FOOT OF RUSSELL GLACIER, WHICH OCCUPIES SKOLAI PASS AND MUST BE CROSSED IN ORDER TO REACH THE WHITE. IN 1891 WHEN HAYES AND SCHWATKA CROSSED SKOLAI PASS, THE SURFACE OF RUSSELL GLACIER SLOPED SMOOTHLY DOWN TO THE GRAVEL FLATS OF SKOLAI CREEK, AND NO DIFFICULTY WAS

ENCOUNTERED IN LEAVING THE ICE BUT IN 1908 THE GLACIER'S EDGE WAS A WALL OF ICE NOT LESS THAN 25 FT HIGH AT ITS LOWEST POINT. THE TRIP CAN BE MADE IN ONE DAY BUT ORDINARILY IT TAKES 2. THE CHITISTONE TRAIL SHOULD NOT BE ATTEMPTED WITH HEAVILY LOADED HORSES (P13) A MASSIVE LIMESTONE IS FOUND IN CHITINA VALLEY AND REACHES ITS GREATEST DEVELOPMENT ON CHITISTONE RIVER. (P25) A FORMATION CONSISTING OF SOFT THIN BEDDED SHALES AND SANDSTONES ASSOCIATED WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WELL-ROUNDED CONGLOMERATE COMPOSED MAINLY OF DIDRITE COBBLES OCCUR NEAR THE HEAD OF CHITISTONE RIVER AND ARE COVERED BY A HEAVY SERIES OF VOLCANIC FLOWS (P32) AT THE HEAD OF CHITISTONE RIVER A GREAT ACCUMULATION OF HORIZONTALLY BEDDED VOLCANICS FORM THE CASTELLATED SUMMITS OF THE MOUNTAINS. (P35)

2478 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 02165 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 HOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW GLACIER, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ORIGINATING IN GLACIERS, THE RIVER IS SHIFT AND HEAVILY LADEN WITH GLACIAL DEBRIS, ITS VALLEY FLOORED WITH BROAD GRAVEL FLATS, THE RIVER CHANNEL VARYING FROM SINGLE TO SEVERAL CHANNELS, SOMETIMES IN A NETWORK. (PP9-10) REFERENCE IS MADE TO PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS AND TALL SPIRES OF LIMESTONE ON THE CHITISTONE RIVER. (P19) THE STREAM NOW FLOWS THROUGH A STEEP WALLED TROUGH. (P46) GREENSTONE IS EXPOSED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER. (P62) COALS ASSOCIATED WITH SHALES, SANDSTONE AND LAVA ARE EXPOSED ON THE RIVER. (P73)

2479 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 02980 900971  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 HOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, ROUTE, LAND  
 TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, HUNTING, RECREATION, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF THE UNIV. OF CALIF IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIV. OF ALASKA. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO EVALUATE THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF AN AREA ENCOMPASSING THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. THE CHITISTONE RIVER HAS CARVED IMMENSE CANYONS WITHIN THE GLACIAL U-SHAPED VALLEY. (P21) PHOTOS ON PAGE 24 & 26 EXEMPLIFY THIS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE RIVER. AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH GLACIER CREEK THE CHITISTONE RIVER IS MORE THAN A MILE WIDE WHILE IN SOME PLACES THE WALLS OF CHITISTONE CANYON RISE AS STEEPLY AS 4,000 FT IN A MILE. (P26, 54) NUMEROUS WATERFALLS CASCADE DOWN THE CANYON WALLS, INCLUDING A 300 FT WATERFALL CALLED CHITISTONE FALLS. (P53, 54) THE CHITISTONE RIVER DRAINAGE ENCOMPASSES 250 SQUARE MILES OR ROUGHLY 150,000 ACRES. (P23) THE CHITISTONE RIVER, ORIGINATING FROM CHITISTONE GLACIER, FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD TUNDRA-COVERED VALLEY AND THEN DROPS INTO A DEEP CANYON NO MORE THAN 3/4 MILE WIDE. (P53) SOME PROSPECTING FOR COPPER TOOK PLACE IN CHITISTONE CANYON DURING THE EARLY 1900'S, CENTERING AT GLACIER CREEK (SEE KT019) THE "GOAT TRAIL" IS A ROUTE FROM THE CHITISTONE CANYON OVER CHITISTONE PASS, IN USE SINCE INDIAN DAYS, AND HAS BEEN CLEARED FOR FOOT TRAVEL BY HUNTING GUIDES. (P55) THE RESEARCHERS SUGGEST THAT THE GOAT TRAIL COULD PROVIDE EASY HORSE AND HIKER ACCESS THROUGH THE CHITISTONE COUNTRY. IN 1970 A TRACTOR TRAIL WAS CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN THE OLD ROAD SYSTEM AROUND NIZINA RIVER AND PEAVINE BAR IN THE CHITISTONE CANYON. (P48) THIS BULLDOZED TRAIL THROUGH THE SPRUCE FOREST ABOVE THE CHITISTONE RIVER PROVIDES ACCESS TO POTENTIAL MINING SITES NEAR GLACIER CREEK. (P57) HOWEVER THE RESEARCHERS DOCUMENT THE PROBABILITY OF THESE SITES BEING OF NO SUBSTANTIAL COMMERCIAL VALUE. (P58) BIG GAME HUNTING ATTRACTS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO THE CHITISTONE COUNTRY. (P57) THERE IS NOW LITTLE RECREATIONAL WILDERNESS TRAVEL IN THE AREA. (P57) CHITISTONE PASSES ARE USED REGULARLY BY LIGHT AIRCRAFT, AVERAGING SEVERAL PLANES PER DAY IN THE SUMMER. (P57)

2480 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 04969 910  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 HOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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579

LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER  
 ABST I N WEST TELLS THE AUTHOR THAT HE AND HIS INTERPRETER, ASCENDED THE CHITISTONE RIVER, WENT THROUGH A PASS S OF MT WRANGELL, OVER TO THE HEAD OF WHITE RIVER, CROSSING TO THE HEAD OF THE TANANA, AND FINALLY TO THE HEAD OF THE AHTNA, NOW KNOWN AS THE COPPER RIVER. (P4)

2481 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 05007 965  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY  
 ABST ACCORDING TO LIEUTENANT ALLEN'S OWN CALCULATIONS HE HAD TRAVELED 90 MILES FROM TARAL TO NIKOLAI'S VILLAGE ON THE CHITISTONE RIVER. (P115)

2482 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITISTONE RIVER  
 REFN 06431 964  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER  
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES, KENNECOTT, ALASKA," W C DOUGLASS INDICATES THAT AS ONE LOOKS UP AT THE MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTHEAST FROM THE KENNECOTT GLACIER, A WELL-DEFINED CONTOUR LINE IMMEDIATELY CATCHES THE EYE AT ABOUT 6,000 FOOT ELEVATION. THIS IS THE SAME CONTACT BETWEEN THE NIKOLAI GREENSTONE AND THE CHITISTONE LIMESTONE NOTED AND REPORTED BY THE U.S.G.S. GEOLOGISTS. IT CAN BE TRACED FOR ABOUT 75 MILES IN A NORTHWEST SOUTHEAST DIRECTION FROM THE CHITISTONE RIVER TO THE KOTSINA RIVER. (P4) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN OCTOBER, 1964.

2483 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITTESTONE  
 REFN 02599 898  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER  
 ABST THIS IS THE SOUTH FORK OF THE CHITTINA. WHEN IT FORMS A CONFLUENCE WITH THE NIZZENA IT IS CALLED THE CHITTINA. (P394)

2484 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITTYSTONE RIVER  
 REFN 00900 898  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FREIGHT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM HAS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT ALASKA.THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP THERE IS A TRAIL MARKED "MAIL TRAIL" LEADING FROM CHITINA RIVER, UP CHITTYSTONE RIVER AND CROSSING INTO WHITE RIVER VALLEY. (P298)

2485 WATN CHITISTONE RIVER CHITTYSTONE RIVER  
 REFN 04719 886  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750026950320  
 MOUT N612503 W1423534 C050S 0160E 19  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

- ABST ALLEN ON 1886 EXPEDITION ON THE COPPER RIVER NOTES NICOLAI HAD A HOUSE HERE (NIKOLAI WAS AN AHTNA CHIEF). (P262)
- 2486 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 04969 902  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 NOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1902 POWELL NOTES HIS ARRIVAL AT "THE CHITITU". HE WRITES THAT THIS WOULD BE A GOOD GOLD-PLACER CAMP, AND COMMENTS ON THE RICH SLUICE BOXES THERE. (P265)
- 2487 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 02121 907  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 NOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST NATIVE COPPER HAD BEEN FOUND IN THE GRAVELS OF CHITITU CREEK BY 1907. (P45) GOLD HAD ALSO BEEN FOUND ON THE CREEK. (P94) THE UPPER HALF OF CHITITU CREEK OCCUPIES A COMPARATIVELY NARROW VALLEY THAT HAD BEEN EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 200 TO 400 FEET THROUGH THE THICK DEPOSITS OF BENCH GRAVELS EXPOSING THE UNDERLYING SHALE. IN THIS SHALE BEDROCK THE STREAM HAS CARVED A TROUGH FROM 200 TO 700 FEET WIDE AND FROM 10 TO 50 FEET DEEP. THE TROUGH IS FILLED TO A DEPTH OF 8 TO 16 FEET BY RECENT STREAM GRAVELS MAINLY DERIVED FROM THE ADJACENT BENCH GRAVELS. (P95) IN 1907 ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT WORK WAS BEGUN ON A GROUP OF CLAIMS THAT OCCUPY THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE PLACER GROUND ON CHITITU CREEK. (P96) A COMPLETE HYDRAULIC PLANT, SUPPLEMENTED BY A WELL-EQUIPPED SAWMILL RUN BY WATER POWER AND AN ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT HERE, DURING THE WINTER, TAKEN OVER THE SNOW AND ICE TO CHITITU CREEK FROM VALDEZ, A DISTANCE OF 200 MILES, BY MEANS OF HORSES AND SLEDS. (P97)
- 2488 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 02148 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 NOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST NATIVE COPPER AND SILVER OF THE CHITITU CREEK ARE DERIVED IN PART FROM A SOURCE IN THE NIKOLAI GREENSTONE, EITHER ABOUT THE HEAD OF YOUNG CREEK OR HIGHER IN THE CHITINA VALLEY, AND IN PART FROM THE GREENSTONE OF DAN CREEK AND UPPER NIZINA. IT HAS BEEN TRANSPORTED TO ITS PRESENT LOCATION BY GLACIAL ICE. (P163)
- 2489 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 02165 902909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 NOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, ICE, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, COMMUNITY, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FED BY GLACIERS, CHARACTERIZED BY BROAD, OPEN VALLEY AT ITS HEAD AND BY ROCK CANYONS IN ITS LOWER COURSE. (P10) IN THE WINTER OF 1908-1909, LOW TEMPERATURES AND LIGHT SNOW CAUSED STREAMS TO BE FROZEN TO THE BOTTOM; THE WATER OVERFLOWED AND FROZE TO GREAT THICKNESS. "SOME OF THE SO-CALLED GLACIERS ON CHITITU CREEK HAD A THICKNESS OF 15 OR 20 FT AND DID NOT MELT AWAY TILL EARLY IN THE FOLLOWING JULY, THUS SERIOUSLY INTERFERRING WITH PLACER MINING. (P15) "THE CREEK HAS A GRADE OF 180 FT PER MI IN ITS LOWER COURSE. (P20) GREENSTONE BOULDBERS NOTED IN CHITITU CREEK. (P46) GRAVEL TERRACES NOTED ALONG THIS CREEK. (P49) CHITITU CREEK HAS A LARGE, LOW GRADE FAN BELOW ITS CANYON, REACHING THE NIZINA FLOOD PLAIN AT ONE POINT. (P51) GOLD WAS FOUND ON THE CREEK IN APRIL 1902 AND THE "NIZINA STAMPEDE" WAS ON. A SMALL TOWN SPRANG UP, BUT MOST OF THE MEN HAD LEFT WITHIN A FEW YEARS. (P76) COPPER NUGGETS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SILVER AND GOLD IN THE GRAVELS OF THIS

CREEK. SILVER NUGGETS UP TO 7 LBS IN WEIGHT HAVE BEEN FOUND HERE. 2 OR 3 TUBS OF FINE COPPER ARE SECURED AFTER EACH "CLEAN-UP" OF THE GOLD SLUICE BOXES ON CHITUTU CREEK. (PP79-80) CHITUTU CREEK IS THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCER OF GOLD IN THE CHITINA VALLEY. THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF CHITUTU AND DAN CREEKS FROM 1903 TO 1909 IS AN ESTIMATED \$450,000 TO \$500,000, AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT \$65,000 A YEAR. (P98) THE PLACER GRAVELS CONTAIN, BESIDES GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER, SUCH HEAVY MINERALS AS GALENA, CINNABAR, BARITE, PYRITE, AND POSSIBLY MARCASITE AND NATIVE LEAD. (P99) THE CANYON ON THE CREEK IS SMALL, BUT MARKS THE DOWNSTREAM LIMIT OF GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS. THE WATER IS CONFINED TO A NARROW CHANNEL IN THE CANYON. GRAVEL BLUFF AT SUNDAY GULCH IS A LITTLE MORE THAN 500 FT ABOVE CHITUTU CREEK; 1/2 MI DOWNSTREAM THE TOP OF THE BLUFF IS 750 FT ABOVE THE CREEK. THE RICHEST GOLD-PRODUCING GRAVELS ARE THE STREAM GRAVELS. THEY FORM A FLAT, ORIGINALLY COVERED WITH TIMBER AND UNDERBRUSH, RANGING IN WIDTH FROM 200 TO 700 FT. BOULDERS AND LARGE BLOCKS ARE PRESENT. HYDRAULIC MINING IS EMPLOYED. THE GOLD ASSAYED ABOUT \$18.70 AN OUNCE. COPPER AND SILVER ARE COMMON IN THE CLEAN-UPS. THE MINING OPERATION INCLUDES A SAWMILL, ELECTRIC POWER, BLACKSMITH SHOP ETC. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT A GOOD WAGON ROAD TO THE NIZINA RIVER COULD BE EASILY CONSTRUCTED OVER THE 4 1/2 MI. WAGES PAID THE MINERS RANGE FROM \$90 PER MONTH AND BOARD TO \$5 PER DAY, WITH MORE TO FOREMAN. (PP103-107) FIG 10, P104, IS "SKETCH MAP OF PART OF CHITUTU, REX, AND WHITE CREEKS", INCLUDED HERE.

2490 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 02569 902  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 MOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GOLD WAS FOUND ON THIS CREEK IN 1902 WHICH SET OFF A STAMPEDE AND LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SHORTLIVED TOWN ON THE CREEK. (P30) THIS CREEK WAS ACTIVELY MINED.

2491 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 02578 912  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 MOUT N612274 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD  
 ABST MOST OF THE GOLD PRODUCED IN THE NIZINA DISTRICT IN FORMER YEARS AND IN 1912 HAS COME FROM CHITITU CREEK. SOME HAS CONTRIBUTED BY DAN CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES AND BY YOUNG CR. THE TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR 1912 IS LARGER THAN FOR SEVERAL PREVIOUS YEARS DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS. IN 1912 IN THE CHITITU CR BASIN, 3 HYDRAULIC PLANTS WERE IN OPERATION - ONE ON THE MAIN STREAM AND 2 ON REX CREEK, THE NORTHERN BRANCH. ALTHOUGH SUMMER FLOODS CAUSED DAMAGE, LOSS OF PRODUCTION, BETTER WEATHER IN SEPT AND OCT MADE IT POSSIBLE TO WORK LATER THAN IS CUSTOMARY, LESSENING THE EFFECT OF THE SUMMER'S DAMAGE AND LOSS OF TIME ON GOLD PRODUCTION. (P85)

2492 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 02980 971  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 MOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING  
 ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF THE UNIV. OF CALIF IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIV. OF ALASKA. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO EVALUATE THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF AN AREA ENCOMPASSING THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN RANGE OF THE CHUGACH AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. FROM THE AIRSTRIP AT MAY CREEK THE RESEARCHERS FOUND A DIRT ROAD EXTENDING SOUTHEAST 5 MILES TO CHITITU CAMP ON CHITITU CREEK. (P48) SMALL CABINS AND OTHER REMAINS OF MINING OPERATIONS STILL POSSIBLY STAND AT CHITITU CREEK. (P49) COPPER LODES AND NUGGETS OF NATIVE COPPER WERE FOUND ON CHITITU CREEK. CHITITU CREEK TURNS INTO REX CREEK AT CHITITU CAMP, HENCE SEE REX CREEK (KT 034) FOR CONTINUATION OF INFORMATION.

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

582

2493 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 05092 00002 919  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 MOUT N612214 N1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" REPORTED A GOLD STRICKE ON CHITITU CREEK, PAYING AS HIGH AS ONE DOLLAR TO THE PAN HAVING BEEN WASHED OUT. THEY FURTHER REPORTED THAT THE PAYSTREAK WAS 100 FT WIDE AND THE GRAVEL CARRYING THE VALUES IS FROM 5-6 FT DEEP. (VOL 1 # 3)

2494 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITITU CREEK  
 REFN 05771 973  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 MOUT N612214 N1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN MINED PRODUCTIVELY AT CHITITU CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P7)

2495 WATN CHITITU CREEK CHITTYTO CREEK  
 REFN 06885 885  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260  
 MOUT N612214 N1424134 C060S 0150E 03  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, PHYSICAL  
 ABST ABOUT 6 MI BELOW "NICOLAI'S HOME" ON THE CHITTYSTONE RIVER, ENTERS THE CHITTYTO (COPPER WATER) WHICH IS "PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN 15 MILES" IN LENGTH. THE COLOR OF THE WATER IS DEEP YELLOW. (P55)

2496 WATN CHITNA CREEK CHITNA CREEK  
 REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 160801600724000073000213000490  
 MOUT N620000 N1474500 S220N 0090E 27  
 LUPR 52 HATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, DISCHARGE, RIVER  
 ABST JUST ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF CHITNA AND CARIBOU CREEKS, THE HICKS CREEK-CHITNA PASS TRAIL FOLLOWS THE SOUTH BANK OF CHITNA CREEK FOR A SHORT DISTANCE, DROPS TO THE CREEK (WHERE THERE ARE GOOD CAMPSITES, AND CLIMBS THE OPPOSITE BANK. "CHITNA CREEK IS SHIFT, BUT NOT DEEP NOR DIFFICULT TO CROSS." THE TRAIL LEADS TO GAME TRAILS CROSSING THE CHITNA PASS BY FOLLOWING A TRIBUTARY OF CHITNA CREEK ABOUT 2 1/2 MI FROM CARIBOU CREEK. (P137)

2497 WATN CHITNA CREEK CHITNA CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 160801600724000073000213000490  
 MOUT N620000 N1474500 S220N 0090E 27  
 LUPR 52 HATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, ROUTE  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A SURVEYOR ON THE NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, 1926, REPORTED THAT CHITNA CREEK WAS CROSSED 800 FT ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH CARIBOU CREEK; "FROM CHITNA CROSSING A GOOD HIGH, AND DRY TRAIL WAS FOLLOWED (POPE TRAIL) DUE W TO THE N FORK OF CHITNA, THENCE NW UP THE N FORK TO THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE N FORK OF CHITNA AND THE UPPER S FORK OF BOULDER CREEK." (P25) APPARENTLY, HE WAS WALKING.

2498 WATN CHITSIA CREEK CHITSIA CREEK  
 REFN 05176 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120714341470

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MOUT N640808 W1503921 F090S 0160W 15  
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" ON HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903 CLIMBED CHITSIA MOUNTAIN."WE SOON DISCOVERED WE WERE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF CHITSIA CREEK WHICH SKIRTS ITS SOUTHERN BASE. WE DESCENDED INTO THE GORGE, CROSSED THE CREEK BY WADING AND BEGAN THE ASCENT." (P267) JUNE 2. ON JUNE 3, 3 OF THE PARTY PROSPECTED FOR GOLD ON THE CREEK, FOUND COLORS AND EVERYONE LOCATED CLAIMS ON JUNE 4. "WE STAKED PLACER CLAIMS FOR CHITSIANA (HE MEANS, CHITSIA) TODAY FOR EACH MEMBER OF OUR PARTY AND FOR CAPTAIN HENDRICKS OF THE "TANANA CHIEF"; DISCOVERY CLAIM WAS LOCATED FOR ME OPPOSITE THE INTAKE OF TWO-HOOSE GULCH." (P269)

2499 WATN CHLOYA LAKE CHLOYA LAKE  
 REFN 04577 962  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N661318 W1455512 F160N 0090E 07  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,DIMENSION,EXPEDITION,WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST CHLOYA LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY 1 1/4 MI WIDE BY 2 3/4 MI LONG. IT IS IN THE YUKON FLATS. THIS LAKE WAS LISTED ON TABLE 13 AS A FLOAT PLANE LANDING SITE FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING BETWEEN JULY 7-21, 1962. PROBABLY 0X80W. LOCATION IS 30 MI SSW OF FT YUKON. DEPTH IS 14 FT. BOTTOM IS MUD. (P32)

2500 WATN CHOKOSNA RIVER CHOKOSNA RIVER  
 REFN 02980 971  
 STOR 161039501177000274000255500350006450050  
 MOUT N612532 W1434350 C050S 0090E 23  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,LAND TRANSPORT,GLACIER  
 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 CHOKOSNA FLOWS FROM GLACIAL SOURCES IN THE WRANGELLS THROUGH GREAT TRENCH-LIKE VALLEYS SOUTH. (P36) REMNANTS OF THE COPPER RIVER-NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, SEVERAL HOMESTEADS AND AN AIRSTRIP ALL OCCUR AT CHOKOSNA ON THE CHOKOSNA RIVER. (P37) PRIVATE LANDHOLDINGS EXIST ALONG THE OLD RAILROAD ROUTE, AT CHOKOSNA. (P38) THE RESEARCHERS FURTHER REPORT THAT LANDS IN THIS AREA WERE SOLD IN 1971 FOR FIVE TIMES THE ESTIMATED VALUE. (P39)

2501 WATN CHOKOTONK RIVER CLARK RIVER  
 REFN 00233 902  
 STOR 1605236010697001750  
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,LAKE  
 ABST THIS STREAM ENTERS THE EXTREME HEAD OF THE LAKE. IT IS ABOUT 80 FEET WIDE AT THE MOUTH AND IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS SOME 20 MILES. IT IS CALLED CHOKONKNA RIVER BY THE NATIVES, BUT SEVERAL PROSPECTORS WHO VISITED IT HAD DESIGNATED IT AS CLARK RIVER. (P329)

2502 WATN CHRISTIAN RIVER CHRISTIAN RIVER  
 REFN 01383 937  
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080  
 MOUT N664004 W1455624 F210N 0080E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,HAP  
 ABST A PARTY OF 4 MEN INCLUDING, WILL HUDSON, A PHOTOGRAPHER AND NEWSREEL CAMERAMAN, AND CAPTAIN LOUIS LANE, OF THE SCHOONER "POLAR BEAR" WHICH WAS FROZEN IN ARCTIC OCEAN, OFF THE COAST OF CANADA, MADE A TRIP WITH 1 SLED, 1 TOBOGGAN, AND 10 DOGS SOUTH ACROSS ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS TO YUKON VALLEY, IN NOVEMBER ONE YEAR, AFTER MORE

THAN 20 DAYS ON THE TRAIL. THEY WERE LOST FOR SOMETIME BEFORE A NATIVE GUIDED THEM TO WHAT THEY THOUGH AT FIRST MIGHT BE THE CHANDALAR RIVER, BUT WAS HEADWATERS OF CHRISTIAN RIVER. (P282) THE LANE PARTY MET A BAND OF ITKILLIK INDIANS, WHO SPOKE GOOD ENGLISH, AND FROM CHRISTIAN RIVER THE TRAIL WAS MARKED ALL THE WAY TO FORT YUKON. THEY EVEN SAW TWO REAL ROAD SIGNS. (P282) HUDSON SAID THE "TRAILS IN THIS PART OF ALASKA, ARE THE OLDEST TRAVEL ROUTES WEST OF THE ROCKIES." (P286) HUDSON SAID, "IN MANY PLACES THIS CHRISTIAN RIVER TRAIL WAS BEATEN DOWN IN THE SOFT DIRT TO A DEPTH OF MORE THAN TWO FT. THE BIRCHES AND WILLOWS ALONG THE TRAIL FORMED AN ARCH THROUGH WHICH WE WERE TRAVELLING." (P286) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

- 2503 WATN CHRISTIAN RIVER CHRISTIAN RIVER  
 REFN 01522 901933  
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080  
 MQUT N664004 W1455624 F210N 0080E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER  
 ABST MCKENNAN IN 1933 ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION NOTES THE TERRITORY OF THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN INCLUDES THIS VALLEY WHERE HUNTING AND TRAPPING ACTIVITIES TOOK PLACE. (P16) CHRISTIAN RIVER IS SHORTER THAN THE EAST FORK CHANDALAR AND SHEENJEK AND DOES NOT EXTEND BEYOND THE PIEDMONT. (P17) CHRISTIAN VILLAGE IN THE LOWER PIEDMONT ON THE CHRISTIAN RIVER CONSISTS OF SEVERAL LOG CABINS. ESTABLISHED BY CHRISTIAN ABOUT 1901, IS A HUNTING VILLAGE FOR WINTER OF 25. (P19) IN THE SUMMER THE BAND GOES TO FISHING-HUNTING CAMP AT SMOKE CREEK. EXPEDITION DID NOT GO TO CHRISTIAN RIVER.
- 2504 WATN CHRISTIAN RIVER CHRISTIAN RIVER  
 REFN 01742 944  
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080  
 MQUT N664004 W1455624 F210N 0080E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R L STEWART SAYS, "SHALE WITH HIGH OIL CONTENT HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE CHRISTIAN RIVER AND THE AREA IN WHICH IT OCCURS IS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR SET ASIDE AS A GOVERNMENT RESERVE." (P20)
- 2505 WATN CHRISTIAN RIVER CHRISTIAN RIVER  
 REFN 01750 917  
 STOR 160339910085001713000001000080  
 MQUT N664004 W1455624 F210N 0080E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
 ABST STUCK BRIEFLY NOTES THAT "THIS STREAM OF CONSIDERABLE LENGTH DRAINS THE SWAMPY LAKE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR AND WESTERN TRIBUTARIES OF THE PORCUPINE." (P249) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION GIVEN.
- 2506 WATN CHRISTIAN RIVER CHRISTIAN RIVER  
 REFN 02834 975  
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080  
 MQUT N664004 W1455624 F210N 0080E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GRUNMAN REPORT 1975. CHRISTIAN, LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CHRISTIAN RIVER, PRESENTLY HAS LESS THAN 25 INHABITANTS. (P3-12)
- 2507 WATN CHRISTIAN RIVER CHRISTIAN RIVER  
 REFN 05181 974  
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080  
 MQUT N664004 W1455624 F210N 0080E 02



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LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST WILLOW HOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CHRISTIAN RIVER, 35 MILES NORTH OF CHRISTIAN. THIS ROADHOUSE IS ON THE TRAIL FROM CHRISTIAN TO ARCTIC VILLAGE. (P62) THE CARIBOU ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED NEAR CHRISTIAN RIVER, ABOUT 90 MILES NORTH OF FORT YUKON. (P65) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

2508 WATN CHRISTIAN RIVER CHRISTIAN RIVER  
 REFN 07240 958  
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080  
 HOUT N664000 W1455624 F210N 0080E 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST A TERRAIN STUDY OF THE YUKON FLATS DISTRICT, ALASKA, BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN 1958, NOTED SEVERAL STREAMS IN THE AREA. THE CHRISTIAN RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON BETWEEN THE SHEENJEK RIVER AND MARTEN CREEK, FLOWS IN A MEANDERING CHANNEL ACROSS A GRAVEL BED BORDERED BY 5- TO 20-FOOT SILT-SAND-GRAVEL BANKS AND BY SAND AND GRAVEL BARS IN ITS UPPER COURSE. WHERE IT EMERGES FROM THE FOOTHILLS OF THE BROOKS RANGE THE RIVER IS BORDERED BY HIGH TERRACES WHICH DIVERGE FROM THE RIVER TO THE WEST, BUT CONTINUE TO THE EAST A SHORT DISTANCE EAST OF THE RIVER AND ALONG THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE FLOOD PLAIN. THE CURRENT IS SWIFT THROUGH THIS REACH. ABOUT 15 MILES BY AIR NORTHEAST OF ITS MOUTH, THE RIVER ENTERS A FLAT LAKE-DOTTED PLAIN WHERE STEEP BANKS OF SILT AND SAND BORDER THE DEEP, NARROW CHANNEL. TOPPLED TREES, SNAGS, AND LOG JAMS LOCALLY BLOCK THE CHANNEL. THE RIVER BED IS FINE GRAVEL AND SAND. AT THE MOUTH THE RIVER IS OVER 10 FEET DEEP. THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE TO SMALL LAUNCHES AND CANOES; OBSTRUCTIONS ARE LOGS JAMMED TOGETHER AND TOPPLED TREES. THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER WITH ITS SHALLOW MEANDERING CHANNEL FLOWING OVER GRAVEL IS SWIFT AND MORE DIFFICULT TO NEGOTIATE BECAUSE OF THE NEED FOR LINING THE SHOALS.

2509 WATN CHRISTIANSEN LAKE CHRISTENSEN LAKE  
 REFN 00006 966  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N621900 W1500340 S260N 0040W 29  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 62 19.0, 150 03.7. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES 5 OF THE ALASKAN RANGE, DATA COLLECTED IN 1966. (P7) TRACE METAL COMPOSITION IS SHOWN ON P54; LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P55. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN ON SURFACE AND AT DEPTHS OF 5 METERS AND 10 METERS. (P54-55)

2510 WATN CHRISTMAS CREEK CHRISTMAS CREEK  
 REFN 02159 909  
 STOR 1602023001560000440  
 HOUT N643500 W1604000 K100S 0100W 16  
 LUPR 22 UNGALIK RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST USGS 1909. SEVERAL PLACER CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED ON CHRISTMAS CREEK BUT NO MINING HAS BEEN DONE. (P334)

2511 WATN CHRISTMAS CREEK CHRISTMAS CREEK  
 REFN 02166 911  
 STOR 1602023001560000440  
 HOUT N643500 W1604000 K100S 0100W 16  
 LUPR 22 UNGALIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST SEVERAL PLACER MINES HAVE BEEN STAKED ON CHRISTMAS CREEK. CHRISTMAS CREEK ENTERS THE UNGALIK 3 TO 4 MILES NORTH OF CAMP A16. NO MINING HAS BEEN DONE. IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE INACCESSIBILITY OF THE REGION WOULD MAKE IT IMPROFITABLE TO WORK. (P108)

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- 2512 WATN CHUCK RIVER SCHUCK RIVER  
 REFN 00469 00004 903  
 STOR 1611751  
 MOUT N573519 W1332157 C490S 0740E 27  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING.  
 ABST IN THE 4TH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, ALFRED G BROOKS REPORTED JUNE 4, 1903, THAT GOLD PLACER MINES WERE LOCATED AT MOUTH OF SCHUCK RIVER, AT HEAD OF WINDHAM BAY. (P287)
- 2513 WATN CHUCK RIVER SHUCK INLET  
 REFN 04366 877889  
 STOR 1611751  
 MOUT N573519 W1332157 C490S 0740E 27  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PHOTO, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST W H PIERCE AND PARTY DID SOME MINING ON THIS RIVER. THEY FOUND GOLD BUT IN NO GREAT QUANTITIES. (P11-12) PHOTO (DRAWING) OF "PLACER MINERS AT WORK ON THEIR CLAIMS." (P13) THERE WAS A CANYON IN THE UPPER AREAS OF THE RIVER. THE WATER WAS TOO HIGH TO MINE MOST OF THE TIME SO PIERCE AND TWO OTHER MEN DIVERTED THE WATER VIA A FLUME. (P14)
- 2514 WATN CHUCK RIVER SHUCK RIVER  
 REFN 00640 860880  
 STOR 1612751  
 MOUT N573519 W1332157 C490S 0740E 27  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST \*IN THE LATE 1860'S, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON SHUCK RIVER, AT WINDHAM BAY IN SE BUT NOT SYSTEMATICALLY MINED UNTIL 1880. (P67)
- 2515 WATN CHUCK RIVER SHUCK RIVER  
 REFN 02882 875  
 STOR 1611751  
 MOUT N573519 W1332157 C490S 0740E 27  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE "SHUCK RIVER" IN 1875. (P25)
- 2516 WATN CHUILNAK RIVER CHUILNAK RIVER  
 REFN 03176 957  
 STOR 1603399011690002630  
 MOUT N615738 W1624936 S220N 0740W 34  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST JOINS YUKON 2 MI. UPSTREAM FROM VILLAGE OF PILOT STATION. NEARLY 90 MI. OF STREAM WAS SURVEYED AND WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS FOR PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE. THE CHUILNAK MEANDERS CONSIDERABLY IN ITS COURSE, PARTICULARLY IN THE LOWER SECTION SURVEYED JULY 29-AUG. 3, 1957. MODE OF TRAVEL NOT SPECIFIED. SECTION A: FROM THE YUKON CONFLUENCE TO THE ENTRANCE OF "FIVE DAY SLOUGH", ABOUT 38 MI. BROAD (450-600 FT.) AND SLOW-MOVING (0.47 FPS), THE RIVER IN THIS SECTION HAS AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF ABOUT 10.5 FT. ESTIMATED FLOW WAS ABOUT 2100 CFS. VERY TURBID AT THE MOUTH; ONLY MODERATELY TURBID JUST BELOW FIVE-DAY SLOUGH. WILLOW, ALDER, POPLAR, EQUISETUM AND SEDGES ALONG THE SHORELINE VIRTUALLY NO AQUATIC VEGETATION EXCEPT FOR ALGAE. STREAM BOTTOM GENERALLY HUD EXCEPT SOME GRAVEL MIXED WITH SAND WHERE RIVER PASSED CLOSE TO HILLS. SECTION B: ABOUT 42 RIVER MI., TO ABOUT 10 MI. ABOVE LARGE LAKES ON EITHER SIDE OF RIVER. ABOUT 150-240 FT. WIDE, 20 FT. DEEP, FLOWING AT .33 FPS AND ABOUT 800 CFS. SHORELINE VEGETATION SAME AS SECTION A

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BUT WITH MANY AREAS OF SEDGE AND EQUISETUM ALONE. STREAM BOTTOM WAS GENERALLY MUD AND MUCK; WATER FREE OF SILT BUT OF DISTINCT COFFEE COLOR. MANY SHALLOW LAKES (1 TO 8 FT. DEPTH) AND NUMEROUS SIDE SLOUGHS. POTAMOGETON, ALGAE AND OTHER UNIDENTIFIED AQUATIC PLANTS FOUND ON STREAM BOTTOM. SECTION C: APPROXIMATELY 9 OF THE 45 MI. OF THIS SECTION WERE SURVEYED. STREAM VALLEY WIDTH OF SURVEYED PORTION RANGED FROM 60 TO 200 FT. AND WATER VELOCITY INCREASED TO 1.4 FPS AT THE UPPER END. WATER DEPTH RANGED FROM ABOUT 5 IN. IN THE RIFFLES TO 10 FT. IN THE DEEPER HOLES. FLOW WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 235 CFS. WILLOW AND ALDER PREDOMINATED IN THE SHORELINE VEGETATION WITH A FEW GRASSES AND SEDGES ALONG THE BANKS. STREAM VEGETATION ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS SECTION B. IN THE UPPER 4 MI. OF THE SURVEYED PORTION SAND AND GRAVEL WERE PRESENT ON THE STREAM BOTTOM; BELOW THIS MUD PREDOMINATED. OBSERVATIONS RECORDED DURING USF&WS STUDY OF "FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN." (P46-50)

2517 WATN CHUILNAK RIVER CHUILNAK RIVER  
 REFN 04577 961  
 STOR 1603399011690002630  
 MOUT N615738 W1624936 S220N 0740W 34  
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST PILOT STATION IS ON THE CHUILNAK RIVER, 116 MILES FROM THE YUKON MOUTH. A SMALL RUN OF SOCKEYE HAS BEEN REPORTED UP THIS FAR. (P13)

2518 WATN CHUILNUK RIVER CHUILNUK RIVER  
 REFN 00591 943  
 STOR 160405402910000552000906000480  
 MOUT N610634 W1572229 S120N 0460W 23  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIN RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MAP  
 ABST W CADDY AND C A HICKCOX, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY MEMBERS, MADE A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CHUILNUK RIVER IN 1943. (P7) "ONE OF THE FIELD PARTIES OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASCENDED THE CHUILNUK RIVER TO THE FOOT OF THE CHUILNUK MOUNTAINS... IN A 30 FT POLING BOAT EQUIPPED WITH A 22 1/2 HORSEPOWER OUTBOARD MOTOR." (P10) THIS LOCALITY IS AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 1,000 FT AND AT OR A LITTLE BELOW TIMBERLINE. A SKETCH MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

2519 WATN CHUITNA RIVER CHUIT RIVER  
 REFN 00155 910  
 STOR 1607115  
 MOUT N610545 W1510645 S120N 0100W 30  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, TIDE, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE 1910 PILOT NOTES SAY, "CHUIT RIVER, ABOUT 3 MILES NORTHWARD OF NORTH FORELAND, IS MARKED BY A LOW BREAK IN THE BLUFF. A DEPTH OF ABOUT 8 FEET CAN BE TAKEN INTO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AT HIGH WATER, AND THE TIDES ARE FELT ABOUT 1 MILE UP THE RIVER. LADD IS A SMALL NATIVE VILLAGE AND A LARGE WAREHOUSE ON THE NORTH SIDE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER." (P52)

2520 WATN CHUITNA RIVER CHUIT RIVER  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 1607115  
 MOUT N610545 W1510645 S120N 0100W 30  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, ROUTE  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A NANCY-TYONEK RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR LEFT NANCY BY DOG SLED IN DEC. COMING FROM THE SUSITNA AND BELUGA RIVERS, THE ROUTE FOLLOWED THE BEACH TO CHUIT RIVER. "MILE 65 IS SHOWN AS LADD'S AND IS NOW KNOWN AS THE FRANK SMITH PLACE, LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF CHUIT RIVER." (P30) IT WENT ON ALONG THE BEACH TO

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TYONEK. (P30)

- 2521 WATN CHUITNA RIVER CHUITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00891 901  
 STOR 1607115  
 MOUT N610545 W1510645 S120N 0100W 30  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, FISHING  
 ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON ALASKAN FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN DESCRIBES THE CHUITNA RIVER FACILITIES. "ANCHORED 2 MILES OFF THE CANNERY OF THE ALASKA SALMON ASSOCIATION AT 11:15 A.M., AUGUST 8, AND WENT ASHORE AT ONCE. THIS IS THE SECOND SEASON OF THIS CANNERY, AND UNFORTUNATELY DOES NOT PROMISE TO BE GREATLY BETTER THAN THE FIRST, WHICH WAS A DISASTROUS ONE...THE COMPANY HAS 5 TRAPS AND 6 STATIONS, SOME OF THEM AS FAR AS 75 MILES FROM THE CANNERY. (P20)
- 2522 WATN CHUITNA RIVER CHUITNA RIVER  
 REFN 01940 964  
 STOR 1607115  
 MOUT N610545 W1510645 S120N 0100W 30  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, THE SELDOVIAN STAGE, IS DESIGNATED AS THE SEQUENCE OF STRATA OF THE KENAI FORMATION THAT IS EXPOSED ALONG THE WALLS OF THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE CHUITNA RIVER. THE TOP OF THE SELDOVIAN STAGE LIES AT THE LEVEL OF A COAL BED. THERE IS A CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE BED WHICH LIES STRATIGRAPHICALLY ABOUT 50 FT ABOVE THIS COAL BED. (PA14) SEVEN SAMPLES OF THE POLLEN AND SPORE OF THE SELDOVIAN STAGE HAVE BEEN STUDIED FROM THE CHUITNA RIVER AREA. (A15) THE BASE OF THE HOMERIAN STAGE IS REPRESENTED IN EXPOSURES ON THE LOWER CHUITNA RIVER. (PA18)
- 2523 WATN CHUITNA RIVER CHUITNA RIVER  
 REFN 01941 961962  
 STOR 1607115  
 MOUT N610545 W1510645 S120N 0100W 30  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, THE FLORA OF THE CHUITNA RIVER HAS BEEN STUDIED. (B5) MEGAFOSSIL-PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED ON THE S BANK OF THE CHUITNA RIVER BY BARNES IN 1961, AND WOLFE IN 1962. (B26)
- 2524 WATN CHUITNA RIVER CHUITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02432 935  
 STOR 1607115  
 MOUT N610545 W1510645 S120N 0100W 30  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COAL-BEARING ROCKS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED ON THE CHUITNA RIVER (PP. 60, 95)
- 2525 WATN CHUKAJAK CREEK CHUKAJAK CREEK  
 REFN 02166 899900  
 STOR 1602942002740000200  
 MOUT N645500 W1621000 K070S 0170W 05  
 LUPR 22 TUBUTULIK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST ALEXANDER AND MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY HAD BEEN PROSPECTING ON CHUKAJAK AND VULCAN CREEKS DURING THE FALL OF 1899 AND THE SUMMER OF 1900. THEY REPORTED FINDING GOLD ON THE CHUKAJAK CREEK. (P115)

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- 2526 WATN CHUKOWAN RIVER CHUKOWAN RIVER  
 REFN 00591 943  
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820  
 MOUT N605059 W1575057 S090N 0480W 19  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,MAP,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,MINING  
 ABST W CADY AND C A HICKCOX, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY MEMBERS MADE A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CHUKOWAN RIVER IN 1943. (P7) ONE OF THE FIELD PARTIES "ASCENDED THE CHUKOWAN AND GEMUK RIVERS TO THE MOUTH OF BEAVER CREEK, IN A 30 FT POLING BOAT EQUIPPED WITH A 22 1/2 HORSEPOWER OUTBOARD MOTOR. THESE LOCALITIES ARE AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 1,000 FT AND AT, OR ONLY A LITTLE BELOW TIMBERLINE. THE CHUKOWAN RIVER FLOWS IN A FAIRLY DEEP GORGE FROM THE MOUTH OF BAIRD CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF OKSOTALIK CREEK BUT, THOUGH SWIFT, THE RIVER IS DEEP ENOUGH THAT POWERED BOATS MAY BE USED EASILY. (P10) QUICKSILVER DEPOSITS IN THE CINNABAR CREEK AREA HAVE BEEN REACHED CHIEFLY BY POLING BOAT WITH OUTBOARD MOTOR IN THE HOLITNA, CHUKOWAN, AND GEMUK RIVERS. (P113) A SKETCH MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6) THE STORE NUMBER IS THE GEMUK RIVER.
- 2527 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHILITNA RIVER  
 REFN 01155 896  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,GLACIER  
 ABST CHASE RELATES THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT (1896): "WITH 3 OTHER MEN, DICKEY ASCENDED THE SUSITNA RIVER TO THE TRADING STATION AT THE HEAD OF THE DELTA (PROBABLY TALLEETNA); HERE HE CONSTRUCTED SOME BOATS MADE FROM WHIP-SAWED LUMBER AND CONTINUED WESTWARD TO THE CHILITNA, REACHING THE FOOT OF THE GLACIER WHICH DISCHARGED ITS WATERS INTO THE CHULITNA, AND HAS ITS SOURCES ON THE SLOPES OF MT MCKINLEY." (P37) CHASE MUST BE REFERRING TO THE CHULITNA RIVER AND WEST FORK CHULITNA. THE CHULITNA RIVER JOINS THE SUSITNA AT TALLEETNA. THE CHULITNA RIVER IS FORMED BY ITS MIDDLE AND EAST FORKS (ORTH, P 218); WEST FORK CHULITNA HEADS AT WEST FORK GLACIER, NEAR MT MCKINLEY (ORTH P 1036)
- 2528 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00462 903903  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST IN REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, THE TRACK IS STRAIGHT UNTIL IT REACHES MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P9) COAL AND GOLD ARE FOUND ON IT. (P10) OUTLET FROM SUMMIT LAKE FORMS MAIN BRANCH OF RIVER. (P11) RAILROAD CROSSES MOUTH OF RIVER. (P10) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.
- 2529 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00464 905905  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP  
 ABST IN PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY, THE ROUTE LEAVES THE CLARK LAKE AREA IN N W DIRECTION AND CROSSES THE CHULITNA RIVER. (P8) MAP IS INCLUDED IN REPORT. THE CHULITNA FLOWS INTO LAKE CLARK FROM THE W.
- 2530 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00544 958962

STOR 16071430088000009502  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHULITNA RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA 2,570 SQ MIS, DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX.); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1958-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON AUGUST 5, 6, OR 7, 1961, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 15.7 FT (FROM FLOOD MARK) AND DISCHARGE OF 41,100 CFS (16.0 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 14 YEARS. GAGING STATION LOCATION IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR TALKEETNA." (P14) ON MODERN MAP, THERE IS A GAGING STATION INDICATED UPRIVER FROM TALKEETNA AT THE RIVER DELTA. LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THIS STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

2531 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00546 924  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDT MAKES NOTE OF FOLLOWING ALONG THE CHULITNA RIVER AN A TRAIN HEADED NORTH FOR A BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION IN 1904. (P.13)

2532 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00644 A 903906  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MAP, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN 1903 FREDERICK COOK MADE HIS FIRST UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY. AFTER HE FAILED TO ASCEND THE MOUNTAIN VIA PETERS GLACIER, HE DECIDED TO RETURN TO THE COAST. FROM THE AREA HE CALLED DUNN VALLEY, DRAINED BY THE TOLKAT RIVER, HE CROSSED SEVERAL GLACIERS TO CHULITNA VALLEY. (P82-86) IT WAS A DIFFICULT DESCENT FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE CHULITNA, "THE MAIN TRIBUTARY OF THE SUSITNA RIVER." (P79) FROM WHERE THEY ENTERED THE CHULITNA, "SO FAR AS WE KNEW THERE WERE NEITHER INDIANS NOR PROSPECTORS WITHIN 150 MI." (P82) THEY NOW HAD 7 HORSES AND HE SAID HE KNEW THE RIVER TO THE SOUTH WAS NOT "HORSE COUNTRY." (P82) "EVERY LITTLE STREAM FROM THE GREAT RANGE CUT A HUGE CANYON ACROSS OUR TRACK. THE ONLY CHANCE WAS TO KEEP CLOSE TO THE CHULITNA, FORD, AND SWIM, AND CUT A TRAIL THROUGH THE THICK UNDERBRUSH, PUSHING SOUTH QUICKLY AND DESPERATELY TO RAFTING WATER BEFORE THE ADVANCING WINTER IMPRISONED US IN THE HEART OF ALASKA." (P82-83) COOK'S PARTY CAME DOWN THE WEST FORK OF CHULITNA, CALLED BY HIM "BRIDGHAN RIVER," WITH 7 HORSES. TOWN MI BELOW THE JUNCTION OF THE CHULITNA AND THE WEST FORK THE CANYON THAT EXTENDED BACK UP WEST FORK WAS "CONSIDERABLY BROKEN DOWN" SO THEY CAMPED ON FLATS THERE, COVERED WITH COTTONWOOD, AND BUILT A RAFT OUT OF IT. (P88-89) UNFORTUNATELY IT COULD ONLY CARRY TWO MEN, SO THEY FLOATED THE RAFT AND THE HORSES FOLLOWED. AS THEY CONTINUED DOWN STREAM "THE STREAM GOT LARGER, MORE RAPID, AND EVER MORE DANGEROUS TO SWIM." (P89) TWO MI FARTHER DOWNSTREAM THEY FOUND GOOD SPRUCE TREES AND HERE BUILT 2 GOOD RAFTS, AND ABANDONED ALL THEIR HORSES. (P89) ON THE RAFTS THEY QUICKLY DESCENDED THE CHULITNA "THROUGH A SERIES OF SMALL CANYONS DIVIDED BY CROSS CANYONS." (P90) AS THEY CONTINUED DOWNSTREAM THE RIVER SPLIT INTO "NUMEROUS CHANNELS AND SPREAD OVER A WIDE FLAT." (P92) RAFTING WAS NOW DIFFICULT AND THEY FREQUENTLY RAN A GROUND. TO FLOAT RAFTS THEY HAD TO JUMP INTO THE WATER AND PUSH BUT SOMETIMES THE RAFT WOULD SUDDENLY SLIP INTO DEEP WATER, AND "WE WOULD BE FORCED TO HOLD ON AND CRAWL OUT ON THE LOGS LIKE WATER RATS." (P93) THEY DESCENDED THE RIVER AT A "RAILROAD PACE," ENCOUNTERING LOG JAMS, BIG BOULDERS RAPIDS, OVERHANGING TREES, AND SHIFT NARROW CHANNELS. (P93) BELOW THE JUNCTION WITH THE TOKOSITNA, THE CHULITNA TURNED, SHARPLY TO THE EAST, AND SOON AFTER, SHARPLY TO THE SOUTH AND INTO A CANYON BECAUSE OF THE RAPID DROP IN THE RIVER, THEY FEARED THEY MIGHT HIT A FALLS. (P93)

2533 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00644 B 903906

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

591

STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER  
 LEVEL,PHOTO,MAP,EXPEDITION,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN

ABST "THE RIVER SO FAR AS WE KNEW HAD NOT BEEN RAFTED OR BOATED BEFORE." (P93) TO PROTECT THEMSELVES THEY HAD A  
 COILED ROPE AND A MAN READY TO JUMP OFF AND SWIM ASHORE. (P93) BELOW THE CANYON THEY SAW 2 TENTS ON A BAR,  
 AND THEY FOUND 2 GROUPS OF PROSPECTORS. THE MINERS SAID THE TRADING STATION WAS 2 DAYS AWAY BY RAFT. (P94)  
 THEY HURRIED BECAUSE THE WATER WAS DROPPING, AND TEMPERATURE FALLING FAST. (P95) "THERE WERE STILL 30 MI OF  
 THE TROUBLESOME CHULITNA, WITH ITS TUMBLING SHALLOW STREAMS, BEFORE WE COULD GET INTO THE DEEPER WATER OF  
 THE SUSITNA." (P95) IN LEAVING THE CHULITNA THEY OFTEN RAN AGROUND AND WERE SNAGGED. (P95) IN 1906, FREDERICK  
 COOK, MADE HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, NEAR THE END OF THE SUMMER HE DECIDED TO EXPLORE THE  
 RIVER SYSTEMS AND GLACIERS TO THE EAST OF MT MCKINLEY.

2534 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00644 C 903906  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER  
 LEVEL,PHOTO,MAP,EXPEDITION,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN

ABST WITH A FULL LOAD OF FOOD AND GASOLINE ON HIS 40 FT LAUNCH, "BOLSHOY", HE ASCENDED THE SUSITNA FROM SUSITNA  
 STATION. ON ENTERING THE CHULITNA HE LOST ONE DAY BECAUSE OF SHALLOW WATER. THEY TRIED ONE SLEW AFTER ANOTHER  
 AND WERE STOPPED IN EACH WHEN ABOUT TO ENTER THE MAIN CHANNEL. (P186-187) "FINALLY HE TOOK THE MOST WESTERLY  
 CHANNEL AND LINED THE BOAT FOR A FEW MILES, DRAGGING HER OVER BARS WHEN NECESSARY BY PLACING AN ANCHOR OUT  
 AND PULLING IN THE ROPE BY THE CAPSTAN. ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE THE FORKS THE CHULITNA NARROWS TO ONE DEEP, SHIFT  
 CHANNEL..." (P187) NOTES RIVER HAS CUT CANYONS 300 FT. HIGH. (P188) CANYON IS 5 MI LONG, AND ABOVE IT THE  
 RIVER SPREADS OUT. (P188) THE RIVER TURNS ABRUPTLY AS IT NEARS THE TOKOSITNA. (P188) FACING P 30 ON TOP,  
 THERE IS PICTURE OF THREE LOADED PACK HORSES, WALKING UP A GRAVEL BAR, CAPTIONED: "INTO THE CHULITNA  
 CANYONS." THERE IS A PHOTO FACING P 95 OF A LOADED PACK HORSE ON ICE OR SNOW BANK, CAPTIONED: "OUT OF THE  
 CLOUDS DOWN TO THE CHULITNA." A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD. DURING THE 1903  
 ATTEMPT, COOK AND HIS PARTY CROSSED OVER A GLACIER THEY NAMED. "HARVEY GLACIER ENROUTE TO THE VALLEY OF THE  
 CHULITNA RIVER (HARVEY GLACIER CAN'T BE IDENTIFIED FROM THIS ACCOUNT.) (P79) 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  
 THE LOWER 10 MI. COVERED WITH MORAINÉ. SAYS IT IS LARGEST INTERIOR GLACIER IN ALASKA. THEY ASCENDED GLACIER  
 ON FOOT FOR AT LEAST 8 MI. (P90-92)

2535 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00714 903  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE  
 ABST ROBERT DUNN DESCRIBES THE RAFT TRIP DOWN THE CHULITNA DURING SEPTEMBER 1903, AS THEY RETURNED FROM AN  
 EXPLORATION TRIP TO MT MCKINLEY WHERE HIS PARTY HAD MADE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CLIMB THE MOUNTAIN. THE  
 SIX MEN BOARDED THEIR RAFTS ON SEPTEMBER 16 AND WITH PIKE-POLES MADE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE NUMEROUS  
 CHANNELS OF THE GLACIER FED CHULITNA RIVER. HE NOTES OBSERVING ICE IN THE RIVER, SILT BARS. (P279-292)

2536 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00814 903910  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

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KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION

ABST FRANCIS P FARQUHAR IN "EXPLORATIONS OF MT MCKINLEY", SAID THAT DR COOK IN 1903 MAINTAINED THAT HE WENT UP THE SUSITNA AND CHULITNA TO ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY A SECOND TIME. (P97) IN 1910 HERSCHEL C PARKER AND BELMORE BROWNE, APPROACHED THE MOUNTAIN BY GOING UP THE SUSITNA AND CHULITNA. THEIR PURPOSE WAS TO DISPROVE DR COOK'S CLAIM. (P106)

2537 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE CHULITNA DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 2,520 SQ MI. THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE COURSE, IT FLOWS IN AN INNER CANYON CUT INTO A BROAD ALLUVIAL PLAIN. AT ITS MOUTH, AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS ESTIMATED AT 6,000,000 ACRE-Feet OR 6,290 CFS. THE CHULITNA CONTRIBUTES A LARGE VOLUME OF DEBRIS TO THE SUSITNA VALLEY AND IN ITS LOWER REACHES FOLLOWS A BRAIDED COURSE OVER A BED SEVERAL MI WIDE. (PP136-7) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

2538 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF CHULITNA RIVER IS 2,520 SQ MI. (P20) THE RIVER IS 68 MI LONG. (P136) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2, COOK INLET.

2539 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 01147 914  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN DISCUSSING EARLY EXPLORATION, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT PARKER AND BROWNE ORGANIZED THEIR THIRD TRIP TO MT MCKINLEY. "THEY SLEDGED THEIR SUPPLIES UP THE CHULITNA RIVER." (P21) "THEY NOW CROSSED THE FRONTAL SPUR OF THE MOUNTAIN LATER BROAD PASS) TO THE MCKINLEY GLACIER, THENCE UP THE GLACIER TO ITS HEAD." (P21) (NO DATE GIVEN)

2540 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 01822 898  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION  
 ABST CARRIES VAST AMOUNT SEDIMENT. (P9) CURRENT BETWEEN 4-5 MPH. (P9) MAIN CHANNELS ARE DEEP. (P9) THE CHULITNA VALLEY IS WELL TIMBERED BUT HAS HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF MEADOW AND GRASSLANDS. (P12) THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY ENTERED THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER CHULITNA VIA A PASS OF 3200 FT. ELEVATION LEADING FROM HEAD OF INDIAN CREEK. THE SURVEY PARTY ASCENDED "THE EASTERN MOST OF THE UPPER AND LOWER FORKS." (P28) TEN MI. FROM HEAD IS ANOTHER FORK AND THE PARTY TOOK THE WESTERN FORK HEADING NORTH TO A PASS INTO CANTWELL VALLEY. UNSTATED WHETHER PARTY TRAVELING ON FOOT ONLY OR USING CANOES AT TIMES. (P28)

2541 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 01905 929



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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593

- STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, GLACIER, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE BOEDEKER CLAIM WAS STAKED IN 1922 ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER. THE LARGEST VEIN HELD TRACES OF SILVER AND GOLD. A FEW MILES NORTH OF THE CLAIM WAS ELDRIDGE GLACIER. IN THE 1920S A RUBY-SILVER LODE WAS WORKED AT THE MINT MINE, 9 MILES EAST OF CHULITNA. (P27)
- 2542 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE CHULITNA RIVER RUNS THROUGH THE BROAD PASS DEPRESSION IN AN INCISED ROCK-WALLED GORGE A FEW 100 FT DEEP. (P36)
- 2543 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02062 905  
 STOR 1607115  
 MOUT N610545 W1510645 S120N 0100W 30  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COAL IS REPORTED IN BEDS TO A POINT ABOUT 10 MILES UP THE CHULITNA RIVER. (P154)
- 2544 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02206 905913  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, LAKE  
 ABST A PARTY OF MEN IN SEARCH OF GOLD IN THE YENTNA DISTRICT, TRAVELLED BY BOAT UP THE CHULITNA AND TOKICHITNA RIVERS TO HOME LAKE. THEY ESTABLISHED A BASE CAMP IN THE AREA AND MADE PROSPECTING TRIPS THAT RESULTED IN THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE PETERS AND CACHE CREEK BASINS. THIS DISCOVERY, IN 1905 WAS THE FIRST GOLD FIND IN THE YENTNA DISTRICT. (P10) THE EXACT DATE OF TRAVEL IS NOT GIVEN HOWEVER IT MUST HAVE OCCURED PRIOR TO THE 1913 PUBLICATION DATE.
- 2545 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02233 898913  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE  
 ABST IN HIS 1913 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 592-H), HOFFIT NOTES THAT THE BROAD PASS REGION INCLUDES THE UPPER PARTS OF CHULITNA AND NENANA RIVERS. (P301) THE HEADWATERS OF CHULITNA RIVER AND THE VICINITY OF BROAD PASS WERE FIRST VISITED BY GOVERNMENT EXPLORING PARTIES IN 1898. IN THAT YEAR G H ELDRIDGE AND ROBERT MULDROW, OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ASCENDED SUSITNA RIVER FROM COOK INLET TO THE MOUTH OF INDIAN CREEK, WHENCE THEY MADE THEIR WAY NORTHEASTWARD THROUGH THE INDIAN CREEK VALLEY AND A VALLEY PARALLEL TO THE UPPER CHULITNA, WHICH SUCCEEDS THE INDIAN CREEK VALLEY, TO JACK RIVER. THEY THEN DESCENDED JACK RIVER AND THE NENANA TO THE MOUTH OF YANERT FORK, WHERE THE FAILURE OF THEIR SUPPLIES OBLIGED THEM TO TURN BACK. THE SAME YEAR SERGT. YANERT, OF THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY, UNITED STATES ARMY, WITH ONE COMPANION AND AN INDIAN GUIDE, ASCENDED CHULITNA RIVER FROM A POINT NEAR THE MOUTH OF INDIAN CREEK TO BROAD PASS AND NENANA RIVER, BUT HE, LIKE THE ELDRIDGE PARTY WHICH PRECEDED HIM A FEW DAYS, WAS COMPELLED BY LACK OF FOOD TO RETURN TO SUSITNA RIVER

WITHOUT SEEING THE TANANA. (P301) THE BROAD PASS COUNTRY MAY BE ENTERED FROM THE SOUTH BY THE SUSITNA RIVER, INDIAN CREEK, AND CHULITNA RIVER VALLEYS; FROM THE NORTH BY THE NENANA VALLEY; AND FROM THE EAST BY ANY OF THE TRAILS LEADING WESTWARD FROM THE MILITARY ROAD THROUGH THE VALDEZ CREEK DISTRICT. THERE ARE NO ESTABLISHED TRAILS LEADING INTO IT, AND EACH OF THE GENERAL ROUTES MENTIONED PRESENTS DIFFICULTIES OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER. THE SUSITNA-CHULITNA ROUTE IS LONG AND DIFFICULT. THE ROUTE FROM THE EAST IS PERHAPS THE BEST FOR SUMMER TRAVEL. ANY ONE OF THE THREE MAY BE USED IN WINTER, BUT THE NENANA ROUTE IS OF COURSE AVAILABLE ONLY FOR THOSE WHO ARE ALREADY IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA. (P302) 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...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. (P302)

- 2546 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02243 913  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE EARLIEST EXPLORERS APPROACHED BROAD PASS FROM THE SOUTH THROUGH THE SUSITNA AND CHULITNA VALLEYS. THE AUTHOR STATES HOWEVER THAT THIS ROUTE IS LITTLE USED. NO TRAILS HAVE BEEN MARKED (P14) IN WINTER THE CHULITNA AFFORDS PRACTICABLE ROUTES FOR FREIGHTING SUPPLIES (P15) FORMERLY THE LOWER SUSITNA NATIVES HUNTED IN THE BROAD PASS REGION. COMING INTO IT BY WAY OF CHULITNA RIVER MOOSE ARE NOW FOUND OCCASIONALLY IN THE UPPER CHULITNA VALLEY. MOUNTAIN SHEEP ARE FOUND AT THE EASTERN BRANCHES OF CHULITNA AND ON THE BRANCH OF THE CHULITNA BEADING AGAINST THE UPPER PART OF JACK RIVER (P20) COPPER BEARING MINERALS ARE REPORTED FROM LOCALITIES ON THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER. (P76) THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS OF THE UPPER CHULITNA WILL PROBABLY BE CHANGED ENTIRELY IN THE NEAR FUTURE (P77)
- 2547 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02432 902  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, DISCHARGE, RIVER  
 ABST EXPLORATIONS WERE CARRIED ON FOR A RAILROAD LINE IN 1902 AND FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER. THE ROUTE RAN WESTWARD FROM LAKE CLARK UP THE VALLEY OF THE CHULITNA RIVER. THE SURVEYS EXTENDED WESTWARD ONLY AS FAR AS THE MULCHATNA RIVER. MODE OF TRAVEL NOT DESIGNATED. (P.7) ENTERS LAKE CLARK FROM THE WEST AT HEAD OF CHULITNA BAY. IS A "LARGE CLEAR-WATER STREAM" THAT DRAINS "LAKE-DOTTED LOWLAND BETWEEN MULCHATNA AND LAKE CLARK." MOST OF THE RIVER IS "SLUGGISH AND TOO DEEP TO FORD WITH HORSES." THE ONLY FEASIBLE FORD, JUST SOUTH OF THE CENTER OF LONG LAKE WAS USED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY. IT "IS NAVIGABLE FOR SHALLOW-DRAFT BOATS FOR A LONG DISTANCE ABOVE LAKE CLARK AND FORMS A ROUTE LONG USED BY NATIVES IN CROSSING TO THE NUSHAGAK RIVER." (P.23) IN AN AREA "ON THE CHULITNA R." TWO GROUPS OF VOLCANIC ROCKS WERE NOTED. A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND HISTORY IS DISCUSSED. (PP.50-51) SEDIMENTS CONSISTING OF ARGILLITE, SHALE AND IMPURE SANDSTONE OR GRAYWACKE ARE LOCATED IN A BELT FROM THE CHULITNA RIVER NORTH TO THE STONY R. BASIN. (P.53) A LITTLE PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON SOME OF THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHULITNA. (P.94)
- 2548 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02451 915  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES (FOR THE SPRING OF 1915): THE NATURAL ROUTE FROM THE

COAST AT THE HEAD OF COOK INLET TO THE INTERIOR OF THE TERRITORY, BY WAY OF THE SUSITNA AND CHULITNA VALLEYS, BROAD PASS, AND THE VALLEY OF THE NENANA RIVER, WITH ITS WATER GRADES AND LOW GAP ACROSS THE ALASKA RANGE, WAS ENTIRELY UNDEVELOPED TO FACILITATE TRAVEL. FOR LAND TRAVEL OVER THAT ROUTE THE TRAVELER WITH PACK HORSES HAD NO TRAIL THAT COULD BE CONTINUOUSLY FOLLOWED BUT HAD TO USE HIS OWN JUDGMENT IN SELECTING HIS COURSE, AND WAS COMPELLED TO DO MUCH TRAIL CHOPPING IN ORDER TO GET THROUGH AT ALL. NO FACILITIES WERE AVAILABLE FOR CROSSING THE LARGER STREAMS, SUCH AS THE KASHWITNA, TALKEETNA, AND SUSITNA RIVERS, AND THOSE TOO DEEP TO FORD HAD TO BE CROSSED ON RAFTS AND THE HORSES MADE TO SWIM, AT THE RISK OF LOSS OF BOTH HORSES AND SUPPLIES. AS A RESULT OF THESE SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES VERY FEW PERSONS HAD TRAVELED FROM COOK INLET TO THE TANANA BY LAND IN THE SUMMER. (P42)

- 2549 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 02727 903  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1903, THE FIRST COOK EXPEDITION, DR. FREDRICK A COOK OF BROOKLYN, RAFTED DOWN THE CHULITNA AND SUSITNA RIVERS. (P56)
- 2550 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 03184 973000  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,HUNTING,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST "SINCE MOST OF THE NONDALTEN NATIVES HUNT UP THE CHULITNA RIVER WHICH IS NAVIGABLE FOR OUTBOARD MOTORS FOR NEARLY 40 MILES." (PP 501)
- 2551 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 04024 916  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST THE REPORT OF THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (1916) SAYS: IT WAS FOUND TROUBLESOME TO CROSS THE NUMEROUS TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHULITNA, ENTERING FROM THE EAST, AS THESE STREAMS FLOWED IN DEEP GORGES, REQUIRING A LONG, HARD CLIMB IN AND OUT. PARTY NO 6 WAS FOUND IN CAMP ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE EAST FORK ON JULY 21. (P47)
- 2552 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 04831 974  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE TOWN OF TALKEETNA IS LOCATED WHERE THE SUSITNA, TALKEETNA AND CHULITNA RIVERS MEET.(P29) A SOD-ROOFED LOG CABIN WAS LOCATED ON THE CHULITNA RIVER NEAR TALKEETNA. (P183)
- 2553 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 04832 924  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

596

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN JUNE, 1924, NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, ARRIVED IN ALASKA. BILL YUNKER, AIRCRAFT MECHANIC, REPORTED TO HIM THAT THERE WERE SAND BARS SUITABLE FOR EMERGENCY LANDINGS ON ALMOST EVERY BEND OF THE CHULITNA RIVER. (P76) IN FLIGHT, WIEN NOTED THAT TALKEETNA WAS LOCATED AT THE JUNCTURE OF THE CHULITNA AND SUSITNA RIVERS AND THAT THERE WAS A RAILROAD DEPOT LOCATED THERE. (P79)

2554 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION  
 ABST THE CHULITNA R IN ILIAMNA AREA IS A MURKY TUNDRA STREAM THAT WINDS THROUGH LOWLAND AND IS COLOR OF WEAK COFFEE (P269)

2555 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 06127 964  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE STREAM IS 16.0 MILES. (P198)

2556 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 06127 964  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS STREAM IS 50 FEET. THE RIVERBED IS MAINLY SILT. (P198) THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY SKIFF FOR MANY MILES. (P199)

2557 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 06348 967968  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S026N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT TALKEETNA ON JAN. 18, 1967. ICE RANGED FROM 1.7 FT AT 5 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 3.5 FT AT 60 FT TO 4.9 FT AT 160 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 170 FT. ON APRIL 9, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 3.7 FT AT 10 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 4.1 FT AT 100 FT. LEFT BANK AT 190 FT. ON MARCH 26, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT AT 10 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.9 FT AT 150 FT. LEFT BANK AT 260 FT. (P101)

2558 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 06356 902  
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190  
 MOUT N601201 W1542534 S010N 0300W 02  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST THE AUTHORS POINT TO AN EARLIER ORNITHOLOGICAL TRIP IN DESCRIBING THEIR RESEARCH. IN 1902, WILFRED OSGOOD, EVENTUALLY REACHED BRISTOL BAY FROM LAKE CLARK BY WAY OF CHULITNA, MULCHATNA AND NUSHAGAK RIVERS. (P3)

2559 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

597

REFN 06722 906  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S026N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST DR FREDERICK COOK ASCENDED THE CHULITNA R TO TOKASITNA LATE IN AUG OF 1906 TO ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY. (P203)

2560 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00112 947  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THE CHULITNA RIVER IS NAVIGABLE IN SMALL, OUTBOARD TYPE BOATS AS FAR NORTH AS HONOLULU CREEK. (P13) THE BOATS SUCH AS THE AIRPLANE MOTOR POWERED LANDING BOATS OF THE JAPANESE COULD TRAVERSE THE SUSITNA RIVER AS FAR AS THE TALKEETNA AND THEN SOME DISTANCE UP THE CHULITNA RIVER. (P25)

2561 WATN CHULITNA RIVER CHULITNA RIVER OR CHANILTNA RIVER  
 REFN 02726 794956  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST THE DR FREDERICK COOK EXPEDITION OF 1906 TOOK A LAUNCH UP THE CHULITNA RIVER AS FAR AS THEY COULD GO, TIED UP THE LAUNCH, AND TRAVELED ON TO RUTH GLACIER. (P8) THE ARMY EXPEDITION OF 1898 WAS SENT TO FIND A ROUTE TO THE NENANA RIVER. THEY REPORTEDLY WENT FROM THE CHANILTNA RIVER TO INDIAN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE SUSITNA RIVER. (P2) IT APPEARS FROM THE MAPS AND THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ROUTES TRAVELED THAT THE CHANILTNA RIVER IS IN FACT THE CHULITNA RIVER. THERE IS NO RIVER NAMED CHANILTNA IN ORTH OR ON ANY MAP.

2562 WATN CHULITNA RIVER MIDDLE FORK CHULITNA RIVER  
 REFN 05181 918  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE SUMMIT ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE CHULITNA RIVER ON THE TRAIL FROM THE NENANA RIVER WATERSHED TO MONTANA CREEK. IT WAS FIRST REPORTED IN 1918. (P55)

2563 WATN CHULITNA RIVER WESTERN FORK OF THE SUSHITNA RIVER  
 REFN 00263 897  
 STOR 1607143008800000950  
 MOUT N622008 W1500925 S260N 0050W 23  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE, RIVER  
 ABST DICKEY REFERS TO THIS RIVER AS THE WESTERN FORK OF THE SUSHITNA RIVER. HE REPORTS THAT THE WESTERN FORK APPEARS TO OCCUPY THE MAIN VALLEY AND IS FED BY GLACIERS. "IT IS A ROARING TORRENT, A FLOWING SEA OF MUD." (P325) THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT PARTIES WHICH HAS ASCENDED THIS BRANCH SAY THAT ABOUT 60 MI UP IT BRANCHES INTO TWO EQUAL SIZED STREAMS. THEY TOOK THE SOUTHWEST BRANCH (THE TOKOSITNA RIVER). (P326)

2564 WATN CHULTIKANA CREEK SALMON CREEK  
 REFN 03467 00005 935  
 STOR 161039501622600369000290000200

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

598

- HOUT N614435 W1454820 C010S 0030W 32  
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP  
 ABST JOHN BUFRERS WROTE ON A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE MAP THAT CHULTIKANA CREEK WAS PROBABLY SALMON CREEK. 1935 A MAP IS PART OF THIS REPORT.
- 2565 WATN CHULTIKANA CREEK SALMON CREEK  
 REFN 03467 00008 899  
 STOR 16103950162260036900029000020016226  
 HOUT N614435 W1454820 C010S 0030W 32  
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE  
 ABST JOHN BUFRERS WROTE ABOUT REMINGTON'S, "A GOLDEN CROSS", IN THE FALL OF 1899 THE SCHOONER (ADMIRAL DEWEY ON LAKE KLUTINA) WAS BEACHED NEAR THE MOUTH OF SALMON CREEK THAT FLOWS INTO THE LAKE AT ITS LOWER END." THE SCHOONER WAS BEACHED IN ORDER TO WINTER THERE.
- 2566 WATN CHUNILNA CREEK CHUNILNA CREEK  
 REFN 04831 955  
 STOR 160714300870000092000058000070  
 HOUT N622211 W1500028 S260N 0040W 04  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT CHUNILNA CREEK EMPTIES INTO THE TALKEETNA RIVER 6MI UPSTREAM FROM VILLAGE OF TALKEETNA IN 1955. (P124)
- 2567 WATN CHUTE CREEK CHUTE CREEK  
 REFN 02183 908912  
 STOR 160339907005001230001917003660083900370  
 HOUT N635730 W1474715 F110S 0010W 17  
 LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MINING, EXPEDITION, MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS DESCRIBES CHUTE CREEK AND THE LODE MINING OF THAT CREEK: CHUTE CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF WOOD RIVER FROM THE EAST. IT IS ABOUT 6 MILES LONG AND FLOWS IN A DEEP, NARROW-BOTTOMED GORGE THROUGH A COMPLEX SERIES OF SCHISTS CUT BY INTRUSIVE DIXES OF VARIOUS KINDS. IN 1908 J C ROGERS, A PROSPECTOR, FOUND A CERTAIN ZONE IN THE SCHIST TO BE HEAVILY MINERALIZED WITH PYRITE AND TO CARRY SOME GOLD. THE LODE IS AN ALTERED RHYOLITE PORPHYRY, WHICH WEATHERS TO CONSPICUOUS RED AND YELLOW COLORS AND IS FILLED WITH EXTREMELY SMALL CUBES OF FINELY DISSEMINATED PYRITE. THE SAME ROCK OR A VERY SIMILAR ONE OCCURS IN THE VALLEYS OF SHEEP CREEK TO THE SOUTH AND OF DRY CREEK TO THE EAST. IN 1909 A 3-STAMP MILL WAS INSTALLED ON CHUTE CREEK AND OPERATED FOR ABOUT A MONTH. THE MINERALIZATION WAS OBSERVED TO OCCUR IN A ZONE WHICH HAS A WIDTH OF OVER 100 FEET, STRIKING NEARLY NORTH AND SOUTH, AND WHICH HAS A HIGH DIP, SO THAT A LARGE BODY OF PYRITIZED ROCK IS EXPOSED. IT IS REPORTED THAT THE AVERAGE VALUES RECOVERED WERE EQUAL TO \$5 IN FREE GOLD TO THE TON OF ROCK MILLED, AND THAT ASSAYS OF THE TAILINGS YIELDED ABOUT \$4 A TON MORE. THE AVERAGE OF A NUMBER OF ASSAYS OF THE LODE AT ITS OUT CROP ON CHUTE CREEK IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN \$9 A TON. IN AUGUST, 1909, THE MILL WAS WASHED OUT BY A FRESHET, AND IT HAS SINCE BEEN REMOVED TO ANOTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY. A 30-FOOT TUNNEL DRIVEN INTO THE ORE BODY IN 1910 SHOWED NO CHANGES IN THE ROCK OTHER THAN THOSE DUE TO PROTECTION FROM SURFACE WEATHERING. ASSAYS OF A SIMILAR MINERALIZED ROCK FROM CHUTE, SHEEP, AND DRY CREEKS ALL SHOWED TRACES OF GOLD, ALTHOUGH NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO SAMPLE ANY ORE BODY. IF FURTHER TESTS PROVE THE AVERAGE GOLD TENOR OF THIS MINERALIZED ZONE TO BE ANYWHERE NEARLY EQUAL TO THE VALUES REPORTED, THERE IS HERE AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP MINES IN WHICH THE LARGE SUPPLY OF ORE AND THE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR MINING SHOULD ALLOW A LIBERAL MARGIN OF PROFIT OVER THE COST OF PRODUCTION. A LIGNITE COAL OF RATHER GOOD GRADE COULD BE PROCURED FOR POWER WITHIN 5 MILES OF THE MINERALIZED ZONE. (P53) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 2568 WATN CINDER RIVER CINDER RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

599

REFN 00481 948  
 STOR 1605310000113000050  
 MOUT N572022 W1580130 S330S 0550W 12  
 LUPR 42 HUD CREEK  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,HUNTING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER-AIR CRAFT.  
 ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, NOTES ALONG CINDER RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO BRISTOL BAY SOUTH OF UGASHIK BAY, HAS GOOD CARIBOU HUNTING IN FALL. (P142) HE SAYS YOU CAN CHARTER A FLOAT PLANE IN ANCHORAGE, FLY TO NAKNEK, AND FOLLOW BRISTOL BAY SIDE OF PENINSULA SOUTH TO LAKE COUNTRY AROUND CINDER RIVER. (P142)

2569 WATN CINDER RIVER CINDER RIVER  
 REFN 03737 963  
 STOR 1605310000113000050  
 MOUT N572022 W1580156 S330S 0550W 12  
 LUPR 42 HUD CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CINDER RIVER WAS PROBABLY NAMED FOR THE VOLCANIC SCORIA IT CARRIES.(P7) THE CINDER RIVER BEACH DEPOSITS ARE GEOLOGICALLY NARROW AND BORDER LOW MUDDY CUTBANKS. IRON, PYROXINE, AND OTHER METALS, INCLUDING A SMALL AMOUNT OF GOLD FLOUR WERE FOUND IN THE AREA. (P31-2)

2570 WATN CINDER RIVER CINDER RIVER  
 REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 1605310000113000050  
 MOUT N572022 W1580156 S330S 0550W 12  
 LUPR 42 HUD CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,HUNTING  
 ABST THE HEADWATERS OF CINDER R, WITHIN PROPOSED ANIAKCHAK NATIONAL MONUMENT, RECEIVES SOME OF THE HEAVIEST MOOSE HUNTING PRESSURE ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA, AS THE NUMEROUS CINDER PATCHES PROVIDE GOOD LANDING SPOTS. VERY IMPORTANT TO ANCHORAGE SPORTSMEN. (P47)

2571 WATN CINNABAR CREEK CINNABAR CREEK  
 REFN 00591 943  
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820035400180003500020  
 MOUT N604620 W1584740 S080N 0540W 20  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,MAP,MINING,ECONOMY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST W CADY AND C A HICKCOX, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY MEMBERS, MADE A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CINNABAR CREEK AREA IN 1943. THEY MADE DETAILED STUDIES OF THE LUCKY DAY AND BROKEN SHOVEL QUICKSILVER LODE PROSPECTS AND CINNABAR CREEK QUICKSILVER PLACERS. (P7) THE CINNABAR CREEK AREA, WHICH LIES ON THE ANIAK-HOLITNA DIVIDE SOUTH OF FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, INCLUDES A MINERALIZED BELT THAT EXTENDS N FOR ABOUT 6 MI FROM UPPER BEAVER CREEK ACROSS THE MIDDLE COURSE OF CINNABAR CREEK. THE DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN CHIEFLY REACHED BY POLING BOAT WITH OUTBOARD MOTOR IN THE HOLITNA, CHUKOWAN, AND GEMUK RIVER QUICKSILVER CLAIMS PRODUCED 2,320 LBS OF HIGH GRADE ORE IN 1942 AT THE LUCKY DAY MINE. 15 FLASKS OF MERCURY WERE PRODUCED WHEN IT WAS PROCESSED IN SLEETMUTE. IN 1943 SIMILAR MATERIAL FROM THE SAME LODE YIELDED 1,200 LBS OF ORE FROM WHICH 11 FLASKS WERE OBTAINED. (P113) PLACER QUICKSILVER CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED ON CINNABAR CREEK, CINNABAR RIVER AND IN CINNABAR GULCH. THE TESTED GROUND EXTENDS FROM A POINT ABOUT 1,000 FT UP CINNABAR GULCH, FROM THE JUNCTION WITH CINNABAR RUN DOWN TO THE CONFLUENCE OF CINNABAR RIVER AND CINNABAR CREEK, AND TOTALS ABOUT 3100 FT. ABOUT 35 TEST HOLES HAVE BEEN SUNK BY VARIOUS PROSPECTORS. THE FLOOD PLAIN FORMED ON THE PLACER GRAVELS IS 100 TO 150 FT WIDE. THE AVERAGE DEPTH OF GRAVELS TO BEDROCK IS ABOUT 7 FT. THE MEANDERING STREAM CHANNEL IS ABOUT 4 FT DEEP IN GRAVEL DEPOSITS. (P115) CINNABAR RUN AND CINNABAR GULCH ARE NOT LISTED IN ORTH NOR ARE THEY INDICATED ON 1:63360 MAPS. A SKETCH MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

2572 WATN CINNABAR CREEK CINNABAR CREEK

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

600

REFN 02560 941  
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820035400180003500020  
 MOUT N604600 W1584800 S080N 0540W 20  
 LUPR 41 GEMUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING  
 ABST QUICK SILVER DEPOSITS OF SOUTH WESTERN ALASKA. U.S.G.S. BULL. 1187 89PP. C SAINSBURY AND E. MACKEVETT JR. CINNABAR CREEK WAS LOCATED ABOUT 90 MILES S.W. OF SLEETHUTE. (P35) ACCESS TO THE AREA WAS BY SMALL PLANES USING A DIRT STRIP NEAR THE MINE. RIVER BOATS VIA THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, HOLITNA RIVER, GEMUK RIVER, AND FINALLY CINNABAR CREEK, AND BY A WINTER TRACTOR TRAIL THAT LEADS FROM ANIAK TO THE MINE. (P35) R. SCHAEFFER AND H. WINCHELL LOCATED CINNABAR IN THE AREA IN 1941. TWENTY-SIX FLASKS OF QUICK SILVER WERE PRODUCED PRIOR TO 1955. (P35) BROKEN SHOVEL PROSPECT WAS LOCATED ON A RIDGE ABOUT 1/2 MI N 45 E OF CINNABAR CREEK MINE. (P40) LUCKY DAY PROSPECT YIELDED THE FIRST QUICK SILVER IN THE CINNABAR CREEK AREA AND WAS LOCATED 3 MI S OF CINNABAR CREEK MINE. (P41) BY 1943, R. SCHAEFFER AND H. WINCHELL HAD PRODUCED 26 FLASKS OF QUICK SILVER. (P41) R. SCHAEFFER LOCATED ALL PROSPECTS IN THE CINNABAR CREEK REGION BY SUBSTANTIAL PANNING RECOVERIES NEAR CINNABAR DEPOSITS. (P83)

2573 WATN CINNABAR CREEK CINNABAR CREEK  
 REFN 02875 957  
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820035400180003500020  
 MOUT N604620 W1584740 S080N 0540W 20  
 LUPR 41 GEMUK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST QUICKSILVER DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ON CINNABAR CREEK. (P76)

2574 WATN CINNABAR CREEK CINNABAR CREEK  
 REFN 03739 941  
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820035400180003500020  
 MOUT N604620 W1584740 S080N 0540W 20  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST CINNABAR CREEK IS KNOWN TO HOLD DEPOSITS OF CINNABAR (MERCURY BEARING ORE). HERSCHEL LANDRU LOCATED PLACER CLAIMS ON CINNABAR CREEK IN SEPTEMBER 1941. (P44) THE PLACER CINNABAR IN CINNABAR CREEK, "IS AN ALLUVIAL CONCENTRATION OF HIGHER GRADE ORE NUGGETS SUCH AS HAVE PROBABLY BEEN ERODED FROM MOST OF THE LODES IN THE AREA." (P46)

2575 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRING HOT SPRING  
 REFN 05181 896903  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, SPRING  
 ABST THE USGS REPORTED CENTRAL HOUSE IN 1896, MAKING IT ONE OF THE OLDEST IN ALASKA. WHEN JUDGE WICKERSHAM ATE LUNCH HERE ON APRIL 3, 1903, HE REPORTED A REMARKABLE HOT SPRING NEARBY, IN WHICH, "GOUTY AND RHEUMATIC VISITORS FROM BIRCH AND CIRCLE WOULD BATHE, BELIEVING THE SPRING HAD CURATIVE PROPERTIES." (P34)

2576 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 01844 909950  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, RECREATION, AGRICULTURE, DISCHARGE  
 ABST IN D J CEDERSTROM'S, "SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA," 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) THE TOTAL FLOW AT THESE SPRINGS IS 340 GPM. (P31)

- 2577 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 01853 910  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IT WAS REPORTED BY PRINDLE IN 1910 THAT FLUORITE WAS FOUND IN THE CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS AREA. (P3) THE AREA IS OF A PRE-CAMBRIAN BIRCH CREEK SCHIST INTRUDED BY GRANITIC ROCKS AND DIKES OF MESOZIC AGE. (P5)
- 2578 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 03466 00001 922  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, RECREATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SPRING 1922, C A BRYANT CAME FROM EAGLE TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS FOR A MONTH. "THE CHARGES WERE \$3.50 PER DAY, WHICH INCLUDED EVERYTHING. CHEAP!" (P184) HE STAYED AT THE LODGE. TO GET TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS, HE "WENT WITH ED BEIDERMAN'S DOG OUTFIT WITH THE MAIL FOR CIRCLE. WE MADE IT IN 6 DAYS". (P183) BRYANT MAY HAVE WALKED THE REMAINING DISTANCE TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS, SINCE ON HIS RETURN TRIP HE NOTES TAKING 2 DAYS TO WALK FROM CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS TO CIRCLE (ON YUKON RIVER) TO CATCH A BOAT.
- 2579 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 04832 924  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN 1924 NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, FLEW FROM FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS ON A PROMOTIONAL FLIGHT. CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS WAS IN THE CENTER OF A MINING DISTRICT. NATURAL HOT WATER FROM THE SPRINGS HEATED THE ROADHOUSE TO SEVENTY DEGREES. (P94)
- 2580 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 06286 943  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, SPRING  
 ABST IN SUMMER 1943 HERBERT C LANKS, A WAR CORRESPONDENT, AND HARRY J UTZ, TRAVELED THE STEESE HIGHWAY FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, STOPPING AT CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS, A HILLSIDE SPRING THAT SUPPLIES WATER AT 139 DEG AT THE RATE OF 400 GALLONS A MIN. VARIOUS CHEMICALS-SILICA, CALCIUM, ALUMINUM, POTASSIUM IN THE FORM OF CHLORIDE, SULFATE, AND BICARBONATE-ARE CONTAINED IN THE WATER. THE OWNER OF THE SPRINGS, FRANK M LEACH, HAS PUT UP A MODERN HOTEL, BATH HOUSES AND CABINS FOR GUESTS. THE BUILDINGS ARE HEATED BY HOT WATER FROM THE SPRINGS AND IT IS ALSO PIPED UNDER 5 ACRES OF FERTILE SOIL, FROM WHICH AN ACRE OF CELERY ALONE HE GETS \$50,000 TO 60,000 A SEASON. HE GETS SEVERAL CROPS A YEAR. P90-91
- 2581 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 06304 950  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34

- KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, GROUNDWATER  
 ABST WHILE EDNA BORIGO WAS TAKING BRUSH-UP COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS, SHE TRAVELLED TO CIRCLE CITY WITH OTTO GEIST, ASSISTANT ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN JULY 1950. THEY SPOKE TO FRANK LEACH, WHO HAD HOMESTEADED THE LAND BY CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS SINCE 1925, WHO UTILIZED THE WATER FROM THE SPRINGS IN HIS GREENHOUSE. THE WATER WAS ROUTED INTO AN IRRIGATION DITCH, WHERE IT WAS COOLED TO LUKEWARM, AND THEN WAS DIVERTED INTO SMALLER DITCHES BETWEEN ROWS OF SEEDLINGS. (P125) THIS INFORMATION WAS FOUND IN "ALASKAN SCHOOLMA"AM," BY ENDA BORIGO, WHICH RECOUNTS HER 25 YEAR CAREER AS AN ALASKAN TEACHER BETWEEN 1928-1953. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE SPRINGS ARE A FLOWING WATER BODY; THEREFORE, THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE IS GIVEN FOR THE TOWN OF CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS WHICH DEVELOPED AROUND THE SPRINGS.
- 2582 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CIRCLE SPRINGS  
 REFN 02863 944  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N652857 W1443814 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A SPUR OF THE STEESE HIGHWAY LEADS 9 MILES SE OF FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE SPRINGS. A SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AROUND MINERALIZED SPRINGS WHICH FLOW 400 GALLONS A MINUTE AT A TEMPERATURE OF ABOUT 139 DEG. THE SPRINGS HAVE BEEN USED FOR THERAPEUTIC VALUES, AND TO HEAT THE HOTEL, CABINS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS WHICH COMPRISE THE RESORT. (P27)
- 2583 WATN CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS HOT SPRINGS  
 REFN 02666 902940  
 STOR 1603  
 HOUT N652856 W1443812 F080N 0150E 34  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST OF THE TIN PRODUCED IN ALASKA, 1902-1940, A SMALL INDETERMINATE RECOVERY OF TIN WAS MADE FROM GOLD PLACERS IN THE HOT SPRINGS AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS OF THE 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. (P21)
- 2584 WATN CLARA CREEK CLARA GULCH  
 REFN 02204 900913  
 STOR 1603399049130000947005540005440  
 HOUT N671700 W1501000 F280N 0120W 03  
 LUPR 33 KUYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING  
 ABST USGS 1913. CLARA CREEK IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG. GRAVELS WERE MINED FOR GOLD IN 1900 AND 1901 BY HALF A DOZEN MEN WHO OBTAINED RETURNS OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS. (P89)
- 2585 WATN CLARENCE LAKE CLARENCE LAKE  
 REFN 00675 952  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N624035 W1474918 S300N 0090E 20  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN JULY 1952, AUTHOR AND A FEW OTHERS FLEW IN TO CLARENCE LAKE FROM ANCHORAGE. THEY PROBABLY LANDED ON THE LAKE, AS THEY HAD DONE ELSEWHERE, BUT TEXT DOES NOT INDICATE SO. "A GRAYLING STREAM CAME DOWN TO THE LAKE ALONGSIDE OUR CAMP AND ALMOST IMMEDIATELY MY FRIENDS WERE FISHING." (P314) THERE ARE SEVERAL STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE LAKE. "NEXT DAY I WAS AWAY ON MY OWN FOR 10 HRS, GOING NORTHWARDS THROUGH A CHAPARRAL OF WILLOW AND BIRCH TILL I GOT ON TO THE HARDER DRY-TUNDRA HILLS. THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION IS A COARSE GRANITE WITH HERE AND THERE SANDY AND PEBBLY PLACES MORE OR LESS IN THE RIVER BASIN." (P314) "THE SOLIFLUXION TERRACES ON THESE ROLLING HILLS ARE OBVIOUS AND THEIR PLANT SUCCESSIONS ARE INTERESTING. THE FACES ARE OF THIN FESCUE GRASS AND CROWBERRY, THE EDGES ARE DENSE DWARF BIRCH, AND THE WILLOWS GET DENSE IN THE TROUGHS, THOUGH NOT ABOVE 2 FT

HIGH...WILLOWS LINE THE STREAMS FOR SEVERAL YARDS EITHER SIDE." (P314-315) "MY HIGHEST POINT WAS SHARPER HILL OF 4,000 FT. 8 MIS AS THE CROW FLIES FROM CAMP...HERE AT 63 DEGREES N AND AT 4,000 FEET WERE SMALL PLANTS OF "ROSA ACICULARIS", OF ALL THINGS." (P315) "I WENT DOWNHILL TO LOOK AT THE TIMBER BUT GAVE IT UP AS SOON AS I HAD IDENTIFIED WHITE SPRUCE AND BIRCH, BECAUSE I HAD GOT INTO SOME VERY BAD GOING OF BOG AND CHAPARRAL." (P315) AUTHOR MAKES PASSING REFERENCE TO A "SANDSPIT ABOUT 6 FT AWAY" (P315) BUT DOES NOT INDICATE WHETHER IT IS IN THE LAKE OR A STREAM.

- 2586 WATN CLARENCE LAKE CLARENCE LAKE  
 REFN 04831 950  
 STOR 1607143  
 MOUT N624035 W1474918 S300N 0090E 20  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,EXPEDITION  
 ABST CLARENCE LAKE IN 1950 WAS USED FOR STOCKPILING PARTS FROM WRECKED HELICOPTERS THAT HAD BEEN SURVEYING THE TALKEETNAS FOR THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.(P67) EVIDENTLY MANY LANDINGS AND TAKE-OFFS BY FLOAT PLANES OCCURRED HERE.
- 2587 WATN CLARENCE RIVER CLARENCE RIVER  
 REFN 01853 971  
 STOR 1601535  
 MOUT N693345 W1410001 U020N 0450E 02  
 LUPR 13  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE AUTHORS INDICATE THAT AT THE OUTCROPS OF THE CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS ON THE CLARENCE RIVER THE OLDEST UNIT, THE KEKIKTUK CONGLOMERATE, RESTS WITH A MARKED UNCONFORMITY ON ARENACEOUS LOWER PALEOZOIC LIMESTONES. THE BASAL 3 M OF THE KEKIKTUK CONGLOMERATE IS GRAY TO DARK-GRAY SANDSTONES, SILTSTONES, AND THIN COAL BEDS IN 0.3 TO 0.5 METER THICK BEDS. ABOVE THIS BASAL UNIT, THE KEKIKTUK CONGLOMERATE IS 97 M OF DARK-GRAY SHALES, ARENACEOUS LIMESTONE NODULES IN DARK-GRAY SHALE, AND GRAY TO PALE-YELLOW-BROWN THIN SILTSTONES AND SANDSTONES WITH THIN COAL BEDS. MINOR AMOUNTS OF INTERBEDDED THIN GRAY ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONES ARE PRESENT, AND A FORAMINIFER - CRINOIDAL PACKSTONE OCCURS 37.8 M ABOVE THE BASE. (P4) THE ALAPAH LIMESTONE VARIES IN THICKNESS. AT THE CLARENCE RIVER SECTION IT IS ABOUT 260 M THICK. (P4)
- 2588 WATN CLARK SLOUGH CLARK SLOUGH  
 REFN 00452 929966  
 STOR 1605184  
 MOUT N585123 W1583021 S150S 0550W 19  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FLOOD, TRAPPING  
 ABST CLARKS POINT IS WHERE THREE OF THE BIOGRAPHERS WERE FROM AND WHERE JOHN A BRIEBY DID HIS THESIS IN 1966. CLARKS POINT IS SITUATED LOW. (P157) AND WAS FLOODED OUT IN 1929. (P148) AND 1964. (P68) A CANNERY WAS LOCATED AT CLARKS POINT WHICH IS NOW ABANDONED. ALASKA PACKERS ASS. CEASED OPERATION THERE IN 1953. (P154) THERE WAS AN OLD VILLAGE LOCATED HERE. (P170, 195) AS EVIDENCED BY HOUSE PITS. CREEK CANNERY, NORTH OF CLARKS POINT ON CLARKS SLOUGH HAS ALSO BEEN ABANDONED. (P149) TRAPPING WAS DONE AT PUPLAK, FURTHER UP CLARKS SLOUGH, ABOUT 20 MI BUT ONLY 5 MI FROM CLARKS POINT. (P149, 195) THE FLU WIPED OUT THAT VILLAGE. (P196) THE MAP POINTS OUT LOCATION OF CLARKS POINT AND PUPLAK, BUT CLARKS SLOUGH IS NOT NOTED. A MAP IS PART OF THE REPORT.
- 2589 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00079 81813 T 818  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050004160070003850020  
 MOUT N642500 W1490700 F050S 0080W 34  
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER  
 KEYW WATER LEVEL, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER  
 ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON 6/3/18. "COOLER WEATHER CAUSES DROP IN NENANA WATERS." REPORTS FROM

OUT THE LINE WOULD INDICATE THAT THERE IS A MARKED FALLING IN THE WATER LEVEL WITH INDICATIONS OF A FURTHER DROP LATER ON. THE BRIDGE ON THE WAGON ROAD SPANNING CLEAR CREEK AT A POINT ABOUT HALF A MILE BELOW OLD CAMP 10 HAS BEEN CARRIED AWAY AND EFFORTS ARE NOW BEING MADE TO ESTABLISH A FERRY AT THIS POINT SO THAT THE MAIL AND SMALL QUANTITIES OF MUCH NEEDED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES CAN BE TRANSPORTED TO THE VARIOUS CAMPS SITUATED BEYOND LOST SLOUGH. THE MEN LEFT THE CAMP AT 20-MILE LAST SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN A BOAT, WITH SUFFICIENT GRUB TO LAST A FEW DAYS. IT WAS INTENDED THAT THEY MAKE THEIR WAY UP CLEAR CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE POINT WHERE THE FERRY WAS STATIONED LAST YEAR AND THERE ESTABLISH CAMP AND WORK THE FERRY. IT IS REPORTED THAT THEY FOUND THE CURRENT TOO STRONG TO BUCK AND WERE OBLIGED TO COME ON INTO TOWN, WHICH THEY REACHED YESTERDAY, SOMETIME DURING THE FORENOON. THE MEN AND THE BOAT WERE SENT OUT ON THE TRAIN AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE FERRY ACROSS CLEAR CREEK WILL BE ESTABLISHED AND IN GOOD WORKING ORDER TODAY. FERRY SERVICE HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE LOST SLOUGH, THE CROSSING BEING MADE ABOVE THE WING DAM AT THE HEAD OF THE SLOUGH, BUT FOR THE PRESENT, ONLY VERY LIGHT LOADS ARE HANDLED WITH THE MAIL AND SUCH PASSENGERS AS HAPPEN ALONG WHOSE BUSINESS CALLS THEM TO POINTS BEYOND AS WELL AS THOSE COMING TO TOWN. AS SOON AS THE WATERS HAVE SUBSIDED SUFFICIENTLY IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE COMMISSION WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HAULING OF SOME FREIGHT BETWEEN THE FERRIES AT CLEAR CREEK AND LOST SLOUGH. (P4)

2590 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00079 81831 S 818  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050004160070003850020  
 MOUT N642500 W1490700 F050S 0080W 34  
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER  
 KEYW FLOOD, NO TRAFF

ABST AN ARTICLE, "WATER TROUBLES HAMPER WORKERS ALONG THE LINE." APPEARED IN THE 5/31/18 ISSUE OF THE NENANA DAILY NEWS. "CLEAR CREEK." CLEAR CREEK, WHICH CROSSES THE RIGHT OF WAY BETWEEN THE CAMP OF THE STEEL CREW (CAMP 16) AND SECTION GANG NO. 3, IS APPARENTLY CARRYING A BIG PORTION OF THE FLOOD WATERS OF LOST SLOUGH, OVERFLOWING HER BANKS AND FLOODING THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. SHOULD THE WATERS INCREASE IT MAY BECOME NECESSARY TO MOVE THE CAMP OF THE SECTION GANG TEMPORARILY. THEY ARE, AT PRESENT, USING THE LOG CABINS OCCUPIED BY MIKE GORHAN AND CO, WHO GRADED THIS SECTION OF THE ROAD UNDER CONTRACT LAST SEASON. (P4)

2591 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00079 91815 T 918  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050004160070003850020  
 MOUT N642500 W1490700 F050S 0080W 34  
 LUPR 35 JULIUS CREEK  
 KEYW FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE NENANA NEWS OF JUNE 15, 1918 HAS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE UNDER THE TITLE "FREIGHT WILL GO FORWARD TO DISTANT CAMPS": THERE HAS BEEN NO MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT ON THE RAILROAD SOUTH OF TOWN FOR SOME TIME, OWING TO THE FLOODS, BUT IT IS EXPECTED THAT A SMALL QUANTITY WILL BE SENT OUT IN A DAY OR TWO FOR CAMPS BEYOND LOST SLOUGH. FERRY SERVICE HAS NOW BEEN ESTABLISHED AT CLEAR CREEK, ABOUT HALF A MILE ABOVE OLD CAMP 10, A MAN BEING STATIONED HERE TO WORK THE FERRY. THE WAGON ROAD FROM THIS POINT ON IS SAID TO BE FAIRLY GOOD. FERRY SERVICE HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED AT LOST SLOUGH AND IT WILL NOW BE POSSIBLE TO GET LIGHT LOADS OVER THE ROAD. PASSENGERS ARE EXPECTED TO GIVE THE FERRYMEN A HAND.

2592 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230003018005460  
 MOUT N641411 W1461539 F080S 0070E 12  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE BONNIFIELD-FAIRBANKS TRAIL CROSSES CLEAR CREEK ABOUT 20 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

2593 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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605

REFN 01071 912  
 STOR 161046200160000051000031500040  
 MOUT N602351 W1440159 C170S 0080E 17  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST FISHER, CALVERT AND PARTY WENT UP CLEAR CREEK TO INVESTIGATE COAL DEPOSITS. THEY TRAVELLED UP THE CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF BARRETT CREEK. AFTER EXPLORING BARRETT CREEK, THEY RETURNED TO CLEAR CREEK AND PROCEEDED TO THE HEAD WATERS, AUGUST 24 THROUGH 26, 1912. 200 FT WEST OF STORRS CABIN AT THE BASE OF THE FALLS, A COAL DEPOSIT HAS BEEN EXPOSED. (P39) REFERENCE IS MADE TO A SHORT TUNNEL MADE THROUGH THE COAL BED WHICH SUGGEST MINING.

2594 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01430 926960  
 STOR 160714300870000092000847501390  
 MOUT N621500 W1482500 S250N 0050E 12  
 LUPR 52 TALKEETNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RECREATION  
 ABST CHARLES KEIM WITH A PARTY OF FISHERMAN WENT BY BOAT UP THE TALKEETNA TO THE MOUTH OF CLEAR CREEK JUST PREVIOUS TO SEPT, 1960. THEY FISHED THE CREEK. (P67) DAN POBAR VISITED THEM. HE CAME TO THE CREEK IN 1926 TO PROSPECT FOR GOLD. HE STAYED, BUILT A CABIN AND TRAPPED. (PP67-68)

2595 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 01879 967  
 STOR 160339904913000947002621002550039500250  
 MOUT N661258 W1552915 K090N 0160E 05  
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MAP, RIVER  
 ABST THE HOGATZA PLACER GOLD MINE IS FOUND IN THE GOLD CREEK AREA. (P8) SEDIMENT SAMPLES FROM STREAMS DRAINING ON BOTH SIDES OF CLEAR CREEK CONTAIN LEAD AND COPPER. A SEDIMENT SAMPLE FROM A SPRING NEAR THE CONTACT HIGH ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF CLEAR CREEK VALLEY CONTAINED 1.74 P P M OF GOLD. (P8-9) TABLE 4 SHOWS THE COPPER AND LEAD CONTENT OF STREAM-SEDIMENT SAMPLES IN THE CLEAR CREEK AREA. (P10) CLEAR CREEK FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE, AN AREA OF ANDESITIC ROCK, AND AN AREA OF ALLUVIUM. 12 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES WERE TAKEN ALONG CLEAR CREEK. COPPER AND LEAD WERE PRESENT IN EACH SAMPLE. THE P P M CONTENT FOR BOTH COPPER AND LEAD IS LISTED ON THE MAP. (P4) THE ABOVE INFORMATION HAS BEEN ABSTRACTED FROM FIGURE 3-GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE ZANE HILLS AREA. (P7) THIS MAP IS A PART OF THE RECORD INCLUDED WITH THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT. THE ABOVE INFORMATION ABSTRACTED FROM FIGURE 3 IS ALSO NOTED ON FIGURE 4-GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE CLEAR CREEK AREA. (P9) THIS MAP IS A PART OF THE RECORD WITH THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT. A TRIBUTARY OF CLEAR CREEK IS ALSO NOTED ON THIS MAP AS HAVING 5 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES TAKEN. THE COPPER AND LEAD CONTENT FOR EACH OF THESE SAMPLES IS INDICATED ON TABLE 4. (P10)

2596 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02074 905  
 STOR 161046200160000051000031500040  
 MOUT N602351 W1440159 C170S 0080E 17  
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE VALLEY OF CLEAR CREEK CONTAINS MANY GOOD OUTCROPS OF COAL. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS AND MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN IN 1905; SECTION IN STRIPPING ON NW BANK OF CLEAR CREEK ABOVE FALLS MEASURING 47 FEET, SECTION IN STRIPPING SOUTH OF PREVIOUS SAMPLE MEASURING 31 FEET, SECTION IN OPENING AT FOOT OF CLEAR CREEK FALLS MEASURING 16 FEET, AND SECTION OF COAL 2.9 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK MEASURING 4 FEET. THIS IS THE LOWEST COAL EXPOSED IN THE REGION. (P70)

2597 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 02578 912

STOR 161039501177000274000083500090021850230  
 MOUT N613500 W1435000 C030S 0490E 29  
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST ONE OF THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH MOST OF THE COPPER DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE IS IN THE PROPERTIES ON COPPER MTN, AT THE HEAD OF CLEAR CREEK. THE GREAT NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CO WAS A WELL-EQUIPPED PLANT ON THE CREEK, ABOUT 3 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. APPROXIMATELY 40 OR 50 MEN ARE EMPLOYED IN THIS MINE. (P82-3) NO ONE HAS BEEN STRIPPED YET BUT CONSIDERABLE ORE HAS BEEN BLOCKED OUT. THE ORE IS CONTAINED IN A MASS OF DIORITE INTRUDED INTO THE GREENSTONE AND IN THE GREENSTONE ITSELF. ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHT AND UNDERGROUND USE IS GENERATED BY GASOLINE POWER. THE GASOLINE IS FREIGHTED OVER THE SNOW IN WINTER. WORK WAS BEGUN IN 1912 ON AN AERIAL TRAMWAY TO CONNECT THE MINE WITH A PROJECTED SPUR OF THE RAILROAD. STRELNA IS THE DISTRIBUTING POINT (MILE 146 ON THE RAILWAY). A PRIVATE TELEPHONE FROM CLEAR CREEK TO STRELNA WAS RECENTLY COMPLETED.

2598 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 03548 00002 921  
 STOR 160339907005001230002203404280009500120  
 MOUT N644400 W1475500 F002S 0020N 15  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST BOX 2 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST MURIE DISCUSSES HIS SURVEY OF THE SALCHA SLOUGH. "LATER IN THE EVENING MR RUST ARRIVED WITH HIS MOTORBOAT, BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT. NEXT DAY WE MADE A RUN UP CLEAR CREEK SOME DISTANCE, THEN, TURNED BACK AND REACHED FAIRBANKS IN THE EVENING." (P1) FOLDER 46.

2599 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 03621 A 898  
 STOR 160339904913000947002621002550039500250  
 MOUT N661258 W1552915 K090N 0160E 05  
 LUPR 33 HOGATZA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREEZEUP, MINING, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE WILLIAM MICHAELS COLLECTION CONTAINS FIVE FOLDERS IN A BOX, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES. THE FOLLOWING IS FROM A FILE MARKED "CORRESPONDENCE." IN A LETTER TO MOTHER AND MATE FROM JESSE, CLEAR CREEK ALASKA NOV 22, 1898, JESSE DESCRIBES HIS MINING COMMUNITY AND NOTES THAT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT WAS COMPLETED FRIDAY WITH THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS (JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, CONSTABLE, ETC) (P1) IN A FILE OF MARKED XEROX COPIES OF NEWSPAPERS, THE ALTON, IOWA "DEMOCRAT" FOR MAY 13, 1899 CONTAINED A LETTER DATED NOV 21, 1898 IN WHICH J D THOMAS DESCRIBED THE MINING AREA. THE "MARTHA CLOW" STEAMER WAS FROZEN IN THE LOWER BEND OF THE CREEK. "HER PARTY ARE ALL STAKED BELOW HERE. THEY RUN FROM 13 TO 20 BELOW NO 26 IS THE LAST ONE AND IS RIGHT AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK AND IS NOT FULL LENGTH. THERE WERE 15 CABINS ON THE CREEK AT THIS TIME AND APPROXIMATELY 100 PEOPLE (FRONT PAGE) IN THE "DEMOCRAT" OF 10-22-98, A FRONT PAGE STORY CARRIES A DETAILED REPORT BY C F HASELMAN ON THE CLEAR CREEK ACTIVITIES OF THE IOWA PARTY. THE PARTY WAS ABOUT TO GIVE UP ALASKAN MINING AND RETURN TO THE STATES, WHEN ON THEIR WAY UP THE KOYUKUK, THEY TOOK A LITTLE TIME TO EXPLORE. A PARTY WENT UP THE HOGATZA UNTIL EXCELLENT SIGNS OF A REAL GOLD FIND WERE MADE ON CLEAR CREEK THE PARTY INCORPORATED, STAKED CLAIMS, AND AFTER RETURNING TO THEIR BOATS FOR SUPPLIES, SOME OF THEM WENT BACK TO CLEAR CREEK. WHILE OTHERS WENT OUTSIDE TO GET SUPPLIES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR. (P1) ELSEWHERE IN THIS SAME STORY MR HASELMAN IS REPORTED SAYING THAT CLEAR CREEK IS "A DASHING MOUNTAIN TORRENT OF SPARKLING WATER, AND THAT THE BED OF THE CREEK IS FILLED WITH BOULDERS, SAND AND GRAVEL, THE BANKS ARE LINED WITH FLOWERS AND HEAVILY WOODED WITH SPRUCE TIMBER..." A FRONT PAGE LETTER FROM MR THOMAS TO HIS MOTHER, WHICH APPEARED ON 10-22-98, WAS DATED 08-17-98. THOMAS DESCRIBED CLEAR CREEK. NINE OTHER MEN, HE, AND HIS WIFE TOOK 3 SMALL BOATS AND 10 DAYS SUPPLIES UP THE CREEK. "THIS CREEK IS ONE OF THOSE ROARING MOUNTAIN STREAMS ALL OVER ITSELF, ENDEAVORING TO GET THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

2600 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 03621 B 898

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

607

STOR 160339904913000947002621002550039500250  
 MOUT N661258 W1552915 K090N 0160E 05  
 LUPR 33 HOGOTZA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREEZEUP, MINING, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER  
 CHANNEL, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST WELL, THE FIRST DAY WE MADE SEVEN MILES POLING AND HAULING WITH A LINE FROM THE BANK AND WADING AS IT WAS  
 SELDOM MORE THAN TWO FEET DEEP, BUT SO SWIFT THAT YOU COULD HARDLY STAND UP WHERE THE WATER IS LESS THAN KNEE  
 DEEP... THE NEXT MORNING WE PULLED OUT ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK A M, AND ONLY MADE FIVE MILES AS THE WATER WAS SWIFTER  
 THAN THE DAY BEFORE. WE GOES ON TO DESCRIBE THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD, BUILDING CABINS, THE INCORPORATION OF  
 CLAIMS, AND OTHER MINING MATERIAL DESCRIBED ABOVE. (FRONT PAGE)

2601 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 04066 00182 955  
 STOR 160339907005001230003018005046001000060  
 MOUT N641411 W1461539 F080S 0070E 12  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST CLEAR CREEK SURVEY. LETTER FROM R J DELAHUNT TO R W JOHNSON RECOMMENDING EMPLACEMENT OF TWO 24 INCH DIAMETER  
 CORRIGATED, GALVANIZED, BITUMINOUS-COVERED ADVERTS. CLEAR CREEK DESCRIBED AS BEING LIKE A SLOUGH WITH BARELY  
 PERCEPTIBLE FLOW. IN A LETTER DATED 8/25/1955 FROM H W JOHNSON TO CHIEF, RESIGN CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, 48  
 FOOT CULVERTS WERE RECOMMENDED FOR CROSSING BY THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY OF THE CLEAR CREEK AT MILE POSTS 353.6  
 AND 355.7.

2602 WATN CLEAR CREEK CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 05065 901  
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050004160070003850023  
 MOUT N642500 W1490700 F050S 0080W 34  
 LUPR 35 JULIUS CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST FELIX PEDRO DISCOVERED GOLD IN 1901 AND LOCATED CLAIMS ON CLEAR CREEK. (P118) THIS DISCOVERY LED TO A NEW BUT  
 SMALLER BOOM IN THE ALASKAN INTERIOR. (P119)

2603 WATN CLEAR CREEK RICHARDSON CLEARWATER CLEAR CREEK  
 REFN 03052 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230003018005460001000060  
 MOUT N641411 W1461539 F080S 0070E 12  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, RECREATION  
 ABST RICHARDSON CLEARWATER (CLEAR CREEK) CONTAINS GRAYLING, WHITEFISH, AND LONGNOSE SUCKERS. COHO SALMON AND CHUM  
 SOLOMON MIGRATE INTO THIS STREAM BETWEEN AUGUST 15 AND NOV 15 OF EACH YEAR. IT IS INTENSIVELY ANGLED AND  
 "HOSTS AN EXCELLENT FISHERY." THE STATEMENT SAYS IT IS ONE OF THE AREAS LIKELY TO ATTRACT ADDITIONAL  
 SPORTSMAN INTERESTED IN ICE FISHING. (P12)

2604 WATN CLEAR RIVER CLEAR RIVER  
 REFN 01503 A 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350042500280  
 MOUT N673649 W1510050 F320N 0160W 12  
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FLOOD, ICE, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO  
 ABST THERE WAS NO RECORD OF ANYBODY HAVING EXPLORED CLEAR RIVER, EXCEPT FOR A SHORT STRETCH ABOVE THE MOUTH,  
 FIFTEEN MILES AT THE MOUT. (P8) "FOR THREE MILES THINGS WENT NICELY AS WE WALKED ALONG CLEAR RIVER; BUT THEN  
 WE CAME TO THE FOOT OF A CANYON, WHERE THE RIVER BOILED BETWEEN PRECIPICES WHICH CAME DOWN STEEPLY TO THE  
 WATERS EDGE. IT SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THE HORSES THROUGH, SO WE DECIDED TO TRY THE LEFT HAND HILLSIDE AS

WE PROGRESSED WE HAD TO RISE CONTINUALLY BECAUSE THE WALLS OF THE CANYON KEPT RISING." (P11) ON THEIR RETURN MARSHALL AND RETZLAF WERE STRANDED FOR A SHORT TIME ON POINT OF LAND BETWEEN NORTH FORK AND CLEAR RIVER. ABOUT 1/4 MILE ABOVE CONFLUENCE THE "TERRIFIC CURRENT" WAS CUTTING A NEW CHANNEL AND "FILLING UP THE OLD ONE WITH A WALL OF BOULDERS", WHERE THEY FORDED THE NEW CHANNEL, WHICH WAS, AT WORST, 3 FT. DEEP AND FLOWING 8 MPH. IN 1931 MARSHALL AND ERNIE JOHNSON ASCENDED CLEAR RIVER CANYON "WHERE FIRST ON ONE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND THEN ON THE OTHER, ROCK WALLS ROSE STRAIGHT UP FOR ONE OR TWO HUNDRED FT." (P64) THEY HAD 2 SLEDS AND DOG TEAMS. HIT SOME OVERFLOWS AND THERE WERE RECENT OVERFLOWS THAT HAD NOT RE-FROZEN YET, WHERE THEY CHANGED THEIR MOCCASINS FOR MUKLUKS. CAMPED NEAR A CANYON, THAT WAS BELOW A "GREAT SUNNY AMPHITHEATER, PERHAPS 6 MI LONG AND 3 OR 4 MI WIDE." (P67) "AFTER A COUPLE OF MILES WE CAME TO THE END OF THE RIVER'S OVERFLOW", AND THEY LEFT THE RIVER. ASCENDED ICE FOUR MILES ABOVE THEIR CAMP. THEY SNOWSHOED UP RIVER AND "DROPPED INTO THE CANYON WHERE THE KARILLYUKPUK CREEK ENTERS THE CLEAR RIVER." (P73) RETURNED BY DOG TEAM ON THE TRAIL THEY HAD CUT ON THE RIVER ICE. FOUR MI NEAR HOLMES CREEK WERE HARD GOING, CAME OUT ON NORTH FORK-CLEAR RIVER JUNCTION. IN 1938 AFTER THEIR BOAT WAS WRECKED ON THE NORTH FORK IN HIGH WATER, MARSHALL, JOHNSON, HARVEY, AND ALLEN, ENROUTE FROM PYRAMID CREEK TO WISEMAN, WALKED ALONG CLEAR RIVER FROM MOUTH OF HOLMES CREEK TO CHIMNEY PASS. (P138) IN 1939 MARSHALL, HARVEY, JOHNSON, AND NUTIRNIK, WALKED UP CLEAR RIVER TO MOUTH OF HOLMES CREEK. MADE CAMP AT JUNCTION. (P146) WALKED 2 1/2 MI UP TO EXPLORE PINNYANAKTUK CREEK FROM MOUTH. LATER "HIKED BRISKLY ALONG THE RIVER BOTTOM 5 MI UP TO THE SOURCE BRANCHES OF CLEAR RIVER VALLEY." (P147)

2605 WATN CLEAR RIVER CLEAR RIVER  
 REFN 01503 8 929939  
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350042500280  
 MOUT N673649 W1510050 F320N 0160W 12  
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, ICE, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST ON PAGE 6-PHOTO PAGES--2 DOG TEAMS AND 2 SLEDS STOPPED, ON RIVER ICE. CAPTION: "MUSHING--LOWER CLEAR RIVER." ON PAGE 9 PICTURE OF MOUNTAIN AND "SNOW WALL AT THE HEAD OF CLEAR RIVER." A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

2606 WATN CLEAR RIVER CLEAR RIVER  
 REFN 02832 00001 920  
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350042500280  
 MOUT N673649 W1510050 F320N 0160W 12  
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUHMANN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. THE CLEAR RIVER WAS USED BY PROSPECTORS AROUND 1920 TO "LINE-UP" SUPPLIES TO UPSTREAM DESTINATIONS. (P3-34)

2607 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK CLEARWATER  
 REFN 05529 947  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120227802640  
 MOUT N632441 W1505813 F170S 0180W 27  
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST A TRAIL LEADS SW UP THE CLEARWATER FROM ITS MOUTH, CROSSING AT ABOUT 3/4 MI, THEN CONTINUES THROUGH A SPRUCE FOREST TO THE HUDDY RIVER. (P286) THE CLEARWATER IS USUALLY A SMALL STREAM.

2608 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK CLEARWATER CREEK  
 REFN 01749 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230003333005740  
 MOUT N640606 W1453333 C090S 0110E 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, SPRINGS, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST HUDSON STUCK WAS TRAVELLING BY DOG TEAM FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE UPPER TANANA RIVER AREA TO VISIT MISSIONS IN



1910. FROM MCCARTHY'S HE CUT 12 MILES THROUGH THE WOODS ALONG THE LEFT BANK OF THE TANANA TO CLEARWATER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA RIVER THAT COMES ONLY FROM THE FOOT HILLS AND CARRIES NO GLACIAL WATER. BECAUSE OF HOT SPRINGS THIS STREAM RUNS OPEN ALL THE WINTER AND MUST BE CROSSED BY A FERRY-A RAFT ON A HEAVY WIRE. (P256) THE RAFT WAS SO SMALL THAT SEVERAL TRIPS HAD TO BE MADE. (P256)

2609 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK CLEARWATER CREEK  
 REFN 02726 794956  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120227802640  
 NOUT N632441 W1505813 F170S 0180H 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST P13- IN 1928 STEPHEN JAROZZ ATTEMPTED TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY WITH A TRAPPER, CARRYING PACKS ON THEIR BACKS. AFTER THEIR FOOD RAN OUT, THEY FOUND A RANGER'S CACHE OF FOOD AT CLEARWATER CREEK, THEN RETURNED TO KANTISHNA.

2610 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK CLEARWATER CREEK  
 REFN 03444 00001 940  
 STOR 160339907005001230003333005740  
 NOUT N640606 W1453333 C090S 0110E 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION  
 ABST LETTER FROM H.H. ARNOLD, MAJOR GENERAL, AIR CORPS, WAR DEPT; TO E.B. COLLINS; DATED JULY 29, 1940: "THE BEST PART OF THE TRIP, OF COURSE, WAS THE EXPEDITION UP THE TANANA AND CLEARWATER WITH YOU AND DR. SUTHERLAND. I ENJOYED THE BOAT RIDE, THE FISHING, THE NIGHT WE SPENT CAMPING OUT IN THE CABIN..." LETTER IS ONE PAGE LONG. THE "CLEARWATER" REFERRED TO IS PROBABLY THIS ONE, NEAR BIG DELTA.

2611 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK CLEARWATER CREEK  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 160339907005001230003333005740  
 NOUT N640606 W1453333 C090S 0110E 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, SPRING, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A GRUNDLER-TANANA CROSSING STUDY, THE SURVEYOR STATED THAT IN 1927 CLEARWATER, 12 MIS FROM MCCARTY, WAS ABOUT 200 FT WIDE AND VARIED IN DEPTH FROM 3-5 FT, WITH A CURRENT OF 4 MPH. THIS STREAM NEVER FROZE BECAUSE IT WAS FED BY WARM SPRINGS. (P27) "A MAN LIVING AT THE CROSSING OPERATES A FERRY, WHEN HE IS AVAILABLE; IF HE IS AWAY TRAVELLERS BUILD A RAFT AND CROSS ON IT." (P27) A 1926 SURVEY REPORT STATED THAT IN A GRUNDLER-TANANA SURVEY THE FIRST BRIDGE FROM MCCARTHY CROSSED A NON-FREEZING STREAM FED BY WARM SPRINGS. IT WAS SHALLOW IN THE WINTER BUT 3 TO 4 FT DEEP IN SUMMER BECAUSE WATER BACKED UP FROM THE TANANA RIVER. (P27)

2612 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK CLEARWATER CREEK  
 REFN 05791 00071 971  
 STOR 160339907005001230003333005740  
 NOUT N640606 W1453333 C090S 0110E 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST ON OCT. 20-21, 1971 AN AERIAL AND GROUND COUNT OF SALMON ESCAPEMENT WAS MADE BY SPORT FISH DIVISION. (P91)

2613 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK CLEARWATER CREEK  
 REFN 07204 94917 T 949  
 STOR 160339907005001230003333005740  
 NOUT N640606 W1453333 C090S 0110E 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

- KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BREAKUP, ICE  
 ABST THE ARTICLE "TILMAN HANDLING FISHING PARTIES" APPEARED IN JESSEN'S WEEKLY OF JUNE 17, 1949. WARREN TILMAN, HUNTING AND FISHING GUIDE, SAID LATE LAST WEEK THAT THE CLEARWATER, ACROSS THE TANANA RIVER FROM FIVE MILE HILL IS NOW COMPLETELY FREE OF ICE. TILMAN OPERATES A FISHING CAMP ON THE CLEARWATER WITH HEADQUARTERS AT THE SILVER FOX ROADHOUSE. SINCE THE WATER CLEARED UP AFTER THE BREAKUP HIGH WATER HAS HAD SEVERAL PARTIES OUT FOR GRAYLING, WITH GOOD RESULTS. TILMAN, WHO HAS BEEN HUNTING AND FISHING AROUND INTERIOR ALASKA SINCE 1930, SAID THAT THERE WERE MORE DUCKS AND GEESE IN THE FLATS THIS YEAR THAN USUAL. (P1)
- 2614 WATN CLEARWATER CREEK DELTA CLEARWATER RIVER  
 REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 160339907005001230003333005740  
 MOUT N640606 W1453333 C090S 0100E 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, VEGETATION  
 ABST ALONG THE SHORES OF DELTA CLEARWATER RIVER IS A CAMPGROUND IN A RELATIVELY MATURE STAND OF SPRUCE. (P9)
- 2615 WATN CLEARWATER FORK CLEARWATER FORK  
 REFN 05422 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420  
 MOUT N634830 W1501711 F130S 0140W 09  
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, HUNTING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST ON JAN. 17, 1908, SHELDON AND KARSTEN TRAVELED BY DOGTEAM FROM WHERE NYRTLE CREEK ENTERS IT TO ITS MOUTH, ON WAY HOME TO TOKLAT CABIN. (P274) ON APRIL 6, 1908, 3 PROSPECTORS FROM GLACIER CREEK, ONE NAMED CAPP, WERE CAMPED ON CLEARWATER WITH PURPOSE OF HUNTING IN AREA. (P321)
- 2616 WATN CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER CLEARWATER FORK  
 REFN 02405 930  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800042  
 MOUT N634830 W1501711 F130S 0140W 09  
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC  
 ABST SO FAR AS IS KNOWN TO THE WRITER, ALL THE CLAIMS BETWEEN THE HEAD OF "CLEARWATER CREEK" AND BIRCH CREEK ON THE NORTH SLOPES OF THE MOUNT MCKINLEY MASS ARE OWNED BY W J SHANNON. MR SHANNON'S BASE CAMP IS ON SLIPPERY CREEK NEAR THE UPPER LIMIT OF SPRUCE TIMBER, BUT HE ALSO HAS A PERMANENT CACHE ON THE BARS OF THE MCKINLEY FORK SOUTH OF WONDER LAKE. IN 1930 HE ALSO HAD A TEMPORARY CACHE OF SUPPLIES ON THE HEAD OF "CLEARWATER CREEK", WHICH WAS MADE NECESSARY BECAUSE OF THE EARLY BREAKUP OF WINTER. THE SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT OVER ANDERSON PASS FROM THE SUSITNA SIDE OF THE RANGE BY DOG TEAM, AND PART OF THEM HAD TO BE LEFT ON THE HEAD OF THE "CLEARWATER" WHEN THE SNOW DISSAPPEARED. IN 1930 MR SHANNON LAID OUT A TRAIL FROM HIS CACHE SOUTH OF WONDER LAKE TO HIS CAMP ON SLIPPERY CREEK. THIS TRAIL RUNS IN THE TIMBER ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MCKINLEY FORK TO A POINT OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF "CLEARWATER CREEK", WHERE A FORD IS MADE TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE MCKINLEY FORK AND THEN TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE "CLEARWATER". THENCE THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE WEST BANK OF THE "CLEARWATER" FOR A MI OR MORE AND THEN TAKES A NEARLY DIRECT COURSE SOUTHWEST TO SLIPPERY CREEK, CROSSING THE MUDDY RIVER AT A POINT 4 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. ALTHOUGH BOTH THE MCKINLEY FORK AND THE MUDDY RIVER ARE GLACIAL STREAMS AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE WIDE RANGE OF VOLUME COMMON TO SUCH STREAMS, THEY USUALLY OFFER LITTLE DIFFICULTY TO FORDING WITH HORSES. A SECOND TRAIL WAS LAID DOWN SLIPPERY CREEK FROM THE CAMP TO THE MCKINLEY FORK AND THENCE THROUGH THE TIMBERED LOWLAND AREA EAST OF THE MCKINLEY FORK TO CONNECT WITH THE ROAD TO ROOSEVELT AND THE WINTER TRAIL TO KOBE. THE MARKING OF THIS TRAIL WAS NOT COMPLETED AT THE TIME OF THE WRITER'S VISIT, BUT COMPLETION BEFORE THE SEASON WAS OVER WAS PLANNED. ALL THE PROSPECTS BETWEEN MULDROW GLACIER AND BIRCH CREEK ARE ABOVE TIMBER LINE AND SEVERAL MILES FROM THE NEAREST SPRUCE IN THE VALLEYS OF THE MCKINLEY FORK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. UP TO THE PRESENT TIME THE SPRUCE HAS SUPPLIED MINING TIMBERS AND FUEL, BUT AN UNDEVELOPED SOURCE OF FUEL IS AT HAND IN THE SMALL SCATTERED AREAS OF LIGNITE, SUCH AS ARE FOUND AT SEVERAL PLACES ALONG THE NEW PARK ROAD AND HAVE FURNISHED COAL FOR THE CAMPS OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.

THE CANYON OF "CLEARWATER CREEK" IS REPORTED TO OFFER A FAVORABLE SITE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POWER IF FUTURE WORK DEVELOPS A NEED FOR IT.

- 2617 WATN CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER CLEARWATER FORK OF THE TOKLAT  
 REFN 01753 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420  
 MOUT N634830 W1501711 F130S 0140N 09  
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
 ABST IN "THE ASCENT OF DENALI", H STUCK BRIEFLY MENTIONS TRAVELLING BY DOG SLED ON THE FORK WHILE BRINGING SUPPLIES TO HIS BASE CAMP. (P15)
- 2618 WATN CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER  
 REFN 03398 00007 973  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420  
 MOUT N634830 W1501711 F130S 0140N 09  
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF "STAMPEDE AREA" CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER TAKEN MAY 11, 1973 BY C. D. EVANS. THE AERIAL VIEW SHOWS VIRTUALLY FLAT TERRAIN IN THE NEAR VICINITY OF TOKLAT RIVER WITH SNOWCAPPED MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND.
- 2619 WATN CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER CLEARWATER RIVER  
 REFN 01187 961  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420  
 MOUT N634830 W1501711 F130S 0140N 09  
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, EXPEDITION  
 ABST ADOLPH MURIE, A NATURALIST STUDYING WOLVES IN MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, WAS TRAVELLING WITH AN UNNAMED COMPANION IN JANUARY (YEAR NOT SPECIFIED) ENROUTE TO WONDER LAKE FROM LOWER TOKLAT ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF THE PARK. THEIR ROUTE LED 20 MILES UP THE CLEARWATER RIVER. AT INTERVALS THEY ENCOUNTERED OVERFLOW WATER ON TOP OF THE ICE WHICH NECESSITATED DETOURS. ONE TRIBUTARY OF THE CLEARWATER OFTEN BUILDS UP ICE TO A THICKNESS OF 20 OR 30 FEET. (P196-197) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 2620 WATN CLEARWATER FORK TOKLAT RIVER CLEARWATER FORK  
 REFN 02279 916  
 STOR 160339907005001230000979502120062430770063800042  
 MOUT N634830 W1501711 F130S 0140N 09  
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1916 PAPER "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE KANTISHNA", CAPPS SAYS: FAIRBANKS HAS, UNTIL 1916, BEEN THE CENTER OF SUPPLIES FOR THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT, AND MOST OF THE SUPPLIES TAKEN TO THE MINES HAVE BEEN HAULED IN FROM FAIRBANKS IN THE WINTER BY DOG SLEDS. THE CUSTOMARY ROUTE FOLLOWED TANANA RIVER DOWN TO THE MOUTH OF THE NENANA, ASCENDED THAT STREAM TO THE BASE OF THE FOOTHILLS, A DISTANCE OF 30 MILES, AND THENCE PROCEEDED WESTWARD ALONG THE BASE OF THE FOOTHILLS TO KNIGHT'S ROADHOUSE ON TOKLAT RIVER, NORTH OF CHITSIA MOUNTAIN. THE TRAIL THEN FOLLOWED UP THE TOKLAT AND ITS TRIBUTARY CLEARWATER FORK TO HYRTLE CREEK, UP HYRTLE CREEK AND ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO SPRUCE CREEK, AND DOWN THAT STREAM AND MOOSE CREEK TO THE MINES ON MOOSE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. THE TOTAL DISTANCE BY THIS ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO MOOSE CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK IS ABOUT 165 MILES. NOW THAT THE TOWN OF NENANA HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF NENANA RIVER IT IS LIKELY THAT MANY OF THE SUPPLIES FOR THE MINES WILL BE PURCHASED AT NENANA AND THE SLED HAUL SHORTENED BY 55 MILES. (P283) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.
- 2621 WATN CLEARWATER LAKE CLEARWATER LAKE

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

612

REFN 02992 967  
 STOR 1603  
 MOUT N640514 W1453455 F090S 0110E 34  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION  
 ABST A CAMPGROUND IS A MILE ABOVE CLEARWATER LAKE. (P9) THERE ARE SOME INTERESTING BEAVER DAMS HERE, AS WELL. (P9)

2622 WATN CLEARWATER RIVER CLEARWATER RIVER  
 REFN 03548 00002 918921  
 STOR 160339907005001230003333005740  
 MOUT N640606 W1453333 C090S 0110E 27  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW ICE, RIVER, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BOX 2 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) O J MURIE BIOLOGIST SURVEYED THE BIRDS IN THE TANANA WATERSHED. "MALLARDS WINTER ON CLEARWATER RIVER, WHICH REMAINS OPEN." (P1) FOLDER 59 "I HEARD A DIPPER ON THE CLEARWATER RIVER MARCH 31, AND WAS INFORMED THAT THEY REMAIN ON THAT STREAM ALL WINTER, AS IT DOES NOT FREEZE OVER." (P8) (FOLDER 59) "AT THE MOUTH OF THE CLEARWATER RIVER, ABOUT 12 MILES BEYOND, THEY WERE CROSSING THE TANANA RIVER FOR 10 DAYS IN SOME NUMBERS. (CARIBOU) IT IS CLEAR THAT THE PRINCIPAL CROSSING OF THE TANANA RIVER TOOK PLACE BETWEEN MCCARTY AND HEALY RIVER, THE GREATEST NUMBERS BEING IN THE VICINITY OF CLEARWATER RIVER." (P1) FOLDER 60. "MR SMITH, ON THE CLEARWATER RIVER, RELATED AN INCIDENT CONCERNING THE KILLING OF A MOOSE. HE WAS GOING ON HIS TRAP LINE IN DEC, 1918, WHEN HE CAME ON A TRAIL OF BLOOD...." (P9) FOLDER 60.

2623 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY  
 REFN 00227 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW ECONOMY, MINING, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST A CLAIM ON CLEARY YIELDED \$1,000 A DAY FROM SOLIDLY FROZEN GRAVEL 20 FT BELOW THE SURFACE. (P110) "UNDERGROUND MINING OR 'DRIFTING', WAS THE MOST ECONOMIC METHOD OF EXTRACTION ON CLEARY AND FAIRBANKS CREEKS FOR THE DEEP, BARREN OVERBURDEN OF MUCK AND GRAVEL PLACES OPEN-AIR WORK OUT OF THE QUESTION." (P110)

2624 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00002 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION  
 ABST PHOTO, P13, OF "WINTER DUMPS ON CLEARY CREEK", SHOWS THE DUMPS, BUILDING, SNOW-COVERED HILLS, GROVES OF TREES.

2625 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00003 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT  
 ABST THE ROAD FROM SUMMIT TO CLEARY, FAIRBANKS AREA, CARRIED AN ESTIMATED 5,000 TONS FREIGHT AT A REDUCTION OF \$10 PER TON. THIS MEANT A "SAVINGS OF \$50,000 TO THE MINERS OF CLEARY CREEK." THE ROAD, ONLY 4.07 MI LONG AND COST \$2,439 PER MI. (P21)

2626 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00010 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

613

MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY  
 ABST CLEARY CREEK PRODUCED AN ESTIMATED \$5,000,000 IN 1906. MOST OF THE MINING HAS BEEN BY DRIFTING ON BED-ROCK. SO WORK CONTINUES IN WINTER AS WELL AS SUMMER. CLEARY CITY WITH MORE THAN 1000 INHABITANTS WAS BUILT AS RESULT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLEARY CREEK MINES. THE TOWN HAS WATER AND ELECTRICITY. WOOD FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE SUPPLIES FUEL. PHOTO, P117, OF "VIEW OF CLEARY CREEK, CLEARY CITY IN THE DISTANCE" SHOWING BUILDINGS, MINE ENTRANCES AND DUMPS, CREEK FAINTLY VISIBLE. PHOTO, P118, SHOWS "OPEN CUT WORK ON CLEARY CREEK." (PP117-119)

2627 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00043 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH OF GOLD MINING ON CLEARY CREEK IS SHOWN ON P369, SHOWING A FLUME ON THE CREEK. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1905.

2628 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00050 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, MINING  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WINTER DIGGINGS FROM THE GOLD MINES AT CLEARY CREEK HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "A MILLION AND A HALF IN WINTER DUMPS, CLEARY CREEK." (P441) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1908.

2629 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00066 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST A REPORT ON CLEARY CREEK IN 1908, "EARLY IN SEPTEMBER NUMBER 1 BELOW HAD A BIG CLEANUP AND A NUGGET WAS FOUND WHICH WEIGHED OVER \$100." (P235)

2630 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00084 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MR ASH REPORTS THAT IN 1910 SEVERAL TONS OF GOLD ORE WERE BROUGHT FROM CLEARY CREEK TO BE RUN THROUGH A STAMP MILL IN FAIRBANKS. (P421)

2631 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00094 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THERE HAS BEEN PROFITABLE MINING ON CLEARY CREEK THIS YEAR. THE GOLD IS COARSE, THE SMALLEST NUGGET WEIGHING

ABOUT 25 CENTS. IT IS EXPECTED THAT FINE GOLD WILL BE FOUND LOWER DOWN THE CREEK WHERE THE CURRENT IS NOT SO SWIFT. (P316)

- 2632 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP  
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD GOES DOWN N SIDE OF CLEARY CREEK FROM ITS HEAD TO ITS MOUTH.
- 2633 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00537 896905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST \*CLEARY HAD BROUGHT FORTH FROM THE STREAM THAT BEARS HIS NAME THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF VIRGIN GOLD, THUS PROVING BEYOND QUESTION THE RICHNESS OF THE COUNTRY." (P102) THIS WAS AFTER FAIRBANKS HAD BEEN LOCATED. SWIFTWATER OBTAINED A BIG WORKING INTEREST IN THE MINE ON CLEARY CREEK, A STREAM THAT HAS PRODUCED ITS MILLIONS IN YELLOW GOLD. ON NUMBER 6 CLEARY CREEK, IN THE TANANA, SWIFTWATER FOUND ANOTHER FORTUNE. (P107)
- 2634 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00608 923  
 STOR 16033990700500123000106930229005130024011000680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER TOURED THE FAIRBANKS GOLD AREAS AFTER HE ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS ON BOAT UP THE TANANA RIVER AROUND 1923 AS PART OF A TOUR OF ALASKA. HE NOTES "STOPPING FOR THE NIGHT AT CHATANIKA ON CLEARY, ONE OF THE RICHEST CREEKS OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT." (P157) "I AM TOLD THERE ARE PLACES ALONG CLEARY WHERE EVERY FT OF GROUND IS WORTH \$2500. CLEARY HAS PRODUCED ABOUT \$24 MILLION WORTH OF GOLD." (P157) ONE MINER REPORTED TO CARPENTER HE COULD "WASH OUT \$15 ANY DAY OF THE WEEK." (P157)
- 2635 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00703 933  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CLEARY CREEK, NEAR FAIRBANKS, IS ONE OF THE STREAMS STUDIED BY JOHN DORSH IN HIS GEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK OF 1933. CLEARY CREEK FLOWS NORTHERLY TO THE CHATANIKA RIVER. (P2) "THE BASE OF THE MUCK SERIES OF THE GOLDSTREAM AND CLEARY CREEK DRAINAGE SYSTEMS HAS BEEN DERIVED, FOR A LARGE PART, FROM THE TANANA VALLEY SILTS." (P5)
- 2636 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 00813 903909  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS" STATED THAT: IN 1904, \$150,000 IN GOLD WAS TAKEN

FROM CLEARY CREEK; IN 1905, \$4,312,000. (P8) 1906, \$5,383,000 IN GOLD. (P8) IN 1907, \$3,000,000 IN GOLD. (P9) IN 1909, \$1,441,000. (P9) IN 1903, \$14,500 IN GOLD. (P8)

- 2637 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 01445 902  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1902 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT CLEARY CREEK, NEAR FAIRBANKS, BY FELIX PEDRO, WHO LOCATED THE DISCOVERY CLAIM. ED QUINN TOLD FRANK CLEARY, A WATCHMAN GUARDING THE SUPPLIES AT FAIRBANKS FOR E T BARNETTE. (P294) HE FOUND THE GOLD WITH HIS PARTNER TOM GILMORE OF CIRCLE. (P295)
- 2638 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 01524 904  
 STOR 16033990700500123000106930229005130024010680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST J S HCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A US SENATE FACT FINDING PARTY TO ALASKA, REPORTED ON THE CLEARY CREEK AREA. "A HALF-INTEREST IN ONE CLAIM ON CLEARY CREEK ADVANCED WITHIN A MONTH FROM \$19,600 TO \$35,000, OUT OF WHICH \$6,000 HAD BEEN TAKEN DURING THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE PURCHASE AND SALE. REPORTS ARE MADE OF CLEAN-UPS OF \$1,600 ON CLEARY CREEK AFTER A RUN OF TWO DAYS, WITH FIVE MEN AT WORK; ANOTHER OF \$700 FOR TWO DAYS' RUN WITH FOUR MEN IN THE DRIFT, WHILE THE REMARKABLE CLAIM IS MADE THAT FOR A SIX DAYS RUN ON A CLEARY CREEK CLAIM, WORKING 18 TO 20 MEN, THE OUTPUT WAS \$16,280." (P312)
- 2639 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02043 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST CLEARY CREEK FLOWS IN AN ASSYMETRICAL VALLEY BOUNDED ON THE EAST BY A RATHER STEEP, WOODED SLOPE. ON THE OTHER SIDE A BENCH A QUARTER OF A MILE OR MORE IN WIDTH RISES GRADUALLY FROM 15 TO 20 FEET ABOVE THE CREEK. FLAT TO THE FOOT OF THE WOODED SLOPE. BELOW WOLF CREEK THE VALLEY WIDENS AND THE STREAM FLAT ON THE EAST BECOMES MORE THICKLY WOODED. MINING WORK WAS BEING DONE FROM CHATHAM TO JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF WOLF CREEK BY 1903. (P70) THE MATERIAL OVER THE BEDROCK VARIES FROM 18 TO 40 FEET THICK. THE BENCH TO THE LEFT OF CLEARY CREEK IS BEING PROSPECTED, SLOWED BY THE 30 FOOT DEPTH TO BEDROCK.
- 2640 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02050 903904  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, AGRICULTURE, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL  
 ABST PLATE XV-8 IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A THAWING APPARATUS ON CLEARY CREEK. CLEARY CREEK IS ABOUT 8 MI LONG, FLOWING 3 MI NE, THEN BENDING W FOR 5 MI TO THE CHATANIKA RIVER. THE CREEK IS SMALL CARRYING 100 TO 200 IN OF WATER. THE FALL IS ABOUT 100 FT PER MILE IN THE UPPER VALLEY. THE VALLEY HEAD IS V-SHAPED, BROADENING TO A WIDTH OF 1000 FT AT ITS MOUTH. SMALL TRIBUTARIES ENTER THE CREEK FROM THE EAST. (PP71 TO 72) THE SLOPES OF CLEARY CREEK VALLEY ARE COVERED BY LIGHT GROWTHS OF SMALL SPRUCE, POPLAR AND BIRCH. GROUND WAS BEING CLEARED FOR EARLY VEGETABLES ON ONE OF THE SLOPES. IN FALL 1903, A FEW TENTS AND CABINS INDICATED MINERS, WHILE BY AUGUST 1904, TENTS AND CABINS LINED THE CREEKS FOR SEVERAL MI ALONG THE VALLEY. (P72) DEPTH TO BEDROCK VARIES 14 TO OVER

80 FT; HUCK UP TO 50 FT OVERLYING GRAVELS UP TO 20 FT. PAY GRAVELS RANGED 1 TO 7 FT AND 1 1/2 TO 4 FT IN BEDROCK. VALUES RANGED FROM 2 TO 25 CENTS PER PAN. SEVERAL CLAIMS WERE WORKED ON THE CREEK IN 1903 BY DRIFTING METHODS. DISCOVERY CLAIM IS LOCATED NEAR THE CREEK BEND, ABOUT OPPOSITE WOLF CREEK. WORK IN 1903 EMPLOYED ABOUT 20 MEN. WAGES FOR MINERS WERE ABOUT \$5 PER DAY PLUS BOARD. WINTER AND SUMMER FREIGHT RATES WERE 2 1/2 AND 15 CENTS PER LB. WOOD FOR FUEL WAS AS HIGH AS \$10 PER CORD DELIVERED, AND \$200 PER 1000 FOR SAWED LUMBER. (PP77 TO 81)

- 2641 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02051 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST CLEARY CREEK IS A "SMALL STREAM, CARRYING ORDINARILY LESS THAN 100 AND SELDOM OVER 200 INCHES OF WATER, WHICH FLOWS INTO OPEN VALLEYS WITH A GRADE OF ABOUT 100 FT. TO THE MILE" (P.26,27). USING THE NOTES OF A FELLOW GEOLOGIST BROOKS GOES ON TO DESCRIBE THE STREAM GRAVEL AS COMPARATIVELY DEEP AND IN MOST LOCALITIES FROZEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR (P.27). "THE AVERAGE SECTION SHOWS A LAYER OF MUCH UNDERLAIN BY BARREN AND PAY GRAVELS, THE LATTER BEING MOSTLY QUARTZITE AND MICA-SHIST" (P.27). ON CLEARY CREEK WORK IN 1903 HAS BEEN DONE FROM NEAR THE HEAD TO WITHIN 2 MILES OF THE MOUTH, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 7 MILES AND HERE THE DEPTH TO BEDROCK IS REPORTED AS 14-80 OR MORE FEET AND AVERAGES OVER 50 FEET (P.27). THE GRAVELS OF CLEARY CREEK AVERAGE ABOUT 20 FT. IN THICKNESS (P.27). THE PAYSTREAK IS 1-7 FT WITH GOLD BEING FOUND TO A DEPTH OF 1 1/2 FT-4 FT. THE WIDTH OF THE PAYSTREAK IS 35-150 FT (P.27). VALUES IN THE PAY STREAK AVERAGE FROM 2 TO 25 CENTS TO THE PAN, BUT OCCASIONALLY WERE MUCH GREATER AS ONE NUGGET WAS VALUED AT \$233 (P.27). THE DRIFTING METHOD WAS THE MINING METHOD USED ON CLEARY CREEK (P.27) BROOKS POINTS OUT TO THE MINERS THAT CLEARY CREEK'S WATER IS SHORT OF DEMAND IN THE DRY SEASON; LIKEWISE LUMBER IS VERY SHORT OF DEMAND (P.28).
- 2642 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02059 904  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST SMALL AMOUNTS OF STREAM TIN WERE FOUND IN 1904 IN THE PLACERS OF CLEARY CREEK, IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, ON THE LOWER TANANA. (P127)
- 2643 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02078 904905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN 1905, MINING (GOLD) WAS DONE ON CLEARY CREEK. (P111) WITH GOOD YIELD. A PHOTOGRAPH (PLATE XIII) SHOWS A BROAD VIEW OF MINING OPERATIONS ON CLEARY CREEK, WITH A SIZEABLE SETTLEMENT IN THE BACKGROUND. THE APPROXIMATELY 8 MI LONG CLEARY CREEK FLOWS NORTHWEST, THEN BENDING, SOUTHWEST TO CHATANIKA RIVER. CLEARY CREEK HAS PROVED ITSELF AS THE BEST PRODUCER IN THE REGION, WITH WORKABLE DEPOSITS ALONG 7 MI OF STREAM. THE DEPOSITS IN THE MAIN VALLEY RANGE IN THICKNESS FROM A FEW FEET TO 120 FT, AVERAGE BEING 60 FT. THE PAY STREAK HAS A THICKNESS OF UP TO 14 FT (AVERAGE BEING 5 FT), A WIDTH OF ABOUT 30 FT TO SEVERAL HUNDRED FT (AVERAGE BEING 150 FT), AND A VALUE OF ABOUT \$10.00 PER CU YD. ITS POSITION IS AT VARIANCE TO THE STREAM, CROSSING AT THE BEND. 1904 PRODUCTION WAS ABOUT \$4,500,000. (P119) A PROJECT IS UNDERWAY TO SUPPLY CLEARY CREEK WITH WATER FROM THE UPPER CHATANIKA VALLEY BY MEANS OF A 35 MI DITCH. (P120)
- 2644 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02078 905



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STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST CLEARY CREEK IS ABOUT 8 MILES LONG, ITS TRIBUTARIES, CHATHAM AND WOLF CREEKS ENTERING FROM SHORT, NARROW VALLEYS. CLEARY CREEKS WORKABLE DEPOSITS EXTEND ALONG ABOUT 7 MILES OF THE STREAM. THE DEPOSITS IN THE MAIN VALLEY VARY FROM A FEW FEET TO 120 FEET, AVERAGING ABOUT 60 FEET. THE PAY STREAK AVERAGES ABOUT 5 FEET THICK, TO A MAXIMUM OF 14 FEET THICK. THE GOLD PRODUCTION FOR CLEARY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN 1905 WAS PROBABLY ABOUT \$4,500,000. (P119)

2645 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST BY 1907 THE UPPER PART OF CLEARY CREEK, WHICH HAD BEEN ONE OF THE RICHEST EARLY DISCOVERIES IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, WAS WORKED OUT. (P39) IN 1907 CLEARY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WAS THE CHIEF PRODUCING CREEK IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA, WITH THE HIGHEST VALUE OF PRODUCTION. (P41) INTEREST WAS CENTERED IN THE CHATANIKA FLATS OPERATIONS, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. (P42)

2646 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02114 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650700 W1473200 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.

2647 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02155 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650700 W1473200 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 442: 230-245. 1910. ON THE BASIS OF 1909 PREDICTIONS IT WAS FELT THAT AURIFEROUS GRAVELS ON THE LOWER CLEARY CREEK WOULD YIELD FOR SEVERAL YEARS. (P232)

2648 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02196 911  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST 25 TO 30 OUTFITS MINED ALONG CLEARY CREEK IN 1911, EMPLOYING 100 TO 25 MEN IN WINTER, AND 300 TO 350 MEN IN SUMMER. OPERATIONS DECREASED IN 1911, MOSTLY ALONG THE UPPER AND MIDDLE PARTS OF THE CREEK. IN THE LOWER PART, SEVERAL LARGE OUTFITS EMPLOYED 20 TO 50 MEN DURING SUMMER. PREPARATION WORK WAS DONE IN WINTER. (P241)

2649 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02216 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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618

MQUT N650700 W1473200 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. EXTENSIVE AURIFEROUS GRAVELS NEAR THE MOUTH OF CLEARY CREEK ON CHATANIKA FLATS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STEADY GOLD PRODUCTION FOR AT LEAST A DECADE IN THIS AREA. (P204) 50 MEN WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG 10 OUTFITS IN 1912 FROM CLAIM NO 10 ABOVE TO CLAIM NO 10 BELOW. (P204) ABOUT 15 OUTFITS WERE AT WORK EMPLOYING SOME 70 MEN IN THE WINTER AND 275 IN THE SUMMER IN AN AREA BELOW CLAIM NO 10 BELDW. (P204)

2650 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02266 915  
 STOR 160339907095001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MQUT N650700 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN HIS 1915 REPORT (U S G S BULLETIN 642-G), BROOKS NOTES THAT "PRODUCTIVE MINING" WAS DONE ON THIS CREEK IN 1915. (P208)

2651 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02455 938  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MQUT N650700 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST MINERAL INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. IN 1938 THE FAIRBANKS EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT OPERATED A MINING DREDGE ON CLEARY CREEK. (P43)

2652 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 02737 903904  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MQUT N650700 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY  
 ABST NEAR THE FIRST DISCOVERY SITE ON CLEARY CREEK, THE TENT AND CABIN TOWN OF CLEARY CITY GROW UP AROUND 1903-1904. (P145) SHIFTHATER BILL GATES MADE A FORTUNE ON NUMBER 6 CLEARY CREEK. HIS SPRING CLEANUP NETTED 175,000. (P209-210)

2653 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 03448 926  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MQUT N650700 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE ON DAVIDSON DITCH, JOAN BIGGAR STATED THAT THE FIRST SECTION OF DITCH BUILT WAS 12 MI LONG, BRINGING WATER FROM THE CHATANIKA TO NO 9 BELOW ON CLEARY CREEK. (P22) 1926

2654 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 03473 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MQUT N650700 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST HARRAIS AND PARTNERS CONSTRUCTED A RAILROAD IN FAIRBANKS AREA, WITH ITS TERMINAL AT CHENA. "IN THE SUMMER OF

1907 THE ROAD WAS EXTENDED 20 MI ACROSS A DIVIDE TO THE MOUTH OF CLEARY CREEK ON CHATANIKA RIVER." (P136)

2655 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 03623 00001 906963  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FOLDER 10\_U/A\_ARCHIVES (E MC CRACKEN MATERIALS) A NEGATIVE SHOWS AN ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO. "THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL. TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO THREE TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND THE CREEKS PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STAGES OPERATED BY THE COMPANY CONNECT WITH ALL THE TRAINS." TO CHENA, ESTER, HAPPY, ELDRADO, ENGINEER, GOLDSTREAM, PEDRO, DOME, VAULT, LITTLE ELDRADO, CHATANIKA, CLEARY CREEK."

2656 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST CLEARY CREEK AND THE ADJACENT SECTION OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER WERE THE MOST PRODUCTIVE GOLD PLACER AREAS IN THE YUKON BASIN IN 1915. 20 PLANTS WERE OPERATED ON CLEARY CREEK DURING 1915 FROM CLAIM NO 8 ABOVE DISCOVERY, TO NO 17 BELOW DISCOVERY EMPLOYING 275 MEN.(P22)

2657 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 04841 903  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1903 BARNET'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, BEN CLEARY, FOUND GOLD ON CLEARY CREEK. (P121)

2658 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 04942 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112000680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN APPROXIMATELY 1907 MR AND MRS HALLINSON MOVED TO CLEARY CREEK. (P122) THEY STAYED A FEW MONTHS HERE IN A LEAKY CABIN AND DID A LITTLE MINING. THEY THEN RETURNED TO FAIRBANKS IN JULY. (P123)

2659 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 05071 903904  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240011000680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CLEARY CREEK, 25 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS PRODUCED IN ONE SEASON NEARLY \$10 MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD DUST (P29) THE BEDROCK WAS SO DEEP THAT MINERS HAD SOMETIMES TO SINK SHAFTS FROM 100-200 FEET IN DEPTH THROUGH THE FROZEN GROUND, WHEREUPON THEY HOISTED TO THE SURFACE GREAT WINTER DUMPS READY FOR SPRING SLUICING. (P29)

2660 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 05077 00001 975  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680

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620

HOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,MINING,PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTO SHOWING THE WINTER DUMPS OF GOLD BEARING SAND AT CLEARY CREEK, NEGATIVE #C-69. IT SHOWS MANY HOUSES IN THE BACKGROUND WHICH IS PROBABLY FAIRBANKS. DATE IS PUBLICATION.

2661 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 05176 902905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 HOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,ICE  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED IN HIS JOURNAL ON HIS DOGSLED TRIP FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS THAT APRIL 8,1903, THEY LEFT THE CHATANIKA AND WENT UP THE CLEARY CREEK VALLEY TO A CABIN ON NO 2, BELOW DISCOVERY.(P178) FOUR MINERS LIVED THERE: AL HILTY, JESSE NOBLE, PETE KLING AND DAN MCCARTHY. (P178) APRIL 9 THEY FOLLOWED THE TRAIL AND CREEK UPSTREAM TO THE DIVIDE BETWEEN CLEARY AND PEDRO CREEK. (P179) FELIX PEDRO FOUND GOLD ON THE CREEK JULY, 1902. (P208) IN 1904, WICKERSHAM WENT FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS IN MARCH AFTER WADING THROUGH OVERFLOW FOR 3 DAYS, HE ARRIVED AT THE CLEARY CREEK VALLEY AND HAD DRY ROAD TO FAIRBANKS. (P430) IN 1904, THE CREEK HAD 100'S OF MINERS, HOUSES, STORES, ROADHOUSES AND BETTER ROADS. (P431) IN 1904, WICKERSHAM VISITED THE CREEK IN SUMMER WHEN A MINER INFORMED HIM HIS WIFE HAD DIED. THERE WAS NO ROAD TO EITHER GET HER OUT OR A COFFIN IN, SO THEY BURIED HER ON THE CLAIM WITH A COFFIN MADE FROM SLUICE BOXES. (P437-439) IN 1904 TO 1905, FALCON JOSLIN BUILT A RAILROAD, NARROW GAUGE FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE MOUTH OF CLEARY CREEK. (P474-475)

2662 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 05479 905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 HOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST MR FRANK TRAVELLED DOWN CLEARY CREEK BY DOG SLED NOTIFYING PEOPLE OF AN EVENING SERVICE AT SKOOKUM ROADHOUSE. (P308)

2663 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 05623 902905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 HOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER  
 ABST THE GOLD STRIKE ON CLEARY CREEK IN 1902 WAS REFERRED TO. "CLAIMS HAD BEEN STAKED FOR MILES AROUND, AND THE STREAMS WERE CHOKED WITH GLASSY-EYED PANNERS." (P47,18,99) REFERENCE IS MADE TO A GOLD STRIKE BY FELIX PEDRO IN APPROXIMATELY 1905 "ON UPPER CLEARY CREEK OUT OF FAIRBANKS." (P227) IN 1902 GOLD WAS FOUND ON CLEARY CREEK, GOLD STREAM, FISH CREEK, DOME CREEK, AND PEDRO CREEK. WHEN SOME OF THESE STRIKES WERE PLAYED OUT NEW ONES WERE REPORTED AT HOPE CREEK, FAITH CREEK AND CHARITY CREEK. (P264-265)

2664 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00905 904905  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 HOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,RIVER  
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON INSPECTED THE NEW FAIRBANKS MINING AREA AND FOUND THAT IT WAS BADLY IN NEED OF A GOOD ROAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO GILMORE ON PEDRO CREEK AND FROM THERE, OVER

THE SUMMIT TO CLEARY CREEK. FREIGHT RATES FROM FAIRBANKS TO CLEARY CREEK VIA GILMORE WAS 10 TO 15 CENTS PER POUND. (P12) IT WAS 24 TO 30 HIS DISTANCE FROM FAIRBANKS TO CLAIMS ON CLEARY. (P13) IN THE FALL OF 1904, THE TANANA MINES RAILWAY WAS COMPLETED FROM FAIRBANKS TO GILMORE AND FREIGHT RATES DROPPED TO 5 AND 6 CENTS ON CLEARY. WINTER RATES WERE 2 1/2 CENTS BY ROAD OR 1 CENT BY RAIL TO GILMORE AND 1 CENT MORE TO CLEARY. (PP16-17)

2665 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00906 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, JOHN ZUG STATED THAT THE ROAD FROM GILMORE ON PEDRO CREEK TO CLEARY CREEK WAS ABOUT 13 HIS LONG. (P24) ON P25: CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE ROAD FROM THE SUMMIT TO CLEARY CITY WAS COMMENCED JULY 17. THE LOCATION SKIRTS THE BASE OF THE PEDRO DOME AND, PASSING AROUND THE HEAD OF CLEARY CREEK WINDS DOWN INTO THE VALLEY, REACHING THE BED OF THE CREEK AT 7 ABOVE DISCOVERY, ABOUT 2 MILES FROM CLEARY CITY. THE REMAINDER OF THE ROAD IS BUILT OVER THE CLAIMS, THE OLD TAILINGS FROM THE DUMPS BEING UTILIZED FOR THE ROADBED.

2666 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED, "SUMMIT TO CLEARY ROAD (NO 7A)."-THIS ROAD IS THE BRANCH FROM NO 7 TO CLEARY CITY. IT WAS CONSTRUCTED BY THE BOARD DURING THE SEASONS OF 1905 AND 1906. AN EXTENSION DOWN THE CREEK WAS BEGUN BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN 1906, AND EXTENDED WITH THE COMBINED FUNDS DURING THE PRESENT SEASON TO THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILROAD AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. (P23)

2667 WATN CLEARY CREEK CLEARY CREEK  
 REFN 06663 909  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240112750680  
 MOUT N650708 W1473150 F030N 0010E 03  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," GIVES A SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. CLEARY CREEK IS THE CENTRE OF THE GOLD PRODUCING AREA OF FAIRBANKS. HERE IS LOCATED THE PEDRO PLACER, THE FIRST PAYING DISCOVERY TO WHICH THE DISTRICT OWES ITS PROSPERITY. THE PRODUCTION AT CLEARY IS \$10,000,000 OR MORE OF GOLD. (P102) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN, I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

2668 WATN CLEAVE CREEK CLEAVE CREEK  
 REFN 02599 898  
 STOR 1610395007675001790  
 MOUT N610810 W1445400 C080S 0030E 33  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER  
 ABST A DAY WAS TAKEN TO INVESTIGATE CLEAVE CREEK. THE AUTHOR ASCENDED ON FOOT TO THE FOOT OF THE GLACIER. (P362) THIS WAS IN LATE SEPT, AS A SIDE TRIP TO THE COPPER RIVER DESCENT. FIGURE XXX, SHOWS THE HEAD OF CLEAVE CREEK AND "A TYPICAL FOOT OF VALLEY GLACIER". (P391) THE CREEK LIES IN A 7 MI GULCH-LIKE VALLEY. THERE IS A 1 MI WIDE DELTA AT THE MOUTH. THE GRADIENT OF THE VALLEY IS STEEP WITH A THICK SHEET OF COARSE GRAVEL. THE CREEK IS A "TORRENTIAL STREAM", "SCARCELY FORDABLE BY MAN". IT HEADS IN GLACIERS. (P396)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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622

2669 WATN CLEAVE CREEK CLEAVE CREEK  
 REFN 06891 975  
 STOR 1610395007675001790  
 MOUT N610810 W1445400 C080S 0030E 33  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THERE IS A SMALL SEGMENT OF THE BRIDGE INTACT ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE CREEK. (P25)

2670 WATN CLIFF CREEK ETCHEPUK RIVER  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 1602890004700000540  
 MOUT N645632 W1630535 K060S 0220W 10  
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, DIMENSION, MAP  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES FROM HEADWATERS OF RIVINIUK OVER 900 FT. PASS TO HEADWATERS OF ETCHEPUK. IT FOLLOWS LEFT BANK OF RIVER FOR 25 MILES CROSSING TO CACHE CREEK. (P.17) THE MAP SHOWED THE ROUTE FOLLOWING THE RIVER FOR ONLY 7 MILES, CROSSING IT AT MILE 592 WHERE RIVER HAD AN ELEVATION OF 1000 FT., GOING ALONG N. BANK AND CROSSING IT AT MILE 599 WHERE RIVER HAD AN ELEVATION OF 600 FT. (MAP B-6, P.30) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

2671 WATN CLIFF LAKE CLIFF LAKE  
 REFN 04073 00321 922  
 STOR 1611  
 MOUT N563000 W1344500 C610S 0680E 34  
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED  
 KEYW MAP, NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "WATER POWER RECONNAISSANCE, CLIFF LAKE PROJECT, BARANOF ISLAND, S.E. ALASKA". A DAM SITE IS LOCATED AT OUTLET OF CLIFF LAKE, AS IS A GAGING STATION SITE. CLIFF LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 121 FEET. A WATER FALL IS LOCATED ON OUTLET STREAM OF CLIFF LAKE NEAR THE DAM SITE. CLIFF LAKE COVERS 149 ACRES. FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489. U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP.

2672 WATN CLOUD LAKE CLOUD LAKE  
 REFN 03163 948  
 STOR 1602  
 MOUT N654300 W1631400 K040N 0220W 27  
 LUPR 21  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1848 A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY FOUND EVIDENCE OF A VILLAGE AT CLOUD LAKE LOCATED ABOUT 1.6 KM EAST OF SKELETON BUTTE. (P501)

2673 WATN CLUMS FORK CLUMS FORK  
 REFN 02174 911  
 STOR 160339909782101664003247001590  
 MOUT N651600 W1451400 F050N 0120E 14  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. A DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT AT THE MOUTH OF CLUMS CREEK JULY 25, 1910 AT A MEDIUM WATER STAGE GAVE A DISCHARGE OF 118 SECOND-FEET. (P164)

2674 WATN CLUMS FORK CLUMS FORK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339909782101664003247001590

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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623

MOUT N651600 W1451400 F050N 0120E 14  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G. L. PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P197)

2675 WATN CLUMS FORK CLUMS FORK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909782101664003247001590  
 MOUT N651600 W1451400 F050N 0120E 14  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

2676 WATN CLUMS FORK LAWSON CREEK  
 REFN 02216 913  
 STOR 160339909782101664003247001590  
 MOUT N651600 W1451400 F050N 0120E 14  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. RICH PLACERS WERE DISCOVERED ON LAWSON CREEK BUT INSUFFICIENT PROSPECTING WAS DONE TO PROVE THEIR EXTENT. (P213)

2677 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 00660 936  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "COAL CREEK IS A MINING TOWN. POST OFFICE OPENED APRIL 15, 1936." (P. 35)

2678 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 01330 905  
 STOR 1608016004440000420  
 MOUT N614712 W1482534 S200N 0060E 31  
 LUPR 52 HATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP  
 ABST EXPOSURES OF COAL ARE FOUND ON COAL CREEK. (P18) AUTHOR'S MAP OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THE COALS OF KINGS RIVER, COAL CREEK, AND CHICKALOON RIVER ARE OF SIMILAR QUALITY AND ARE IN AN AREA ABOUT 10 MILES LONG AND 3 MILES WIDE, OR ABOUT 30 SQ MILES. (P18) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM COAL SEAMS TO DETERMINE CHEMICAL QUALITY, WHICH IS SHOWN IN TABLE DN. (P25) INVESTIGATION OF THIS AREA WAS MADE IN 1905.

2679 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 01615 934935  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
 ABST ERNST PATTY SET UP DREDGING OPERATIONS FOR GOLD ON CREEK, WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN MINED WITH PICK AND SHOVEL. (P93) BUILT 8 MI. LONG ROAD ALONG CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH ON YUKON. (P96) "MUCH" ON CREEK VARIED FROM 6-26 FT. LITTLE STREAM THAT HAD ERODED VALLEY SEVERAL 1000 FT. DEEP, LEAVING STEEP SLOPING SIDES AND CLIFFS.

FLOOR AVERAGED 2000 FT. IN WIDTH. SWAMPY TUNDRA STUNTED BLACK SPRUCE AND WILLOWS. (P108) FRANK SLAVEN OWNED CLAIMS AND LIVED ON CREEK UPSTREAM FROM PATTY'S CAMP. (P127)

2680	WATN	COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK
	REFN	01641 00001 921	
	STOR	1608016004440000420	
	HOUT	N614712 W1482534 S200N 0060E 31	
	LUPR	52 HATANUSKA RIVER	
	KEYW	PHOTO, COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF A CAMP WITH SEVERAL TENTS AND BUILDINGS, CAPTIONED: "JULY 22, 1921-COAL CREEK CAMP. WORK HERE WAS ALMOST ALL IN THE NATURE OF PROSPECTING AND AT THE END OF 1921, CONSIDERABLE TONNAGE HAD BEEN BLOCKED OUT AND WAS AVAILABLE FOR MINING." (P419)	
2681	WATN	COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK
	REFN	01941 955	
	STOR	1608016004440000420	
	HOUT	N614712 W1482534 S200N 0060E 31	
	LUPR	52 HATANUSKA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, MEGAFOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED ON COAL CREEK BY BARNES, BENDER AND BROWN IN 1955. (B26)	
2682	WATN	COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK
	REFN	01941 962	
	STOR	1607121003960000320	
	HOUT	N612434 W1513113 S150N 0130W 12	
	LUPR	52 BELUGA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, MEGAFOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED ON THE EAST BANK OF COAL CREEK BY WOLFE IN 1962. (B27)	
2683	WATN	COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK
	REFN	02035 903	
	STOR	1603399116770019080	
	HOUT	N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	THREE CLAIMS ON COAL CREEK "RECEIVED SOME DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR PLACERS." (P.48)	
2684	WATN	COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK
	REFN	02039 903	
	STOR	1603399116770019080	
	HOUT	N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	IS ABOUT 11 MILES BELOW CHARLEY RIVER. A COAL-BEARING BASIN IS LOCATED ON THIS RIVER. THESE DEPOSITES ARE 6 MILES FROM THE YUKON AND HAVE NOT "BEEN SUCCESSFULLY EXPLOITED." (P.278)	
2685	WATN	COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK
	REFN	02040 902	
	STOR	160339908531601451000745500250	
	HOUT	N662000 W1495000 F170N 0110W 01	
	LUPR	34 DALL RIVER	



## KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE AUTHOR QUOTES HENDENHALL: "IN THE BED OF COAL CREEK, ABOUT 1 MILE ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH DALL RIVER, THERE IS AN OUTCROP OF LIGNITE. BLOCKS OF COAL HAVE BEEN WASHED DOWN THE CREEK." THE COAL IS CONTAINED IN SHALES. (P43)

2686 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02040 902  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 NOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST COAL CREEK PROBABLY HAS A LENGTH OF 30 MILES. COAL WAS REPORTED 6 MI UP FROM THE YUKON. SPECIMENS OF "FLOAT COAL" WERE PICKED UP ON THE GRAVEL BARS OF COAL CREEK. (P32-33)

2687 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02077 889906  
 STOR 1605421  
 NOUT N555000 W1604500 S500S 0740E 18  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COAL CREEK FALLS RAPIDLY IN ITS UPPER COURSE, BUT NEAR ITS MOUTH A WELL-DEFINED ALLUVIAL PLAIN IS FORMED. WILLOW AND ALDER ARE FOUND IN THE VALLEYS IN THE AREA AND ON THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE HILLS. COAL MINING FIRST BEGAN ON THE CREEK IN 1889 BY THE ALASKA MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., TAKING OUT SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF COAL BY 1890 FROM A COAL SEAM OF 4 FEET AVERAGE THICKNESS. (P.102) THE DOCUMENT CITES A REPORT BY T.W STANTON, DATE UNSPECIFIED NOTING COAL JUST BELOW A LEFT FORK OF COAL CREEK. (P.103) THIS SEAM WAS MEASURED TO BE 3 1/2 THICK BY THE AUTHOR. (P.106)

2688 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02083 905  
 STOR 1608016004440000420  
 NOUT N614712 W1402534 S200N 0060E 31  
 LUPR 52 NATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST COAL CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY TO KINGS CREEK AND COAL OUTCROPS ARE VISIBLE. (P18) A SECTION WAS MEASURED ON THE N BANK OF THIS CREEK AT AN ELEVATION OF 1010 AND AN ADDITIONAL MEASUREMENT WAS TAKEN 500 FEET UPSTREAM. RESULTS ARE ON PAGE 20.

2689 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02084 906  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 NOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
 ABST THE BED ROCK ON THIS CREEK INCLUDES KENAI SANDSTONES AND CONGLOMERATES, CRETACEOUS SLATES, AND RAMPART SLATES AND GREENSTONES. THE GOLD IS OFTEN COARSE. MOST OF THE WORK IN COAL CREEK VALLEY HAS BEEN DONE ON COLORADO CREEK, A TRIBUTARY FROM THE EAST ENTERING ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P23) THE STREAM IS ABOUT 30 MILES LONG AND COAL IS REPORTED FROM A POINT ABOUT 6 MILES FROM THE YUKON. THE COAL IS SIMILAR TO THAT ON WASHINGTON CREEK. (P27)

2690 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02098 906  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 NOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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626

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THREE OR FOUR CLAIMS ARE REPORTED WORKED DURING 1906 IN THE COAL CREEK BASIN, INCLUDING TRIBUTARIES SAM AND COLORADO CREEKS. MOST OF THE GOLD WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM BAR DIGGINGS ON COAL CREEK. (PP202 TO 203)

2691 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02099 906  
 STOR 160339907005001230001860803540060440160  
 HOUT N640200 W1483300 F100S 0050W 21  
 LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 314), PRINDLE NOTES COAL DEPOSITS ON COAL CREEK, "A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF TOTATLANIKA CREEK, WHERE THEY ARE USED TO A SLIGHT EXTENT BY THE MINERS". (P226)

2692 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02174 910  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 HOUT N652100 W1430700 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. ABOUT 20 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING COAL CREEK IN 1910. A HYDRAULIC PLANT GENERATED A PRESSURE OF 160 FEET. (P172)

2693 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02193 910911  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 HOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST IN 1911, PLACER MINING WAS BEING DONE ON COAL CREEK. (P201) THE CREEK IS ABOUT 20 MI LONG. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN SPRING OF 1910, WITH PIECES \$12 TO \$14 HAVING BEEN FOUND. (P209)

2694 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02209 911  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 HOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST COAL CREEK HAD MINING ACTIVITY IN 1911 SIMILAR TO THAT ON WOODCHOPPER CREEK. GOLD WAS FOUND ABOUT 15 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF COAL CREEK. (P76)

2695 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 HOUT N652100 W1430700 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. TEN TO 20 MEN WERE MINING COAL CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN 1912. (P213)

2696 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02237 913

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10779

627

STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOU T N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST 6 DR 8 MEN REPORTED WORKING ON COAL CREEK MINES IN 1913. (P360)

2697 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02243 904913  
 STOR 1607143025285007190  
 MOU T N625214 W1470932 S320N 0120E 14  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE  
 ABST TO REACH VALDEZ CREEK, THE SURVEY PARTY FOLLOWED THE "USUAL ROUTE" ACROSS THE 2 BRANCHES OF MACLAREN RIVER, THEN DOWN COAL CREEK (P11) COAL WAS FOUND ON THIS CREEK IN 1904 BUT NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO DATE TO USE IT. THE DOCUMENT STATE THAT THE MEN WHO FOUND GOLD IN VALDEZ CREEK ALSO FOUND COAL ON COAL CREEK AND GAVE THE CREEK ITS NAME. (P76) IT IS NOT CLEAR FROM THE DOCUMENT IF THIS WAS THE 1904 FIND.

2698 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02449 935  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOU T N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST GOLD PLACERS OF THE 40-MILE, EAGLE, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS, ALASKA U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 897-C PP133-261. J B NERTIE JR 1936. A DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON COAL CREEK IN 1935. (P253)

2699 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02458 938  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOU T N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST GOLD DREDGES ARE OPERATED DURING SUMMER MONTHS ON COAL CREEK. (PP213, 217) A POST OFFICE IS OPERATED ON COAL CREEK DURING SUMMERS. (P217) AN AUTOMOBILE ROAD RUNS ALONG THE NW SIDE OF COAL CREEK, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF BOULDER CREEK. (P237)

2700 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02618 896  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOU T N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST THIS CREEK ENTERS THE YUKON A FEW MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF FORTY MILE CREEK. ACCORDING TO INFORMATION TOLD TO SPURR BY OGILVIE, COAL OCCURS ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P186) AUTHOR'S FIELD WORK WAS DONE IN 1896.

2701 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02628 901  
 STOR 160339908531601451000745500250  
 MOU T N662000 W1495000 F170N 0110W 01  
 LUPR 34 DALL RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST USGS RECON 1901. IN THE BED OF COAL CREEK, ABOUT 1 MI FROM ITS MOUTH, THERE IS AN OUTCROP OF LIGNITE. (P49)

2702 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 02663 848975  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 HOUT N652107 W1430650 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A 66 PAGE GUIDEBOOK OF THE YUKON RIVER, PUBLISHED AND WRITTEN BY THE EDITORS OF ALASKA MAGAZINE. THE AUTHORS POINTED OUT THAT THERE IS AN OLD PLACER-MINING COMMUNITY JUST UP THE CREEK. SOME FUEL TANKS AND CABINS AREA LOCATED AT THE MOUTH. (P47) OLD DREDGING AREAS ARE LOCATED 3 MILES BACK IN THE BUSH.

2703 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 03900 00001 976  
 STOR 1603399116270019080  
 HOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST THE FIELD TRIP REPORT FOR THE EAGLE-YUKON RIVER-KANDIK RIVER-COAL CREEK TRIP 6/19/76-7/12/76 MENTIONED A PLACER MINING OPERATION ON COAL CREEK 7 MI ABOVE THE YUKON. (P6) THE OWNER HAD 3 EMPLOYEES AT THE SITE. THERE WAS ALSO MENTION OF A DREDGE FARTHER DOWNSTREAM. (P6)

2704 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00047 973  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 HOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A BUSH AIR STRIP IS LOCATED AT THE GOLD MINING AREAS ON COAL CREEK. (P12) GOLD PROSPECTING STILL ACCOUNTS FOR PERIODIC RESIDENCY. (P13)

2705 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 04095 898899  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 HOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-99 THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING CO. WORKED THEIR COAL MINE AT COAL CREEK AND TOOK OUT 1300 TONS. (P843)

2706 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 04880 921  
 STOR 1608016004440000420  
 HOUT N614712 W1482934 S200N 0060E 31  
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOHY, MINING, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST SOME PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON COAL CREEK BY THE NAVY. (P8) APPROXIMATELY 150 MEN WERE EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK EARNING \$8.60 A DAY FOR SKILLED WORK AND \$7.90 FOR UNSKILLED WORK UNDERGROUND. THE COST OF MINING WAS RATHER HIGH RUNNING ABOUT \$6 A TON. (P8) EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BEGAN IN 1921 WHEN 53,088 TONS WERE MINED MOSTLY FROM ESKA, CHICKALDON AND COAL CREEK. (P9) MOST OF THE COAL WAS SUBBITUMINOUS. HOWEVER, ROSS HECKEY MINED A HIGH-GRADE BITUMINOUS ON COAL CREEK FOR COKING, WHICH THE ALASKA RAILROAD UTILIZED IN ITS ANCHORAGE SHOPS. (P9)

2707 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 05189 973974

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

629

STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE CAPITAL AND EFFORT SPENT IN 1973 TO REACTIVATE THE COAL CREEK PLACERS IN THE YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS AREA. (P159)

2708 WATN COAL CREEK COAL CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00400 955958  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST "TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES" INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY ARTHUR PETERSON NOV 17, 1958. "MINING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE "ALLUVIAL GOLD AND GOLD PLACERS" MINE AT COAL CREEK, 60 ABOVE CIRCLE, ARE TRANSPORTED DURING THE MINING SEASON BY MR STRACK." (P5) THE MODE OF TRANSPORT IS NOT CLEARLY INDICATED. INFORMATION IS FROM "YUKON--KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEPT 1955 AND JULY 1958." ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX 6-4-D.

2709 WATN COAL CREEK LOWER COAL CREEK  
 REFN 00900 895898  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT A DISCOVERY WAS MADE HERE IN 1895. THE CREEK IS 30 MILES LONG. THERE WERE 15 OR 20 CLAIMS HERE, BUT THEY WERE ABANDONED AND ARE NOW OPEN FOR RELOCATION. (P361) "THERE IS A FINE VEIN OF BITUMINOUS COAL ON THIS CREEK, THREE MILES FROM THE YUKON. THE COAL BURNS WELL, PRODUCING A FINE ARM, ENTIRELY FREE FROM CLINKERS, BEING FAR SUPERIOR TO THE PUGET SOUND COAL BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY BY THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES." (P361)

2710 WATN COAL CREEK LOWER COAL CREEK  
 REFN 01445 894950  
 STOR 1603399116770019080  
 MOUT N652109 W1430648 F060N 0220E 13  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1894 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT LOWER COAL CREEK, NEAR CIRCLE. (P189) IN 1950, GOLD PLACERS, INC RAN A DREDGING OPERATION THAT EMPLOYED 25 MEN. (P205)

2711 WATN COARSE GOLD CREEK COARSE GOLD CREEK  
 REFN 01857 946  
 STOR 160272900466000049000382000290  
 MOUT N653545 W1644552 K020M 0290M 07  
 LUPR 21 KUZITRIN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST ACCORDING TO ROBERT M ROXHAM AND WALTER S WEST, GREENSTONE OCCURS IN THE VALLEY OF THE KOUBAROK SOUTH OF COARSE GOLD CREEK. (P4)

2712 WATN COARSE GOLD CREEK COARSE GOLD CREEK  
 REFN 0211E 908  
 STOR 160272900466000049000382000290

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

630

MOU N653600 W1644600 K020N 0290W 07  
 LUFR 21 KOUGAROK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285.F  
 F HENSHAW 1908. COARSE GOLD DITCH TAKES ITS WATER FROM COARSE GOLD CREEK ABOUT 3 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH AND  
 EXTENDS 5 OR 6 MILES AND IS 8 FT WIDE. (P284)

2713 WATN COARSE GOLD CREEK COARSE GOLD CREEK  
 REFN 02118 908  
 STOR 160272900466000049000382000290  
 MOU N653600 W1644600 K020N 0290W 07  
 LUFR 21 KOUGAROK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285.F  
 F HENSHAW 1908. COARSE GOLD DITCH TAKES ITS WATER FROM COARSE GOLD CREEK ABOUT 3 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH AND  
 EXTENDS 5 OR 6 MILES AND IS 8 FT WIDE. (P284)

2714 WATN COBACT CREEK COBACT CREEK  
 REFN 00591 945  
 STOR 1604054018072003610  
 MOU N613542 W1592432 S170N 0560W 03  
 LUFR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, EXPEDITION  
 ABST A PROSPECT IS LOCATED NEAR THE HEAD OF COBACT CREEK BETWEEN ALTITUDES OF 1550 AND 1750 FT. THE OPENINGS  
 CONSIST OF SEVERAL SURFACE TRENCHES AND PITS AND 3 SHALLOW SHAFTS. A SPECIMEN IS REPORTED TO HAVE ASSAYED AT  
 11% COPPER, LESS THAN .25 OUNCES A TON OF GOLD, AND TRACES OF SILVER. (P122) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD  
 PARTIES TRAVELLED IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BY POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND FOOT, BUT THEIR MEANS OF  
 TRANSPORTATION ON THIS CREEK IN 1945 IS UNSPECIFIED.

2715 WATN COBB LAKES COBB LAKE  
 REFN 04969 900  
 STOR 1610  
 MOU N624200 W1440600 C110N 0070E 28  
 LUFR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST POWELL NOTES THAT HE HAD OBTAINED A NEARLY PURE SAMPLE OF SILVER NEAR COBB LAKE. THIS IS NOTED IN HIS  
 NARRATIVE OF 1900 BUT YEAR OF FINDING SAMPLE MAY HAVE BEEN EARLIER. (P220)

2716 WATN COBBLESTONE RIVER COBBLESTONE RIVER  
 REFN 00589 942  
 STOR 1602736  
 MOU N650817 W1652706 K040S 0330W 22  
 LUFR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, DIMENSION, MAP  
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSED COBBLESTONE RIVER AT  
 MILE 686 WHERE RIVER HAS ELEVATION OF 370 FT. (MAP B-6, P. 30) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

2717 WATN COBBLESTONE RIVER COBBLESTONE RIVER  
 REFN 01481 915  
 STOR 1602736  
 MOU N650817 W1652706 K040S 0330W 22  
 LUFR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST THIS IS CARL LOMEN'S STORY OF HIS FOUNDING OF A REINDEER BUSINESS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA AND LOMEN COMMERCIAL CO. IN JAN. 1915 HE WAS A MEMBER OF A PARTY OF 6 WITH 8 REINDEER AND 8 SLEDS TRAVELING FROM NOME TO IGLOO VIA SINROCK RIVER MOSQUITO PASS, AND THE COBBLESTONE RIVER AFTER CROSSING MOSQUITO PASS THEY CAMPED ON LEVEL GROUND NEAR THE COBBLESTONE RIVER WHERE THERE WAS AN ABUNDANCE OF MOSS FOR THE DEER. THEY LEFT THE COBBLESTONE RIVER WHEN THEY WERE OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS AND TRAVELLED CROSS COUNTRY TO IGLOO. (P103)

2718 WATN COBBLESTONE RIVER COBBLESTONE RIVER

REFN 03556 00007 971972

STOR 1602736

HOUT N650817 W1652706 K0405 0330W 22

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,MINING,AGRICULTURE,LAKE,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON IMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972 THE MAJOR RIVER ON THE S SHORE OF IMURUK LAKE IS COBBLESTONE WHICH TUMBLES DOWN A ROCKY GORGE 15 MI LONG. (P3) FOLDER NO 16. THE SANDY DELTA AT ITS MOUTH SIFTS CHANNELS EASILY. "THE RIVER IS BROAD AND SHALLOW WITH A SANDY BOTTOM. THE WATER IS STILL POTABLE AND SUSTAINS A GOOD VOLUME YEAR ROUND. ITS BANKS CARRY A HEAVY GROWTH OF MOSS (BLACK) BERRIES AND THE DELTA IS A FAVORITE PLACE FOR BARS IN THE FALL." (P3) THE RIVER IS USED FOR ITS SAFE HOORAGE. (P3) THE DELTA AND CANYON AREA OF THE RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 20 SQ MI. (P6) IT HAS A SAND SPIT AT ITS MOUTH. (P7) THERE WAS A GRAPHITE MINE ON THE FIRST MAJOR MOUNTAIN PEAK ON ITS W SIDE. (P7) THERE IS A CAVE AT THE HEADWATERS USED BY PREHISTORIC MAN. (P7) ITS CONTENTS WERE MINED BY PREHISTORIC ESKIMOS BECAUSE THE MINERAL DEPOSITS WERE MALLEABLE. THEY TRADE THE METAL TO SIBERIAN ESKIMOS. (P7) ON THE SAND SPIT ARE CABINS FOR REINDEER HERDING AND AN AIRSTRIP. (P7) THE EAGLE-WOLF DANCE, LAST PERFORMED IN 1914 AT MARY'S IGLOO, IS CENTERED ON THIS SACRED CANYON. THERE IS A POND IN THE CANYON, WHICH HAS SLIGHT CARBONATION AND IS OF CEREMONIAL SIGNIFICANCE. (P8)

2719 WATN CODY CREEK CODY FORK CREEK

REFN 00788 938

STOR 160339907005001230001917003660097100700

HOUT N634820 W1480025 F1305 0020W 07

LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,MAP,RIVER BASIN,RIVER

ABST GIDDINGS NOTES ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 THAT "CODY FORK IS AN EAST-FLOWING TRIBUTARY OF WOOD RIVER WHICH HEADS IN THE SAME MOUNTAIN GROUP AS WEST-FLOWING HEALY RIVER." (P17) THERE ARE EXTENSIVE STANDS OF GOOD TIMBER, "ONLY THE FRINGE AT EXTREME TIMBERLINE EXHIBITING TWIST AND SOME DEGREE OF STUNTING." (P17) SITE NO 33 (P36) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM TIMBERLINE AT 3100 FT GROUND COVER WAS MODERATE MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS DENSE WITH LITTLE TWIST. TREES WERE 250 YEARS MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATION.

2720 WATN COEUR D'ALENE CREEK COEUR D'ALENE CREEK

REFN 03623 00001 961

STOR 1608090000051000007000042800020

HOUT N605100 W1493200 S090N 0020W 24

LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK

KEYW RECREATION,NO TRAFF

ABST THIS IS A CAMPGROUND AND RECREATION AREA ON CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, ADMINISTERED BY FOREST SERVICE, U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE 1961 SEASON. IT IS AT 7 MILES SOUTH OF HOPE, PALMER CREEK ROAD.

2721 WATN COFFEE CREEK COFFEE CREEK

REFN 00784 948949

STOR 160272900466000049000059000030002300010

HOUT N651900 W1643700 K0205 0290W 21

LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN

ABST GIDDINGS IN 1953 ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK NOTES MUCK SAMPLES COLLECTED AT "CLAIM NO 4 ABOVE DISCOVERY ON COFFEE

CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOUGAROK RIVER 60 MI NORTH-NORTH EAST OF NOME." (P26) "WOOD COLLECTED AT COFFEE CREEK IN THE OLDER MUCK IS 8,350 PLUS OR MINUS 200 YRS OLD. A DATED SPECIMEN FROM COFFEE CREEK WAS COLLECTED FROM FROZEN MUCK FREE OF LARGE ICE MASSES THAT OVERLIES BLUE-GRAY SILT CONTAINING ICE WEDGES ARRANGED IN A POLYGONAL PATTERN. THE BLUE-GRAY SILT CONTAINS LITTLE OR NO ORGANIC MATERIAL AND IS THOUGHT TO CONSIST EITHER OF WIND-BLOWN SILT OR OF SILT DERIVED FROM FROST-RIVED BEDROCK UPSLOPE...THE OVERLYING MUCK CONTAINS ABUNDANT WILLOW WOOD, A FEW STICKS OF POPLAR." (P26-27) "THE PODZOL AND THE DENBIGH FLINT LAYER MAY HAVE FORMED DURING A BRIEF WARM INTERVAL ABOUT 8,000-9,000 YRS AGO THAT IS REPRESENTED BY THE DATED MUCK AT COFFEE CREEK." (P30) "SPARSE WILLOW SHRUBS GROW TODAY HERE BUT POPLARS AND BIRCH TREES DO NOT." THE OLDER MUCK MUST HAVE ACCUMULATED AT A WARMER TIME WHEN TREES COULD GROW. (P27) SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED 1948-49.

2722 WATN COFFEE CREEK COFFEE CREEK  
 REFN 01445 954  
 STOR 160272900466000049000059000030002300010  
 MOUT N651900 W1643700 K020S 0290W 21  
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT COFFEE CREEK, NEAR NOME, BY THE GRANT CREEK MINING CO. (P239)

2723 WATN COFFEE CREEK COFFEE CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160272900466000049000059000030002300010  
 MOUT N651900 W1643700 K020S 0290W 21  
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST TWO CLAIMS WERE OPERATED ON COFFEE CREEK IN THE KOUGAROK DISTRICT IN 1915.

2724 WATN COFFEE CREEK COFFEE CREEK  
 REFN 03807 915  
 STOR 160272900466000049000059000030002300010  
 MOUT N651900 W1643700 K020S 0290W 21  
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST TWO CLAIMS WERE OPERATED ON COFFEE CREEK IN THE KOUGAROK DISTRICT IN 1915.

2725 WATN COFFEE CREEK COFFEE CREEK  
 REFN 04264 00908 906  
 STOR 1605239  
 MOUT N585400 W1565800 S150S 0460W 04  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY  
 ABST THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION OPERATED A CANNERY ON COFFEE CREEK UNTIL 1906 WHEN IT BURNED DOWN. (P12)

2726 WATN COFFEE CREEK COFFEE CREEK  
 REFN 05699 906932  
 STOR 1605239  
 MOUT N585400 W1565800 S150S 0460W 04  
 LUPR 42  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, CANNERY, PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTO #104 ENTITLED "COFFEE CREEK CANNERY, 1911" HAS A DOG TEAM AND HEAVILY FLOODED SLED IN THE FOREGROUND WITH THE CANNERY BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND.

2727 WATN COGHILL RIVER COGHILL RIVER



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779

633

REFN 02800 963  
 STOR 1610020  
 HOUT N610500 W1475500 S110N 0090E 05  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED DURING 1963 ON COGHILL RIVER: A GROUND COUNT WAS MADE ON 07/21. (P31)  
 CHUM SALMON COUNTS WERE ALSO MADE, WITH GROUND COUNTS ON 09/01 AND 09/22. (P40)

2728 WATN COLD CREEK COLD SPRING  
 REFN 01844 950  
 STOR 160339907005001230000641801350005560150  
 HOUT N645936 W1503859 F020N 0150W 20  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN DISCUSSING THE HANLEY HOT SPRINGS AREA, D J CEDERSTROM INDICATES THAT MOST OF THE INHABITANTS CARRY WATER IN "BUCKETS FROM THE "COLD SPRING", A SMALL STREAM FED BY "NUMERBUS SMALL SPRINGS, A FEW OF WHICH ARE HOT. (P26)  
 NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

2729 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 01522 933  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST MCKENNA NOTES WHILE ON ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO THE CHANDALAR RIVER IN 1933 THAT THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN TERRITORY EXTENDS TO THIS RIVER. (P16)

2730 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 01846 948952  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS ALONG THE UPPER PORCUPINE AND LOWER COLEEN RIVERS, NORTHEASTERN ALASKA" BY MAX G WHITE, 1952, USGS CRC-185. "DURING THE PORCUPINE RIVER INVESTIGATION IN 1948 A 10-DAY SIDE TRIP WAS MADE UP THE COLEEN RIVER TO INVESTIGATE REPORTED OUTCROPS OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS. A PARTY OF 4 MEN ASCENDED THE RIVER TO A POINT 75 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH, WHERE J E OWENS, THE ONLY INHABITANT OF THE VALLEY, MAINTAINS A PERMANENT RESIDENCE. THIS AREA HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN EXPLORED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY." (P11)

2731 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE COLEEN RIVER ARISES IN THE BROOKS RANGE AND FLOWS SOUTH ACROSS THE PORCUPINE PLATEAU IN A BROAD VALLEY FLOORED BY MORAINES AND OUTHWASH TERRACES. (P23)

2732 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 02384 926  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE SHEENJEK RIVER DISTRICT. J B HERTIE JR IN: U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN #797  
 PP99-123. MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA 1926. THE COLEEN RIVER LIES TO THE EAST OF THE SHEENJEK RIVER AND IS  
 NAVIGABLE BY CANOES AND LIGHT POWER BOATS FOR APPROXIMATELY 80 MILES UP RIVER FROM THE MOUTH. (P104)

2733 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 02834 975  
 STOR 160339910319001769002505000800  
 MOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESNT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE COLEEN RIVER FLOWS SOUTHERLY FOR 180 MI, DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 4300 SQ MI, AND ENTERS THE  
 PORCUPINE AT MILE 140. (P2-2) IN ITS UPPER PART, THE RIVER FLOWS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF A WIDE  
 ALLUVIUM-FILLED VALLEY, IN MANY PLACES WITH SEVERAL NARROW BRAIDED CHANNELS. MOST OF THE FLOODPLAIN BARS ARE  
 COMPOSED OF COARSE GRAVEL OVERLAIN WITH FINE SAND AND SILT. DRIFTWOOD IS STREWN OVER THE BARS, OFTEN IN GREAT  
 PILES ON THE HIGHER GROUND NEAR THE BRUSH LINE. AT LOW WATER, THE NUMEROUS BARS MAKE IT COMPARATIVELY EASY TO  
 LINE A SHALLOW-DRAFT BOAT UPSTREAM, ALTHOUGH THE MAIN CHANNEL IS OFTEN HARD TO RECOGNIZE WHERE THE STREAM IS  
 BRAIDED. TRAPPERS AND NATIVES FAMILIAR WITH THE RIVER TAKE LOADED RIVER BOATS USUALLY EQUIPPED WITH OUTBOARD  
 MOTORS MORE THAN 100 MILES UP THE COLEEN. SUCH TRIPS ARE USUALLY MADE IN EARLY SPRING OR DURING HIGH WATER,  
 IN ORDER TO AVOID THE TROUBLE SOME SHALLOW BARS AND RIFFLES. ON THE LOWER RIVER, SWEEPERS AND SNAGS ARE  
 COMMON. (P3-47)

2734 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 03185 973974  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 MOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FOLLOWING VEGETATIVE TYPES, LOW BUSH BOG AND MUSKEG, LOWLAND  
 SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST. RUSSIAN TUNDRA. PORTIONS OF THE RIVER ARE LINED WITH CLIFFS AND BLUFFS.

2735 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 03518 926  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 MOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,EXPEDITION,NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN THE DIARY OF JESS RUST (1926) WHILE ON A BIOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WITH OLAUS HURIE HE NOTES STOPPING AT THE  
 MOUTH OF THE COLEEN RIVER OFF THE PORCUPINE. "WE WERE GOING THROUGH A SHIFT CURRENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER  
 WHEN HARDY (ANOTHER COMPANION) SAW A BEAR...WE WENT AROUND AND LANDED A LITTLE ABOVE THE BLUFF" (JUNE 17,1926  
 (P16) AUG 17,1926 ON THE RETURN TRIP "WE PASSED THE COLEEN RIVER...IT IS ALSO KNOWN AS SUCKER RIVER". (P78)  
 DOCUMENT IS FROM U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE UNDER JESS RUST.

2736 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 03660 905  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 MOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER  
 ABST IN OCT AND NOV OF 1905, CAPTAIN ROALD ADHUNDSEN TRAVELLED DOWN THE COLEEN RIVER TO THE PORCUPINE RIVER.  
 (P23-24)

2737 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

635

REFN 04069 00017 959972  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST HEADWATERS LIE IN THE DAVIDSON MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE WITHIN THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILD LIFE RANGE AND  
 EMPTIES INTO THE PORCUPINE AT MILE 135 FROM FT YUKON. WILBUR MILLS (ALASKA COMMITTEE, THE MOUNTAINEERS)  
 INDICATES THAT EXCEPT FOR THE HEADWATERS THE RIVER LIES IN THE PEIDMONT PROVINCE. THE GRADIENT OF THE COLEEN  
 LESSENS AND THE RIVER DEEPENS AFTER PASSING GEAR MOUNTAIN. (5254 FT) LENGTH: 140 MI. "CONDITION OF THE RIVER  
 FOR BOATING USE": THE RIVER IS SUITABLE FOR CANOEING, KAYAKING, AND RIVER BOATING. MR JIM SCOTT HAS BEEN UP  
 THE COLEEN BY RIVERBOAT IN 1959. (P4) PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT:  
 WILD AND SCENIC RIVER=CRIPPLE CREEK)

2738 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 04382 964  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO  
 ABST SHALE AND LIMESTONE EXPOSURES OCCUR NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COLEEN RIVER. (P5) PHOTO NO 26 ON P22 SHOWS AN  
 AERIAL VIEW OF THE RIVER, THE FLOOD PLAIN, AND ADJACENT BEDROCK EXPOSURES.

2739 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION  
 ABST VISTORS AND TOURISTS OFTEN ANGLE IN THE COLEEN R (P278)

2740 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00400 955958  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST "TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES" INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY ARTHUR PETERSON NOV 17, 1958. THE  
 COLEEN RIVER IS A SNOW MELT AND RAIN WATER STREAM WHICH EXPERIENCES A RAPID DROP IN WATER LEVEL SOON AFTER  
 BREAKUP. BECAUSE OF THIS IT IS NOT PASSABLE EVEN BY SMALL TUGS AND BARGES. (P6) INFORMATION IS FROM  
 "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEP 1955 AND JULY 1958." ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER  
 1520-03 BOX G-4-D.

2741 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 01512 924  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 HOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST MICHAEL MASON, IN "ARCTIC FOREST", 1924, STATED THAT A LARGE DEPOSIT OF MANGANESE ORE WAS LOCATED IN THE  
 ENOICOTT MOUNTAINS BETWEEN COLLEEN AND SALMON RIVERS. (P164)

2742 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLLEEN RIVER  
 REFN 04490 918000

STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 MOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN LATE WINTER OF 1918, HUDSON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER TRAVELED BY DOGSLED FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FT YUKON VIA THE FIRTH, COLLEEN AND PORCUPINE RIVERS. THE COLLEEN WAS TRAVELED UPON FROM ITS HEAD TO ITS MOUTH. THE HEAD WATERS WERE 250 MI. FROM FORT YUKON AND COULD ONLY BE REACHED WITH UTMOST DIFFICULTY IN SUMMER BECAUSE THE WATERS WERE NOT NAVIGABLE. "THE HARDEST LABOUR OF THE WHOLE JOURNEY, THE DESCENT OF THE COLLEEN RIVER IN THE DEEP, SOFT, UNBROKEN SNOW OF ALL THE WINTER." (P343) ON APRIL 23, 1918, THE ICE NEAR THE MOUTH OF COLLEEN WAS SO BROKEN UP WITH SO MUCH OPEN WATER THAT PASSAGE PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE. THERE IS A PORTAGE FROM COLLEEN 30 MI TO THE PORCUPINE. THE COMMUNITY AT HERSCHEL ISLAND, IN 1918, WAS "SMALL AND SEDATE, AND LITTLE BESIDE SOME ABANDONED STORE BUILDING REMAIN TO SPEAK OF THE DAYS WHEN IT WAS "THE WORLD'S LAST JUMPING-OFF PLACE....WHEN A DOZEN SHIPS AND 5 OR 6 HUNDRED MEN OF THEIR CREWS WINTERED HERE." (P320)

2743 WATN COLEEN RIVER COLLIN RIVER  
 REFN 03462 895  
 STOR 160339910319001769001505000870  
 MOUT N670420 W1422939 F260N 0240E 17  
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN A FOLDER LABELED "THE STORY OF THE EARLY NATIVES (ARCTIC VILLAGE--CHALKYTSIK--VENETIE) AND THEIR CHURCH", WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE TRITT PAPERS, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, REV TRITT SAYS, "OLD JOHN WENT OUR TO COLLIN RIVER TO BRING MR BAMOAS. HE CAME TO THE PEOPLE. HE DID THE BAPTIZE AND MARRIAGE AND SERVICE. THAT WAS 1895 YEAR." (P16)

2744 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339902786000594004245003990008950040  
 MOUT N634000 W1562100 K200S 0130E 36  
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE CRIPPLE=POORHAN TRAIL CROSSES COLORADO CREEK ABOUT 4 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

2745 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK  
 REFN 00660 913918  
 STOR 160339902786000594004245003990008950040  
 MOUT N634000 W1562100 K200S 0130E 36  
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "CRIPPLE WAS A MINING TOWN 50 MI. NW OF MCGRATH, POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 4, 1913 AND CLOSED AUGUST 31, 1918." (P.36)

2746 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK  
 REFN 01445 950  
 STOR 160339911677001908000078000090  
 MOUT N651645 W1431500 F050N 0220E 08  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1950 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT COLORADO CREEK, NEAR CIRCLE, BY PHILIP BERAIL. (P205)

2747 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

637

REFN 01445 954  
 STOR 1603399027860005940  
 MOUT N634000 W1562100 K200S 0130E 36  
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT COLORADO CREEK, NEAR MCGRATH, BY THE FULLERTON BROTHERS. (P341)

2748 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK

REFN 02435 933933  
 STOR 160339902786000594004245003990008950040  
 MOUT N634000 W1562100 K200S 0130E 36  
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING

ABST USGS 1933. BELOW THE MOUTH OF GRAHAM CREEK, THE VALLEY OF COLORADO CREEK BECOMES A WIDE EXPANSE OF MOSS AND UNDRAINED LAKES. THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER CREEK IS, FOR SEVERAL MILES, A WIDE ALLOUVIAL FLAT. NEAR THE SITE OF MINING OPERATIONS THE VALLEY NARROWS RAPIDLY. MINING IS DONE BY MEANS OF A HYDRAULIC PLANT AND ELEVATOR. IN 1933 2 MEN WERE WORKING ON THE PLANT. (PPI2-3)

2749 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK

REFN 03087 937  
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810087000400021500110026000060  
 MOUT N672300 W1524400 F300N 0230W 32  
 LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST DEPT MINES 1937. 2 MEN ARE GOLD MINING ON COLORADO CREEK BY BOOMING AND SHOVELING IN. (P143)

2750 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK

REFN 04077 00008 973  
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020240123340  
 MOUT N653200 W1474000 F080N 0010W 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST A TRAIL, ESSENTIALLY A WINTER TRAIL, LEAVES THE ELLIOT HIGHWAY AT MILE 56 AND FOLLOWS COLORADO CREEK TO BEAVER CREEK.

2751 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK

REFN 05181 974  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470260600770  
 MOUT N645500 W1463500 F010N 0050E 24  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE

ABST THE COLORADO ROADHOUSE WAS ON THE TRAIL FROM CHENA HOT SPRINGS TO FAIRBANKS, ON COLORADO CREEK. (P65) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

2752 WATN COLORADO CREEK COLORADO CREEK

REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 160339912579002040000109000150  
 MOUT N644800 W1412600 C010S 0310E 25  
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "AT LEAST 3 SEPARATE PARTIES CONSISTING OF 8 TO 9 INDIVIDUALS HAVE UTILIZED THE TRAILS ALONG COLORADO...CREEK IN RECENT YEARS." (P312)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

638

- 2753 WATN COLUMBIA CREEK COLUMBIA CREEK  
 REFN 04856 982  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470017450190  
 HOUT N645000 W1473500 F010S 0010E 16  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST HOMESTEADING TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF COLUMBIA CREEK. R G FITZ, A MEDICAL MISSIONARY FOR MANY YEARS, WAS LIVING IN THE AREA WITH HIS FAMILY. (P16) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1962.
- 2754 WATN COLUMBIA GLACIER COLUMBIA GLACIER  
 REFN 00228 899  
 STOR 1610141  
 HOUT N610000 W1470500 S100S 0100W 20  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, GLACIER  
 ABST MR GILBERT TRAVELING WITH A NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION EXPLORED AND MAPPED COLUMBIA GLACIER WHICH IS SITUATED ON THE NORTH SHORE OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND JUST WEST OF VALDEZ. (P508) MODE OF TRAVEL ON GLACIER NOT SPECIFIED.
- 2755 WATN COLUMBIA GLACIER COLUMBIA GLACIER  
 REFN 00244 899909  
 STOR 1610141  
 HOUT N610000 W1470500 S100S 0100W 20  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST PROFESSOR US GRANT FOUND THAT THE COLUMBIA GLACIER RETREATED 160 FEET BETWEEN 1899 AND 1905, AND READVANCED 112 FEET BETWEEN 1905 AND 1908. IN THE SPRING OF 1909 HE OBSERVED THE CONTINUATION OF THIS ADVANCE. (P13)
- 2756 WATN COLUMBIA GLACIER COLUMBIA GLACIER  
 REFN 00705 929  
 STOR 1610141  
 HOUT N605900 W1470300 S100N 0100E 20  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST DICK DOUGLAS, JR, 16, ON A SIGHT-SEEING TRIP TO ALASKA IN SUMMER 1929, MENTIONS THE COLUMBIA GLACIER AS SEEN FROM THE STEAMER ON WHICH HE WAS TRAVELLING. HE SAID THE GLACIER "RAN RIGHT DOWN INTO THE SEA, PRESENTING A SOLID HALL OF ICE 400 FT HIGH AND SEEMINGLY MILES ACROSS. CAPTAIN GILJE WAS RUNNING THE SHIP RIGHT UP TO ITS BLUE AND WHITE CLIFFS." (P61) THE CAPTAIN BLEW THE SHIP'S WHISTLE TO MAKE A CHUNK OF ICE FALL FROM THE GLACIER. (P61-62)
- 2757 WATN COLUMBIA GLACIER COLUMBIA GLACIER  
 REFN 03467 00003 911  
 STOR 1610141  
 HOUT N610000 W1470500 S100S 0100W 20  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER=LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, MINING  
 ABST JOHN BUFFERS STATED THAT THE GOLD KING MINE WAS LOCATED ON THE NUNATAK OF COLUMBIA GLACIER. ITS DISCOVERERS WERE OLOF OLSON, FRANK GUSTAFSON AND HANS ANDERSEN ON JULY 26, 1911. SUPPLIES HAD TO BE FREIGHTED OVER A 4-MI GLACIER, THROUGH A 4,400 FT PASS BETWEEN SHOUP AND COLUMBIA GLACIER AND THEN A SHORT DISTANCE DOWN COLUMBIA GLACIER. (P9) DISTANCE FROM THE BEACH ON SHOUP BAY TO THE MINE WAS 8 MI. (P9) "EARLY DAYS AT PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND." PACK HORSES AND DOGS FREIGHTED SUPPLIES. (P10)
- 2758 WATN COLUMBIA GLACIER COLUMBIA GLACIER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

639

REFN 04585 933  
 STOR 1610141  
 MOUT N610000 W1470500 S100S 0100W 20  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,PHOTO  
 ABST IN 1933 REEVE BROUGHT SUPPLIES INTO A MINING CLAIM ON THE COLUMBIA GLACIER, LANDING ON THE GLACIER. (P104) ANOTHER CLAIM WAS STAKED OUT LATER, AND NAMED THE RUFF AND TUFF MINE. (P123) FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MINING SITE AND GLACIER APPEAR BETWEEN P 160 AND 161, WITH THESE CAPTIONS: "REEVE ARRIVES AT HIS RUFF AND TUFF MINE ON THE COLUMBIA GLACIER." "THE RUNWAY HAS BEEN SHOVELED OUT BY HAND." REEVE AND PARTNER ANDY THOMPSON AT MINE DIGGINGS DURING THE WINTER.", AND "THE RUFF AND TUFF MINE SITE DURING THE SUMMER SEASON."

2759 WATN COLUMBIA GLACIER COLUMBIA GLACIER  
 REFN 06006 934  
 STOR 1610141  
 MOUT N610000 W1470500 C100S 0100W 20  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,PHOTO  
 ABST PHOTO, P. 154, SHOWS SKI-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT ON COLUMBIA GLACIER, LANDED THERE BY BOB REEVE IN 1934.

2760 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02666 949  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE COLVILLE IS THE LARGEST STREAM ON THE ARCTIC SLOPE. IT FLOWS EASTWARD FOR MORE THAN 200 MILES. MANY TRIBUTARIES JOIN IT AT RIGHT ANGLES FROM THE MOUNTAIN SLOPES. LEAVING THE MOUNTAIN THE RIVER FLOWS NORTHWARD CROSSING THE FLAT TUNDRA. (P44) THERE IS A COAL FIELD WHICH HAS RECEIVED SOME GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. (P52)

2761 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00014 A 971973  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,SOIL,WATER  
 GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,FISHING,MAP,ICE,COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN A REPORT BY THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCES ON THE IMPACT OF OIL ON THE NORTH SLOPE, THE COLVILLE RIVER IS THE LARGEST RIVER OF THE NORTH SLOPE, ENTERING THE BEAUFORT SEA 200 KME OF POINT BARROW. (P9) SNOWMOBILES WERE USED ON THE RIVER'S DELTA DURING WINTER MONTHS. (P12) THE CLAY TYPE SHECTITE FROM THE UMIAT BEDS OF THE RIVER IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF SHECTITE IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN AROUND THE SPY ISLANDS, BUT HAS NEGLIGIBLE IMPACT IN SIMPSON LAGOON ITSELF. (P13) THE SEDIMENT DOES NOT MOVE FAR FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.(P19) THE RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 600 KM LONG AND HAS A 560 SQ KM DELTA. SEVERAL DISTRIBUTARIES BREAK OFF AT DELTA HEAD, TO FORM ELONGATED ISLANDS PARALLEL TO CHANNELS. THE RIVER CHANNELS ARE HIGHLY BRAIDED. IN 1962, 43% OF ANNUAL DISCHARGE (16,000,000,000 CUBIC METERS) AND 73% OF TOTAL INORGANIC SUSPENDED LOAD (5.8 MILLION TONS) WERE DISCHARGED DURING THE 3 WK PERIOD AROUND BREAKUP. THE RIVER SEDIMENT FLOWS OVER SEA ICE AND SETTLES ON IT TO DEPTHS OF 20 MM. SEDIMENT SETTLES TO BOTTON THROUGH DRAIN HOLES IN THE ICE OR BY MELTING.(P147) MAP OF COLVILLE RIVER SHOWS LOCATIONS WHERE BOTTON SEDIMENT SAMPLES WERE TAKEN.(P152) MAP (P211) SHOWS LOCATIONS WHERE CORE SAMPLES FOR ICE WERE TAKEN ALL ARE LOCATED ON THE DELTA. ONE IS LOCATED ON THE MAJOR EASTERN DISTRIBUTARY JUST BELOW WHERE IT BREAKS OFF FROM THE MAIN CHANNEL. 2 ARE LOCATED ALONG THE MOUTH OF THE DELTA. 1 IS LOCATED 4 KM UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH ON THE E CHANNEL. CORES AT MOUTH OF DELTA WERE TOP 1/3 BRACKISH ICE FROM THE RIVER AND BOTTON 2/3'S SEA ICE. SUGGESTS SEA WATER ENCROACHMENT UP THE COLVILLE RIVER BECAUSE OF CESSATION OF FLOW IN THE FALL. (P213) USED A TRACTOR-TRAIN DURING WINTER EXPERIMENTS OF 1971 WHICH ENTERED THE COLVILLE RIVER VIA THE NECHELIK CHANNEL TO CAMP PUTU WHERE RIVER BEGINS TO DIVIDE INTO DISTRIBUTARIES.

MAP SHOWS ROUTE AND LOCATION OF SPRING ICE CORE SAMPLING. (P223) THE W DISTRIBUTARY BECAME ISOLATED FROM MAIN CHANNEL BY BOTTOMFAST ICE AT A SHALLOW BAR NEAR ITS BEGINNING. AS A RESULT, SEA WATER CAME INTO THE CHANNEL AND FROZE. THIS PROCESS BEGAN OCT. 14, 1972 AND WAS COMPLETED BY NOV. 18, 1972. (P267) FISH POPULATIONS USE THE DELTA AS SPANNING GROUNDS AND OVERWINTERING AREAS. (P277) ICE FORMS AT 1 CM 1 DAY FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH. (P278) THE RIVER SUPPLIES MUCH OF THE PLANKTON FOR THE OFFSHORE WATERS IN BEAUFORT SEA IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF ITS MOUTH. (P340) NECHELIK CHANNEL IS ABOUT 1000 FT. WIDE AT WOOD'S CAMP. THE DEEPEST AREA OF 8 M IS CLOSE TO W BANK. E BANK IS 1 FT. HIGH; W BANK IS 5 FT. HIGH. BOTTOM OF E SIDE IS MUDDY, W IS SANDY BOTTOM. W BANK COLLAPSES WHEN PERMAFROST HELTS IN THE SUMMER. WATER IN THE CHANNEL IS TURBID AND TRANSPARENCY IS LOW. (P373) DENNIS KOGL CITES JENNESS WHO SAYS UNDER-ICE GILL-NETTING ON THE DELTA WAS CONTINUED INTO DECEMBER WITH SUFFICIENT SUCCESS TO SUPPORT ESKIMO FAMILIES AND THEIR DOGS. (P467)

2762 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00014 B 971973  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, SOIL, WATER  
 GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FISHING, MAP, ICE, COMMUNITY  
 ABST MAP. (P469) SHOWS ACTIVE COMMERCIAL FISHING ON THE DELTA AT WOOD'S CAMP ON THE NECHELIK CHANNEL, AT NUI TSAQ VILLAGE CLOSE TO WHERE DISTRIBUTARY SEPARATES FROM MAIN CHANNEL, AT TURLE MIDWAY ON THE ISLAND WHICH FORMS THE E BANK OF THE KUPIGRUAK CHANNEL AND AT HELMERICHS LOCATED ON AN ISLAND IN THE ANACHLIK CHANNEL CLOSE TO THE MOUTH. MAP ALSO SHOWS LOCATIONS WHERE THE STUDY SET UP ITS RESEARCH NET SITES. (P469) FISHING IS USUALLY DONE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE CAMPS AND THE CATCH IS FLOWN TO BARRON. (P468) THE VILLAGE OF NUI TSAQ WAS RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1973 AS A RESULT OF VILLAGE LAND ALLOTMENT BY ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS ACT. THESE NEW FAMILIES ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR LIVING BY FISHING. (P468) LIST OF FISH IN RIVER INCLUDES AN ARCTIC CHAR WHICH COMES ONLY FROM TULUGAK LAKE AND ANAKTUUVUK RIVER, SHEEFISH AND LANPREY. (P470) IN UNDERWATER TELEVISION, NO WHITEFISH CITED, BUT ABUNDANT 4-HORN SCULPIN AT GRAVEL BOTTOMS. THEIR MAIN DIET WAS FISH EGGS. (P472-73) HUMPBACK WHITEFISH SPAWNED IN THE EAST CHANNEL, AT THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY ON THE KUPIGRUAK CHANNEL AND POSSIBLY IN THE NECHELIK. (P478) ALSO ASCEND RIVER UP TO 200 KM FROM MOUTH TO SPAHN. (P479) BROAD WHITEFISH ALSO SPAWN IN THE DELTA. (P485) ACCORDING TO MAP. (P469) WOOD'S CAMP IS 7 KM FROM MOUTH OF DISTRIBUTARY. PERCENTAGES OF BOTTOM SEDIMENTS WERE MEASURED AT 8 PLACES ON THE RIVER. MAP ON (P152) SHOWS LOCATIONS. CR-1 WAS LOCATED AT UHIAT, CR-2 JUST BELOW MOUTH OF ANAKTUUVUK RIVER, CR-3 MIDWAY BETWEEN MOUTHS OF ANAKTUUVUK RIVER AND INGALUAT CREEK, CR-4 JUST BELOW MOUTH OF INGALUAT CREEK, CR-5 AT MOUTH OF KOGOSUKRUK RIVER, CR-6 ABOUT 7 KM BELOW N. DISTRIBUTARY OF KIKIKRORAK RIVER, CR-8 AT MOUTH OF ITKILLIK RIVER AND CR-9 AT BEGINNING OF NECHELIK CHANNEL. MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

2763 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00026 00085 910  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST IN THE EDITORIAL OF THE MAY 1910 NUMBER, AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "THE COAL FIELDS OF AK", STATES THAT THERE ARE EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF A SPLENDID GRADE OF COAL IN THE COLVILLE COUNTRY. SMALL CREEKS CUT COAL VEINS AND THE WASH FROM THESE VEINS FURNISHES COAL TO PROSPECTORS. (P427)

2764 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00290 955  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST EDWARD B. REED, THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE, AND F.W. JACKSON COLLECTED MICROCRUSTACEA IN LAKES AND PONDS



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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ALONG THE COLVILLE RIVER FROM JUNE 10 TO AUG 25, 1955. A PNEUMATIC RAFT WAS USED TO FLOAT DOWN THE COLVILLE FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE NUKA AND COLVILLE RIVER TO THE BEAUFORT SEA. FROM THE HEADWATERS TO HARRISON BAY THE COLVILLE PASSES THROUGH THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN SECTIONS OF THE FOOTHILLS PROVINCE, AND FINALLY CROSSES THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE.

2765 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00294 969  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO  
 ABST THE COVER OF "SCIENCE" VOL 164 (APRIL 11, 1969) SHOWS A PHOTO OF THE NORTH BANK OF THE COLVILLE RIVER ABOUT 30 KM NE OF UMIAT. IN AN ARTICLE TITLED "BENTONITE DEBRIS FLOWS IN NORTHER ALASKA", (PP173-174) BY D.M. ANDERSON, R.C. REYNOLDS, AND J. BROWN, BENTONITE DEBRIS FLOWS IN THIS AREA ARE DESCRIBED AS NUMEROUS AND ACTIVE ANNUALLY DURING THE ARCTIC SUMMER. THE COVER PHOTO SHOWS A PORTION OF THE PRINCE CREEK FORMATION THAT IS EXPOSED IN A 125 M BLUFF THAT FORMS THE WEST BANK OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. ALSO VISIBLE ARE SOME 20 FLOW CHANNELS OF VARYING AGES AND SIZES WHICH ARE SYMMETRICAL AND U-SHAPED. (P173) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

2766 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00478 923924  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN C L ANDREWS'S "ESKIMOS AND REINDEERS," A GROUP OF ESKIMOS LIVING ON THE NOATAK RIVER MOVED THERE CLOSE TO THE SEA WHEN CARIBOU DISAPPEARED FROM THEIR OLD RANGES. ANDREWS SUPPOSES THAT THEY MOVED BECAUSE WHALERS AND TRADERS REACHED HERSCHEL ISLANDS WITH GOODS IN 1869, THEREBY CUTTING OFF THEIR TRADE ROUTE FROM KOTZEBUE TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. AN OLD ARCTIC TRAIL FOR TRADE EXISTED BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE. (P49)

2767 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00496 881  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST MUIR, AT ST MICHAEL, ON THE CORWIN, ON JULY 8, 1861, SAYS THEY WILL SAIL NORTH ALONG THE COAST AND "PERHAPS" MAKE "SOME EXPLORATIONS ON THE LOWER COURSES OF THE INLAND AND BUCKLAND RIVERS, AND ON THE COLVILLE, OF WHICH NEARLY NOTHING IS YET KNOWN TO GEOGRAPHERS". (P112) IT APPEARS MUIR NEVER EXPLORED THIS RIVER. MUIR SAYS "INDIANS" GATHER AT HEAD OF KOTZEBUE SOUND ONCE A YEAR TO TRADE AND PARTY. THEY THEN BREAK UP TO GO TO THEIR "WIDELY SCATTERED HOMES, SOME A MONTH'S JOURNEY OR MORE UP THE INLAND AND DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVERS." (P129) MUIR SAYS LIEUT P.H. RAY, WHO WAS ENROUTE TO PT BARROR, MIGHT IF POSSIBLE EXPLORE THE COLVILLE AND INLAND RIVERS, BOTH OF WHICH ARE LARGE AND ALMOST "ENTIRELY UNEXPLORED." (P202) "SOME OF THEIR UPPER BRANCHES MUST APPROACH EACH OTHER, AS THE ESKIMOS ASCEND THE COLVILLE AND, MAKING A PORTAGE, DESCEND THE INLAND RIVER TO HOTHAM INLET EVERY YEAR TO TRADE, OR AT THE PORTAGE MEET NATIVES FROM THE OTHER RIVER AND TRADE THERE." (P203)

2768 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00498 908944  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," ALFRED E BAILEY MENTIONED THAT DR. RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON SPENT A YEAR FROM AUG. 14, 1908 TO AUG. 21, 1909 COLLECTING BIRD SPECIMENS BETWEEN THE COLVILLE RIVER AND DEMARCATION POINT. (P38) BIRD SPECIMENS WERE ALSO COLLECTED ALONG THE RIVER IN 1944. (P152) ANDERSON WAS PARTICULARLY ACTIVE ALONG THE DELTA OF THE RIVER. (P173-175) CHARLES BROWER SECURED SOME SPECIMEN BIRDS FROM NATIVES WHO TOOK THEM ALONG THE COLVILLE, BUT NO DATE WAS GIVEN. (P176-177) ANDERSON'S OBSERVATIONS ARE CONTINUOUSLY REFERRED TO. (P137-304) ANDERSON SAW A WAGTAIL BIRD "ON THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA JULY 4, 1908, A LITTLE ABOVE THE TRADING RENDEZVOUS OF NIGALIK." (P285)

2769 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00567 909  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE CHART OF ALASKA COAL, FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS SHOW THAT THE COLVILLE RIVER HAS LIGNITE COAL. (P18) THIS IS ACCORDING TO ALFRED H BROOKS

2770 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00586 919  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST A R BURR IN HIS TRAVELogue TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. THE COLVILLE IS A WIDE STREAM WITH A STRONG CURRENT AND AT ITS MOUTH SPREADS OVER A WIDE REACH OF FLATS. THE VALLEY THROUGH WHICH THE RIVER FLOWS IS FROM 50 TO 100 MI WIDE AND IS BEMED IN BY LOW BARREN HILLS COAL HAS BEEN FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY. (P211) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

2771 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00613 901  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION  
 ABST JOHN EDWARD CASHELL WROTE A HISTORY OF U S ARCTIC EXPLORATION IN 1956. 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)

2772 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00615 940959  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST AUTHOR JOHN CHAMBERS IS TOLD THAT BOB HELMERICKS LIVES APPROXIMATELY 140 MIS EAST OF BARRON AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER ON THE ARCTIC COAST. (P34) DURING SUMMER, HELMERICKS DOES SOME COMMERCIAL FISHING, BRINGING HIS CATCH BY AIR TO BARRON TO SELL TO NATIVES. HE USES "HOMEMADE" NETS ON THE COLVILLE RIVER AND IS ABLE TO HAUL IN "LIBERAL CATCHES OF 5-6 POUND WHITEFISH." (P35) HIS FISH CAMP IS LOCATED ON THE "WESTERN CHANNEL" OF THE COLVILLE. (P59) ONE FAMILY OF 5 LIVES ON THE "WEST SIDE OF THE COLVILLE DELTA" AND ARE THE ONLY ESKIMOS THAT LIVE ALONG THE ARCTIC COAST BETWEEN BARRON AND BARTER ISLAND. (P59, 68) AT ANOTHER POINT, CHAMBERS REFERS TO HELMERICKS' HOME "ON THE EAST BRANCH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER." (P67) HELMERICKS HAS BOTH HOME AND A FISH CAMP ON THE COLVILLE RIVER. HEADING FOR HELMERICKS' HOME BY PLANE, CHAMBERS LANDED ON THE

COLVILLE RIVER WITH A SMALL PLANE WITH FLOATS ABOUT 7-8 MILES INLAND. HE CONTINUED DOWNSTREAM WITH THE PLANE ON THE WATER. "FROM TIME TO TIME THE BOTTOM OF THE FLOATS WOULD SCRAPE THE SILT OF THE RIVER BOTTOM...AS WE CAME TO A SWEEPING BEND IN THE RIVER, THE WATER BECAME SO SHALLOW THAT THE PLANE COULD NOT FLOAT ANY FURTHER. I CRAWLED OUT AND WADED IN EVERY DIRECTION FROM WHERE WE WERE BUT FOUND NO CHANNEL WHICH WOULD ALLOW US TO PASS." (P67) THEY WERE STILL 1 1/2 MILES FROM HELNERICK'S, SO THEY TAXIED BACK UPSTREAM AND TIED UP PLANE FOR NIGHT. (P67) THIS WAS LATE SUMMER 1958. "AN OIL EXPLORATION COMPANY HAD BEEN MOVING DRILLING EQUIPMENT FROM BARRON EAST ALONG THE COAST TO THE COLVILLE RIVER AND THEN UPSTREAM TO UMIAT." (P89) THIS STATEMENT WAS MADE IN HAR (PROB 1959). AUTHOR USED THIS TRAIL AS A NAVIGATIONAL GUIDE WHILE FLYING. (P89) AUTHOR ALTERNATELY SPELLS WATERBODY NAME "COLVILLE RIVER." (P44) AUTHOR WAS A PASSENGER IN THE FLOAT PLANE ON A FLIGHT BETWEEN BARRON AND ANAKTUOK PASS IN SUMMER 1958. HE NOTED: "WE WERE TO CROSS (IN FLIGHT) THE COLVILLE RIVER NEAR UMIAT. AN AIRSTRIP AND INSTALLATION HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED DURING THE OIL EXPLORATION PERIOD OF THE LATE 1940'S AND EARLY 1950'S. THIS STATION WAS OPERATED BY WIEN ALASKA AIRLINE AS A COMMUNICATION CENTER AND EMERGENCY FIELD FOR ITS FLIGHTS FROM FAIRBANKS TO BARRON." (P44)

2773 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00616 880890  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY  
 ABST AUTHOR CHANCE, ON HIS WAY TO KAKTOVIK BY PLANE, SAID: "I THOUGHT ABOUT THE 1880'S WHEN OVER 500 ESKIMOS USED TO MEET FOR TRADING AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, WEST OF BROWNLOW POINT." (P5)

2774 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00675 952  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, LAKE  
 ABST IN JULY 1952, DARLING AND OTHERS FLEW IN A DC-3 FROM BARRON TO UMIAT, ON THE COLVILLE RIVER. "STARKER (AUTHOR'S GUIDE) AND I WERE SOON OUT ALONG THE RICH RIVER FLATS, A TUNDRA OF COTTON SEDGE AND WILLOW TO 18 INS HIGH. ALONG THE RIVER ARE WILLOWS 6 FT HIGH, OF A DIFFERENT SPECIES. THE LUPIN IS ANOTHER DOMINANT OF THE HERBAGE OF THESE FLATS." (P326) THIS WAS AFTER LANDING; THEY WERE PROBABLY WALKING. "I FOUND A VETCH OR WILD PEA IN WHICH EACH FLOWER WAS AS BIG AS A SMALL GARDEN SWEET PEA. SOME MEN ARE CATCHING TROUT 2 FT LONG IN THE RIVER, SOME INDICATION OF THE RICHNESS OF THE ENVIRONMENT." (P327) "ALL THIS COUNTRY IS UNDER PERMAFROST, WHICH MEANS THE WATER CAN ONLY DRAIN AWAY Laterally, SO THE HERBAGE REFLECTS THE GENERAL DAMPNESS OF THE UNFROZEN SURFACE LAYER OF SUMMER. THERE IS DWARF WILLOW AND DWARF BIRCH, COTTON SEDGE, CROWBERRY, LABRADOR TEA, A LITTLE BLUEBERRY, SOME HEATHER (CASSIOPE) AND A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF A FESCUE-LIKE GRASS. BLUE LUPINS ARE A COMMON FLOWER, AND THERE IS CAT'S EAR AND ANTENNARIA." (P327) TAKING OFF FOR LAKE SCHRADER IN A NORSEMAN PLANE, A SINGLE ROTARY-ENGINE PLANE ON FLOATS, CARRYING 1800 LBS OF GEAR AND A 50-GALLON DRUM OF GAS: "THE COLVILLE RIVER (AT UMIAT) GAVE US A HI OF A RUN, NOT MUCH ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE 10-FT BANK AT THE OTHER END SEEMED TO BE VERY NEAR, AND WE WERE NOT AIRBORNE..." (P328) BUT THEY DID GET OFF, "DAISY-CUTTING OVER THAT BANK" (P328) "I HAD A LONG SPELL ALONE ON THE BANKS AND MEANDERINGS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER (AT UMIAT)...I LAY QUIET AMONG THE ALDER AND WILLOW THICKETS..." (P338) "I LISTED THE PLANTS COLONIZING THE RIVER GRAVELS, OF WHICH THERE WERE ENDLESS ACRES: 2 AROMATIC "ARTEMESIAS"; A SMALL, YELLOW, ROSETTED COMPOSITE I DID NOT KNOW; A LITTLE MICHAELMAS DAISY, "ASTER"; THE WILLOW HERB "EPILOBIUM LATIFOLIUM"; TWO SPECIES OF "LATHYRUS", THE LARGER OF WHICH WAS SWEET-PEA SCENTED; ANOTHER LEGUME WITH SEEDS LIKE BEGGAR WEED IN U.S.; LUPIN; YELLOW POPPY; AND OCCASIONAL WILLOW." (P339) FLYING FROM UMIAT TO ARCTIC OCEAN COAST: "THERE IS AN ESCARPMENT OF THE DOWNS (ARCTIC PRAIRIE) FALLING TO THE RIVER ON THE WEST SIDE, AND EAST OF THE RIVER IT IS MUCH FLATTER WITH MORE LAKES. THE FARTHER N, THE LOWER THIS ESCARPMENT BECOMES, TILL IT IS LITTLE MORE THAN AN ERODING MUD BANK." (P339)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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2775 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00749 913  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502238 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING, TRAPPING, HUNTING  
 ABST CLAIRE FEJES RECORDED THE EXPERIENCES OF A POINT HOPE ESKIMO, ASATSIK, WHO ACCOMPANIED STEFANSSON ON THE KARLUK IN 1913 ON ONE OF HIS ARCTIC OCEAN EXPEDITIONS. THE PARTY WAS COMING FROM THE ICE-FAST SHIP TO LAND BY DOG SLED. "WE CAMP ON ICE AGAIN NEAR COAST. NEXT DAY WE SAW A FAMILY, COLVILLE RIVER PEOPLE, MAN, WIFE, AND LITTLE GIRLS." (P149) THEY WENT ONTO BARRON FOR SUPPLIES. HE THEN ACCOMPANIED A MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION, JENNESS, BACK TO THE FAMILY ON THE COLVILLE. (P150) "I STAY WITH ALAOCOQ, THE COLVILLE RIVER MAN, AND HIS FAMILY... ALL WINTER WE FISH, THEN WE TRAP FOXES. ALAOCOQ CAUGHT LOTS OF WHITE FOXES. I CAUGHT 10 ALL WINTER. GAVE HIM 5 BECAUSE THEY WERE HIS TRAPS. FIVE SKINS I GET \$35 APIECE." (P150-151) DURING ONE HARD STARVING WINTER, "ONE GROUP OF (NOATAR) FAMILIES HAD FOLLOWED THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THE NORTHERN CANADIAN COAST. THEY HAD NOT FOUND CARIBOU BUT HAD LIVED ON SHEEP THAT WINTER." (P355) UNDATED.

2776 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00780 A 850914  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, MINING, VEGETATION, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, LAND GEOLOGY, BREAKUP  
 ABST GUBSER IN 1960-61, MAKES REFERENCE TO NEGALIK, AN ISLAND IN THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA AS A FAVORITE MEETING PLACE OF ESKIMOS. (PP10,90) IN 1901, SCHRADER, DURING HIS GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, "MISSED NEGALIK, IN THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, BUT SAW ESKIMOS IN THE COLVILLE DELTA". (P25) "AT THE TIME OF SCHRADER'S EXPLORATION, THERE WAS STILL A FAIR NUMBER OF NUNANIUT IN THE BROOKS RANGE, ENOUGH TO TRAVEL DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER ANNUALLY TO TRADE WITH THE POINT BARRON ESKIMOS AT NEGALIK." (P26) THERE WERE 200 RESIDENTS THERE THEN. (P26) IN THE EARLY 1880'S A NUNANIUT WOMAN ESTIMATED THERE WERE ABOUT 7000 NUNANIUT... CAMPED AT NEGALIK IN THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER ONE SUMMER". (P97) IN 1881-83 P.H. RAY WAS IN CHARGE OF A POLAR EXPEDITION TO POINT BARRON. HE WENT UP THE HEADE RIVER BUT THE PEOPLE THERE HAD BEEN FORCED TO MOVE TO THE COLVILLE RIVER WHEN THE CARIBOU BECAME SCARCE. (P19) IN 1885-86, GEORGE STONEY WANTED TO GO UP THE COLVILLE RIVER BUT DIDN'T MAKE IT BECAUSE THE NATIVES KEPT HIM BUSY. LATER, HE CHARGED HOWARD WITH THE EFFORT TO CROSS THE BROOKS RANGE AND GO DOWN THE COLVILLE. (P22) HOWARD TRAVELLED UP FROM THE KOBUK, ACROSS THE NOATAK THROUGH HOWARD PASS AND DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P23) IN 1901, SCHRADER, AGAIN, TRAVELLED UP THE JOHN RIVER, TO ANAKTUVAK PASS, AND DESCENDED THE ANAKTUVAK RIVER TO THE COLVILLE RIVER AND TO THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA. (P24) SCHRADER MENTIONED 2 PROSPECTORS SEARCHING FOR GOLD IN THE AREA FROM 1901-1903. (P27) BY 1913-14, LEFFINGWELL NOTED VERY FEW FAMILIES ON THE COLVILLE. (P27) MENTION IS MADE OF SPRUCE FORESTS ALONG THE COLVILLE RIVER. "ONE INFORMANT HAS SEEN SPRUCE LOGS AS LARGE AS A STOVE PIPE IN CUTBANKS IN THE COLVILLE RIVER." (PP61,63) "ANOTHER TIME THE INDIANS WERE FOLLOWING THE NUNANIUT DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER." (PB4) AROUND 1850 THERE WAS A FIGHT BETWEEN THE ESKIMOS AND INDIANS AT IVIGAHALURPUK. AFTER THE FIGHT, "THE NUNANIUT FLED TO THE COAST DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER." (PB7)

2777 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 00760 B 850914  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, MINING, VEGETATION, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, LAND GEOLOGY, BREAKUP  
 ABST A NUNANIUT SHAMAN WENT BACK UP THE COLVILLE TO PICK UP HIS SLED. "HE WALKED UP THE COLVILLE RIVER WITH TWO DOGS." (PB7) GUBSER DESCRIBES THE MEETING OF TWO BANDS OF ESKIMOS WHO TOGETHER TRAVELLED DOWN THE COLVILLE TO NEGALIK. THE WOMEN TRAVELLED ON THE UMIAT AND WATCHED THAT THE CHILDREN DID NOT FALL OVER BOARD. (P158) AT NEGALIK, SEVERAL BANDS CAME TOGETHER FOR TRADING, DANCING AND GAMES. AFTER IT WAS ALL OVER, THE BANDS PROCEEDED UP THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TRIBUTARIES. (P158-59) THEY TRAVELLED BACK UP THE

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COLVILLE RIVER BY UMIAT JUST BEFORE FREEZEUP. "AFTER FREEZEUP, EACH BAND HEADED TOWARDS ITS TERRITORY." (P163) GUBSER NOTES A FINE WHITE SAND FOUND IN THE LOWER COLVILLE RIVER THAT WAS USED FOR SCRAPING SKINS. (P250) ONE VARIETY OF WHITE FISH MIGRATE UP THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P264) MUSKOX WERE HUNTED IN THE 1700'S AND 1800'S IN THE COLVILLE RIVER AREA. (P307) IN THE SPRING CARIBOU MIGRATE NORTH AND COME TO THE COLVILLE RIVER, CROSS IT AND HEAD WEST. "THERE ARE SEVERAL DAYS DURING BREAKUP, HOWEVER, WHEN THE COLVILLE CAN NOT BE CROSSED, AND THUS A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF CARIBOU VARYING FROM YEAR TO YEAR, ARE DIVERTED TO THE EAST OF THE COLVILLE RIVER." (P341)

2778 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
REFN 00763 972  
STOR 1601192  
MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
LUPR 12  
KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,FREEZEUP,RIVER BASIN,MAP  
ABST DISCUSSING WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE ARCTIC, GREENWOOD (IN 1972 MASTER'S THESIS) WRITES: "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." (P19) "THE COLVILLE RIVER DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE FLOWS AT RATES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 6,000 M<sup>3</sup>/S." (P24) "THE COLVILLE RIVER DRAINAGE IS ESTIMATED AT 9 MILLION ACRE-FT/YR." (P43) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

2779 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
REFN 00852 902904  
STOR 1601192  
MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
LUPR 12  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION  
ABST IN NOV-DEC OF 1902, JUDGE E L BOSQUI AND HIS PARTY WERE CARRIED BY REINDEER SLED TO THE VILLAGE OF JARVIS ON THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P30) JARVIS IS LOCATED ABOUT 70 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ITKILIK RIVER. (P162) THERE WERE SEVERAL NATIVE HUTS IN THE AREA AND ABOUT 20 NATIVES. (P162) "THE RIVER AT THIS POINT IS ABOUT A HALF MILE WIDE AND FROM INDICATIONS CARRIES AN IMMENSE VOLUME OF WATER IN THE EARLY SUMMER." (P162) "WILLOWS IN ABUNDANCE CAN BE FOUND ON THE COLVILLE AND ALL ITS TRIBUTARIES AND COAL IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES." (P162)

2780 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
REFN 01032 952  
STOR 1601192  
MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
LUPR 12  
KEYW RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE  
ABST DRAINAGE AREA IS 9940 SQ MI AND AVERAGE DAILY RUNOFF IS 150 UNIT AF/SQ MI.(P137) PUBLISHED 1952.

2781 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
REFN 01146 914  
STOR 1601192  
MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST THE COLVILLE RISES IN CHANDLER LAKE, FLOWS WESTERLY, THEN MAKES A GREAT BEND AND TAKES A NORTHERLY COURSE TO THE SEA, SO STATES A H BROOKS. (P.25-26) NO SPECIFIC DATE REGARDING THE INCLUDED DATA WAS GIVEN.

2782 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
REFN 01172 952  
STOR 1601192

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HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

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

ABST CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS EXPLORED NORTHERN ALASKA BY AIRPLANE TO COLLECT SMALL MAMMALS AND TO MAKE MOVIES. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. THEY LANDED ON THE COLVILLE R NEAR UMIAT AND THEN TOOK OFF TO LOCATE AN ESKIMO CAMP DOWN THE COLVILLE ABOUT 100 MI. THE CAMP WAS ON TOP OF ONE OF THE GREAT COLVILLE CLIFFS SOME 300 FEET ABOVE THE ROARING RIVER (P132) THE AIRPLANE WAS LANDED ON THE RIVER AND WAS PULLED INTO A CLEFT IN THE CLIFF. (P133)

2783 HATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 01175 954

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

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

ABST "THEN THE LAND FLATTENS OUT INTO AN ENDLESS PLAIN WHERE THE RIVERS COLLECT. THE GREATEST MASS OF WATER IS CARRIED BY THE COLVILLE RIVER, THE OLD NUNAMIUT TRAFFIC ROUTE." (P23) "THE RAVEN PEOPLE FOLLOWED THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THE ANCIENT TRADING PLACE, NERLEG, ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF ITS MOUTH." (P33) "THE SKULL WAS LYING ON A MOUND. IT WAS LARGE, ALMOST HIGH ENOUGH TO REACH A MAN'S KNEE, AND ALMOST 4 FT LONG. THE TEETH HAD FALLEN OUT. HIS FATHER TOOK THE SKULL WITH HIM IN HIS SKIN BOAT WHEN HE WENT DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER AND SOLD IT THE SAME YEAR TO A FUR TRADER NAMED CHARLES BROWER AT PT. BARROW." (P182) "ON THE TUNDRA NORTH OF US THERE ARE MANY STRANGE THINGS TO BE SEEN. THERE ARE SHELLS LEFT BY THE GREAT FLOOD. IN THE FROZEN SANDHILLS BY THE COLVILLE RIVER I HAVE SEEN BIG FIR TRUNKS, SO THERE MUST ONCE HAVE BEEN FOREST ALL OVER THIS COUNTRY." (P276)

2784 HATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 01211 931936

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY

ABST FORD IN HIS SURVEY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES NEAR PT BARROW NOTES AROUND 1931-36 THE COLVILLE AS FLOWING WEST TO EAST ALONG THE FOOTHILLS AT THE BROOKS RANGE 200 MI BEFORE IT TENDS NORTHWARD TO EMPTY INTO HARRISON BAY 150 MI EAST OF PT BARROW. FOOTHILLS RISE TO 2500 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL NORTH OF THE COLVILLE. (P17) "STEFANSSON MENTIONS RUINS ON THE JONES ISLANDS EAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER." (P18)

2785 HATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 01316 971

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST "IN SOME AREAS, A 7-10M THICKNESS OF TERRACE GRAVEL FORMS AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS BLANKET, WITH MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT OCCURRING ALONG THE COLVILLE RIVER AND EXTENDING NE ONTO THE COSTAL PLAIN." (P8) IN DISCUSSING THE KNIFE BLADE DRILLING AREA, A TRAIL IS MENTIONED. "THIS TRAIL, PLUS TRAILS WHICH CONNECT THE TWO DRILLING SITES, AND OTHER TRAILS LEADING TO THE COLVILLE RIVER ARE THE DISTURBANCES WHICH WERE STUDIED IN THIS AREA." (P56)

2786 HATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 01338 908

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,ECONOMY

ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN 1908 DESCRIBED THE ANCIENT TRADING ROUTES OF THE ESKIMOS ON THE ARCTIC OCEAN. "THERE WAS AN ESTABLISHED THOROUGHFARE, AND NOW IS, ALL ALONG THE CONTINENTAL COAST LINE, WEST FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MACKENZIE TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE, WHERE AN ESKIMO COAST BRIGADE MEETS A BRIGADE WHICH COMES UP FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND VIA THE NOATAK RIVER AND ACROSS A PORTAGE TO THE COLVILLE RIVER, WHICH IT DESCENDS, THERE EXCHANGING TOBACCO AND IRON IMPLEMENTS FOR SEAL PRODUCTS. WHEN THE BARTER IS OVER, THE POINT BARROW ESKIMOS JOURNEY EASTWARD TO BARTER REEF, WHERE THEY OBTAIN, FROM EASTERN ESKIMOS, LAMPS, KNIVES, BEADS, GUNS AND AMMUNITION (BROUGHT FROM MACKENZIE RIVER), WHICH THEY EXCHANGE THE FOLLOWING YEAR FOR KOTZEBUE GOODS AT THE COLVILLE RENDEZVOUS." (P.69)

2787 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01370 950  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AIR-WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO,MAP,GENERAL  
 ABST IN THIS THIRD OF A 3-BOOK NARRATIVE OF THEIR TRAVELS AND LIVING EXPERIENCES "ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE," CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS FIRST DESCRIBE THEIR DOGSLED TRIP FROM BEECHEY POINT ON THE ARCTIC COAST, WESTWARD TO THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA, DOWN THE COLVILLE TO ITS JUNCTURE WITH THE ITRILLIK RIVER, THEN UP THAT RIVER TO A WINTER CAMP THERE. THE JOURNEY ON THE COLVILLE RIVER ICE WAS MADE SEVERAL TIMES WITH STOPS ENROUTE AT ESKIMO CAMPS AND HOMES, INCLUDING MATTHEWS PEOPLE, "A TRIBE OF SOME 15 SOULS". (P.38) WHICH OF THE COLVILLE DELTA CHANNELS WERE USED IS NOT SPECIFIED. ACTIVE REGULAR USE OF THE COLVILLE RIVER AS AN ICE HIGHWAY IS NOTED AND INFERRED. (P9-127) ALSO NOTED IS A CATERPILLAR TRAIN ON THE COLVILLE, SERVICING THE UMIAT STATION TO THE SOUTHWEST. (P111,115) A WEASEL (TRACKED VEHICLE) ENROUTE UMIAT ON THE COLVILLE ICE IS ALSO MENTIONED. (P119) AS ARE TWO SKI AIRCRAFT SERVICING A MILITARY SURVEY TEAM ON THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P116-121) REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO THE "CUT-BANKS" OF THE COLVILLE. (P37,67) AND TO THE "CLIFFS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER" SEEN FROM 20 MI. AWAY. (P48) PHOTOS: "LITTLE JACOB'S HOUSE ON THE COLVILLE RIVER." (P32) MAP: TRAVEL ROUTES OF THE TRIPS DESCRIBED. (INSIDE FRONT AND BACK COVERS). MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. THE PERIOD IS ABOUT 1950. THE REMAINDER OF THIS BOOK (P128-240) CONCERNS THE HELMERICKS' EXPERIENCES HUNTING SEAL AND POLAR BEAR ON THE SEA ICE; THEN A CANOE JOURNEY EASTWARDS ALONG THE ARCTIC COAST TO THE MACKENZIE RIVER IN CANADA, AND EVENTUALLY, BY PLANE, TO EDMONTON.

2788 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01370 950  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AIR-WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO,MAP,GENERAL  
 ABST IN THIS THIRD OF A 3-BOOK NARRATIVE OF THEIR TRAVELS AND LIVING EXPERIENCES "ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE," CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS FIRST DESCRIBE THEIR DOGSLED TRIP FROM BEECHEY POINT ON THE ARCTIC COAST, WESTWARD TO THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA, DOWN THE COLVILLE TO ITS JUNCTURE WITH THE ITRILLIK RIVER, THEN UP THAT RIVER TO A WINTER CAMP THERE. THE JOURNEY ON THE COLVILLE RIVER ICE WAS MADE SEVERAL TIMES WITH STOPS ENROUTE AT ESKIMO CAMPS AND HOMES, INCLUDING MATTHEWS PEOPLE, "A TRIBE OF SOME 15 SOULS". (P.38) WHICH OF THE COLVILLE DELTA CHANNELS WERE USED IS NOT SPECIFIED. ACTIVE REGULAR USE OF THE COLVILLE RIVER AS AN ICE HIGHWAY IS NOTED AND INFERRED. (P9-127) ALSO NOTED IS A CATERPILLAR TRAIN ON THE COLVILLE, SERVICING THE UMIAT STATION TO THE SOUTHWEST. (P111,115) A WEASEL (TRACKED VEHICLE) ENROUTE UMIAT ON THE COLVILLE ICE IS ALSO MENTIONED. (P119) AS ARE TWO SKI AIRCRAFT SERVICING A MILITARY SURVEY TEAM ON THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P116-121) REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO THE "CUT-BANKS" OF THE COLVILLE. (P37,67) AND TO THE "CLIFFS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER" SEEN FROM 20 MI. AWAY. (P48) PHOTOS: "LITTLE JACOB'S HOUSE ON THE COLVILLE RIVER." (P32) MAP: TRAVEL ROUTES OF THE TRIPS DESCRIBED. (INSIDE FRONT AND BACK COVERS). MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. THE PERIOD IS ABOUT 1950. THE REMAINDER OF THIS BOOK (P128-240) CONCERNS THE HELMERICKS' EXPERIENCES HUNTING SEAL AND POLAR BEAR ON THE SEA ICE; THEN A CANOE JOURNEY EASTWARDS ALONG THE ARCTIC COAST TO THE MACKENZIE RIVER IN CANADA, AND EVENTUALLY, BY PLANE, TO EDMONTON.

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2789 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01371 945  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION,DIMENSION  
 ABST THIS IS THE STORY OF CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICK'S SUMMER WITH THE ESKIMOS IN NORTHERN ALASKA. FROM  
 BETTLES THEY FLEW INTO UMIAT WHICH WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. THERE THEY REASSEMBLED THEIR 14 FT HOMEMADE CANOE.  
 AT UMIAT THEY NOTICED THAT THE RIVER BED WAS LINED WITH SMOOTH ROUNDED ROCKS RANGING FROM THE SIZE OF A  
 BASEBALL ON UP. THE WATER WAS CLEAR AND IT WAS A SWIFT RIVER WITH SOME RAPIDS (P47) ABOUT 1/2 MI BEFORE  
 UMIAT THERE WAS A BIG RIFFLE WHERE THE WHOLE RIVER SHALLOWED TO ONLY 4 IN. THERE WAS A PLACE WHERE THE RIVER  
 SPLIT AND A CHANNEL NEAR A BLUFF WAS 10 FT. WIDE AND VERY DEEP. "FOR ALL ITS WAYWARD CHANNELS THE COLVILLE  
 WAS A BIG RIVER, CARRYING A GOOD DEAL OF WATER IN IT, AND IT WOULD GET PROGRESSIVELY BIGGER AND MORE  
 NAVIGABLE AS IT NEARED THE OCEAN" (P48) THERE WERE NO TREES BUT WILLOWS UP TO 12 FT TALL GREW ALONG THE WATER  
 COURSE. ALONG THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE COLVILLE RIVER WERE PECULIAR HIGH BLUFFS OR HEADLANDS FOR 100 MI FROM  
 UMIAT. THE RIVER BED SOON GREW FROM 1 MI TO 3 MI WIDE. "IT WAS AS IF THE WHOLE LAND SUDDENLY CAME TO A BIG  
 STEP AND DROPPED THESE 400 FT, ONLY TO CONTINUE ON AS BEFORE AT THE LOWER LEVEL. THE COLVILLE RIVER MARKED  
 THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN ELEVATIONS OF DIFFERENT PLATEAUS." (P50) THEY STOPPED FOR LUNCH ON A SMOOTHLY  
 POLISHED GRAVEL BAR "AS LARGE AS 10 CITY BLOCKS." (P51) ALONG THE FACE OF THE CLIFFS COAL SEAMS WERE SEEN  
 (P57) WHICH CONTINUED FOR ABOUT 100 MI. (P58) THEY CAMPED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE COLVILLE AND ANAKTUVUK  
 RIVERS. THE RIVER ONCE OUT OF THE HEADLANDS SPRAWLED OUT ONTO THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLANE, A MILE WIDE, DEEP AND  
 SERENE. A GREAT EXPANSE OF GRAVEL BAR, MILES LONG, STRETCHED DOWN THE FEATURELESS HORIZON ON BOTH SIDES WHILE  
 THE WATER LEVEL SURGED EVEN WITH THE LEVEL OF THE LAND. (P64) THEY CAME UPON AN ESKIMO CAMP WITH A WHALE BOAT  
 DRAWN UP ON THE BEACH. (P66) THEY CAMPED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ITRILLIK RIVER AT THIS POINT THE COLVILLE DELTA  
 BEGINS. THE DELTA IS ABOUT 20 MI WIDE AT ITS FRONT AND THE RIVER ENTERS THE ARCTIC OCEAN BY 6 DIFFERENT  
 MOUTHS. (P83) THE CHANNELS BECAME SHALLOW AND IN PLACES THEY HAD TO WALK WITH THE BOAT FOR A FEW MILES (P87)  
 "THE DELTA OF THE COLVILLE IS A MAZE OF LAKES AND WET FOG, AND WINDING WATER CHANNELS." (P89) IT TOOK THEM 5  
 DAYS TO FIND THEIR WAY OUT OF THE DELTA. THE HELMERICKS WERE ON A BOTANICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND GEOGRAPHICAL  
 EXPEDITION.

2790 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01374 956  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,FISHING  
 ABST THIS IS BUD HELMERICK'S ACCOUNT OF BUSH PILOT BOB HAMILTON. DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. IN JULY BOB  
 HAMILTON, ANDY WILLINGTON, AND BILL EMERSON LANDED IN THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA FOR FISHING. THEY USED THE  
 AIRPLANE LIKE A BOAT AND TAXIED IT UP THE RIVER TO WHERE THEY HAD A 15 FT GRUMMAN BOAT THAT HAD BEEN FLOWN IN  
 TIED TO THE FLOATS OF A NORSEMAN. (P491) BOB AND BILL REMARKED ON THE COLVILLE FISHING FOR WHITE FISH FOR A  
 MONTH. (P53)

2791 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01399 886  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE  
 ABST "PARTIES OF NUNAMIUT TRAVELED NORTH THRU THE PASS TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. HERE THE MAJORITY OF THE PARTIES  
 ASSEMBLED THEIR SKIN BOATS AND PROCEEDED EASTWARD TO THE COLVILLE MOUTH." (P201) "THIS PASS IS CALLED HOWARD  
 PASS AFTER THE YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER WHO WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN TO USE IT IN 1866. HE WAS DETACHED FROM  
 LIEUTENANT STONEY'S PARTY TO TRAVEL WITH THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS ON THEIR ANNUAL TRIP FROM THE MOUNTAINS. TO THE  
 COLVILLE RIVER AND PT BARROW." (P202) "HOWARD SET OUT WITH A LEISURELY TRAVELING GROUP OF ESKIMO FAMILIES,



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WHICH SOMETIMES NUMBERED 100 PERSONS. OCCASIONAL CONGREGATIONS DESCRIBED ALONG THE ROUTE INDICATE THAT PERHAPS SEVERAL THOUSAND INLAND ESKIMOS WERE THEN TRAVELING TO THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN ARCTIC COAST AFTER THEIR WINTER RESIDENCE IN THE MOUNTAINS." (P202)

- 2792 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01418 913914  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,HUNTING,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY,MINING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,FISHING,ROUTE,EXPEDITION  
 ABST AUTHOR JENNESS WHILE ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION 1913-1914 NOTES THIS RIVER. AFTER THE PARTY OF SIX BECAME STRANDED FROM THEIR SHIP THEY SET OUT BY DOGSLED S 15 MI TO THE DELTA OF THE COLVILLE RIVER WHERE STEFANSSON HUNTED CARIBOU FOUR YEARS EARLIER. (P7) AUTHOR NOTES AN ESKIMO FRIEND ARKSIATARK COMING FROM UP THE COLVILLE WHERE HE HAD RECENTLY DESCENDED TO TRAP FOXES. (P17) IN 1913 HIS ESKIMO FRIEND AND HUNTING PARTNER HAD ONLY BEEN ABLE TO GET 10 CARIBOU FROM THE COLVILLE RIVER BASIN. (P16) THIS DECREASE OF CARIBOU IN THE AREA HAD FORCED PEOPLE LIVING NEAR THE COLVILLE TO MOVE TO BARROW. (P34) "STARTING FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER...FOUR DAYS OF HARD TRAVEL DURING THE LONG HOURS OF SPRING BROUGHT THEM (ESKIMO FRIENDS) TO A DISTRICT WHERE WHITE MEN WERE DIGGING FOR GOLD AND FOUR DAYS BEYOND THE GOLD-DIGGERS WERE DENSE FORESTS THAT SHELTERED ABUNDANT MOOSE." (P70) JENNESS NOTES FINDING OF MAMMOTH BONES AND TUSKS "PROTRUDING FROM THE HEATHERED BANKS OF THE COLVILLE AND OTHER RIVERS." (P122) AUTHOR MENTIONS HIS ESKIMO FRIENDS, ARKSIATARK AND ARLOOK GO TO THEIR SUMMER FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS SOMEWHERE ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE COLVILLE RIVER AND THE NOATAK. (P135) STEFANSSON WAS TOLD THAT COLVILLE RIVER NATIVES NEAR THE BARROW ESKIMOS AT CAPE BEECHEY FOR TRADING. (P164) PEOPLE FROM KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVERS CAME TO THE HEAD OF THE COLVILLE RIVER TO TRADE. (P162)
- 2793 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01447 965  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,NO TRAFF,HAP,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST "UMIAT IS SITUATED ALONG THE LARGEST RIVER, COLVILLE, IN THE ALASKAN ARCTIC AND ALSO IN THE NORTHERNMOST PART OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE OF BROOKS RANGE. HERE DEVELOP DENSE COPSES OF VARIOUS MYCOLOGICAL SPECIMENS. IT IS SUITABLE HABITAT FOR PARASITIC FUNGI." (P2) AN ENCLOSED MAP SHOWS THE LOCATION OF UMIAT.
- 2794 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01673 973  
 STOR 1601187  
 HOUT N702630 W1501927 U130N 0070E 33  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,COMMUNITY  
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, DESCRIBED THE COLVILLE RIVER AS THE LARGEST DRAINAGE SYSTEM N. OF THE BROOKS RANGE. "THE COLVILLE ITSELF IS A LARGE AND POWERFUL RIVER WITH AN EXTENSIVE DELTA AREA, WHILE FURTHER IN TOWARDS THE MOUNTAINS IT IS OVERLOOKED BY A SUCCESSION OF HIGH BLUFFS. FROM UMIAT NORTH ALONG THE W SIDE OF THE RIVER ARE A STRING OF BLUFFS WITH RESOUNDING NAMES LIKE TATTIGAK BLUFF, SHIVUGAK BLUFF, ULUKSRAK BLUFF, ISHUKPAK BLUFF, AND SENTINEL HILL...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) MOOSE HAVE JUST RECENTLY COME ON TO THE ARCTIC SLOPE THROUGH SOUTHERN PASSES. THE COLVILLE HAS THE BEST CONCENTRATION OF MOOSE. (P57)
- 2795 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01737 943

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE

ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON DISCUSSES THE GOING AGROUND OF A SHIP. "IT WOULD ORDINARILY BE ACCOMPANIED BY SOMETHING OF A SHOCK. THIS WAS NOT SO IN OUR CASE. THE BOTTOM HERE IS SOFT MUD, (AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE R.) AND THE DEPTH MAY NOT VARY AS ONE STEAMS DIRECTLY TOWARDS LAND MORE THAN A FOOT OR TWO TO THE MILE. AS WE WERE NOT STEAMING DIRECTLY TOWARDS LAND (EXCEPT FOR THE LITTLE DELTA ISLAND THAT LAY AHEAD) THE DEPTH MAY HAVE BEEN CHANGING LESS THAN A FOOT PER MILE. IN THIS WAY THE KEEL HAD COMMENCED CUTTING THE MUD SO GRADUALLY THAT THE SHIP WAS BROUGHT TO A FULL STOP WITHOUT ANYONE BUT MURRAY REALIZING IT. (P44) "WE HAVE SAID THAT THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO TIDE IN THIS REGION. NORMAL TIDE VARIES DURING THE 24 HRS ONLY BY SOME SIX OR EIGHT INCHES. BUT THERE IS AT CERTAIN TIMES WHAT WE CALL A STORM TIDE." (P44) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

2796 WATN COLVILLE RIVER

COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 01738 A 913

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW COMMUNITY,FISHING,ECONOMY,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,TIDE,WATER LEVEL,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION

ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON DISCUSSES THE EXTENT OF THE CHRISTIAN CONCEPT OF PROHIBITING WORK ON SUNDAY. "BEING GOOD CHRISTIANS AND ANXIOUS TO DO NOTHING WHICH COULD POSSIBLY ENDANGER THEIR ETERNAL WELFARE, THE COLVILLE PEOPLE ACCORDINGLY PULLED THEIR FISH NETS OUT OF THE WATER ON SATURDAY NIGHT, FISHED WITH HOOKS ALL DAY SUNDAY AND PUT THEIR NETS BACK ON MONDAY MORNING." (P83) "IT SOON BECAME EVIDENT TO ME THAT WE COULD NOT STAY LONG IN THE COLVILLE DISTRICT ON ACCOUNT OF THE INSUFFICIENCY OF THE FOOD SUPPLY. TWO FAMILIES WHO WERE LIVING THERE HAD COMMENCED FISHING IN THE SUMMER TIME AND HAD LAID UP SEVERAL TONS OF FISH." (P83) THE AUTHOR SPEAKS ABOUT NAVIGATING THROUGH THE DELTA AREA AT THE MOUTH AS THEY MOVE ALONG THE COAST. "WE HAD THREE SLEDS AND THREE DOG TEAMS AND NOW WE HAD ONLY TWO. WE COULD SEE AT ONCE THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO CROSS THE COLVILLE RIVER ON THE ICE, AND THE BEST WE COULD HOPE FOR WAS TO REACH THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE DELTA SO AS TO BE READY TO LAUNCH OUT BOAT AND CROSS IT BY THE FIRST OPEN WATER. BUT EVEN IN THIS WE HAD NO SUCCESS. THE WATER AND SLUSH BECAME TOO DEEP ON THE SEA ICE. FURTHER MOVING OF HEAVY LOADS BECAME IMPRACTICABLE JUNE 12, WHEN WE WERE AS YET 15 MILES WEST OF THE MOST WESTERLY MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE. "JULY 31ST WE ARRIVED AT NIRLIK (AT MOUTH OF COLVILLE) AND FOUND THIRTY-EIGHT PEOPLE THERE. THEY WERE CATCHING NUMBERS OF FISH IN NETS SET IN THE RIVER, AND WERE SUN DRYING SOME OF THEM. A PARTY OF EIGHTEEN, WE WERE TOLD, HAD GONE TO THE SOUTHEASTERN EDGE OF THE COLVILLE DELTA NEAR OLIKTOK, WHERE THEY WERE HUNTING SEAL." (P114) "WE PROCEEDED DOWN THE EASTERN ARM OF THE COLVILLE DELTA, REACHING OLIKTOK JULY 14. THE SLOWNESS OF OUR PROGRESS WAS DUE CHIEFLY TO THE FACT THAT THE RIVER WE WERE FOLLOWING, ALTHOUGH MILES IN WITH IN MANY PLACES, WAS SO SHALLOW THAT OUR BOAT KEPT GOING CONTINUALLY AGROUND, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT IT DREW NO MORE THAN A FOOT OF WATER. SOMEWHERE ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THIS RIVER OF MAGNIFICENT EXPANSES THERE WRIGGLED A NARROW BOAT CHANNEL OF SUFFICIENT DEPTH.

2797 WATN COLVILLE RIVER

COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 01738 B 913

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW COMMUNITY,FISHING,ECONOMY,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,TIDE,WATER LEVEL,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION

ABST FROM ITS CROOKEDNESS WE KEPT CONTINUALLY LOSING IT, CONTINUING GOING AGROUND, AND WE HAD TO SPEND HALF OF OUR TIME WADING ABOUT THE BARELY WATER-COVERED MUD-FLATS IN OUR WATER-PROOF SEALSKIN BOOTS, SEEKING TO PEDIS COVER THE MYSTERIOUS CHANNEL WHICH WE HAD JUST LOST. ALTHO THE WATER IS FRESH SOME DISTANCE OUT TO SEA OFF THE COLVILLE DELTA UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE RISE OF TIDE EVEN AS MUCH AS 30-40 MILES UPSTREAM WHEN A STRONG SOUTHWEST WIND BLOWS. ONE DAY WHEN WE HAD BEEN DRAGGING OUR BOATS FOR HOURS ACROSS MUD-FLATS, AND AFTER ALL HOPE OF FURTHER PROGRESS SEEMED TO BE GONE, THE WATER ROSE SUDDENLY A FOOT OR MORE

AND GAVE US PLAIN SAILING." (P115) "THE COAST LINE PROPER IS HERE FENCED OFF FROM THE OCEAN BY A SERIES OF OUTLYING SAND BARS OR ISLANDS RUNNING FROM THE COLVILLE DELTA TO THE MOUTH OF THE KUPARUK." (P115) "ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN NEARLY NEGLECTED BY CARTOGRAPHERS, SOME OF THE NORTH ALASKAN RIVERS ARE LARGE-THE COLVILLE WITH A DELTA 40 MI. ACROSS, AND AN INNUMERABLE MAZE OF CHANNELS, AND ISLANDS." (P437)

2798 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01739 A 908912  
 STOR 1601192  
 MQUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, FISHING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT  
 ABST "ON THIS RIVER THE WILLOWS GROW TO A DIAMETER OF THREE TO FOUR INCHES AND TO A HEIGHT OF OVER 20 FT. WILLOWS OF THIS SIZE, HOWEVER, ARE FOUND ONLY AT A DISTANCE OF TWENTY OR MORE MILES FROM THE COAST." (P.7) "A LARGE TRADING CENTER WAS NIRLIK, ON ONE OF THE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PART OF THE COLVILLE DELTA; BUT ALTHOUGH THERE WERE HUNDREDS GATHERED THERE IN SUMMER, NO ONE SEEKS EVER TO HAVE WINTERED IN THAT VICINITY." (P.9)

2799 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01746 885886  
 STOR 1601192  
 MQUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE  
 ABST IN DEC 1885 LIEUTENANT GEORGE M STONEY, ENSIGN HOWARD, AND 4 NATIVES TRAVELLED FROM THE NOTDARK (NOATAK) RIVER TO THE "HEADWATERS OF THE COLVILLE" BY DOG TEAM. THE PARTY TRAVELLED DOWN THE COLVILLE SEVERAL MILES TO ISSHEYUK, A VILLAGE OF 15 HUTS, SITUATED NEAR THE NORTHERN LIMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGE. (P39) HE RETURNED BY THE SAME ROUTE. IN APRIL 1886 ENSIGN HOWARD, PRICE (C.H.), RILEY (INTERPRETER), AND 2 NATIVES LEFT FORT COSMOS ON THE PUTNAM RIVER (KODUK) TO TRAVEL TO POINT BARROW. THE PARTY FOLLOWED THE ETIVLUK RIVER TO WHERE IT FLOWS INTO THE KUNGYANOOK OR COLVILLE RIVER. "AT THIS PLACE THOSE WHO GO DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER LEAVE THEIR BOATS IN THE FALL AND WAIT FOR SNOW TO SLEDGE TO THE MOUNTAINS. MOST OF THE NATIVES WITH WHO I WAS TRAVELLING REMAINED HERE WAITING FOR THE ICE ON THE COLVILLE TO BREAKUP." (P70) "ON MAY 12, EIGHT SLEDS, INCLUDING MY OWN, STARTED FOR THE CHIPP OR IKPIKPUK RIVER, GOING ON DOWN THE COLVILLE. FOUND THE COLVILLE TO BE A VERY WINDING RIVER WITH STEEP BANKS ON THIS DAY'S RUN, VARYING IN WIDTH FROM 400 TO 1000 YDS. IT APPEARED TO BE SHALLOW AND WAS FILLED WITH ISLANDS WITH A VERY HEAVY GROWTH OF BRUSH. COUNTRY UNDULATING; RIVER, WIDE AND TORTUOUS, SOMETIMES TURNING AT RIGHT ANGLES, FILLED WITH BRUSH COVERED ISLANDS; BANKS STEEP, IN SOME PLACES 300 FT HIGH." (P71) THE ROUTE THEN LEFT THE COLVILLE FOR THE IKPIKPUK RIVER. A MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE EXPLORED BY ENSIGN HOWARD, IN 1886 IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

2800 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01889 948970  
 STOR 1601192  
 MQUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THE SETTLEMENT OF UHIAT AND THE ADJACENT AIRSTRIP LIE ON LOW TERRACES NORTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF SEA BEE CREEK. (P1) COLVILLE RIVER, THE LARGEST RIVER IN NORTHERN AK, FLOWS IN A BRAIDED CHANNEL 2-4 MILES WIDE. THE VALLEY, 330 TO 340 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL AT UHIAT, CONSISTS OF RIVER BED, BARS AND ISLANDS OF THE FLOOD PLAIN, AND LOW LAKE-DOTTED TERRACES THAT SEPARATE THE FLOOD PLAIN FROM THE HILLS. STEEP BLUFFS BORDER THE RIVER WHERE IT IMPINGES AGAINST THE HILLSIDES, AS AT UHIAT MOUNTAIN. BEDROCK NEAR UHIAT CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF CLAY-SHALE AND SANDSTONE. THE FLOOD PLAIN AND LOW TERRACES CONSIST OF INTERBEDDED ALLUVIAL GRAVEL, SAND, AND SILT. (P2) DISCHARGE OF THE COLVILLE AT UHIAT IN 1953 MEASURED FROM ZERO FLOW ON APRIL 2 TO 13,000 CFS ON SEPTEMBER 10. IN FEB, 1954, WATER TEMPERATURE, MEASURED BENEATH A 5-FOOT ICE COVER IN A CHANNEL

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17 FT DEEP, RANGED FROM 0 DEG C AT THE BASE OF THE ICE TO ABOUT 5 DEG C AT THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER, SHOWING THAT THE ALLUVIUM BENEATH THE RIVER IS ABOVE THE FREEZING POINT IN WINTER. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO FLOW IN APRIL 1953, PERENNIAL FLOW HAS BEEN REPORTED IN OTHER YEARS. ANCHOR ICE PROBABLY FORMS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER, DURING 1953, FRAZIL ICE 12 FT DEEP WAS REPORTED. THE RIVER CARRIES SUSPENDED SEDIMENT DURING THE SPRING RUNOFF AND AT OTHER PEAK FLOWS, BUT AT LOW STAGE, THE RIVER IS FREE OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT. (P4)

2801 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01915 924963  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, RIVER, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1924 SMITH AND MERTIE TRAVERSED PART OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. THE 1945 FIELD GROUP WENT DOWN THE KILLIK AND THE COLVILLE TO UMIAT, ARRIVING AUG 18, WITH 2 BOATS AND A CANOE. (P224) THE COLVILLE RIVER VALLEY IS 2-4 MI WIDE. (P229) PHOTO SHOWS LAND GEOLOGY OF COLVILLE RIVER. (P261) "GEOLOGY OF THE CHANDLER RIVER BASIN", DETTERHAN 1963.

2802 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION  
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THE COLVILLE RIVER IS LARGEST RIVER IN ARCTIC FOOTHILLS AND HAS EAST-TRENDING ANOMALOUS COURSE FOR MORE THAN 220 MILES. (P20)

2803 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02063 904  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COALS ARE REPORTED TO OCCUR AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P177) EXPLORATION DATE IS 1904.

2804 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02682 850  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR DURING THE MID-19TH CENTURY A FAIR, SIMILIAR TO THAT AT SISUALIK, TOOK PLACE AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER, INVOLVING PEOPLE LIVING ON THE COASTAL AND INTERIOR DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH SLOPE. (P21) AT THESE FAIRS INTER-SOCIETAL TRADING, FEASTING, DANCING, AND ATHLETIC COMPETITION TOOK PLACE.

2805 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02691 901964  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, FISHING  
 ABST THE COLVILLE RIVER IS LOCATED IN THE ESKIMO TRIBAL AREA. (P2) IN 1901, SCHRADER (USGS) EXPLORED THE AREA FROM THE MOUTH OF THE JOHN RIVER NORTHWARD THROUGH THE ANAKTUVUK PASS, AND DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER TO ITS DELTA ON THE ARCTIC COAST, WHERE HE FOUND A SMALL COMMUNITY OF NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS. (P88) THE AUTHOR REFERENCES IYING

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(1964) WHO SPECULATES THAT SETTLEMENTS ON THE UPPER RIVER WERE LOCATED UP THE TRIBUTARIES, FOR PROTECTION FROM HOSTILE TRIBES. (P105) THE NUNAHUT DID SUMMER SEINING AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P150) NUNAHUT ESKIMOS TRADED WITH COASTAL ESKIMOS AT NERLIQ CENTER ON THE DELTA OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P225)

2806 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02728 973  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
 ABST FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL MEMBERS OF THE MOUNTAIN REGIONAL GROUP LIVE IN "SMALL SETTLEMENTS IN HEADWATERS REGION OF NORTHWARD FLOWING TRIBUTARIES OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. (TABLE 2, BETWEEN PP12-13)

2807 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02737 904  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST SAN MARSH, TOM CARTER, AND FRANK YASUDA WANTED TO REACH THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT VIA THE COLVILLE RIVER. IN 1904 MARSH REACHED THE COLVILLE. (P233,235)

2808 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02761 973  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE COLVILLE RIVER, THE LARGEST STREAM IN THE ARCTIC, IS NAVIGABLE IN SEASON ONLY BY SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS AND SKIFFS. (P1) A N-S HIGHWAY FROM BARRON THROUGH THE HEADWATERS OF THE COLVILLE IS BEING CONSIDERED. (PP5-6) THE UPPER COLVILLE, WITH AN ESTIMATED POTENTIAL OF 80 MEGAWATTS OF POWER, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY USGS AS AN UNDEVELOPED WATER POWER SITE. (P8) NOOIKSUT, IN THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA HAS AN ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF APRIL 1973 OF 28 PERSONS. (P25) IT IS BELIEVED (BY THE AUTHOR) THAT FREIGHT IS DELIVERED BY WATER TO THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA, UNLOADED AT THE MOUTH, AND TRANSPORTED UPSTREAM BY SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS AND OUTBOARD-EQUIPPED SKIFFS. (P25) THERE IS A GRAVEL RUNWAY AT UMIAT ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE COLVILLE AND ONE AT GUBIK ON THE E BANK. (P26) A HIGHWAY IS PROPOSED, RUNNING E-W AND ROUTED N OF THE AWUNA AND COLVILLE RIVER. (P28)

2809 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02786 974  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOU N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST COLVILLE RIVER IS LARGEST BY VOL OF OTHER 3 MAIN RIVERS FLOWING FROM BROOKS RANGE TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN, THE KUPARUK, SAGAVANIRKTOK, AND CANNING RIVERS, AND CARRIES GREATEST AMOUNT OF SILT AND OTHER DEBRIS, WHICH IT DEPOSITS OVER A WIDE DELTA. WITH SO MUCH SILT, TURBIDITY IS HIGH. ALTHOUGH GRADES ARE LOW, SUMMER FLOWS REACH UPWARDS OF 20,000 CU FT PER SEC. DELTA OF COLVILLE STRETCHES 10-15 MI IN E-W DIRECTION AND "IS INTERLACED WITH A MAZE OF SHALLOW WATER WAYS, ALLUVIAL FLATS AND ISLANDS. SHALLOW LAKES AND PONDS ARE ALSO NUMEROUS THROUGHOUT THIS DELTA". (P32)

2810 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02825 958

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

654

STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST ON AN AIRFLIGHT APPROACHING THE COLVILLE RIVER DRAINAGE, THE AUTHOR NOTED ON AUGUST 16 THAT WILLOWS AND ALDERS WERE IN FULL LEAF AND DOMINATED THE VEGETATION ALONG THE WATER COURSES. THE WATER IN THE RIVERS AND PONDS WAS CLEAR BUT BROWNISH. (P182)

2811 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02849 00003 967  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, US COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, THE COLVILLE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE TO AN UNKNOWN POINT BY VESSELS WITH A 1 FT DRAFT.

2812 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02882 976  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST THE CAPTION OF A PHOTOGRAPH ON P 166 READS, "THE WEST BANK OF THE COLVILLE RIVER SHOWING GENTLY ARCHED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS." THE RIVER IS ONE OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND CAN BE TRAVELED BY SHALLOW-BOTTOMED RIVER BOATS DURING THE SUMMER SEASON WHEN IT IS ICE-FREE. (P166) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

2813 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 02892 900947  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAPPING, VEGETATION  
 ABST FREDDIE MOLLER TRIED PROSPECTING FOR GOLD IN THE ARCTIC FOR TWO YEARS BETWEEN 1931 AND 1934. "THEN ONE DAY, FLOATING DOWN SWIFT RAPIDS ON THE COLVILLE, HIS BOAT TANGLED WITH LOW-HANGING 'SWEEPERS' AND CAPSIZED. HIS WHOLE OUTFIT SANK TO THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER." (P.120). ONCE IN WINTER (SOMETIME BETWEEN 1931 AND 1936) HAROLD GILLAH RAN OUT OF GAS AND LANDED ON THE ARCTIC TUNDRA, ALTHOUGH HE THOUGHT HE WAS ON THE HEADE RIVER. HE WAS ACTUALLY ON THE COLVILLE. HE REFUELED HIS PLANE WITH GAS ESKIMO SEARCHERS BROUGHT AND FLEW ON. (PP.137-138). IN JUNE 1943 THE NAVY WAS DOING A SURVEY IN THE COLVILLE RIVER AREA. "THERE WAS A RIVERBAR SEVEN MILES FROM THE INTENDED WORK SITE WHERE LANDING, FOR SIG WIEN, WOULD BE EASY." BUT THIS WOULD REQUIRE THE MEN WHO WERE PRESSED FOR TIME, TO BACKPACK ALL THEIR SUPPLIES ACROSS THE TUNDRA, SO WIEN, IN A BELLANCA, LANDED INSTEAD WHERE THEY WANTED TO WORK, ON A REMNANT OF A SNOWDRIFT. (P.179). ARCHIE FERGUSON, SOMETIME IN THE YEARS 1900-1947, TRAPPED IN THE COLVILLE RIVER REGION AND CAUGHT A LOT OF FOXES (P.199).

2814 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03073 973  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST DRAINAGE IN THE REGION EXTEND NORTH FROM THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AS WIDE STREAMS TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. MOOSE WINTER HABITAT AREAS ARE ALONG THE RIVER, AND GRIZZLY BEARS LIVE AND ARE FOUND NEAR THE

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

655

## RIVER'S BOTTOMLANDS.

2815 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03110 973000  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "IN THE COLVILLE DELTA AT LEAST FOUR LARGE LAKES (SEVERAL KILOMETERS IN AREA) WERE SO TAPPED (BY MEANDERING RIVER CHANNELS) IN THE LAST 15 YEARS. LAKE LEVELS ARE LOWERED AND SUBSEQUENTLY FLUCTUATE WITH RIVER LEVEL". (P73) "SOME OF THE STEEP CLIFFS ALONG RIVERS ARE CAUSED BY LATERAL MIGRATION. EXAMPLES OF SUCH MIGRATION ARE THE COLVILLE BLUFFS WHICH EXTEND FROM UMIAT TO OCEAN POINT." (P78) THERMOEROSION CAUSED THE GREAT RETREAT OF BANKS IN THE GUBIK MATERIALS ALONG THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA.

2816 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03116 974  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502238 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST NODIKSUT IS LOCATED ON THE COLVILLE RIVER, APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES EAST- SOUTHEAST OF BARROW AND 60 MILES WEST OF DEADHORSE AIRPORT, NEAR THE ANCIENT TRADING PLACE OF OILITOK WHERE NATIVES FROM THE ARCTIC REGION SEASONALLY GATHERED TO TRADE GOODS. IN WINTER PLANES MAY LAND ON FROZEN LAKES NEARBY, BUT IN SUMMER THE CLOSEST LANDING FACILITY IS AN HOUR'S BOAT RIDE FROM VILLAGE. THE COLVILLE IS LARGEST RIVER ON NORTH SLOPE AND OVER 640 KM LONG. WITH ITS MANY LARGE TRIBUTARIES IT DRAINS 30% OF ARCTIC SLOPE. THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED AS GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

2817 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03117  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502238 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING PHOTOS, ICE, NO TRAFFIC  
 ABST DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA INCLUDE BLUFF 50 TO 200 FEET HIGH, OUTCROPS OF COAL AND CRETACEOUS STRATA, HIGHLY BRAIDED CHANNELS OF THE RIVER ARE SEPARATED BY GRAVEL BARS, WITHIN THE DELTA ITSELF THE RE-DISTRIBUTION OF ALLUVIUM IS TAKING PLACE AND DUNES ARE FORMED ON BARS AND TERRACES WHERE PREVAILING WINDS ARE APPROPRIATE. NATIVE PEOPLES IN THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF NUIQSUT DEPEND HEAVILY UPON THE FISH POPULATIONS IN THE COLVILLE RIVER. (PG 118.) PHOTOS SHOW AN AERIAL VIEW OF COLVILLE RIVER DELTA AREA AND DUNE AREA IN THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA, ICE WEDGE EXPOSURES AND GROUND ICE EXPOSURES IN THE DELTA. (PGS 121, 123) PHOTOGRAPH OF UPPER COLVILLE RIVER DRAINAGE (PG 41) AN AREA MENTIONED IS THE COLVILLE RIVER BLUFFS, THE RIVER BED ITSELF IS BRAIDED WITH GRAVEL BARS AND TERRACES AND BLUFFS ALONG THE BANK. PHOTOS ARE AN AERIAL VIEW OF COLVILLE RIVER BLUFFS AND A ROCKY BEACH WITH COLVILLE RIVER BLUFFS AT UMIAT. (PG 149) IN THE UPPER DRAINAGE OF COLVILLE RIVER IT HAS BRAIDED CHANNELS, GRAVEL AND SANDBAPS, SMALL DUNE DEPOSITS AND OXBOG LAKES OR POND. ACTIVE EROSION OF RIVER AND REDISTRIBUTION OF ALLUVIUM BY ALLUVIAL AND AEOLIAN PROCESS IS OCCURRING. BLUFF ABOVE THE RIVER VALLEY. INFORMATION IS A COMPILATION OF SEVERAL SOURCES AS WELL AS PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS BY JOHN KORANDA.

2818 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03139 973  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

656

ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER IS 19,300 SQ MILES. THIS DATA WAS TAKEN FROM A 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P.26)

2819 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03140 962  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE  
 ABST LENNAERT ARNBORG ET AL DISCUSSES COLVILLE RIVER NOTING THAT IT FLOWS FOR OVER 4 MONTHS OF THE YR. THE THREE-WEEK PERIOD PRIOR TO, DURING AND AFTER BREAKUP IN 1962 WAS A TIME OF FLOODING WITH 43% OF THE ANNUAL DISCHARGE ( $16 \times 10$  TO THE NINTH POWER CMT. AND 73% OF TOTAL SUSPENDED INORGANIC LOAD ( $5.8 \times 10$  TO THE SIXTH POWER TONS) CARRIED INTO THE OCEAN DURING THAT TIME PERIOD. THE RIVER IS THE LONGEST IN NORTHERN ALASKA, BEGINNING IN BROOKS RANGE AND ENDING IN A 550 SQ KM DELTA, 600 KM FROM ITS START. (P131) SURFACE WATER DURING WINTER IS FROZEN TO AVERAGE THICKNESS OF 2 M. DEEP PORTIONS OF RIVER REMAIN UNFROZEN BUT WITHOUT FLOW. SEA WATER PENETRATES UPSTREAM BETWEEN 50 AND 80 KM DURING WINTER. IN 1962 BREAKUP WAS BETWEEN MAY 25 AND JUNE 9, AND DISCHARGE WAS ABOUT  $3 \times 10$  TO NINTH POWER CMT. (P133) DURING FLOODING AFTER BREAKUP, A MAXIMUM OF 6100 CMS WAS RECORDED AS DISCHARGED. POST-BREAKUP FLOODING LASTED UNTIL JUNE 21. BETWEEN JUNE 21 AND SEPT 8 THE MINIMUM DISCHARGE WAS 400 CMS, AND MAXIMUM WAS 2100 CMS. "DISCHARGE FOR THIS PERIOD WAS  $7.5 \times 10$  TO THE NINTH POWER CMT OR 46% OF THE ANNUAL TOTAL." (P134) TOTAL DISCHARGE FOR 1962 WAS  $16 \times 10$  TO THE NINTH POWER CMT, AVERAGE BEING 1300 CMS. DURING TIME OF MAXIMUM DISCHARGE, CURRENT VELOCITY AVERAGED 1.5 MS AT SECTION I. (P134) EXACT LOCATION OF MEASUREMENTS IS INDETERMINABLE.

2820 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04058 957  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE COLVILLE RIVER DRAINS 24,000 SQUARE MILES. INFORMATION ABSTRACTED FROM CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT #6 DATED JUNE 1957.

2821 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00015 977  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST INFORMATION GATHERED FROM WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. COLVILLE RIVER IS 428 MILES LONG. THE COLVILLE, AT ITS HEAD IS 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND DROPS TO 800 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF THE ANUNA, DROPS TO 300 FEET AT UMIAT. THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A HIGH BRUSH VEGETATIVE ECOSYSTEM AND ALONG THE LOWER RIVER THROUGH A NET TUNDRA VEGETATIVE TYPE. IN 1900 COAL MINING CLAIMS WERE ESTABLISHED.

2822 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00015 A 900977  
 STOR 1601192  
 HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, MINING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAKE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP  
 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. COLVILLE RIVER IS 428 MILES LONG BUT ONLY 312 MILES STUDIED IN THIS REPORT. THE DRAINAGE AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 24,000 SQUARE MILES. ESTIMATE ANNUAL FLOW IS 12,000 CUBIC



FEET PER SECOND. NUMEROUS TRIBUTARIES TO THE RIVER. THE NOTABLE ONES ARE THE NIGU-ETIVLUK, AWUNA, KURUPA, KILLIK, CHANDLER, ANAKTUVUK, AND ITKILLIK RIVERS. THE UPPER 3/4 FLOWS THROUGH THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS AND APPROXIMATELY 1/4 FLOWS THROUGH THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN. THE COLVILLE HEADS AT 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, DROPS TO 800 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF THE AWUNA RIVER, DROPS TO 300 FEET AT UMIAT AND DROPS THE REMAINING 300 FEET BETWEEN UMIAT AND THE BEAUFORT SEA. AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 4.7 FEET PER MILE. THE COLVILLE DELTA IS ABOUT 20 MILES WIDE AND COVERS ABOUT 200 SQUARE MILES. THE COLVILLE RIVER IS CLEAR AND GREEN IN COLOR EXCEPT DURING JUNE BREAKUP. FROM THUNDER AND STORM CREEKS TO APPROXIMATELY THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KILIGWA RIVER, THE RIVER IS TOO SHALLOW TO FLOAT A LOADED CANOE. FROM HERE TO THE CONFLUENCE OF KUCHER CREEK IT GENERALLY FLOWS IN ONE CHANNEL 75 TO 150 FEET WIDE. IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY SHALLOW RIFFLES ONLY INCHES DEEP CONNECTING 2-8 FOOT DEEP POOLS. THE RIFFLES ARE FROM 10 YARDS TO 400 YARDS LONG AND THE POOLS ABOUT 1/2 TO 1 MILE LONG. THE CURRENT VARYS FROM ALMOST NONE IN THE POOLS TO 3 MPH IN THE RIFFLES. THE RIVERBED IS GRAVEL WITH FIST SIZED ROCKS. SOME BASKETBALL SIZE BOULDERS ARE SCATTERED IN THE RIFFLES. OCCASIONALLY THE RIVERBED CHANGES TO SAND FOR SHORT DISTANCES. THREE SHORT CLASS II RAPIDS OCCUR BETWEEN KUNA AND IPNAVIK RIVERS ON THE COLVILLE. THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE RIVER IN THIS SECTION ARE CLASS I ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE. FROM KUCHER CREEK TO APUK CREEK THE RIVER VARYS IN WIDTH FROM 50 FEET TO 200 FEET. IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY RIFFLES AND POOLS. MOST RIFFLES HAVE A RUNABLE SLOT FOR FLOATBOATS WITH A 2-4 MPH CURRENT. THE POOLS VARY FROM 1 TO 3 MILES LONG WITH NO CURRENT. THE RIVERBED IS MOSTLY ROCKS WITH FEW BOULDERS OR OCCASIONAL SANDY AREAS. THIS SECTION OF THE RIVER IS ALL CLASS I WATER. FROM APUK CREEK TO THE KILLIK RIVER, THE COLVILLE HAS VERY FEW POOLS. THE CHANNEL IS MOSTLY RUNABLE, 50 FEET-150 FEET IN WIDTH, 3 FEET DEEP, WITH CURRENT 3 MPH.

2823 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00015 B 900977  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, MINING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAKE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP  
 ABST IT IS ALL CLASS I WATER AND CLEAR, GREEN COLOR. RIVERBED MATERIAL IS MIXED GRAVEL AND FIST SIZED ROCKS WITH SCATTERED BASKETBALL SIZE BOULDERS. FROM THE KILLIK RIVER TO UMIAT, THE COLVILLE FLOWS IN BRAIDED CHANNELS THROUGH A 2-4 MILE WIDE FLOOD PLAIN WHICH IS LINED BY BLUFFS. THERE ARE FEWER, SHORTER POOLS. THE CURRENT IS 2-3 MPH AND IN SOME AREAS UP TO 5 MPH. WIDTH VARYS FROM 100 FEET TO 150 FEET. THE RIVER IS 3 FEET DEEP, CLEAR GREEN, CLASS I WATER. RIVERBED IS COMPOSED OF MIXED GRAVEL AND FIST SIZED ROCKS WITH SCATTERED BASKETBALL SIZE BOULDERS. (ALL THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM THE SECTION OF THIS REPORT ENTITLED "THE RIVER AND ITS SETTING". SINCE THE PAGES OF THIS REPORT ARE NOT NUMBERED REFERENCES WILL BE CITED AS TO WHICH SECTION OF THE REPORT THEY WERE TAKEN FROM.) SEAWATER PENETRATES 30 MIS UP THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA CHANNELS UNDER THE ICE. SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS ARE MOVED DOWN THE RIVER IN JUNE, FROM THE BEGINNING OF SNOWMELT TO THE END OF POST-BREAKUP FLOODING. IN 1962 500,000 TONS OF SEDIMENT WERE CARRIED DOWN THE RIVER IN ONE 24 HOUR PERIOD. ANNUAL SEDIMENT YIELD IS 6.4 MILLION TONS. THE RIVER IS CLEAR AND GREEN FOR THE MOST PART OF THE SEASON. WATER CAN BE USED FOR DRINKING WITHOUT TREATMENT OR USING A SETTLING PROCEDURE. (THE ABOVE INFORMATION ABSTRACTED FROM SECTION ENTITLED "WATER QUALITY".) UMIAT AND NOOKSUT ARE THE ONLY LARGE DEVELOPMENTS NEAR THE RIVER. THERE ARE NO KNOWN ACTIVE MINING, TIMBER HARVESTING, FARMING OR GRAZING ACTIVITIES OCCURRING IN THE RIVER AREA. ONE AIRSTRIP IS LOCATED AT UMIAT. AIRSTRIPS ARE ALSO PRESENT AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ETIVLUK, KILLIK AND CHANDLER RIVERS. FIELD INSPECTIONS DID NOT VERIFY THE PRESENCE OF THESE AIRSTRIPS ALTHOUGH THEY WERE INDICATED ON THE U.S.G.S QUAD MAPS THAT COVER THE AREA. THE UMIAT AIRSTRIP IS USED YEAR ROUND AS WELL AS THE AIRSTRIP AT NOOKSUT. ANOTHER AIRSTRIP IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KILIGWA RIVER WITH THE COLVILLE. A FISHERY IS LOCATED IN THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF HUNTING OCCURS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SPORT HUNTING AND SUBSISTENCE HUNTING FOR MOOSE. SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING DOES OCCUR PRIMARILY ALONG THE LOWER RIVER BY LOCAL INHABITANTS. ("LAND USE" SECTION) "THERE ARE NO DAMS, CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR DIVERSIONS ALONG THE COLVILLE RIVER." ("WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS")

2824 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00015 C 900977

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 H1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, MINING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAKE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP

ABST THE RIVER FROM STORM AND THUNDER CREEKS TO 7 MILES BELOW KUCHER CREEK LIES WITHIN THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA. THE RIVER IS WITHIN THE RESERVE AND FORMS THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN BOUNDARY DOWNSTREAM PAST UMIAT. THE RIVER BANK AND THE LANDS SOUTH AND EAST OF THE RIVER ARE WITHDRAWN FOR NATIVE SELECTION. "THERE ARE NO ACTIVE MINING CLAIMS OR MINERAL LEASING PERMITS IN THE STUDY CORRIDOR." TEST WELLS FOR PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS HAVE BEEN DRILLED AT UMIAT BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. IN 1900 COAL MINING CLAIMS WERE ESTABLISHED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KURUPA AND KILLIK RIVERS. THESE CLAIMS HAVE SINCE BEEN ABANDONED. ANOTHER COAL CLAIM WAS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 30 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM UMIAT BETWEEN INGALUAT CREEK AND ISHUPAK BLUFF. IT WAS ALSO ABANDONED. ("LAND OWNERSHIP") "THE RIVER WAS NAVIGATED BY EARLY ESKIMO PEOPLE IN THEIR UMIAKS." ESKIMOS USED THE COLVILLE IN HUNTING, FISHING AND AS A TRADING ROUTE. "THE COLVILLE CAN BE NAVIGATED BY SMALLER, SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS LIKE CANOES AND KAYAKS FROM AT LEAST 8 MILES ABOVE THE KILIGMA RIVER DOWNSTREAM TO UMIAT. RUBBER RAFTS HAVE BEEN USED ON THIS STRETCH OF THE RIVER, HOWEVER, ARE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO MOVE ACROSS RIFFLES THAT ARE TOO SHALLOW TO FLOAT." ("WATER RIGHTS, NAVIGABILITY AND RIVERBED OWNERSHIP") "NO ROADS OR RAILROADS CURRENTLY EXIST IN THE RIVER AREA." WINTER TRAILS ARE SCATTERED ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE RIVER AND USED BY NATIVES AND EXPEDITIONS FOR A VARIETY OF PURPOSES. UMIAT AIRSTRIP CAN HANDLE LARGE AND FAST AIRCRAFTS SUCH AS A HERCULES C-130 AND A LEAR JET. THE AIRSTRIP AT NOOIKSUT CAN HANDLE AIRCRAFT THE SIZE OF AN OTTER. A NEW AIRSTRIP IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF KILIGMA RIVER. EXTENSIVE GRAVELBARS AND DEEP POOLS ON THE COLVILLE ARE SUITABLE TO LAND SMALL AIRCRAFT. A MOTORIZED RIVER BOAT ACCESS IS AVAILABLE TO THE LOWER RIVER FROM UMIAT AND NOOIKSUT. MOST RIFFLES ON THE RIVER ARE TOO SHALLOW FOR POWER BOATS AND THUS MOST POWER BOATS ARE LIMITED TO THE LOWER RIVER AREA. ("ACCESS") HIGH BRUSH VEGETATION OCCURS ALONG THE COLVILLE RIVER. ("VEGETATION/TIMBER") WITH SPRING BREAKUP A HIGH WATER LEVEL OF AT LEAST 20 FEET ABOVE NORMAL WATER LEVEL HAS OCCURRED. BREAKUP ALTERS THE RIVER CHANNELS SO THAT OVER THE YEARS A DIFFERENT RIVERSCAPE EMERGES. LATERAL GRAVEL BARS DEVELOPE DURING BREAKUP WHICH TEND TO DAM THE RIVER IN THE SUMMER INTO LAKE LIKE AREAS ONE TO THREE MILES LONG.

2825 WATN COLVILLE RIVER

COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 04077 00015 D 900977

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 H1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, MINING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAKE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP

ABST "SLUMP STRUCTURES FROM THE MELTING RIVER BANK ARE COMMON BOATING OBSTACLES ESPECIALLY WHEN WILLOW IS STILL ATTACHED BENEATH THE WATER LEVEL." A GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THE AREA IS PRESENTED. 3 WELLS HAVE BEEN DRILLED BY OIL COMPANIES ON THE LOWER COLVILLE RIVER. 6 WELLS HAVE BEEN DRILLED SOUTH AND EAST OF UMIAT. "NO HARD ROCK OR PLACER MINING CLAIMS ARE LOCATED ALONG THE RIVER." ("GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL AND RESOURCES") THE COLVILLE RIVER FISHERY RESOURCES HAVE BEEN USED PRIMARILY FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES. A COMMERCIAL FISHERY FOR WHITE FISH HAS OPERATED IN THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA SINCE 1950. IN 1973, THE FISHING VILLAGE OF NUIQSUT WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA. PRESENTLY THERE ARE LESS THAN 200 PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE AND ARE EXPECTED TO RELY QUITE HEAVILY ON FISHING FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD. ("FISHERY") IT IS THE OPINION OF THE ABTRACTOR THAT THIS VILLAGE OF NUIQSUT IS THE SAME AS THE VILLAGE OF NOOIKSUT MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY. ESKIMOS WHICH LIVED ALONG THE COLVILLE WOULD USUALLY TRAVEL TO COASTAL AREAS AFTER THE SPRING HUNT. USUALLY THEY WOULD TRAVEL BY DOG SLED DOWN THE COLVILLE. AN UMIAK WAS USED TO CARRY THE FAMILY BACK UP THE RIVER IN AUGUST. THE COLVILLE RIVER WAS USED FOR TRADE ROUTES AMONG THE NATIVES. NATIVES OF POINT HOPE FREQUENTLY TRAVELED BY WAY OF THE NOATAK AND COLVILLE RIVERS TO NIRLIG TO TRADE. A PORTAGE WAS REQUIRED BETWEEN NOATAK AND COLVILLE RIVERS. ANOTHER TRADE ROUTE FROM HOTHER INLET TO POINT BARRON REQUIRED TRAVEL UP THE NOATAK, A PORTAGE OVER TO THE COLVILLE, DOWN THAT RIVER TO ANOTHER PORTAGE TO IKPIKPUK RIVER AND THEN TO THE COAST. AFTER THE TRADING SEASONS THE NAVAHIUT NATIVES RETURNED UP THE COLVILLE BY UMIAK TILL FREEZEUP IN LATE SEPTEMBER OR EARLY OCTOBER AND THEN CONTINUED BY SLED. ("NUNAMIUT-COLVILLE RIVER") FROM ITS HEAD DOWN TO

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UMIAT ONLY A FEW TRAILS ARE VISIBLE. A FEW OIL DRUMS SCATTERED ON 3 OR 4 GRAVELBARS ARE ALSO VISIBLE. UMIAT CONSISTS OF SEVERAL BUILDINGS, HOUSE TRAILERS, OIL EXPLORATION EQUIPMENT AND AN AIRSTRIP. UMIAT LIES 1/4 MILE AWAY FROM THE RIVER. THE RIVER IS RELATIVELY WIDE AND OFTEN BRAIDED. ADJACENT TO THE RIVER ARE MANY LAKES FROM A FEW ACRES IN SIZE TO SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES. MANY ARE REMNANTS OF PREVIOUS RIVER CHANNELS. FROM ITS HEAD TO UMIAT THE COLVILLE RIVER IS CLASS I WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE WITH A FEW CLASS II RAPIDS.

2826 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00015 E 900977  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, MINING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, LAKE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP  
 ABST CLASS II RAPIDS LIE BETWEEN THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KUNA AND IPNAVIK RIVER WITH THE COLVILLE. EACH OF THESE RAPIDS IS LESS THAN 200 YARDS LONG AND CAN BE LINED ALONG THE LOW RIVER BANKS. LARGE BOULDERS AND "S" TURNS ARE FOUND IN THE RAPIDS. BREAKUP OCCURS IN EARLY JUNE. WATER LEVEL DROPS DRASTICALLY AFTER BREAKUP. THE COLVILLE, FROM STORM AND THUNDER CREEKS TO AT LEAST THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NUKA RIVER, IS GENERALLY TOO SHALLOW TO FLOAT A CANOE. SOME POOLS ARE FLOATABLE BUT THERE ARE LONG STRETCHES OF EXTREMELY SHALLOW RIFFLES THAT REQUIRE PORTAGING. THE RIVER IS FLOATABLE USING CANOE OR KAYAK FROM BELOW NUKA RIVER TO UMIAT. THIS PORTION CONTAINS LONG DEEP POOLS WITH SHORT SHALLOW RIFFLES THAT REQUIRE LINING OR DRAGGING. POOLS VARY FROM 2 TO MORE THAN 8 FT IN DEPTH AND 1/2 TO 3 MILES LONG. THE RIVERBED IN THE POOLS CONSISTS OF GRAVEL OR FIST SIZE ROCK WITH OCCASIONAL SHORT STRETCHES OF SAND. THE RIFFLES, USUALLY LESS THAN 200 YARDS LONG, VARY FROM ONE TO TEN INCHES DEEP. GRAVEL, FIST-SIZED ROCKS AND OCCASIONAL BOULDERS MAKE UP THE RIVERBED OF THE RIFFLES. MOST POOLS HAVE LITTLE OR NO CURRENT WHILE THE RIFFLES AVERAGE A 3 MPH CURRENT. MOTORIZED RIVER BOATS ARE NOT SUITABLE CRAFT ON THE COLVILLE WITHIN THE STUDY AREA. LONG GRAVELBARS AND POOLS IN THE RIVER SERVE AS GOOD LANDING SITES FOR PLANES. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS HAS OCCURED. BLUFFS ARE SCATTERED ALONG THE RIVER, PARTICULARLY IN THE MIDDLE STRETCH. ("RECREATION" USE OF THE RIVER BY SUMMER RESIDENTS OF UMIAT PROBABLY DOES NOT CONSIST OF MORE THAN 25 PEOPLE FISHING 5 TIMES EACH DURING THE SUMMER. ESTIMATE" 2 PEOPLE PER YEAR HAVE FLOATED THE COLVILLE AS A RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO UMIAT DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS. ("EXISTING AND FUTURE USE, AND LIMITATIONS TO RECREATION")

2827 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00023 901  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN 1901 A USGS PARTY FLOATED DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

2828 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00025 973  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST GAS SEEPS ARE KNOWN TO OCCUR WHERE AUPUK CREEK JOINS THE COLVILLE. (PG, "MINING") ACCESS TO THE KILLIK RIVER IS POSSIBLE BY NAVIGATING A RIVER BOAT UP THE COLVILLE RIVER FROM UMIAT IN SUMMER OR, IN WINTER, BY USING SNOWMOBILES OR DOG SLEDS EITHER OVERLAND OR ON THE RIVER. (PB, "ACCESS")

2829 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04240 958959  
 STOR 1601192

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HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
LUPR 12

KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF

ABST UMIAT IS ON THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P205) THE UMIAT REGION WAS EXPLORED BY DR BALL AND CARL LINDROTH IN AUGUST, 1958, AND THE FOLLOWING YEAR BY AN EXPEDITION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA. (P206) THE VALLEY OF THE COLVILLE IS FLAT BUT THE SLOPES PROVIDE ENOUGH SHELTER TO PERMIT THE GROWTH OF SOME CLUSTERS OF ALDER BRUSH ON THE N SIDE. OTHERWISE VEGETATION IS TRUE TUNDRA. (P206)

2830 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 04247 940951

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST TWELVE ESKIMOS FROM "TULUAK LAKE" ARRIVED AT ELEANOR LAKE TO TAKE PART IN THE RODAHL'S MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS IN 1951. "IN EARLIER TIMES THEY JOURNEYED SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN." (P118) ESTIMATED DATE OF EVENT: 1940.

2831 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 04444 974

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 V130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE COLVILLE RIVER MEANDERS.

2832 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 04489 907

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THE MUDFLATS IN THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA. (P340) ALSO NOTED CAMPING IN THE MUD FLATS DURING 1907. (P298)

2833 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 04601 931

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

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

ABST THE COLVILLE IS A COBWEB OF MANY RIVERS. IMPOSSIBLE TO CROSS WITH 3000 REINDEER EXCEPT WHEN FROZEN. (P109) JOE CROSSEN LANDED HIS PLANE ON OR NEAR COLVILLE RIVER TO TALK WITH HERDERS. (P110) HERDERS MOVED HERD DOWN THE COLVILLE IN LATE WINTER 1931 LOOKING FOR FANNING AND CAMPING SPOT BEYOND JUNCTION OF ANAKTUVUK. (P127) TRADING POST AT MOUTH OF COLVILLE. (P130)

2834 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 04666 974

STOR 1601192

HOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS LOCATED ACROSS THE COLVILLE RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KILLIK RIVER. (P17)

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2835 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04681 922924  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER  
 ABST THE COLVILLE WAS LISTED AS 1 OF THE 3 GREAT RIVERS SERVING AS COMMUNICATION CHANNELS TO THE INTERIOR. THE ESKIMOS CALL THE COLVILLE THE KUGPIK OR GREAT RIVER. THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE ON ITS BANKS ARE CALLED KANGIANERMIUT, AFTER ONE OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. IT IS CLOSE TO THE SOURCE OF THE UTDROAQ SO THAT SKIN BOATS CAN BE PORTAGED BETWEEN THEM. ALL 500 INHABITANTS TRAVELLED DOWN RIVER WHEN THE CHANNEL WAS ICE FREE IN 50 SAIL BOATS. WHEN GOING UP RIVER, THE BOATS WERE TOWED BY MEN AND DOGS WHEN THE CURRENT WAS TOO STRONG TO PADDLE. A SUMMER CAMP WAS FORMED AT THE DELTA FOR SALMON FISHING, AND TO PROCURE BLUBBER FROM THE PT BARRON NATIVES. (P317-318)

2836 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04683 963  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL  
 ABST THE PREDOMINANT RIVER OF THE N SLOPE OF AK IS THE COLVILLE. "NEITHER THE AMOUNT NOR THE VARIATIONS OF ITS FLOW ARE ACCURATELY KNOWN BUT IT IS A RELATIVELY LARGE RIVER, NAVIGABLE BY SMALL POWER BOATS FOR LONG DISTANCES. FLASH FLOODS ARE NOT UNCOMMON IN THE COLVILLE IN THE SUMMER AND THE WATER MAY RISE SEVERAL FEET IN A FEW HOURS." (P112)

2837 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04689 924  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST ACCORDING TO STEFANSSON ON JUNE 18,1924, DR PHILIP SMITH WAS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE KILLIK AND COLVILLE RIVERS. (P320) FOUR NIGHTS LATER "A LITTLE FARTHER WEST BUT ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE NORTH", HE CAMPED. (P320) ON THE 23RD IT WAS SO HOT THEY WADED KNEE-DEEP IN THE RIVER.(P321) THEY THEN BEGAN ASCENDING THE AWANA RIVER. (P321)

2838 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04765 974  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST W.N. IRVING OBSERVED PUNYIK POINT IN THE COLVILLE RIVER HEADWATERS IN SUMMER OF 1974, WHICH IS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WITH STRATIFIED CULTURAL LAYERS. (P6)

2839 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 04776 908  
 STOR 1601192  
 MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08  
 LUPR 12  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE AUTHOR ARRIVED AT THE COLVILLE IN OCTOBER, 1908. (P676) WHILE THE AUTHOR WAS STAYING AT THE VILLAGE OF CAPE SHYTHE, A MAN AND WIFE AND DOG TEAM ARRIVED SAYING THAT THEY HAD SPENT THE FALL ON THE UPPER COLVILLE

## RIVER: (P677)

2840	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	04806 A 943969	
	STOR	1601192	
	MOUT	N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08	
	LUPR	12	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, FISHING, VEGETATION, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ROUTE, RECREATION, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION	
	ABST	<p>IN 1943 THE U S BUREAU OF MINES SET UP AN OIL-EXPLORATION CAMP ON COLVILLE RIVER AT UMIAT AND SIG HIEN FLEW FOR THE GROUP IN A BELLANCA PLANE. HELMERICKS LANDED UPON UMIAT RIVER BAR. (P57) HELMERICKS LANDED ON COLVILLE A FEW MILES FROM HIS HOME. (P108) THE ARCTIC CONTRACTORS HAULED HEAVY MACHINERY TO UMIAT CAMP FROM BARRON BY CATERPILLAR TRAINS--A COMBINATION OF BIG TRACTORS PULLING BOXCAR-SIZED SLEDS ACROSS THE FROZEN PRAIRIE. (P164) HELMERICKS HOUSE ON COLVILLE DELTA WAS ON THE ISLAND BETWEEN THE EAST AND MAIN CHANNEL, ABOUT 20 MILES AWAY FROM WHERE GEORGE AND NANNY WOOD LIVED AT WEST CHANNEL. (P302) GEORGE--NANNY WOOD WERE SUPPLYING BARRON WITH FISH FROM COLVILLE RIVER WITH HELMERICKS SERVING AS TRANSPORTER IN HIS PLANE. (P300) FISH WAS SOLD EITHER DIRECTLY TO NATIVES IN BARRON OR THROUGH TOM BROWER, AT 50 CENTS A LB. GEORGE AND NANNIE WOOD WOULD COLLECT WILLOWS ALONG RIVERBANK AND HAUL THEM HOME IN WINTER ON HAND SLED. (P302) ONE DAY REVEREND WARTES STOPPED ON HIS WAY TO BARTER ISLAND IN A PLANE TO VISIT WOOD AND HELMERICK FAMILIES. (P303) THE WOODS BOUGHT A EARLY MODEL SNOWMACHINE TO REPLACE THEIR DOGTEAM AND DROVE ACROSS PRAIRIE TO GATHER DRIFT WILLOW AND FOR FUN. THEY EVEN WENT TO BARRON FROM COLVILLE BY SNOW MACHINE. (P305) EACH FALL GEORGE AND NANNY WOOD WOULD GO UP RIVER IN BOAT TO SQUIRREL HUNT, PICK BERRIES AND HAVE AN ADVENTURE. HELMERICKS LANDED ALONG THE RIVER ONCE TO HELP THEM GET THE BOAT BACK INTO THE WATER AFTER HIGH WATER HAD SUBSIDED. (P306&amp;307) CAPTAIN W S HALL OF THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY ASKED HELMERICK WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SHIPPING IN A COMPLETE OIL DRILLING, CAMP VIA THE ARCTIC OCEAN, FROM MACKENZIE RIVER, AND UP THE COLVILLE. HELMERICK SAID THAT IN THE DELTA'S MAZE OF CHANNELS ONLY ONE WAS DEEP ENOUGH FOR OCEAN-GOING EQUIPMENT. (P310&amp;311) HELMERICKS HELPED THE WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CREW SET UP A BASE CAMP ON COLVILLE DELTA INCLUDING PREPARATION OF LANDING FIELD SUITABLE FOR C-82'S. THEY INTENDED TO MAKE SEISMOGRAPHIC MAP OF LARGE AREA OF ARCTIC PRAIRIE. (P312&amp;316) JIM FREDRICKS AND BELL LAVERY FLEW THE C-82 FROM FAIRBANKS TO COLVILLE DELTA WITH THE D-6 CATERPILLARD AND D-6 BRAVO ABOARD.(P317)</p>	
2841	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	04806 B 943969	
	STOR	1601192	
	MOUT	N702944 W1502238 U130N 0070E 08	
	LUPR	12	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, FISHING, HUNTING, RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ROUTE, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION	
	ABST	<p>THE GEOPHYSICAL CREW SOON HAD A RUNWAY WITH LIGHTS AND AIRLINERS STEADILY BROUGHT GEAR AND SUPPLIES FROM FAIRBANKS TO COLVILLE DELTA. WIEN AND INTERIOR AIRLINES BOTH HELPED HAUL THEIR FREIGHT TO ARCTIC AND CAMP WAS ALL PREPARED IN THREE WEEKS AND ASSEMBLED ON THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P318&amp;319) CAPTAIN W S HALL CONTRACTED HELMERICKS TO PURCHASE A GRUMANN BOAT TO EXPLORE SOUND AND MARK THE RIVER AND THE CHANNEL THROUGH THE DELTA TO THE OCEAN. THE BOAT WAS FLOWN FROM FAIRBANKS TO UMIAT IN C-82 FLYING BOXCAR. (P322) HELMERICKS FLEW HIS FAMILY FROM THEIR DELTA HOME TO UMIAT IN JULY. MARTHA AND JIM HELMERICKS RAN THE GRUMANN "EXPLORER" BOAT FROM UMIAT TO THE DELTA. HELMERICKS FOLLOWED THEIR PROGRESS FROM HIS PLANE AND LANDED ON WATER TO JOIN THEM. THE BOAT TOOK A WRONG TURN IN DENSE FOG AND HAD HARD TIME NEGOTIATING A SHALLOW MEANDERING CHANNEL. (P324) THEY REACHED THE DELTA THE NEXT MORNING. CAPTAIN HALL, CAPTAIN GARVEY AND RIVER PILOT NAMED ALBERT LAFFERTY FLEW TO UMIAT IN N W T'S DC-3 AND THEN HELMERICKS FLEW THEM OVER THE COLVILLE ROUTE AND THEN JIM HELMERICKS RAN THEM ABOUT THE RIVER IN A BOAT. AN UNLOADING SITE, PINGU BEACH, WAS SELECTED ABOUT 30 MI UP RIVER SUITABLE FOR THE 750 TON BARGES THAT WOULD BE ARRIVING VIA THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND MACKENZIE RIVER. THEY MOVED 5000 TONS OF SUPPLIES ON 11 BARGES IN 2 SHUTTLES IN AUGUST. THE RADIUM DEN BOAT MOVED THE BARGES SUCCESSFULLY TO UMIAT TO SUPPLY THE BRITISH PETROLEUM-SINCLAIR DRILLING OPERATION FOR 1 YEAR. (P326) U S CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FLEW TO</p>	

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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PINGO BEACH FROM ANCHORAGE TO CHECK THE NEW SUPPLIES THAT HAD JUST COME FROM CANADA. (P327) THE OLD TRADE ROUTES FOLLOWED BY THE FIRST ESKIMOS INCLUDED A ROUTE FROM THE SOUTH VIA THE MOUNTAIN PASSES AND COLVILLE RIVER. (P329) HELMERICKS BUILT HIS HOUSE IN 1958 IN LATE SPRING. (P341) DURING THE GOLD RUSH DAYS GEORGE WOOD AND JOHN SEGARS TRAVELED TO THE COLVILLE RIVER, VIA JOHN RIVER AND ANAKTUVUK RIVER, AND ON TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (P294)

2842	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	05007 886	
	STOR	1601192	
	HOUT	N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08	
	LUPR	12	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER	
	ABST	IN APRIL 1886 W.L. HOWARD FOLLOWED THE COLVILLE A FEW MILES BEFORE CROSSING TO THE IKPIKPUK RIVER. (P130)	
2843	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	05114 967	
	STOR	1601192	
	HOUT	N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08	
	LUPR	12	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FREIGHT	
	ABST	THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER AS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "DETAILS NOT KNOWN--THE MOUTH IS BELIEVED USED UNLOAD FREIGHT WITH FURTHER TRANSPORTATION PROVIDED BY OUTBOARD SKIFFS WITH NEGLIGIBLE DRAFT." (P101)	
2844	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	05748 901	
	STOR	1601192	
	HOUT	N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08	
	LUPR	12	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER	
	ABST	IN 1901 SCHRADER AND PETERS PORTAGED FROM A FORK OF THE KOYUKUK, TO A BRANCH OF THE COLVILLE, & FOLLOWED DOWNSTREAM TO ITS MOUTH, TRAVELING BY CANOES. (P117)	
2845	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	05748 901	
	STOR	1601192	
	HOUT	N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08	
	LUPR	12	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER	
	ABST	IN 1901, F C SCHRADER AND PETERS PORTAGED FROM ONE OF THE NORTH FORKS OF THE KOYUKUK TO A BRANCH OF THE COLVILLE AND FOLLOWED IT TO ITS MOUTH. (P117)	
2846	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	05756 908	
	STOR	1601192	
	HOUT	N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08	
	LUPR	12	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	STEFANSSON FIRST HUNTED CARIBOU JUST EAST OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P246)	
2847	WATN	COLVILLE RIVER	COLVILLE RIVER
	REFN	06337 973	
	STOR	1601192	
	HOUT	N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08	

LUPR 12

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, ICE, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, TIDE

ABST THE COLVILLE RIVER IS FORMED BY THE THUNDER AND STORM CREEKS IN THE DELONG MOUNTAINS. IT FLOWS 350 MI ENE ALONG THE ARCTIC FOOTHILL BASE, TURNING NORTHWARD TO FAN OUT INTO THE PLAIN AND ARCTIC OCEAN. THE COLVILLE SUBREGION OF THE ARCTIC IS THE DRAINAGE INTO THE COLVILLE RIVER, AN AREA OF SOME 24,000 SQ MI. IT HAS A LENGTH OF 428 MI, AND AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW OF 12000 CFS. MAXIMUM INSTANTANEOUS-SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS AS HIGH AS 1,650 MG/L HAVE BEEN MEASURED ON THE COLVILLE RIVER SOME 2 MI NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE ITRILLIK RIVER BEGINS THE 350 SQ MI DELTA WHICH THE COLVILLE HAS FORKED. THE ENTIRE DRAINAGE IS IN THE CONTINUOUS PERMAFROST ZONE AND THE RIVER ITSELF IS FROZEN 7 TO 8 MO OF THE YR. DURING THE FALL AND WINTER MONTHS SEA WATER PENETRATES UP THE DELTA'S CHANNEL AT LEAST 50 KM FROM THE OCEAN

2848 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 06671 885

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST A.P. SHINEFORD'S BOOK IS PARTLY BASED ON A 5-MONTH CRUISE. HE DISCUSSES LIEUTENANTS STONEY AND HOWARD WHO, IN 1885, TRAVELLED UP THE KOWAK, AND FROM ITS HEAD WATERS TRAVERSED THE PORTAGE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE COLVILLE, WHICH RIVER HE DESCENDED TO ITS MOUTH. (P194)

2849 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 06759 963968

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST AN ELDERLY COUPLE FROM FAIRBANKS, STUDYING BIRDS ON THE NORTH SLOPE, WITNESSED A BRITISH TUG AND SEVERAL LONG BARGES TURNING FROM THE OCEAN INTO THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P118) AS A RESULT OF SEISMIC SURVEYS IN THE WINTER OF 1963-64, JIM SPENCE, A GEOLOGIST, AND AN EXPLORATION TEAM DEFINED FOR THE FIRST TIME 2 ARCHES ON THE COAST AND AN ENORMOUS BURIED DOME NEAR THE COLVILLE RIVER DELTA. (P127) IN 1966 A WELL WAS DRILLED ON THE CREST OF THE COLVILLE STRUCTURE, BUT ONLY SMALL QUANTITIES OF OIL WERE FOUND. (P128) IN 1968, THE ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY HAULED THE CANADIAN RIG AT PINGO BEACH 90 MILES DOWN THE COLVILLE RIVER TO THE COAST. (P139)

2850 WATN COLVILLE RIVER COLVILLE RIVER

REFN 07144 00001 901

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS BY ANN MCFADYAN CLARK, 1966. PP282. IN 1901 SCHRADER REACHED THE COLVILLE DELTA ON THE ARCTIC OCEAN VIA THE COLVILLE RIVER FROM ANAKTUVUK PASS. (P88)

2851 WATN COLVILLE RIVER KAR-N\*YER-NOK RIVER

REFN 05761 885

STOR 1601192

MOUT N702944 W1502338 U130N 0070E 08

LUPR 12

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST LT CANTWELL RELATED INFORMATION GIVEN HIM, BY THE INDIANS ABOUT A STREAM WHICH COULD BE REACHED BY TEN DAYS WINTER PORTAGE FROM THE KOWAK, A STREAM WHICH WAS BEYOND THE NOATAK AND WHICH FLOWED INTO THE SEA, WHERE "THERE WAS ALWAYS ICE". NEAR ITS HEADWATERS WAS A LAKE USED AS A RENDEZVOUS, BOTH FOR HUNTING AND FOR TRADING. THE RIVER'S CURRENT IS RAPID AND SHALLOW FOR SOME DISTANCE. (P45) COAL OF A GOOD QUALITY WAS FOUND





## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710/79

666

2858 WATN CONTROL CREEK CONTROL CREEK  
 REFN 02800 963964  
 STOR 1610284  
 ROUT N604500 W1461500 C130S 0060W 14  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED DURING 1963 IN CONTROL CREEK: A GROUND COUNT WAS MADE ON 07/07. (P29)  
 CHUM SALMON AGE ANALYSIS WAS DONE ON THE CREEK DURING 07/29/64. (P53)

2859 WATN COONEY CREEK COONIE CREEK  
 REFN 02216 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570049530360  
 ROUT N650600 W1504200 F030N 0160W 12  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN  
 542: 203-222. PROSPECTING ON COONIE CREEK IN 1912 REVEALED IRREGULARLY DISTRIBUTED AREAS OF LOW GRADE  
 GRAVELS. (P221)

2860 WATN COOPER CREEK COOPER CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 160339907005001230006438007630  
 ROUT N622600 W1424100 C080N 0150E 31  
 LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM CHISANA TO NABESNA RIVERS COMES ACROSS COPPER  
 PASS AND FOLLOWS COPPER CREEK FROM ITS HEADWATERS DOWN TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NABESNA RIVER.

2861 WATN COOPER CREEK COOPER CREEK  
 REFN 00524 897914  
 STOR 1608134007885001100  
 ROUT N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST J M COOPER AND A PARTY OF MINERS WITH 2 INDIAN GUIDES USED SKIN BOATS AND 2 DORIES TO ASCEND THE KENAI RIVER  
 TO SKILAK LAKE. FROM THERE "AFTER MUCH TOIL THEY REACHED COOPER CREEK, IN THE VICINITY OF THE OLD RUSSIAN  
 MINES WHERE COOPER HAD FOUND COARSE GOLD FOURTEEN YEARS EARLIER. THEY VISITED THE RUSSIAN MINES AND OBSERVED  
 COARSE GOLD ON THE BEDROCK OF COOPER CREEK, THEN THEY PROCEEDED UP RIVER TO "LAKE LONG". (KENAI LAKE) (P68)  
 DURING 1897 AND 1898 COOPER CREEK WAS REPORTED TO CONTAIN SOME OF THE RICHEST DIGGINGS IN THIS PART OF THE  
 PENINSULA. (P102) "ON COOPER CREEK, WEST OF KENAI LAKE, THE KENAI MINING AND MILLING COMPANY PREPARED FOR  
 HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS. THEY OWNED 320 ACRES AROUND THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. IN 1906, THEY HAD CUT 40,000 FT OF  
 LUMBER WITH THEIR OWN SAWMILL, AND ALSO INSTALLED A NUMBER 2 GIANT HYDRAULIC OUTFIT AND 4000 FT OF STEEL  
 PIPE. DURING 1907, THE COMPANY MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO INSTALL A RUBLE ELEVATOR, AND MINE MANAGER FRED BRYANT  
 HAD EIGHT MEN GETTING OUT TIMBER FOR A FLUME." (P125) IN 1914 ONE OF THE LARGEST HYDRAULIC PLANTS WAS THE  
 KENAI MINING AND MILLING COMPANY ON COOPER CREEK. (P141)

2862 WATN COOPER CREEK COOPER CREEK  
 REFN 00544 949959  
 STOR 1608134007885001100  
 ROUT N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, COOPER CREEK (GAGING STATION "NEAR COOPER LANDING") HAS A DRAINAGE AREA

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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OF 31.8 SQ MILE DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1949-59. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE: GAGE HEIGHT OF 4.02 FT, DISCHARGE OF 729 CFS (22.9 CFS PER SQ MI) RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 10 YRS. NO DATE FOR THESE MEASUREMENTS IS GIVEN. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS NOT GIVEN, BUT ONE IS INDICATED ON 1:63,360 MAP. LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THIS STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

2863	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	00936 00001 950	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	HOUT	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY	
	ABST	COOPER CREEK FLOWS IN A TORTUOUS 4.4 MI COURSE TO KENAI RIVER. IT IS SWIFT AND BOULDER STREWN. (P141-2) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.	
2864	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	00936 00001 950	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	HOUT	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	PHYSICAL	
	ABST	COOPER CREEK IS 4.4 MI LONG. (P141) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.	
2865	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	01536 971	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	HOUT	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RECREATION, RIVER, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	COOPER CREEK CAMPGROUND, ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY 102 NIS FROM ANCHORAGE, IS DESCRIBED IN W MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. PART OF THIS CAMPGROUND IS ON COOPER CREEK AND PART ON KENAI RIVER. SITES ALONG COOPER CREEK ARE AMONG SPRUCE TREES. THERE'S FISHING FOR SILVER SALMON, DOLLY VARDEN, AND RAINBOW TROUT. (P73) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.	
2866	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	02056 904	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	HOUT	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAKE	
	ABST	THIS CREEK DRAINS COOPER LAKE. COOPER CREEK IS ABOUT 10 MI LONG, AND FLOWS INTO KENAI RIVER FROM THE SOUTH, 3 MILES BELDW KENAI LAKE. GOLD PRODUCTION ON THIS CREEK HAS BEEN SMALL, A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS. (P98)	
2867	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	02065 906	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	HOUT	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF, LAKE	
	ABST	THE GRAVEL BANKS AT THE MOUTH OF COOPER CREEK MEASURE ABOUT 200 FEET FROM THE BED OF THE STREAM TO THEIR TOP. (P26) COOPER CREEK RISES IN A SMALL LAKE AND IS SAID TO HEAD AGAINST THE UPPER PART OF RESURRECTION RIVER, FLOWING INTO RESURRECTION BAY. NEAR THE MOUTH IT HAS CUT THROUGH DEEP STRATIFIED GRAVELS, SHOWING A BANK ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE STREAM BETWEEN 100 AND 200 FEET HIGH. THE STREAM GRAVELS, HOWEVER, ARE THE PRESENT	

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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SOURCE OF THE GOLD. MOST OF THE PAY FROM THE CREEK WAS TAKEN FROM A SINGLE CLAIM IN A SINGLE YEAR. IT IS SAID THAT A PROFIT OF 14 POUNDS IN GOLD WAS MADE THAT YEAR, WHICH WOULD INDICATE A TOTAL PRODUCTION OF POSSIBLY \$5,000 OR \$6,000. (P44)

2868	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	02141 908	
	STOR	160339907005001230006438007630	
	MOU	N602600 W1424100 C080N 0100E 31	
	LUPR	35 NABESNA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	A SINGLE LIMESTONE FORMATION OUTCROPS ON THE HILL BETWEEN THE 2 MAIN BRANCHES OF COOPER CREEK. (P27) FOSSILS WERE FOUND IN THE LIMESTONE AT COOPER CREEK. (P28) AT THE HEAD OF COOPER CREEK, GRANITIC ROCKS APPEAR. (P44)	
2869	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	02301 917	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	MOU	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	PLACER OPERATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS ON COOPER CREEK. SMALL HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS ARE REPORTED ON COOPER CREEK. THE KENAI MINING AND MILLING COMPANY LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF COOPER CREEK WAS NOT IN OPERATION. (P176)	
2870	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	02598 898	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	MOU	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	COOPER CREEK AND ITS WESTERN BRANCH STETSON CREEK WERE REPORTED TO CONTAIN THE RICHEST GOLD DIGGINGS IN THIS PART OF THE PENINSULA (P320)	
2871	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	02710 884	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	MOU	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	MINING, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	"IN 1884, JOSEPH COOPER REPORTED GOLD ON COOPER CREEK, (NEAR SUNRISE AND HOPE) (LEVINE, 1969). THIS WAS THE FIRST REPORTED GOLD STRIKE IN ALASKA AFTER THE PURCHASE. MANY MINING CENTERS DEVELOPED AROUND THE STATE AFTER THIS DISCOVERY." (P4)	
2872	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	03623 00001 961	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	
	MOU	N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	RECREATION, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	ON A LIST OF CAMPGROUND AND RECREATION AREAS ON CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, ADMINISTERED BY FOREST SERVICE, U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, THIS SITE IS MENTIONED. IT IS 2 MILES WEST OF COOPERS LANDING ON STERLING HIGHWAY.	
2873	WATN	COOPER CREEK	COOPER CREEK
	REFN	06413 941	
	STOR	1608134007885001100	

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MOUT N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION  
 ABST COOPER CREEK IS NOTED AS AN OUTSTANDING FISHING STREAM. (P3)

2874 WATN COOPER CREEK COOPER CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00144 967971  
 STOR 1608134007885001100  
 MOUT N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST COOPER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF KENAI RIVER, HAS CUT A NARROW BEDROCK CANYON THROUGH MOST OF ITS COURSE. IN ITS WANDERING THROUGH THE MORE EASILY ERODED GRAVEL FILLING OF THE OVERDEEPEINED GLACIAL CHANNEL OF KENAI RIVER IT HAS WIDENED ITS CHANNEL AND DEVELOPED A BROAD GRAVEL-COVERED FLAT.

2875 WATN COOPER CREEK COOPER RIVER  
 REFN 05409 930  
 STOR 1608134007885001100  
 MOUT N602900 W1495300 S050N 0030W 31  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING  
 ABST ON A HUNTING TRIP TO THE KENAI-KILLEY RIVER AREA, J P HOLMAN AND PARTY, TRAVELLED UP COOPER CREEK TO JIMMIE KYLE'S PLACE ON THE SITE OF AN "OLD MINING CAMP". (PP5-6) ON THE RETURN TRIP UP THE KENAI RIVER THE PARTY CAMPED AT THE JUNCTURE OF COOPER CREEK AND KENAI RIVER. (P55) YEAR ABOUT 1930.

2876 WATN COOPER LAKE COOPER LAKE  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N602400 W1494600 S040N 0030W 35  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST COOPER LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF THE KENAI MOUNTAINS AND DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 32 SQ MI. (P140) AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS ESTIMATED TO BE 79,000 ACRE FEET. PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD AT THE OUTLET IS ESTIMATED TO BE 10,000 CFS. COOPER LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 2,000 ACRES AT ELEVATION 1,125 FT. FALLS NEAR THE LAKE OUTLET BLOCK NAVIGATION ROUTE SO THE LAKE DOES NOT SUPPORT MIGRATORY FISH. (P141) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

2877 WATN COOPER LAKE COOPER LAKE  
 REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N602400 W1494600 S040N 0030W 35  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, LAKE  
 ABST A TRAIL LEADS FROM COOPER LAKE TO THE UPPER RUSSIAN LAKE (PART OF THE RUSSIAN LAKES-COOPER LAKE TRAIL), WHICH MEANDERS THROUGH TIAGA DOTTED WITH POTHOLE LAKES, AND OCCASIONALLY WET. WEEDS AND STINGING NETTLES TEND TO OBSCURE TRAIL IN LATE SUMMER. THE CABIN ON UPPER RUSSIAN LAKE IS 9 MILES FROM COOPER LAKE. (PP44,45)

2878 WATN COOPER LAKE COOPER LAKE  
 REFN 04552 950  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N602400 W1494600 S040N 0030W 35  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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ABST COOPER LAKE, AT THE HEAD OF COOPER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KENAI RIVER, IS LOCATED 1.8 MILES SOUTHWESTERLY OF KENAI LAKE. THE LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF THE KENAI MOUNTAINS AND DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 32 SQUARE MILES. THE RUN-OFF IS ESTIMATED TO AVERAGE 79,000 ACRE-Feet ANNUALLY. (P63)

2879 WATN COOPER LAKE COOPER LAKE  
REFN 05936 961963  
STOR 1608  
HOUT N602500 W1494500 S040N 0030E 35  
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION  
ABST THE COOPER LAKE POWERSITE HAS AN "INSTALLED CAPACITY OF 15 MW." (P173) DEVELOPED IN 1961, IT HAS 108,000 ACRE FEET OF USABLE STORAGE. (P174)

2880 WATN COOPER LAKE COOPER LAKE  
REFN 06413 941  
STOR 1608  
HOUT N6024 W14946 S040N 0030W 35  
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST THE RUSSIAN RIVER - KENAI LAKE TRAIL RUNS UP RUSSIAN RIVER AND THEN HEADS EAST TO COOPER LAKE. (P3, MAP)

2881 WATN COPELAND CREEK COPELAND CREEK  
REFN 03772 953  
STOR 160714300880000095000028000650007800080  
HOUT N630315 W1494300 F210S 0110W 31  
LUPR 52 CHULITNA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN  
ABST COPELAND CREEK HEADS IN THE MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF THE WEST FORK OF THE CHULITNA RIVER AND FLOWS SOUTHWARD TO MEET THE CHULITNA. A U-SHAPED VALLEY AND BRAIDED, SILT-LADEN STREAMS INDICATE EFFECTS OF GLACIATION. (P119)  
DATE GIVEN IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

2882 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
REFN 00460 940940  
STOR 160272900075000014000653000610001900020  
HOUT N645319 W1655531 K070S 0320W 16  
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED ON RIDGE BETWEEN THIS CREEK AND DICKENS CREEK, A CREEK AT HEAD OF NOME RIVER. COPPER CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF GRAND CENTRAL RIVER WHICH FLOWS TO SALMON LAKE. THE LAKE IS A SOURCE FOR PILGRIM RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO THE KUZITRIN RIVER. THE KUZITRIN FLOWS INTO IMURUK BASIN NEAR TELLER.

2883 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
REFN 02110 906907  
STOR 160272900075000014000653000610001900020  
HOUT N645300 W1651000 K070S 0320W 16  
LUPR 22 GRAND CENTRAL RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285 F F HENSHAW 1908. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

2884 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
REFN 02121 907

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671

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023250300002200040  
 MOUT N612302 W1423534 C060S 0150E 05  
 LUPR 53 CHITISTONE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THERE HAD BEEN COPPER PROSPECTING ON COPPER CREEK BY 1907. (P62)

2885 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
 REFN 02148 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023500300002200040  
 MOUT N612302 W1423534 C060S 0150E 05  
 LUPR 53 CHITISTONE RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST TWELVE OR FOURTEEN MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON COPPER CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909, BUT MINING COSTS WERE HIGH, AND THE RICHEST GRAVEL HAD ALREADY BEEN WORKED, ALL OF WHICH RESULTED IN LOW PROFITS. (P162)

2886 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
 REFN 02165 909  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023250300002200040  
 MOUT N612302 W1423534 C060S 0150E 05  
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC  
 TRANSPORT  
 ABST PHOTO, PLATE IV-B, P18, SHOWS "FOLDED TRIASSIC LIMESTONE AND SHALE BEDS ON SOUTHWEST SIDE OF COPPER CREEK", WITH DIVIDED RIVER CHANNEL, ROCKY FLATS, AND BUSH-TYPE VEGETATION IN FOREGROUND OF STEEP MOUNTAIN. SHALE IS EXPOSED ON COPPER CREEK. (P29) GREENSTONE IS EXPOSED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CREEK. (P62) DISTINCTIVE QUARTZ DIORITE PORPHYRY INTRUSIVES ON SOUTH SIDE OF COPPER CREEK HAVE BEEN GIVEN NUMBERS BY PROSPECTORS. (P65) GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND HERE. (P98) MOST OF COPPER CREEK IS A BROAD GLACIATED VALLEY, BUT AT A POINT NEARLY 1 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH THE CREEK ENTERS A NARROW, ROCK-WALLED CANYON THAT OPENS SLIGHTLY YET EXTENDS DOWN DAN CREEK NEARLY A MILE ALL SOUTH SIDE TRIBUTARIES, AS IDAHO RADER AND SEATTLE GULCHES, CARRY GOLD BUT MOST OF THE OUTPUT OF THE CREEK COMES FROM NEAR THE MOUTH OF RADER GULCH. GRAVEL DEPOSITS AT MOUTHS OF EACH GULCH. (P100-101) THE CREEK IS DIFFICULT TO REACH WITH SUPPLIES EXCEPT IN WINTER. MEN ON FOOT CAN FOLLOW THE CREEK, HOWEVER. LOGS HAVE BEEN PLACED ACROSS THE STREAM IN THE CANYON TO AVOID BAD PLACES. MINING IS BY PICK AND SHOVEL. SMALL SUPPLY OF TIMBER FOR FIREWOOD AND SLUICE BOXES. (P101)

2887 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
 REFN 02980 971  
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023250300002200040  
 MOUT N612302 W1423534 C060S 0150E 05  
 LUPR 53 COPPER CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, 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. AT THE CONFLUENCE OF DAN AND COPPER CREEK THE VALLEY RAPIDLY NARROWS TO A STEEP-WALLED GORGE. (P49) THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT SHALL CABINS AND OTHER REMAINS OF EARLIER MINING OPERATIONS STILL STAND ON UPPER COPPER CREEK. (P49)

2888 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00001 903904  
 STOR 1603399117930019220648000000870  
 MOUT N645200 W1433000 F010N 0210E 33  
 LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, MINING, ICE, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST IN SUMMER OF 1903, IN EAGLE, "JIM (HUDSON) AND I TOOK 2 HEAD OF PACK HORSES AND WENT ON A PROSPECTING TRIP.

WE WOUND UP 100 MIS W OF EAGLE ON COPPER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CHARLEY RIVER. WE LOCATED A COPPER LODGE, DID SOME WORK ON IT, STAKED A NUMBER OF CLAIMS, AND STARTED BACK. SEPT 1, REACHED EAGLE, ACROSS COUNTRY IN 5 DAYS TRAVELLING." (P152-153) FOOTNOTE, COPPER CREEK: "WE WERE DROWNED OUT ONCE BY A SUDDEN RAISE IN THE CREEK WHILE WE WERE CAMPED ON A BAR." (P152-153) A SMALL PARTY WAS TAKING SUPPLIES ACROSS THE DIVIDE FROM NORTH FORK FORTYMILE WITH A MULE AND A SLED, SPRING 1904. "THEY MADE IT ALL RIGHT BUT HAD TO NEARLY SWIM THE OUTFIT DOWN COPPER CREEK AS THE WATER WAS RUNNING OVER THE ICE." (P154) IN SUMMER 1904, BRYANT AND JIM HUDSON WENT 4 MIS FROM THEIR CAMP ON COPPER CREEK TO CHARLEY RIVER PROPER AND "DUG OUT SOME COAL AND PACKED IT BACK (ON ANIMALS) TO THE MINE FOR BLACK SMITHING PURPOSE." (P154) IN MID-OCT 1904, BRYANT AND PARTY (3 OTHERS) STARTED HAULING THEIR SUPPLIES, ABOUT 3000 LBS, FROM THE MOUTH OF CHARLEY RIVER UP TO THE MINE ON COPPER CREEK. CHARLEY RIVER WAS FROZEN THEN. "IN 30 DAYS WE HAD IT ALL UP TO THE MINE, 65 MIS. ...WE HAD AN OLD CABIN TO STOP IN NEARLY EVERY NIGHT. WE RELAYED THE STUFF. FOUR TRIPS MADE IT." (P155)

2889 WATN COPPER CREEK COPPER CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00012 970  
 STOR 1603399117930019220  
 MOUT N645200 W1433000 F010N 0210E 33  
 LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, NO TRAFF  
 ABST MOST OF COPPER CREEK IS SMALL, SHALLOW AND OCCASIONALLY BRAIDED. (P24) A GROUP OF 13 LOSE CLAIMS WERE STAKED IN 1970 ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THIS CREEK ABOUT 7 MIS UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CREEK WITH THE CHARLEY RIVER. IN 1968 6 GOLD PLACER CLAIMS WERE LOCATED IN THE SAME GENERAL VICINITY. (P39)

2890 WATN COPPER CREEK WILLOW CREEK  
 REFN 01529 A 924  
 STOR 160339907005001230006438007630  
 MOUT N622600 W1424100 C080N 0150E 31  
 LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, VEGETATION, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, GLACIER, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST MILTON HEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY, THAT WHILE THEY WERE TRAVELING BY HORSE BACK FROM THE CHISANA TO THE NABESNA WATERSHEDS THEY CROSSED THE DIVIDE AND FINALLY FOUND A STREAM FLOWING TO WILLOW CREEK, WHICH THEIR FOLLOWED. (P16) "IN ANOTHER MILE WE WERE IN A NARROW SOLENN QUIET CANYON, WITH WILLOW CREEK, CLEAR AS CRYSTAL FLOWING AND LEAPING AMONG THE ROCKS AT THE BOTTOM, WITH THE SOLID ROCK OF THE MOUNTAIN WALLS RISING HIGHER AND STEEPER ON BOTH SIDES THE TRAIL LED ALONG AMONG THE ROCKS AND WATER AT THE BOTTOM, AND FINALLY LED STRAIGHT INTO A CLEAR BLUE LAKE FILLING THE BOTTOM OF THE CANYON FROM WALL TO WALL IN MARVELLOUS BLUE PURITY...THE FLOOR OF THE CANYON SLOPED GENTLY INTO THE DEPTHS, AND THE WALLS DROPPED SHEER INTO IT. ON THE LEFT SIDE, THE TRAIL HUNG ONTO THE SIDE ABOUT 6 INCHES WIDE AND AT PLACES SLIPPED AWAY INTO THE WATER...WE FOLLOWED THE EDGE OF THE LENGTH OF THE LAKE, ABOUT 3/4 OF A MILE, AND THEN REACHED ITS COURSE. THE MOUNTAIN AT THE RIGHT HAD SPLIT AT SOMETIME IN THE DISTANT PAST AND FALLEN INTO THE CANYON, FILLING IT UP WITH A GREAT ROCKY DAM WHICH HAD CREATED THE LAKE. AT THE LOWER END, THE LAKE HAD FILLED WITH SILT AND GRAVEL, WASHED DOWN THE CANYON, AND FORMED A BEACH STRETCHING OUT WITH A GENTLE SLOPE...AFTER CLIMBING OVER THE ROUGH TUMBLING ROCKS, WE CAME TO A SECOND LAKE, MUCH SMALLER, HELD UP BY PART OF THE FALL OF ROCK. THEN DOWN ALMOST VERTICALLY OVER ROUGH ROCKY TRAIL UNTIL WE REACHED THE ORIGINAL FLOW OF THE CANYON AND WILLOW CREEK, AS IF NOTHING HAD INTERVENED." (P16-17) AT 6:30 THEY CAME TO TIMBERLINE WITH SCATTERED SPRUCE. (P18) ON AUG 18, THEY CAME TO THE JUNCTURE OF WILLOW AND COPPER CREEKS AND VERY SHORTLY AFTERWARDS LEFT THE CANYON. (P18) THE CANYON HAD BECOME TOO NARROW, BUT WHEN THE CREEK FROZE SOLID, IT WAS USED AS A WINTER TRAIL. (P18)

2891 WATN COPPER CREEK WILLOW CREEK  
 REFN 01529 B 924  
 STOR 160339907005001230006438007630  
 MOUT N622600 W1424100 C080N 0150E 31  
 LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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KEYW GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, VEGETATION, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION

ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY AUG 18, THAT WHILE FOLLOWING WILLOW CREEK, THEY CAME TO THE JUNCTION WITH COPPER CREEK. "COPPER CREEK IS MUCH WIDER (OF THE 2 CREEKS) AT THIS POINT, AND HAS BEEN A GLACIER WHICH HAS CUT A CHANNEL THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN." (P18) MEDARY CONFUSED THE MAIN COPPER CREEK STREAM AND CALLED IT WILLOW CREEK.

2892 WATN COPPER LAKE COPPER LAKE

REFN 02980 971

STOR 1610

MOU T N622531 W1433326 C080N 0100E 33

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

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 CITE COPPER LAKE AS "SUITABLE FOR FLOATPLANES." (P66) THEY GIVE NO EXPLANATION AS TO HOW THEY DETERMINED SUITABILITY. THEY FURTHER NOTE THAT RECREATIONAL AND SECOND HOME DEVELOPMENT WOULD PROBABLY OCCUR AT COPPER LAKE. (P62)

2893 WATN COPPER LAKE COPPER LAKE

REFN 03984 953

STOR 1610

MOU T N622531 W1433326 C080N 0100E 33

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

ABST J YOAKUM LANDED ON COPPER LAKE AND SPENT TIME TEST FISHING UNTIL AUGUST 19, 1953 WHEN A WIDGEON LANDED TO TAKE HIM TO GULKANA.

2894 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00026 00051 898908

STOR 1610395

MOU T N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE COPPER ZONE IN THE COPPER RIVER AREA EXTENDS EASTWARD TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE WHITE RIVER AND WESTWARD ALONG THE KENAI AND ALASKA PENINSULAS AS FAR AS CHIGNIK. AT LEAST 75 GROUPS OF CLAIMS WERE BEING WORKED BY 1908. (P451) THE COPPER ZONE WAS DISCOVERED BY HARRY BRATNOBER (P452), COMING INTO THE COPPER RIVER REGION BY WAY OF VALDEZ IN 1903. THE PROSPECTORS FOUND CROPPINGS OF COPPER UP TO 300 FEET IN WIDTH, AND PIECES WEIGHING TWO TONS OR MORE, ONE PIECE BEING 9 FEET BY 2 FEET BY 18 INCHES. THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE LEDGES WAS FROM 20 TO 25% COPPER. (P453) THE BONANZA MINE WAS DISCOVERED BY JACK SMITH AND OTHERS AND SOLD BY THEM IN 1898 TO STEVE BIRCH AND OTHERS OF NEW YORK. THEY DEVELOPED IT BY A 200 FOOT TUNNEL AND DRIFTS, UNCOVERING COPPER VALUED AT \$22,000,000. THE LEDGE OF THE BONANZA MINE IS 110 FEET WIDE, THE AVERAGE VALUE BEING 22%. THERE IS 25 FEET OF THIS VEIN WHICH CONTAINS COPPER OF AN ASSAY VALUE OF 68%. (P454)

2895 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00026 00067 910

STOR 1610395

MOU T N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, GENERAL

ABST ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, FEB 1910, NO 3. THERE ARE 2 SHORT ARTICLES (PP138-9) ON THE COPPER RIVER. ONE IS ENTITLED "DOC BILLUM". THE OTHER IS "COPPER RIVER". NO AUTHOR AND NO DATE ARE GIVEN. DATE USED IS THE DATE

OF THE VOLUME 1910. DOC BILLUM, "THE BEST KNOWN INDIAN IN THE COPPER RIVER REGION", CONDUCTS A FERRY ACROSS COPPER RIVER THREE MILES BELOW THE TONSINA AND 117 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. HIS FERRY IS PROPELLED BY OARS AND 1 OF HIS BOATS IS LARGE ENOUGH TO CARRY HORSES. HIS USUAL PASSENGER FARE IS \$1.00, BUT FOR FERRYING A HORSE, IT IS \$2.50. (P138) NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, THERE ARE RAPIDS WHICH PREVENT NAVIGATION, BUT ABOVE THE RAPIDS THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR A DISTANCE OF A COUPLE HUNDRED MILES. THERE ARE SEVERAL THOUSAND SQUARE MILES OF FARMING LAND IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. A RAILROAD IS BEING BUILT UP THE RIVER TO THE COPPER MINES. THE GOVERNMENT HAS AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT COPPER CENTER WHICH IS NEAR THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION. A PHOTOGRAPH (P137) SHOWS THE RIVER DIVIDED INTO MANY CHANNELS. (PP138-9)

2896 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00026 00070 909  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, GENERAL  
ABST ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MARCH 1910, NO 4. "UNEQUALED ALASKA", BY H B HALE, IS AN ARTICLE ABOUT A TRIP HE MADE TO ALASKA IN 1909 WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. HE TOOK THE NEW RAILROAD FROM CORDOVA FOR A DISTANCE OF 50 MI INTO THE INTERIOR. HE STATES THAT IN ALL HIS PREVIOUS TRIPS HE HAD NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE THE RAPIDS OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P198)

2897 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00026 00071 909  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION  
ABST ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MARCH 1910, NO 4. "ALASKA AS SEEN BY A CALIFORNIAN" BY E P CLARKE, IS AN ARTICLE ABOUT A TRIP HE TOOK TO ALASKA IN 1909 WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. THE AUTHOR STOPPED IN CORDOVA, THE OCEAN TERMINUS OF THE COPPER RIVER AND THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. THE RAILROAD IS BEING BUILT TO THE BONANZA COPPER MINE AND IS BEING SURVEYED TO FAIRBANKS. AT PRESENT (1909) THERE ARE 5,000 MEN ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE RAILROAD AND THEIR WAGES ARE \$100/MONTH. (P200) HE TOOK THE TRAIN FROM CORDOVA FOR A DISTANCE OF 50 MILES, CROSSED THE COPPER RIVER TWICE, THE SECOND TIME ON A TEMPORARY BRIDGE THAT WILL SOON GIVE WAY TO A STEEL STRUCTURE COSTING \$1,000,000. HE NOTES PASSING SEVERAL SMALL GLACIERS AND EYAK LAKE. AT THE END OF THE 50 MILE RUN IS THE POINT WHERE A 3RD BRIDGE IS BEING BUILT ACROSS THE RIVER. AT THIS POINT, THE RIVER MAKES A WIDE BEND BETWEEN 2 GREAT GLACIERS: THE MILES AND THE CHILD. HIGH MOUNTAIN PEAKS HEM IN THE VALLEY. HE WAS FERRIED ACROSS THE RIVER WHICH IS 1,500 TO 2,000 FEET WIDE AT THIS POINT. ON THE OTHER SIDE HE TOOK A CONSTRUCTION TRAIN 5 MI FURTHER UP THE RIVER. HE SAW THE AMBERCROMBIE (AMBERCROMBIE) RAPIDS. HE NOTES THAT "THE GREAT GLACIER-FED RIVER RUNS FOR NEARLY 2 MILE OVER GREAT JAGGED ROCKS IN A WICKED LOOKING FLOOD OF TAWNY COLOURED SPRAY. THE RAILROAD RUNS ALONG THE FACE OF CLIFFS THAT RISE FROM 2,000 TO 5,000 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER, AND HERE AND THERE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CASCADES POUR DOWN THEIR SIDES." (P201) WHEN HE CAME TO RECRSS THE RIVER, HE FOUND THE FERRY SLIP BLOCKED BY A BIG ICEBERG FROM MILES GLACIER. THE ICEBERG WAS DYNAMITED. THE RIVER WAS FULL OF FLOATING AND STRANDED ICEBERGS. (PP201-2) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT ABOVE THE RAPIDS THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 100 MILES OR MORE AND 3 STEAMERS ARE TRANSPORTING MATERIALS FOR THE RAILROAD. (P202)

2898 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00026 00087 931  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST FRANKLIN F BURY, ON HIS WAY TO FAIRBANKS TOOK THE RAILROAD FROM CORDOVA ALONG THE COPPER RIVER. HE NOTED THE

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CANYONS OF THE COPPER, PROSPEROUS SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE RIVER, ORE TRAINS AND GROUPS OF MINE BUILDINGS, CATTLE GRAZING, AND RANCHES DOTTED MANY MILES ALONG THE WAY. (P260) (DATE OF DOCUMENT 1931)

2899	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00038 91024 W 910	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	"THE CHITINA LEADER" SEPT 24, 1910, VOL 1, NO 1, COLUMN 1-2, P1, ARTICLE ENTITLED "CHITINA THE GATEWAY TO RICH MINERAL BELT". THE COMMUNITY OF CHITINA, LOCATED NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE COPPER, KOTSINA AND CHITINA RIVERS, WILL BE THE DISTRIBUTING CENTER FOR THE RENOWNED COPPER RIVER COPPER BELT.	
2900	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00038 91024 W 910	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	"THE CHITINA LEADER", SEPT 24, 1910, VOL 1, COLUMN 3, P1, ARTICLE ENTITLED "RIVER STEAMERS ARE DISHANTLED". "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE RIVER STEAMER "CHITINA", WHICH WILL BE KEPT IN READINESS FOR COMMISSION, IN CASE OF NECESSITY NEXT SEASON, ALL THE RIVER STEAMERS WHICH HAVE PLIED THE GREAT COPPER RIVER THE PAST TWO SUMMERS, AND HAVE BEEN SUCH IMPORTANT FACTORS IN GETTING SUPPLIES AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TO THE FRONT, ARE NOW SKELETONS IN THE BONE YARD ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER NEAR MILE 133. THE ENGINES AND MACHINERY WERE TAKEN OUT OF THE TONSINA AND NIZINA THIS WEEK, AND LOADED ON CARS READY FOR SHIPMENT TO THE COAST... NOTHING BUT THE STEAMERS HULLS WILL BE LEFT, AND THEY WILL BE USED AS BUNKHOUSES FOR THE STEEL WORKERS AND BRIDGE MEN, WHEN WORK BEGINS ON THE SECOND LARGEST BRIDGE IN ALASKA."	
2901	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00038 91101 R 911	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	"THE CHITINA LEADER" APRIL 1, 1911, VOL 1, NO 28, P4, COLUMN 4, ARTICLE ENTITLED "RAILROAD COMPLETED TO THE COPPER BELT". WHEN THE RAILROAD REACHED MILE 54 (COPPER RIVER) A STEAMBOAT LANDING WAS ESTABLISHED AND UNTIL THE END OF LAST SEASON 3 STEAMERS, THE TONSINA, CHITINA AND NIZINA, WERE USED TO TRANSPORT FREIGHT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE RAILROAD UP THE RIVER. THE COST WAS \$1.07 PER TON PER MILE. THE COST OF BUILDING THESE STEAMERS WAS \$215,000. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909 THE FERRY BOAT GULKANA WAS USED TO TRANSFER SUPPLIES FROM THE RAILROAD AT CAMP 49 ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER TO CONNECT WITH THE RAILS. UNTIL THE MILES GLACIER BRIDGE WAS COMPLETED LAST SUMMER, THE SUPPLIES WERE TAKEN ACROSS ON SCOWS, DRAWN BY CABLES AND DONKEY ENGINES.	
2902	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00038 91112 V 911	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL	
	ABST	"THE CHITINA LEADER", AUG 12, 1911, VOL 1, NO 48, P1, COLUMN 5-6, ARTICLE ENTITLED "WATER OF COPPER RIVER BREAKS ALL RECORDS". RAINS IN THE VALLEY, SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS, AND THE ELEMENTS PLAYING UPON THE GLACIERS HAVE RAISED THE COPPER RIVER HIGHER THAN KNOWN BEFORE IN THE MEMORY OF WHITE MAN. AS A RESULT OF THE HIGH WATER, 10 BENTS OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER THE OTHER SIDE OF CHITINA HAVE BEEN WASHED OUT AND THE BRIDGE IS IN DANGER UNLESS THE HIGH WATER RECEDES. ABOVE ABERCROMBIE CANYON THE COPPER RIVER FORMS AN IMMENSE	

LAKE, FROM MOUNTAIN WALL TO MOUNTAIN WALL. ALL THE GRAVEL BARS AND LOW LYING PLACES ARE COVERED WITH WATER.

2903 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00038 91513 U 915  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY  
ABST "THE CHITINA LEADER", JULY 13, 1915, FIFTH YEAR, NO 38, P1, COLUMN 1, ARTICLE ENTITLED "MEN OUT OF JOBS AT THE RIVER CANNERY". FISHERMAN AT THE COPPER RIVER PACKING CO AT ABERCROMBIE HAD GONE ON STRIKE.

2904 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00038 92221 Q 922  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING  
ABST CHITINA LEADER, VOL II; NO 18, JAN 21, 1922, COL 2, P3. SECRETARY HOOVER PROMULGATED AN ORDER PROHIBITING SALMON FISHING FROM THE COPPER RIVER WITHIN 500 YDS OF ITS MOUTH.

2905 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00053 93118 Q 931  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD", SUNDAY, JAN 18, 1931. PILOT HAROLD GILLAN HAS FREQUENTLY LANDED ON THE COPPER RIVER SANDBARS BETWEEN THE POWER PLANT AND CHITINA BRIDGE. (P1)

2906 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00053 93119 R 931  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BREAKUP  
ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" APRIL 19, 1931. THE RAILROAD TAKES EXTRA SUPPLIES UP TO KENNECOTT AND MCCARTHY EVERY YEAR SO THAT WHEN THE BRIDGE GOES OUT THEY WILL NOT HAVE TO TAKE SO MUCH IN THE FERRY BOATS. WHEN THE COPPER RIVER ICE GOES OUT THE CREW SALVAGES AS MUCH OF THE TRACK ETC AS POSSIBLE. (P1)

2907 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00053 93125 Q 931  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD", JAN 25, 1931. A ROADHOUSE IS OPERATING AT COPPER CENTER, RUN BY MRS FLORENCE BARNES. (P2)

2908 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00053 93201 S 932  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53

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

ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" MAY 1,1932. THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE WENT OUT WITH THE ICE APRIL 28, 50 PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT ARE BEING FERRIED BY THE BRIDGE GANG IN 2 ROWBOATS. THE FERRY WAS FORMERLY RUN BY INDIANS. (P1)

2909 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00053 93211 W 932

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" SEPT 11,1932. 5 MEN WERE DROWNED WHEN THE RAILROAD BOAT WENT UNDER. (P1)

2910 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00053 93221 V 932

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL

ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" AUG 21,1932. THE CHITNA BRIDGE WENT OUT DURING HIGH WATER, IN THE AFTERNOON OF AUG 16TH. (P1)

2911 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00053 93225 W 932

STOR 1610395

MOU N601726 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL

ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD", SEPT 25,1932. THE CHITINA BRIDGE STILL COULD NOT BE DRIVEN, AS THE WATER WAS 6 FEET 1 1/2 INCHES HIGHER THAN NORMAL, HIGH SINCE MID-AUG. (P1)

2912 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00122 917

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP

ABST ON A 1917 MAP, THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN R.R. FIRST TOUCHES THE RIVER AT FLAG POINT ON THE FURTHEST N. DISTRIBUTARY OF THE COPPER RIVER DELTA. IT CUTS ACROSS THE DELTA TO 39 MILE ON E. SIDE OF THE RIVER. IT CONTINUES ON E. SIDE TO CHILDS GLACIER WHERE IT CROSSES TO W. SIDE. AT THE CHITINA VILLAGE IT CROSSES COPPER RIVER TO FOLLOW THE KOISINA RIVER. A WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON W. SIDE FROM CHITINA TO COPPER CENTER TO THE MOUTH OF THE GULKANA. THE STOPS OF THE RAILROAD ON THE RIVER ARE: FLAG POINT, KATALLA JUNCTION, GOAT MOUNTAIN, HILES GLACIER, ABERCROMBIE, MORaine, BAIRD RIVER VILLAGE, BRENNER, CLEAVE CREEK VILLAGE, TIEKEL, URANATINA, WOOD CANYON AND CHITINA, WHERE THE RAILROAD LEAVES THE RIVER BUT A STAGE ROUTE BEGINS. ITS STOPS ARE LOWER TONSINA, WOODLAND, CREEK VILLAGE, COPPER CENTER, TAZLINA, GULKANA. ANOTHER STAGE ROUTE BEGINS AT MOUTH OF GULKANA AND FOLLOWS THE COPPER RIVER ON ITS N. SIDE TO THE MOUTH OF THE SLANA RIVER WHERE IT LEAVES THE COPPER RIVER TO FOLLOW THE TOK. STOPS ON THIS ROUTE ARE GAKONA, TULSONA, CHISTOCHINA. A MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

2913 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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678

LUPR 53

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

ABST A RAILROAD COMING A LONG THE COAST FROM CORDOVA, CROSSES THE RIVER IN ITS DELTA AND FOLLOWS THE COPPER RIVER UP ITS E SIDE TO MILES LAKE WHERE IT CROSSES TO THE W SIDE. THE RAILWAY CONTINUES UP THE W SIDE TO CHITINA WHERE IT CROSSES THE RIVER AND FOLLOWS THE CHITINA RIVER. A ROAD BEGINS AT CHITINA AND FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON ITS W SIDE UNTIL THE RIVER COMES TO THE GULKANA TRIBUTARY. MAIN ROAD FOLLOWS GULKANA, BUT A ROAD CONTINUES ON W/N SIDE OF COPPER RIVER TO GAKONA, WHERE IT CHANGES TO A TRAIL WHICH FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON ITS N SIDE UP TO AND A LITTLE PAST BATZULNETAS. THE TRAIL THEN HEADS OVERLAND TO TANANA LAKE. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923.

2914 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00127 936936

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

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

ABST COPPER RIVER AND N W R. R. FOLLOWS RIVER FROM FLAG POINT TO CHITINA. RICHARDSON HIGHWAY CONNECTS THERE AND FOLLOWS W. SIDE OF RIVER. LEAVES RIVER WHEN RIVER MOVES E AT GULKANA. ANOTHER ROAD ALSO FOLLOWS RIVER ON ITS S. SIDE FROM GULKANA TO NABESNA. 1936 MAP. A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. THE MAP WAS PRODUCED BY THE ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO.

2915 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00155 910

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TIDE

ABST THE AUTHOR OF THE 1910 PILOT NOTES SAYS, "COPPER RIVER BREAKS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS, AND ABOVE WHICH ARE RAPIDS, BELOW THE RAPIDS THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH FLATS ABOUT 5 MILES WIDE IN MANY CHANGEABLE CHANNELS, VARYING IN DEPTH FROM 5 TO 20 FEET AT HIGH STAGES OF THE RIVER, AND NOT NAVIGABLE. THE CURRENT IS SWIFT AND THE EFFECT OF THE TIDE ON THE CURRENT IS ONLY FELT NEAR THE MOUTH." "THE ENTIRE DELTA IS LOW HARSHY FLATS EXCEPT FOR SAND DUNES, 50 TO 150 FEET HIGH, ON THE ISLANDS AND BANKS OF THE MAIN CHANNEL." (P11)

2916 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00216 891

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, GLACIER, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, ICE, OBSTRUCTION

ABST IN 1891 THREE EXPLORERS CANOED DOWN THE CHITTENAH RIVER TO COPPER RIVER, STOPPING AT TARAL, THE COMMUNITY A FEW MILES BELOW THE CONFLUENCE. (P125) FROM THERE THEY LEFT WITH ANOTHER PARTY IN A LARGE SKIN BOAT. A COUPLE OF DAYS BROUGHT THEM TO MILES GLACIER, WHERE THE RIVER TUMBLES OVER A DAM OF LARGE MORaine BOWLERS. "IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE A PORTAGE HERE SOMETIMES ACROSS BOTH MORaine AND GLACIER. CROSSING ABOUT TWO MILES OF MORaine COVERED WITH A DENSE ALDER THICKET, WE CAME OUT UPON A HIGH RIDGE OF FRESHLY DEPOSITED BOWLERS. IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT WAS A BROAD EXPANSION OF THE RIVER IN FRONT OF THE GLACIER, WHICH FORMED AN ICE CLIFF ALONG ONE SIDE NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED FEET IN HEIGHT. BERGS WERE ALMOST CONSTANTLY FALLING, WITH REPORTS LIKE THUNDER, DASHING THE SPRAY HIGH ABOVE THE TOP OF THE CLIFF. THE CURRENT OF THE RIVER SETS ACROSS THE LAKE TOWARDS THE FRONT OF THE GLACIER, AND WHERE IT MEETS THE SWELL PRODUCED BY A FALLING MASS OF ICE THE WATER IS THROWN INTO ENORMOUS BREAKERS WHICH WITH THE GRINDING ICEBERGS, WOULD SWAMP A BOAT INSTANTLY. NICOLAI DECIDED THAT HE MIGHT GET PAST BY WAITING FOR A LULL IN THE FALLING ICE AND FOR A WIND IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION TO OPEN A PASSAGE THROUGH THE FLOATING BERGS. THE RIGHT MOMENT CAME AFTER A WAIT OF NEARLY A DAY,

AND TUMBLING THINGS INTO THE BOAT WE WERE SOON PAST THE DANGEROUS SPOT. A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW WE PASSED THE FRONT OF CHILDS GLACIER, RUNNING WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF THE LOFTY WALL OF ICE, AND FOUND OURSELVES AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER DELTA." (P126) THE VALLEY OF THE COPPER RIVER HAS HIGH, RUGGED WALLS, AND THE STREAM MEANDERS FROM SIDE TO SIDE OVER A GRAVEL FLOODPLAIN. MILES GLACIER, WHICH IS THE LARGEST OF THE COPPER'S TRIBUTARY ICE STREAMS, HAS PUSHED ACROSS THE VALLEY, FORMING SLACK WATER FOR SEVERAL MILES UP RIVER. "THE GLACIER IS NOW RETREATING, BUT ITS NORTHERN LATERAL MORaine REMAINS AS A DAM, OVER WHICH THE RIVER TUMBLES IN A SERIES OF RAPIDS. THE LAKE FORMED BY THIS DAM IS ALMOST ENTIRELY FILLED WITH GRAVEL IN ITS UPPER PORTION AND WITH FINE SAND AND MUD BELOW, SO THAT THE WATER IS FOR THE MOST PART ONLY A FEW INCHES IN DEPTH. EXCEPTING A FEW SAND DUNES, THE COPPER RIVER DELTA CONSISTS OF BROAD, LEVEL MEADOWS AND STILL MORE EXTENSIVE MUD FLATS EXPOSED AT LOW TIDE. DEPOSITION IS GOING ON AT A CONSIDERABLE RATE OVER THIS ENTIRE AREA." THERE ARE NO TREES GROWING UPON THE DELTA NOW, BUT THE REMAINS OF MANY LARGE SPRUCE TREES WERE OBSERVED STANDING SEVERAL FEET BELOW TIDEWATER. (P127)

2917 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00239 909  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, PHOTO  
ABST ON THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE WRANGELL RANGE THE MELTING SNOW AND ICE OF THE GLACIERS FORM THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE COPPER RIVER, WHICH FLOWS SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, AND BREAKS THROUGH THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS AT ABOUT 145 DEGREE LONGITUDE, FOR THE MOST PART IN A NARROW CANYON. THOUGH THE COPPER RIVER IN STRETCHES IS VERY SHIFT AND DANGEROUS, IT SERVES AS A ROUTE OF APPROACH TO THE INLAND GOLD AND COPPER FIELDS. THE CANYONS AND RAPIDS OF THE LOWER RIVER, THOUGH SERIOUS OBSTACLES TO NAVIGATION, HAVE NOT PREVENTED THE USE OF THIS ROUTE. (P614) THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD IS BEING STEADILY ADVANCED AGAINST THE MOST DIFFICULT OF ENGINEERING OBSTACLES. IT FOLLOWS THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER, CROSSING IT TWICE TO THE PRESENT POINT OF ITS CONSTRUCTION, AND ANOTHER CROSSING WILL BE MADE. (P619) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE NORTHERN SLOPES OF MOUNT SANFORD AS SEEN FROM THE BANKS OF COPPER RIVER. (P612)

2918 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00244 909  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW OBSTRUCTION, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, COMMUNITY  
ABST "THIS WATER ROUTE TO INTERIOR ALASKA HAS ALWAYS BEEN BLOCKED BY LATERAL GLACIERS ENTERING THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AND CAUSING ICE BARRIERS AND RAPIDS IN THE STREAM COURSE. FEW OF THE RUSSIANS SUCCEEDED IN GETTING UP THE COPPER, AND DIFFICULTIES HERE LED TO THE UTILIZATION OF THE GLACIER HIGHWAY AT VALDEZ BY MOST OF THE PROSPECTORS." (P13) THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS BETWEEN MILES AND BAIRD GLACIERS AND ABOVE THE GLACIER DAMS ARE LAKE-LIKE STRETCHES OF THE RIVER. "CHILDS GLACIER THUS DAMS THE COPPER, CAUSING A LAKE INTO WHICH MILES GLACIER DISCHARGES ICEBERGS FROM A CLIFF 3 MILES LONG. OPPOSITE THE GLACIER ENDS THE RIVER IS CONSTRICTED INTO FOAMING RAPIDS." (P13) A RAILWAY WAS BEING BUILT THAT WOULD INCLUDE 3 BRIDGES OVER THE COPPER RIVER AND 5 MILES OF TRACK ON BAIRD GLACIER. (P13) ON PAGE 27 THERE IS A PHOTO WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "A SHARP CURVE IN THE RAILWAY AT ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS."

2919 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00424 927  
STOR 1601395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
ABST KRIEGER IN "INDIAN VILLAGES OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA" WRITTEN FOR SMITHSONIAN 1927 REPORT MENTIONS THAT TLINGIT PEOPLE OCCUPIED AREA FROM COPPER RIVER COUNTRY TO QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS. (P467) "THE TRADITIONAL

NEIGHBORING PEOPLE ON THE NORTH WERE THE AGALAKMIUT ESKIMO WHO LIVED EAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER... ATHAPASCAR TRIBES COMING DOWN THE COPPER RIVER FROM THE INTERIOR HAVE TENDED TO REPLACE OTHER ESKIMO TRIBES." (P468)

2920	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00462	903903
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ADST	IN A REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, A BRANCH LINE IS PROPOSED TO GO UP THE MATANUSKA VALLEY INTO THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. AT PRESENT TIME (1903) A WAGON ROAD IS USED WHICH FOLLOWS THIS ROUTE. (P9) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.	
2921	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00465	933
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	COPPER RIVER
	KEYW	GLACIER, NO TRAFF	
	ADST	MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF RIVER, SEND ICE CRASHING INTO RIVER. FROM ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO'S BROCHURE ALASKA RAILROAD FOLLOWS RIVER AND CROSSES IT AT VARIOUS POINTS, 1933.	
2922	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00469 00004	901
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ADST	IN THE 4TH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, AN EXTRACT FROM "THE GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF ALASKA" BY HENRY GANNETT, USGS, IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, MAY, 1901 STATED THAT N W OF YAKUTAT BAY A LOW COAST RISES TO MOUNTAINS "A SCORE OR TWO MILES INLAND," AND THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THESE MOUNTAINS. (P54)	
2923	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00479	885938
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, WATER-LAND CRAFT, GLACIER	
	ADST	IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, 1885 LEUT. H T ALLEN WENT UP COPPER RIVER. (P161) 1897-98, STAMPEDERS TRY TO GET TO GOLD FIELDS BY GOING FROM VALDEZ, OVER GLACIER AND UP RIVER VALLEY. 1898, CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE SENDS EXPEDITION UP RIVER TO FIND AN ALL AMERICAN ROUTE. 1905, TELEGRAPH LINE FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS FOLLOWS RIVER VALLEY. TRAIL ALONG SAME ROUTE BECOMES RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. (P210) CLAIMS CHIEF NIKOLAI POINTED OUT COPPER DEPOSITS TO LEUT. ALLEN. 1898, 5 MEN FOUND THE VEIN, NAMED IT NIKOLAI MINE. BONANZA MINE CLOSE TO IT. COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY BUILT TO CARRY COPPER ORE OUT TO COAST. FIRST TRANSPORT COPPER ORE FROM MINES TO COAST BY SLED TRAIL OVER THOMPSON PASS DURING WINTER. FIRST ATTEMPT AT BUILDING RAILWAY TO THE ORES WAS OUT OF VALDEZ BY 2 COMPETITORS: HORNE RAILWAY CO. AND COPPER RIVER CO. USED KEYSTONE CANYON. SECOND ATTEMPT WAS FROM KATALLA. FINALLY, CORDOVA WAS CHOSEN AS THE TERMINAL AND THE TRACK WAS FINISHED IN 1911. THE STEEL RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER BETWEEN THE 2 GLACIERS MILES AND CHILDS WAS THE KEY TO COMPLETION. (P212-214) RAILROAD CLOSED DOWN IN 1938 AFTER EXHAUSTION OF COPPER ORE DEPOSITS. (P232)	
2924	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00500	919



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

681

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

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

ABST IN HIS MEMOIRS, ALFRED H. BAILEY AN ORNITHOLOGIST DESCRIBES A TRIP HE TOOK TO CHECK GAME CONDITIONS IN ALASKA'S INTERIOR DURING DECEMBER OF 1919. HE TOOK THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWEST TRAIN FROM CORDOVA TO CHITINA. THE TRAIN FOLLOWED THE RIVER VALLEY. HE CONTINUED ALONG THE RIVER WALKING BESIDE A HORSE-SLED WITH ED YOUNG ON THE FAIRBANKS TRAIL. CONTINUED TRAIL TO GAKONA RIVER, WHERE THEY LEFT THE COPPER RIVER AND FOLLOWED IT. HE RETURNS TO THE COPPER RIVER AND STAYS AT JOHN PAULSON'S TRADING POST. THERE THEY SWITCH TO DOGSLEDS AND PAULSON WILL GUIDE. NEXT NIGHT STAY AT OLLIE SWANSON'S CABIN. HE WAS A PROSPECTOR AND TRAPPER. CONTINUED UP THE COPPER TO THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF BATZULNETAS. RETURNED TRIP. PAULSON'S TRADING POST IS LOCATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF CHISTOCHINA RIVER WITH THE COPPER RIVER. STOPPED AT GAKONA, TANALINA HILL, COPPER CENTER AND KENNY LAKE. TOOK TRAIN FROM CHITINA TO CORDOVA. (P10-15) APPARENTLY SOME OF THE DOGSLEDDING WAS ON THE COPPER RIVER SINCE A PHOTO SHOWS THE SLED AND DOGS ON A RIVER WITH THE CAPTION: "UP THE COPPER RIVER." (P13)

2925 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00502 923

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING

ABST IN HIS MASTER THESIS OF 1923, T. L. BAILEY STATES THAT PETROLEUM FIELDS EXTEND FROM THE COPPER RIVER DELTA EASTWARD TO BERING GLACIER AND COVER AN AREA 150 SQ MI. ONLY 1/4 OF THE DRILLED WELLS PRODUCE MODERATE QUANTITIES. (P91) COPPER IS ABUNDANT IN THIS RIVER BASIN AND 6 COMPANIES ARE DOING EXTENSIVE WORK ON THE DEPOSITS. (P92) HE MENTIONS THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD WHICH FOLLOWS THE RIVER AND HAS A DISTANCE OF 195 MI. (P137)

2926 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00535 910938

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,FISHING,COMMUNITY

ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, SHE STATED THAT THE BUILDING OF COPPER RIVER RAILROAD WAS BUILT "AND CORDOVA WAS BORN." (P177) IN 1938, THE COPPER MINES, 195 MILES INLAND, GAVE OUT AND THE RAILROAD WAS DISMANTLED. (P177) SALMON RUN UP COPPER WAS FISHED. (P177)

2927 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00552 926

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,RIVER

ABST IN HER 1926 M A THESIS ON ALASKA'S RESOURCES, BOLTON DESCRIBES THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, CONNECTING KENNECOTT MINES WITH CORDOVA. "A PILE TRESTLE NEARLY A MI IN LENGTH WAS BUILT ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER, AND THE ROAD FROM THERE FOLLOWS THE CHITINA RIVER. OVER \$1,000,000 WORTH OF COPPER ORE IS SHIPPED EACH MO OVER THE ROAD, AND THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALMON ARE SHIPPED EACH SUMMER." (P79)

2928 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00567 741

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF

ABST "PROBABLY THE EARLIEST EXPLOITATION OF ANY MINERAL DEPOSIT IN WHAT IS NOW ALASKA WAS THE RECOVERY OF COPPER NUGGETS BY THE ABRIGINES FROM THE STREAM GRAVELS OF TRIBUTARIES OF THE COPPER RIVER." (P3) "BERING, THE DISCOVERER OF ALASKA, WHEN HE MADE HIS FIRST LANDING ON KAYAK ISLAND IN 1741, OBSERVED THAT THE NATIVES HAD COPPER KNIVES, AND LATER EXPLORERS REPORTED A WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF COPPER UTENSILS AMONG THE LOCAL INHABITANTS." (P3) (ALFRED H BROOKS NOTES THE ABOVE)

2929 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00571 908

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

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

ABST AUTHOR BROWN MENTIONS THAT THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY IS BEING STAKED BY RAILROADS. (P43) "THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD HAS PROGRESSED BEYOND THE FIFTY-MILE POST WITH RAILS. THE GUGGENHEIMS HAVE TERMINAL STATION, SHOPS, ETC. ERECTED; THE ROAD FROM CORDOVA TO ABERCOMBIE RAPIDS, FIFTY-FOUR MILES, IS COMPLETE AND KNOWN AS THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD." (P43) "THEY WILL HAVE FIVE GOOD BOATS ON THE COPPER RIVER AND A SMALL BOAT WILL OPERATE AS FAR AS GULKANA." (P44) "THE INFLUENCE OF THE JAPANESE CURRENT IS WAFTED UP THE COPPER RIVER, AND WITH THE LONG HOURS OF DAY-LIGHT AND WARM SUMMER, SUN WILL MAKE THIS A BETTER FARMING COUNTRY THAN OTHER LANDS FARTHER SOUTH." (P44) AUTHOR BROWN GIVES THE POPULATION OF COPPER RIVER SIWASH (INDIANS) AT (150) (P50) IN DISCUSSING AGRICULTURE IN THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY THE AUTHOR SAYS, "WHERE THE RAINFALL IS SLIGHT, THE GRAIN, IN FACT EVERYTHING, MATURES BETTER, AND SEVERAL FARMERS HAVE TAKEN UP HOMESTEADS AND ARE FARMING SUCCESSFULLY - CATTLE AND HORSES MAYBE FOUND AT ALL VILLAGES, MINES AND CANNERIES, DOING WELL ON GRASS." (P63)

2930 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00575 888898

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MINING, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, ECONOMY

ABST MINER BRUCE HAS WRITTEN AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKAN HISTORY, GOLD MINING, ROUTES, AND SCENERY OF ALASKA. "COPPER RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BUT A FEW MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH FOR SMALL BOATS ONLY." (P44) THE AREA OF COPPER RIVER WAS BELIEVED TO BE WITHIN THE GOLD DISTRICT OF ALASKA. "AN INDICATION THAT THE LOWER END OF THE COPPER RIVER IS NOT A PRACTICABLE ROUTES FOR SMALL BOATS IS THE FACT THAT THE UPPER RIVER NATIVES DO MOST OF THEIR TRADING EITHER AT STORES ON VALDEZ INLET OR KNIK OR SUSHITNA RIVER." (P45) "IN THE MORAINES OF MT ST ELIAS AND ALONG THE DELTA OF THE COPPER RIVER, THE WILLOW GROWS TO 15-20 FEET." (53) "ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE GLACIERS IN ALASKA IS ENCOUNTERED 60 MI. ABOVE ITS MOUTH, AND A FEW MILES FARTHER ON IS A CANYON OVER 20 MI. LONG, WHOSE GRANDEUR RIVALS THE GRAND CANYON." (P45) "FROM THE REPORTS OF SCHWATKA AND OTHERS WHO PROSPECTED THIS STREAM YEARS AGO, THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT GOLD EXISTS HERE IN CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES, AND IT SEEMS FAIR TO PRESUME THAT A REGION SURROUNDED IN ALL DIRECTIONS, AS IS COPPER RIVER, BY GOLD PRODUCING COUNTRY, MUST ALSO YIELD ITS SHARE OF THE YELLOW DUST." (P44) "BLACK FOX IS FOUND ON THE UPPER COPPER RIVER. SKINS MAY BRING FROM \$10-\$15.00 EACH." (P75)

2931 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00586 919

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST A R BURR IN THIS TRAVEL LOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. THE ROAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE COAST CLINGS CLOSE TO THE MOUNTAIN SIDE FAR ABOVE THE COPPER RIVER WHICH WINDS

THROUGH A GREAT CHASIM WITH HIGH, SANDY CUT BANKS AND HUGE BLUFFS AND LEVEL FLATS COVERED WITH SPRUCE. POST COPPER CENTER THERE IS A ROADHOUSE AND FROM THERE THE ROAD GOES 6 MI AROUND HIT WALLS AND ABOVE THE COPPER RIVER IT CLIMBS. (P165) AS CHITINA IS NEARED, THE ROAD PLUNGES INTO A DEEP CANYON WITH HIGH SHEER WALLS. THE ROAD RUNS A NARROW THREAD BETWEEN ROCK AND WATER. CHITINA IS THE TERMINATION OF THE AUTO ROAD AND THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD IS TAKEN TO TO CORDOVA. DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

2932 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00587 901  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST JOHN BURROUGHS ACCOMPANIED THE HARRIMAN EXPEDITION OF 1901. HE WROTE "OTHERS OF US WANDERED UPON THE BEACH, AND ENGAGED IN CONVERSATION WITH SOME GOLD-SEEKERS JUST OUT FROM COPPER RIVER." (P68) "OVER 3,000 MEN HAD GONE INTO THE COPPER RIVER REGION A YEAR OR MORE BEFORE ON THE WILDEST, VAGUEST RUMOR OF GOLD." (P69) NO GOLD WAS FOUND AND THE MEN WERE WAITING FOR A STEAMER TO PICK THEM UP. (P68-69)

2933 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00593 948  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL  
ABST IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA, 1948, PHOTO OF COPPER RIVER IS INCLUDED. CAPTION: "COPPER RIVER NOTED 300-MI SCENIC RICHARDSON HIGHWAY BETWEEN VALDEZ AND FAIRBANKS." (P27) GRAVEL ROAD ON RIGHT, RIVER ON LEFT, STEEP MOUNTAINS ON SIDES OF VALLEY; GRAVEL ISLAND WITH A FEW TREES ON IT IS IN RIVER; FROM ROAD TO RIVER IS A STEEP DROP OF APPROXIMATELY 5-10 FT; RIVER HAS RIFFLES. (P27)

2934 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 00608 741923  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, AGRICULTURE, PHOTO, ECONOMY, LAKE  
ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER HISTORICALLY NOTES COPPER RIVER WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. HE NOTES VITUS BERING ANCHORED HIS BOAT NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER AROUND 1741. (P36) HE MENTIONS THAT "THE COPPER RIVER IS FED BY GLACIERS AND THE RAILROAD WHICH GOES THROUGH ITS VALLEY, CONNECTING THE KENNICOTT MINES WITH THE SEA PASSES BETWEEN THE CHILDS GLACIER AND THE MILES GLACIER ON ITS WAY TO CORDOVA." (P94) "AT MILE 29 (RAILROAD) WE WERE ONLY 32 MI FROM THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD, AND TWENTY MI FURTHER ON CAME TO THE NARROW PASSAGE BETWEEN THE MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS. HERE THE ROAD CROSSES THE MILES GLACIER BRIDGE WHICH COST MORE THAN A HILLION AND A HALF TO BUILD, AND THEN GOES ON ITS WAY UP THE MOUNTAINS." (P297) CHILDS GLACIER IS 1/4 MI FROM THE TRACK AND MILES IS RIGHT NEAR THE TRACK. MILES IS LARGER-ABOUT 50 MI LONG. WHERE IT ENTERS THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY IT SPREADS OUT IN A GREAT BULB-6 1/2 MI ACROSS. IT IS 12 1/2 MI LONG AROUND THE WHOLE FRONT. (P298) THERE WAS NO VEGETATION; FROM TIME TO TIME A PIECE WOULD BREAK OFF. DURING 1906, 1907, 1908, THE GLACIER CAME FORWARD 2-3 FT PER DAY; IN 1909 IT ADVANCED 30-40 FT DAY. IN JUNE 1911, LESS THAN 2 FT PER DAY. (P298) THE ADVANCING GLACIER POSED A THREAT TO RAILROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AROUND 1906. COST OF THE RAILROAD WAS \$100,000/MI. AT MI 34 HE CROSSED HOT CAKE CHANNEL OVER A BRIDGE. (P297) THE COPPER RIVER DELTA IS MADE UP OF SPRUCE FOREST (P297) AND SOME COTTON WOOD THICKETS. (P300) AUTHOR NOTES RICH DEPOSITS OF COPPER ORE IN THE VALLEY, PARTICULARLY THE KENNICOTT MINE. (P289-90) AUTHOR ALSO NOTES FARMING NEAR COPPER CENTER. (P267) PHOTO SHOWS GLACIER NEAR THE RIVER (P277), CAPTION "THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD IS THE ONLY LINE IN THE WORLD THAT CARRIES ITS PASSENGERS RIGHT TO THE FOOT OF MAGNIFICENT GLACIERS. THE RIVER RUNS BETWEEN MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS, EACH OF WHICH HAS A FRONT OF ICE THREE MILES WIDE." "IN 1912 A LAKE IN ONE OF THE CREVASSES

OF THE MILES GLACIER BURST THROUGH THE WALLS OF ICE AND HURLED BLOCKS WEIGHING 1000'S OF TONS DOWN INTO THE RIVER. A WAVE 30 FT HIGH SPREAD OVER THE FLATS AND ICEBERGS, WEIGHING MANY TONS, WERE JAMMED AGAINST THE BRIDGE OF THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD." (P95)

2935	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00614	902
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, ROUTE	
	ABST	JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. IN 1902, THE "ALL-AMERICAN ROUTE" BEGAN IN VALDEZ AND ENDED AT EAGLE. IT SUPPLIED ALL THE POST OFFICES ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P42)	
2936	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00622	914
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, MINING	
	ABST	NAMING POTENTIAL FARMING AREAS, CHUBBUCK WRITES: THE COPPER RIVER, "WHICH HEADS IN THE NUTZOTIN AND WRANGELL MOUNTAINS", IS ONE OF TWO CONSIDERABLE DRAINAGE AREAS ON THE SEAWARD SIDE OF THE PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM. (P4) IN THE VALLEY OF THE COPPER RIVER ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CHITINA ("100 MILES BACK FROM THE COAST") THERE ARE AREAS OF POSSIBLE TILLABLE LAND IN FLATS AND BENCHES ALONG THE STREAMS. (P4) AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION WAS "SUCCESSFULLY MAINTAINED FOR A FEW YEARS AT COPPER CENTER, IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY." (P11) THE STATION WAS OPERATED BY THE U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE. "RICH BODIES OF COPPER ORE HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN...THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE." (P30) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.	
2937	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00637	963
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, RECREATION	
	ABST	"BY MID-AFTERNOON WE WERE ON OUR WAY. WE CONTINUED ON GLENN HIGHWAY TOWARD TOK JUNCTION. GLENN HIGHWAY FOLLOWED COPPER RIVER ALL THE WAY TO SLANA. WE CAMPED BY COPPER RIVER." (P171)	
2938	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00652	898902
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER	
	ABST	"A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS, AND TOURISTS" WAS PUBLISHED IN 1902 BY THE COPPER RIVER MINING, TRADING, AND DEVELOPMENT CO OF VALDEZ. HAY AT PORT VALDEZ AVERAGED \$40 PER TON DUE TO ORIGINAL COST PLUS TRANSPORTATION. THIS FORAGE CANNOT BE TRANSPORTED INTO THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY TO THE TONSINA RIVER CROSSING FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS PER POUND. (P9) THIS IS SUPPOSEDLY A REPORT OF CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE'S. THE COPPER RIVER MINING, TRADING, AND DEVELOPMENT CO PROVIDES GUIDES AND EQUIPS PROSPECTING AND EXPLORING PARTIES. THEY ARE THE "SOLE OWNER OF VALUABLE MAPS SHOWING THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY". (P23) H H HILDRETH IN A SECTION, "AN IDEAL TRIP", DESCRIBES HIS TRIP BY DOG TEAM FROM VALDEZ TO COPPER CENTER, WHERE THERE IS A VILLAGE OF LOG CABINS, HOTEL, STORE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, AND GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSES AND BARN. AT THIS PLACE PACK HORSES CAN BE SECURED AND THE TRIP MAY BE CONTINUED TO THE CHESNA DIGGINGS, EAGLE CITY, OR RETURN TO VALDEZ. HILDRETH'S PARTY CONTINUED UP THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY BY DOG TEAM TO SLATE CREEK AND CHESNA RINES. UPON HIS RETURN THE SHOE HAD DISAPPEARED SO IT WAS NECESSARY TO TRAVEL ON FOOT. PACK HORSES CARRIED THEIR GEAR. THE ALL-AMERICAN	

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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TRAIL WAS FOLLOWED FROM CHESTOCHINA RIVER TO VALDEZ. THE TRIP DOWN THE COPPER RIVER TO THE BROAD COPPER RIVER FLATS IS MADE IN A FEW DAYS. VERY GOOD DUCK, SWAN, AND GEESE HUNTING IS FOUND IN THESE FLATS. (P39) IN FEB AND MAR 1901 MANY MEN WITH DOGS AND PROVISIONS TRAVELLED THE NEW TRANS-ALASKA MILITARY ROAD TO THE CHISNA GOLD DIGGINGS. (P43) IN 1898 G C HAZELET, A J KEALS AND A H MCNEER TRAVELED UP THE COPPER RIVER (IN A BOAT THEY HAD BUILT AT KLUTENA LAKE) FROM COPPER CENTER TO THE MOUTH OF THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. (P47)

2939	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00654	920
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, GLACIER, ECONOMY	
	ABST	THIS PAMPHLET, "VIA CORDOVA ALASKA" WAS ISSUED BY THE CORDOVA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR USE BY TOURISTS. "EVERY VISITOR TO CORDOVA WILL WANT TO GO TO HILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS, REACHED BY RAIL, 50 MI UP THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. EXCURSION TRAINS RUN REGULARLY. THE FARE IS \$10.00. (P5) THERE IS NO DATE OF PUBLICATION BUT THIS WAS PROBABLY PUBLISHED AROUND 1920.	
2940	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00660	904938
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	COMMUNITY, MINING, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, PAST USAGE	
	ABST	"CHITINA IS A MINING TOWN. IT IS ON THE RIVER AT THE SOUTH END OF A 39-MILE MOUNTAIN-SIDE ROAD THAT TAKES OFF FROM THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. THE TOWN WAS THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE OLD COPPER RIVER RAILROAD. TRAPPING IS IMPORTANT IN THE AREA." (P.32) "KATALLA WAS AN OIL TOWN NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER R. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 25, 1904. CLOSED AUGUST 31, 1943." (P.49) "KENNICOTT WAS A MINING TOWN IN THE MCCARTHY-COPPER RIVER DISTRICT POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 23, 1908. CLOSED NOV. 30, 1938." (P.50)	
2941	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00675	952
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY	
	ABST	IN SUMMER 1952, FLYING FROM JUNEAU TO ANCHORAGE: "I LOOKED DOWN ON THE HILES AND MILES OF BRAIDED GRAVEL AND WATER WHICH ARE THE COPPER RIVER FLATS." (P276)	
2942	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00683	931
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION	
	ABST	FREDERICA DELAGUNA, ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA, MADE A RESEARCH TRIP IN 1931 WITH SKIFF AND OUTBOARD MOTOR TO ALAGANIK ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P8)	
2943	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	00686	783933
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER	

## GEOLOGY, FISHING, PHOTO, ROUTE, MAP, RIVER

ABST BIRKER-SMITH AND DELAGUNA ON ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1933 NOTE THE ATNA TRIBE OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. (P8, 132-133) EYAK PEOPLE WERE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, "NEAR MILE 21 OF THE RAILROAD" CALLED ALAGANIK. (P18) THEIR TERRITORY INCLUDED THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AS FAR UP AS CHILDS GLACIER AND NILES GLACIER. (P12) AUTHORS LIST 38 EYAK PERSONS IN 1933. (P24) MENTION IS MADE OF TARAL, A COPPER RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY. (P59, 126) COPPER WAS ACQUIRED FROM THESE INDIANS. (P75) CHITINA IS ALSO MENTIONED AS A COPPER RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY. (P90) THREE SPECIES OF SALMON ENTER THE RIVER. "SINCE THERE ARE SO MANY SALMON IN THE COPPER RIVER, THE NATIVES ARE ABLE TO CATCH THEIR WHOLE YEAR'S SUPPLY EARLY IN THE SEASON." (P114) "SINCE THE COPPER RIVER IS SO MUDDY, SALMON COULD BE SEEN ONLY IN A SHALLOW PLACE WHERE THEIR FINS STUCK OUT." (P119) THE EYAK TRADED WITH THE ATNA FROM THE COPPER RIVER. THEY SELDOM CAME DOWN THE RIVER. (P150) THE ROUTE TAKEN WAS VIA LONG RIVER TO VALDEZ. THERE WAS A WELL WORN TRAIL UP THE KEYSTONE CANYON TO TIEKEL IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. (P150) "THE TARAL MEDICINE MAN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PERIODS OF LOW WATER AND FLOODS ON THE COPPER RIVER." (P228) "THE EYAK WERE ALREADY AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER (BY 1783); THEY DID NOT MOVE TO THIS LOCALITY IN HISTORIC TIMES." (P352) "AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST GOLD RUSH MANY PROSPECTORS TOOK THE COPPER RIVER ROUTE." (P21) TWO PHOTOS OF CANOES CAPTION: "1-CANOE ON COPPER RIVER FLATS" AND "2-CANOES AND UMIK AT CHILDS GLACIER" (AT END OF BOOK) ANOTHER ATNA COMMUNITY MENTIONED IS COPPER CENTER. (P236) THE MAP WHICH IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOWS THIS RIVER AND PLACES. (PLATE 17 AND 18)

2944 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00692 949

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING

ABST DESCRIBING CORDOVA AREA, DENISON WRITES, "BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY PRECIPITATION THERE IS EXCELLENT DUCK HUNTING ON THE COPPER R FLATS, A HALF-HOUR'S JOURNEY IN A MOTOR-BOAT." (P116-117) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE

2945 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00729 886

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

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

ABST HENRY ELLIOT IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," NOTES THAT GLACIAL SILT COMING DOWN COPPER RIVER FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS HAS BUILT UP GREAT DELTA. (P75) SAYS COPPER RIVER FORCES ITS WAY THROUGH A LONG SAND BAR 60 MI LONG 3-7 MI WIDE, THAT STRETCHES AROUND PR. WILLIAM SOUND. (P75) SAY FEW INDIANS LIVE IN INTERIOR. "THE INDIANS WHO LIVE ON THE BANKS OF THE COPPER RIVER ARE, PERHAPS, THE MOST POVERTY STRICKEN OF ALL THEIR KIND IN ALASKA." (P76) THE INDIANS TELL OF "HUGE GLACIERS WHICH EMPTY INTO THEIR RIVER." (P76) NOTES MURDER OF SERIBNIEKOV AND OTHER RUSSIAN FAILURES TO ASCEND COPPER SUPPOSEDLY BECAUSE OF HOSTILE INDIANS. ELLIOTT SAYS INDIANS ARE NOT SAVAGE, "BUT NAVIGATING THE RIVER IS TERRIFIC LABOR, INASHUCH AS IT IS A CONTINUOUS, SWIFT RAPID THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE COURSE." (P77) "THE RIVER IS A SHORT, TURBULENT, BRAWLING STREAM, LESS THAN 250 MI IN LENGTH." (P77) "IT RECEIVES A SCORE OF IMPOSING GLACIERS" AND IS VERY SILTY. (P77) SOIL ON BANKS OF COPPER RIVER "IS ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF GLACIAL SILT AND GRAVEL. IT IS MOIST AND BOGGY IN THE DRIEST SEASONS, COVERED WITH BANK GROWING GRASSES AND DENSE THICKETS OF POPLARS, BIRCHES, AND WILLOWS, THAT LINE THE MARGINS OF THE STREAM." (P77) SALMON ARE MAIN STAY OF COPPER INDIANS; "THEY DEPEND ALMOST WHOLLY UPON THE ANNUAL RUNNING OF THOSE CREATURES." (P77) FACING P 77 IS A PICTURE DRAWN BY ELLIOTT "FROM A FIELD SKETCH BY LT. H T ALLEN," OF A FEW MEN IN CANOES ON THE RIVER, WITH ONE CANOE ON BANK, AND A TENT PITCHED, CAPTIONED: "MT WRANGELL, 20,000 FT. IN THE FORKS OF THE COPPER RIVER: IT IS THE LOFTIEST MOUNTAIN ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT." ELLIOTT SAYS THE RUSSIANS ANTAGONIZED THE NATIVES, BY FORCING THEM TO PULL THEIR SLEDGES AND "DO THE WORK OF DOGS" WHEN THEY ASCENDED THE RIVER. (P76-77) A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

2946 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00771 913

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

687

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0120E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPRT, ROUTE

ABST EDWIN M FITCH, IN HIS HISTORY OF ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, STATED THAT THE MORROW COMMISSION IN ITS REPORT OF 1913, WHICH STUDIED FEASIBLE ROUTES FOR A GOVERNMENT RAILROAD, PROPOSED THAT 2 RAILROADS BE BUILT. ONE WOULD EXTEND THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD UP THE COPPER RIVER TOWARD FAIRBANKS FROM CHITINA. (P44)

2947 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00792 922

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN

ABST "THE COPPER RIVER...DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 23,000 SQUARE MIS..IT IS FED BY MANY GLACIAL STREAMS, AND IT HAS A FALL OF 3000 FT. THERE ARE SOME RICH COPPER DEPOSITS AT THE HEAD OF SOME OF ITS TRIBUTARIES." (P170) PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.

2948 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00810 931

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPRT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, GLACIER, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST R. LESLIE GORDON IN A 1931 TRAVELOGUE DESCRIBED THE ROUTE OF THIS COPPER RIVER RAILWAY FROM CHITINA TO CORDOVA. "FIVE MILES OF TRACK HAD TO BE LAID OVER THE MORAINES OF ALLEN GLACIER THE RAILROAD HAD TO CROSS THE WILD COPPER RIVER 3 TIMES, AND IN ONE OF THE CROSSINGS, IT WAS NECESSARY TO BUILD A BRIDGE BETWEEN 2 LIVE GLACIERS." (P.134) CHILDS GLACIER WHERE THE TRACK CROSSES THE RIVER, IS 3 MI. WIDE AND 300 TO 500 FT. HIGH. (P.135) THE RAILWAY CROSSED MANY CHANNELS OF THE DELTA. (P.135)

2949 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00816 936

STOR 1610395

MOU N601740 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST LESTER HENDERSON COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA FOR 12 YEARS, WRITES ABOUT THE HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND SCENIC FEATURES OF ALASKA. THE COPPER R ORIGINATES IN THE NUTZOTIN MTS AND FLOWS 300 MI TO THE WEST. DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF CANYONS AND BARS THIS RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR POWER DRIVEN RIVER BOATS. (P17) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION

2950 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00891 901

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, CANNERY

ABST DURING HIS 1901 VISIT TO THE ALASKAN SALMON FISHERIES, INSPECTOR KUTCHIN NOTED THAT THE STREAMS OF THE DELTA OF THE COPPER RIVER SUPPLY "THE MAIN RELIANCE OF THE ORCA CANNERY." (P12)

2951 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 00893 902

STOR 1610395

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

688

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST IN HIS 1902 REPORT ON FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS THAT HE MADE NUMEROUS STOPS IN THE DELTA OF THE COPPER RIVER. THE RIVER HAS SO MANY BRANCHES WHERE IT APPROACHES THE SEA THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO KNOW WHICH ONE TO FISH. (P12)

2952 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00900 898

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, AGRICULTURE, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE

ABST IN SAM DUNHAM'S 1898 REPORT, THERE IS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZED CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ALASKA. (P298) REGARDING THE COPPER RIVER HE SAYS ON THE MAP, "VESSELS DRAWING MORE THAN 4 FEET CANNOT CROSS BAR AT MOUTH OF COPPER RIVER. FLAT BOTTOM BARGES CAN NAVIGATE TO WHERE RIVER IS BLOCKED BY THE CANYONS, 5 IN NUMBER. WELLS ON ONE SIDE FORMED OF LIVE GLACIERS, ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO LINE A BOAT THROUGH. MOST PRACTICAL WAY TO REACH INTERIOR IS VIA PORT VALDEZ TRAIL USED BY NATIVES. BEST TIME, FEB OR MARCH WITH SLEDS. HE ALSO NOTES "COPPER RIVER CONTAINS NUMEROUS ISLANDS, GRAVEL BARS, SAND SPITS, AND SMALL CHANNELS. USUALLY SHALLOW CURRENT VERY SHIFT. WHEN ICE MELTS IN SPRING RIVER IS A RAGING TORRENT. HAS BEEN ASCENDED 300 MILES IN SCHOONER OF 3 FT DRAFT BEST TIME TO GO MARCH 1, USING SLEDS FOR TRANSPORTATION. TOO MUCH PRECIPITATION AND HUMIDITY FOR SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURE. (P298) HE ALSO NOTES A MR DAVIES, "THE ONLY MAN WHO HAS JOURNEYED FROM THE SOURCE TO MOUTH OF COPPER RIVER", FOUND NO GOLD FROM SUFACE PROSPECTING. DUNHAM GIVES DISTANCES UP THE RIVER. THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

2953 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 00933 A 889938

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, ICE, CANNERY, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, LAKE, AIR-WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE

ABST THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS INTO THE GULF OF ALASKA THROUGH A DEEPLY-INCISED CHANNEL. (P4) AN EXTENSIVE HIGH PLAIN IS FOUND IN THE NW PORTION OF THE AREA, CHARACTERIZED BY NUMEROUS LAKES AND AN INDISTINCT DRAINAGE SUMMIT BETWEEN THE COPPER AND SUSITNA DRAINAGE BASINS. FROM ITS EMERGENCE FROM THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS, THE COPPER DROPS ITS BURDEN OF SILT TO FORM THE EXTENSIVE COPPER RIVER FLATS. IT IS ONLY IN THIS LOWER REACH OF THE RIVER SUBJECT TO TIDAL FLUCTUATIONS THAT ANY FORM OF COMMERCIAL RIVER NAVIGATION IS POSSIBLE. (P5) THE COPPER RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 24,400 SQ MILES, THE AREA BEING ONE OF BROAD, FLAT-BOTTOMED GLACIATED VALLEYS WHICH HAVE BEEN FILLED WITH MAINLY GLACIAL DEBRIS. (P16) THE SEDIMENTS ARE BEING ERODED AND CONSEQUENTLY, STREAMS IN THE BASIN FLOW IN WIDE FLOOD PLAINS, ARE HEAVILY SILT-LADEN AND LOCALLY AGGRADE AND DEGRADE THEIR CHANNELS. (P17) FOR STREAMS IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, FLOODS ARE MOST COMMONLY THE RESULT OF SNOW-MELT RUNOFF DURING JUNE OR JULY. (P25) ANOTHER FACTOR AFFECTING FLOODS IS THE SUDDEN RELEASE OF WATER STORED IN OR BEHIND GLACIERS. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS TYPE OF FLOOD IS THAT OF COPPER RIVER AT MILES GLACIER IN FEB 1909, WHEN A LAKE IN MILES GLACIER BROKE LOOSE ON FEB 8 AND THE RIVER ROSE IN A PERIOD OF 6 DAYS FROM 20.5 TO 40.0 FEET. THE PEAK STAGE WAS HIGHER THAN ANY REPORTED FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUG 1907 TO JUNE 1910, AND THE ESTIMATED DISCHARGE WAS IN EXCESS OF 300,000 CUBIC FPS. FLOODING OCCURS AT SOME LOCATIONS AT THE TIME OF BREAKUP. DURING WINTER THE CHANNELS BECOME FILLED WITH ICE 3 TO 4 FEET THICK AND, AT THE TIME OF BREAKUP, THE INCREASED FLOW IN THE RIVER MAY PILE UP LARGE QUANTITIES OF ICE, SO THAT THE CHANNELS BECOME BLOCKED AND TEMPORARY OVBANK FLOW ENSUES. SNOW-MELT FLOODS NORMALLY RANGE FROM 10 TO 25 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND PER SQ MILE. (P26) WHEN STREAMS ARE AT FLOOD STAGE, VERY HIGH VELOCITIES ARE COMMON AND LARGE BOULDERS MAY BE HEARD AND SEEN MOVING ALONG THE BOTTOM. PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE LARGER STREAMS OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN HAVE THEIR SOURCES IN GLACIERS AND CARRY A HEAVY SILT LOAD. (P27) EVIDENCES OF THE GREAT MAGNITUDE OF DEPOSITS OF



MATERIAL CARRIED BY STREAMS FED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY BY GLACIAL WATERS ARE VISIBLE AT MANY PLACES. AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHITINA AND COPPER RIVERS, FLOOD WATERS IN 1936 CREATED A POOL ABOVE THE CONSTRICTION FORMED BY WOODS CANYON. THE MATERIAL DEPOSITED DURING THE HIGH WATER PERIOD FORMED A GRAVEL BAR 6-10 FEET IN DEPTH EXTENDING OVER AN AREA OF 2-3 SQ MILES AND ESTIMATED OVER 20 MILLION CUBIC YARDS. (P28) AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, A DELTA OF GRAVEL AND SILT EXTENDS FROM MILES' GLACIER 10 MILES DOWNSTREAM TO THE GULF OF ALASKA AND IS ABOUT 5 MILES WIDE. (P29)

2954 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 00933 B 889938  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,FLOOD,ICE,CANNERY,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,ECONOMY,LAKE,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT  
 ABST SOME SALMON CANNERIES WERE BUILT IN THE COASTAL AREA, ADJACENT TO THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER IN 1889, BUT THE FISHERY RESOURCE DID NOT ASSUME IMPORTANCE UNTIL LATER. A RAILROAD EXTENDED FROM THE PORT TO THE COPPER MINES THROUGH THE DEEPLY INCISED CANYON OF THE LOWER COPPER RIVER. AFTER THE RAILROAD WAS ABANDONED IN 1930, THIS ROUTE HAS NO LONGER BEEN USED. (P30) DURING THE YEARS THAT THE KENNICOTT COPPER MINES WERE IN OPERATION, 1911 TO 1938, A TOTAL OF 1,339 MILLION POUNDS OF COPPER WERE PRODUCED, VALUED AT \$221 MILLION. (P47-48) THERE ARE FAIRLY HEAVY STANDS OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH ALONG THE COPPER RIVER, VALUABLE FOR LOCAL USE. (P52) THE GREAT NUMBER OF LAKES THROUGHOUT THE COPPER RIVER BASIN PROVIDE SEAPLANE ACCESS TO ISOLATED MINING PROPERTIES AS WELL AS HUNTING, FISHING AND RESORT AREAS. (P67) THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS IN A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE 265 MI TO THE GULF OF ALASKA, RISING AT ABOUT 3,700 FEET ELEVATION AND DROPPING TO ELEVATION 2,600 IN 22 MILES, TO THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU. THE RIVER THEN FOLLOWS A WELL-DEFINED INNER CANYON CUT THROUGH THE BROAD PLATEAU. FROM THE JUNCTION WITH THE CHITINA RIVER AT RIVER MILE 91.7, THE COPPER RIVER LEAVES THE BROAD ALLUVIAL VALLEY AND ENTERS WOOD CANYON WHERE IT IS CONFINED TO A NARROW CHANNEL BY STEEPLY SLOPING ROCK WALLS UNTIL IT REACHES THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER AT RIVER MILE 44.7. THROUGH THE LOWER 40 MILES, THE RIVER GENERALLY OCCUPIES A NARROW ALLUVIAL BED WHICH WIDENS TO A BROAD DELTA AT THE MOUTH. (P113) ABOVE RIVER MILE 84.7, THE DRAINAGE AREA IS ESTIMATED TO BE 21,000 SQ MI, WITH AN ESTIMATED FLOW OF 36,600 CUBIC FEET PER SEC. (P114) DOWNSTREAM OF WOOD CANYON, THE COPPER RIVER CONTINUES TO FALL AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF NEARLY 5 FEET PER MILE. AT RIVER MILE 49.5, LOCATED IN THE CANYON SECTION OF COPPER RIVER 4.8 MILES UPSTREAM OF THE TASNUNA RIVER, THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 22,000 SQ MI WITH AN ESTIMATED FLOW OF 39,500 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P116) PLATE 8 IS A MAP SHOWING TRANSPORTATION ROUTES IN THE COPPER RIVER REGION, AND IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

2955 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01029 914  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW PHOTO,FISHING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST PHOTO: CAPTION, "DIP NET FISHING FOR SOCKEYE AND KING SALMON ON COPPER RIVER, AT MILE 55." PHOTO SHOWS MAN AT EDGE OF SHORE NETTING FISH INTO SMALL BOAT. (P37) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

2956 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THIS RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 47,900 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1200 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) JUST UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER THE VALLEY OF THE COPPER IS BROAD AT THE BASE BUT CONFINED BY ROCK WALLS. THE VALLEY BOTTOM IS 1/2 MI WIDE FILLED WITH ALLUVIUM. (P153) PUBLISHED 1952.

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

690

2957 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01087 783885  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1005 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST RANON B VITT IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF THE UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS" 1971, STATED THAT THE TANANA ATHAPASKANS FIRST CAME INTO KNOWLEDGE OF WHITE MEN FROM THE COPPER RIVER PEOPLE WITH WHOM THEY TRADED. SEVERAL RUSSIANS ATTEMPTED TO UNSUCCESSFULLY ASCEND THE COPPER RIVER: NAGIEFF (1783), SAMOYLOFF (1796), PARTICHKEN (1798), BOYANOFF (1803), RUFUS SEREBERINIKOFF WHO WENT AS FAR AS THE VILLAGE OF BATZULNETAS WHERE HIS PARTY WAS KILLED (1848) AND FINALLY JUST PREVIOUS TO THE SALE OF ALASKA (1867) A RUSSIAN TRADER SET UP A POST ON THE RIVER NEAR CHITINA RIVER. (PP33-34) IN 1885, LIEUT ALLEN NOTED A NUMBER OF UPPER TANANA INDIANS AT BATZULNETAS, IN 1885. (P34) LIEUT ALLEN, 1885, WENT UP THE COPPER RIVER OVER SUSLOTA PASS TO TETLIN RIVER. (P35)

2958 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01099 905910  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FREEZEUP  
 ABST HENRY SENT A PARTY TO STUDY THE COPPER RIVER IN PREPARATION FOR RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION. BAD WEATHER DAMPERED THE PARTY AND THEY WERE READY TO QUIT. HOWEVER, THEY PUSHED ON AND THE WEATHER BROKE AS THEY CONTINUED... SLUSH ICE WAS RUNNING IN THE RIVER, AND THIS DOUBLED THEIR LABORS AGAINST THE POWERFUL CURRENT." ONCE THEY REACHED THEIR GOAL, THEY MADE A SURVEY OF THE AREA AND FLOATED EASILY DOWN RIVER TO THE MOUTH. (P166) (A TELEGRAM FROM THE HEAD OF THE PARTY TO HENRY SHOWS THAT THE TRIP WAS MADE IN OCT, 1905. (P171) HENRY BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF THE COPPER RIVER R R IN APRIL, 1906 BY CONSTRUCTING A SUPPLY TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THE TOWN IS NOW CORDOVA. (P173) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS TWO GUGGENHEIM OFFICIALS WHO REACHED THE HENRY CAMP ON A STERN WHEELER. (P183) LATER IN 1906, HENRY SOLD HIS INTEREST TO THE GUGGENHEIMS, BUT IN 1908, THEY BROUGHT HIM BACK TO BUILD THE RAILROAD. (P194-202) 5,000 WORKERS WERE BROUGHT INTO CORDOVA. (P203) THE AUTHOR DEVOTES A FEW PAGES TO AN ANECDOTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HUGE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE. (P221-224) THE "MILES GLACIER BRIDGE."

2959 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01146 884885  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST A H BROOKS NOTES IN HIS ESSAY ON EXPLORATION OF ALASKA DURING RUSSIAN OCCUPATION, THAT THE COPPER RIVER "HAS KNOWN AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF TAZLINA." (P.245) HE MENTIONS THAT LT. W R ABERCROMBIE WAS DISPATCHED IN 1884 TO EXPLORE THE RIVER AND THAT HE ASCENDED IT AS FAR AS THE TWO GREAT GLACIERS, NAMED MILES AND CHILDS, WHICH DISCHARGE INTO IT. (P.276) IN MARCH OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR H T ALLEN, CALVARY U.S.A, LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER AND PROCEEDED BY BOAT UPSTREAM FOR SOME 300 MILES. THE EXPLORATION OF ALLEN IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE JOURNEYS IN ALASKA'S ANNALS. (P.276) COPPER RIVER RISES IN A GLACIER ON NORTH FLANK OF WRANGELL MOUNTAINS. (P.11)

2960 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01147 914  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION

ABST AUTHOR BROOKS DESCRIBES THE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF ALASKA. HE EXPLAINS THAT THE PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM IS IN GENERAL AN AREA OF HIGH RELIEF BROKEN BY MANY BROAD DRAINAGE BASINS AND LOW LANDS. "SEVERAL LARGE RIVERS FLOW TRANSVERSE TO THESE RANGES IN NARROW, STEEP WALLED GORGES. ONE OF THEM IS THE COPPER RIVER." (P1) A PHOTO SHOWS THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY NEAR WOODS CANYON AND A RAILROAD TRACK BESIDE THE VALLEY. (PLATE IV) (P8) "THE SOUTHERN FLANK IS NOW READILY ACCESSIBLE BY THE RAILROAD THAT TRAVERSES THE LOWER COPPER RIVER VALLEY." (P6) IN DISCUSSING ICE AND SNOW RESERVOIRS OF ALASKA, AUTHOR BROOKS MENTIONS THAT THE LARGEST OF THESE RESERVOIRS IS IN THE UNEXPLORED PARTS OF THE ST ELIAS RANGE. (P10) "THIS GREAT SEA OF ICE POURS THROUGH NUMEROUS GAPS AND VALLEYS TO THE OCEAN AND TO COPPER RIVER." (P10) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE RUSSIAN TRADERS HAD EXPLORED THE COPPER RIVER. (P15) OTHER EXPLORERS INCLUDED MAJOR HENRY T ALLEN. "HE ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER AND WAS THE FIRST TO MAP THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS." (P15) (NO DATE INDICATED)

2961 WATH COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN Q1155 898951

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, GLACIER

ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO (P182): "LOOKING ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER AT THE FACE OF CHILD'S GLACIER; THE FACE IS 325 FT HIGH. THE GLACIER IS ACTIVE AND MOVES FORWARD 5 FT A DAY DURING THE SUMMER SEASON." CAPTION OF PHOTO. (P180): "LOOKING UP THE COPPER RIVER, SHOWING THE FAMOUS MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE AT MILE 49 OUT OF CORDOVA. CHILD'S GLACIER ON THE LEFT. RIVER IS 1800 FT ACROSS OPPOSITE THE GLACIER." PHOTO IS AN AERIAL ONE SHOWING A CURVING PORTION OF THE RIVER, A BARELY DISCERNIBLE BRIDGE, AND A GREAT WIDENING OF THE RIVER. AUTHOR RELATES STORY OF 2 PROSPECTORS "CAMPED ON THE BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER, IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY" IN 1898-99. (P62) ONE HIKE OVERLAND TO VALDEZ, "ABOUT ONE HUNDRED MILES", TO GET FOOD AND MEDICINE FOR THE OTHER. THE ROUND TRIP TOOK HIM 2 WEEKS. (P64) "THE GLACIER WINDS WERE GIVING THE LITTLE COMMUNITY OF VALDEZ A SEVERE LASHING. MANY MEN HAD PERISHED ON THE GLACIER, AND OTHERS HAD DIED IN VALDEZ FROM THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE ENDURED WHILE CROSSING OVER IT." (P63) THE GLACIER REFERRED TO COULD BE VALDEZ GLACIER OR CORBIN GLACIER. ENDING DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

2962 WATH COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN Q1171 897

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP

ABST WM HASKELL IN "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS", 1897, STATED "COPPER RIVER IS NOT A GOOD PLACE FOR A TENDERFOOT. FORTY MILES UP THE RIVER ARE RAPIDS. THE ENTRANCE TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS VERY DIFFICULT.... ABOVE THE RAPIDS THE RIVER FREEZES OVER TOWARDS THE LAST OF OCT, AND THE SLUSH AND SNOW MAKE IT ALMOST IMPASSABLE FOR ANY BUT THE STRONGEST TRAVELER. BY JAN THE SNOW IS LIKELY TO BE ABOUT 20 FT DEEP ON LEVEL PLACES, AND THAT IS THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICABLE MONTH FOR TRAVELING." (P546)

2963 WATH COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN Q1177 888

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, FISHING, RIVER BASIN

ABST IN 1888, KLENGENBERG MADE HIS FIRST TRIP TO ALASKA, AS A COOK ON THE "JEANETTE, WHICH LEFT FROM SAN FRANCISCO. "HE HAD A CREW OF 10 MEN, NOT COUNTING MYSELF AND THE CAPTAIN AND MY ASSISTANT, AND THERE WERE 30 OTHER MEN ABOARD WHO, ALONG WITH THE CREW, WERE TO WORK AS FISHERMEN AT THE ORKA CANNERY, NIGH THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO KING WILLIAM SOUND ABOUT 61 DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE, JUST BELOW CORDOVA IN ALASKA." (P36) KLENGENBERG DOESN'T SAY EXACTLY WHERE THEY STOPPED, ONLY THAT THEY "HAD ARRIVED". "THE CAPTAIN LEFT THE SHIP, ALONG WITH THE CREW AND THE FISHERMEN, WITH ONLY MYSELF AND THE FIRST MATE ABOARD TO TAKE

CHARGE OF IT. RIGHT THERE, WHERE WE FIRST ANCHORED WE STAYED FOR 5 MONTHS...I LEFT HIM WHENEVER I FELT LIKE IT. FROM OUR SHIP TO THE ORKA CANNERY WAS BUT A SHORT WAY TO ROW...OFTEN I WENT UP THE COPPER RIVER BY MYSELF, WHERE OUR MEN WERE BUSY WITH GILLNET FISHING. I WOULD STAY AT THEIR SEVERAL CAMPS, AND SOMETIMES LEND A HAND AT THEIR WORK. THERE WAS LITTLE TO INTEREST ME ON THE COPPER RIVER WHERE I WENT. IT RAN THROUGH FLAT COUNTRY SO FAR AS I COULD SEE." (P36-37)

2964 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 01208 790938  
STOR 1610395  
HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53

KEYW AGRICULTURE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, NO TRAFF  
ABST IN THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA, A J BARRON DESCRIBES AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF IT IN ALASKA. IN 1902 AN EXPERIMENTAL STATION WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, DEVOTED TO GROWING VEGETABLES, GRASSES AND GRAIN. (P52) MOST GRAINS DID NOT HEAD. BARLEY AND OATS RIPENED IN 1903. FREIGHT HAULED TO COPPER CENTER FROM VALDEZ WAS 20 CENT /LB IN WINTER AND 50 CENT /LB IN SUMMER AS IT WAS EASIER TO HAUL FREIGHT IN WINTER OVER SNOW. HAY AND OATS COST 25 CENT /LB; FLOUR, 30 CENTS/LB; HAM AND BACON, 40 CENTS/LB; AND CANNED MILK 75 CENTS/CAN. CROPS FAILED IN 1904, HERE, EXCEPT 60-DAY OATS, WHICH MATURED. GRAIN DID NOT MATURE, HERE, IN 1903, 1904, 1905, AND 1906. IT WAS CUT FOR HAY WHICH SOLD FOR 7-12 CENTS/LB, TWENTY AND A HALF TONS SOLD FOR \$4,152. (P56) THIS WAS CONSIDERED CHEAP AS IT COST MORE TO HAUL IT FROM VALDEZ AND ROADHOUSES ADVERTISED HAY AT 20 CENTS/LB. (P56) BY 1905, POTATOES HAD BEEN GROWN, THEY WERE WORTH FROM 10-15 CENTS/LB. (P60) THERE WERE TWO ROUTES INLAND: THE RICHARDSON FROM VALDEZ AND RAILROAD FROM SEWARD. A RAILROAD CONNECTED CORDOVA WITH MINES ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P81) IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, THERE ARE DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL FROM GLACIERS. THIS GRAVEL IS CLOSE TO THE SURFACE AND MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS TO GROW SUCCESSFULLY. COPPER CENTER HAD 11 HOMESTEADS IN 1905. (P58)

2965 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 01317 800  
STOR 1610395  
HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY, THE RUSSIANS EXPLORED UP THE COPPER RIVER. (P17) FROM A CHAPTER IN "ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA" ENTITLED "BERING AND AFTER", TAKEN FROM "ALASKA: A GUIDE TO THE LAST AMERICAN FRONTIER" BY MERLE COLBY.

2966 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 01338 903908  
STOR 1610395  
HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, MINING, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE  
ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN 1908 STATED, "SAMPLES OF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, HAY, POTATOES, ONIONS, GARDEN TRUCK, AND FRESH BEEF FROM THE 1,280-ACRE EXPERIMENT FARM IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY WHICH WERE SHOWN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR IN ST. LOUIS IN 1903" PROVE AGRICULTURE IS POSSIBLE. (P.47) "THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY BASIN IS 140 MILES LONG BY 75 WIDE." (P.47) "THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LOW-GRADE GOLD PLACERS ARE KNOWN OF ALONG COPPER RIVER." (P.125) HE DESCRIBED THE PLANS FOR THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY. "STARTING FROM VALDEZ, THERE ARE TWO ROADS PARTLY BUILT, A MAIN LINE TO ST. MICHAEL (WHICH WAS NEVER BUILT) AND A BRANCH TO EAGLE, THE LATTER FOLLOWING UP THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, THENCE OVER AN IMPERCEPTIBLE DIVIDE TO THE TANANA RIVER, THENCE TO THE HEADWATERS OF FORTY-MILE RIVER AND DOWN TO THE YUKON...." (P.210) THE RAILROAD WHEN IT WAS BUILT DID NOT GO BEYOND THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY.

2967 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

693

REFN 01351 909  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF,RECREATION,RIVER BASIN  
 ABST A PHOTO OPPOSITE PAGE 15 CAPTIONED "THE COPPER RIVER, ABERCROMBIE CANYON" SHOWS A TENT AND A WELL-BEATEN PATH ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE PHOTO.

2968 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01384 819885  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,BREAKUP,LAND-WATER CRAFT  
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1819, KLIMOWSKI ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER BEYOND ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CHITINA, POSSIBLY AS FAR AS THE GULKANA. HE BUILT A POST JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA. IT PROBABLY DID NOT SURVIVE LONG BECAUSE LATER EXPLORERS MET WITH INTENSE INDIAN HOSTILITY. (P156) IN 1847, SEREBRENNIKOF TRAVELED UP THE RIVER BY BOAT AND WINTERED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA. (P157) IN THE SUMMER OF 1848, THEY CONTINUED UP THE COPPER BY BOAT TO KLUTENA RIVER, WHICH THEY EXPLORED, AND THEN BACK TO THE COPPER AND FARTHER UPSTREAM. HIS JOURNAL RECORDED THAT HE REACHED THE LATITUDE OF 62 DEGREES, 48 MINUTES AND 43 SECONDS, WHICH MEANS THAT THEY COULD HAVE REACHED ONE OF THE PASSES LEADING TO THE TANANA RIVER. (P157) IN 1884, LIEUT W R ABERCROMBIE ATTEMPTED TO EXPLORE THE COPPER BUT IT WAS LATE JUNE AND THE RIVER WAS FLOODED WITH MASSES OF ICE FROM BREAKUP AND HE HAD TO ABANDON THE EXPEDITION. IN 1885, LIEUT HENRY T ALLEN GOT AN EARLY START AND ARRIVED AT THE COPPER IN MARCH BEFORE BREAKUP. HIS PARTY MADE THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ICE AND UP THE COPPER TO ITS HEADWATERS. (P230)

2969 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01395 912  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST BOUNDARY SURVEY 1918. IN 1912, THE SURVEY PARTIES DESCENDED THE COPPER RIVER FOR 85 MI IN OVERLOADED DORIES. (P78)

2970 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01396 805897  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,RIVER,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS' "ALASKA", 1897, SUMMARIZED ALLEN'S REPORT OF HIS COPPER RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1885. "THE DELTA IS 30 MIS LONG BY 4 OR 5 MIS WIDE AND THE PRINCIPAL MOUTH IS AT THE NW. THIS RIVER, WITH ITS TRIBUTARY THE CHITTINA, WAS EXPLORED IN 1885 BY LIEUTENANT ALLEN...HE FOLLOWED THE COPPER RIVER FOR SOME 389 MIS, AND SAYS THAT IT DRAINS APPROXIMATELY 25,000 SQUARE MILES." (P19) FROM ALLEN: "TO FIND TWO RIVERS OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TANANA AND COPPER HEADING SO NEAR EACH OTHER AS ALMOST TO HAVE INTERSECTING TRIBUTARIES, AND TO BE SO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT IN THEIR CHARACTERISTICS, I CONSIDER ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING DISCOVERIES OF THE EXPEDITION...THE PASS OVER THE ALASKAN RANGE, LAKE SUSLOTA, IS PROBABLY THE BEST LOCALITY THAT WILL PERMIT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE YUKON BASIN AND THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY, AND WOULD DOUBTLESS, BE USED SHOULD THE MINERALS OF THE LATTER REGION PROVE OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE.THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ASCENT OF THE COPPER WITH PROVISIONS CAN HARDLY BE ENTERTAINED, UNLESS IT BE MADE WITH SLEDS DURING THE WINTER." (P19) THE COPPER RIVER WAS CONNECTED TO THE SUSITNA BY TRAIL. (P17)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

694

2971 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01431 898  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,  
 ABST DE BONNEVILLE KEIM, JOURNALIST, 1898, STATED THAT THE DELTA OF THE COPPER RIVER WAS 30 MILES LONG AND 5 MILES WIDE. (P105) IT IS NOT NAVIGABLE BY LARGE BOATS "AND ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY BY THE NATIVE CANOES." (P105) "THE COPPER OR AKNA RIVER, ACCORDING LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLEN, 2ND U S CAVALRY, ONE OF ITS EXPLORERS, MAKES A DESCENT OF 3,160 FEET IN 330 MILES. ITS CHIEF TRADING TOWN AND STARTING POINT OF EXPEDITIONS IS NUCHEK, ON HINCHINBROOK ISLAND...50 MILES WEST OF ITS MOUTH." (P105)

2972 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01445 870890  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE  
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT THE COPPER RIVER INDIANS KNOWN AS "AHINUKKOTNA" TRADED 3 TIMES A YEAR AT NUCHEK, AN ALASKA COMMERCIAL POST. (P155) FROM 1870 TO 1890. IN 1882, C G HOLT, TRADER AT NUCHEK, WENT TO TARAL, AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P155) NUCHEK WAS NOT ON THE COPPER RIVER BUT ALONG THE COAST OR ONE OF THE ISLANDS. ITS LOCATION WAS NOT EXACTLY SPECIFIED IN THE TEXT.

2973 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01452 880  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST AUREL KRAUSE IN "THE TLINGIT INDIANS" MENTIONS THAT THE INDIANS HAVE ALWAYS KNOWN ABOUT COPPER DEPOSITS ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P53) "PERROFF AND JACOBSON MET TLINGIT AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER." (P65) THE 1880 CENSAS LISTS THE CHILKHATT VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER WITH 175 INHABITANTS. (P66) "THE KONLON ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE CONNECTIONS ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS WITH THE NATIVES OF THE COPPER RIVER AND THE CHUGACH SEA." (P218)

2974 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01457 897  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,GLACIER,ROUTE,RIVER  
 ABST JOSEPH LABUE IN "KLONDIKE FACTS", 1897, PRINTED A LETTER FROM J G C LEWIS, AN ENGINEER, WHO PROPOSED A ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE, 300 MI LONG, UP THE COPPER RIVER TO THE CHITINA, BEGINNING AT HILES GLACIER. J G C LEWIS "DECLARES THE COPPER RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL STEAMERS FOR MANY MILES BEYOND THE MOUTH OF ITS PRINCIPAL EASTERN TRIBUTARY, CALLED ON THE LATEST MAPS THE CHILLYNA RIVER..." (P200)

2975 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01474 897  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601740 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER

ABST JOHN WILLIAM LEONARD STATED IN "THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE KLONDIKE", 1897, DESCRIBED A PROPOSED ROUTE UP THE COPPER RIVER TO THE HEAD OF ITS TRIBUTARY THE CHILLYNA, OVER A LOW PASS AND ON TO THE NAVIGABLE WHITE RIVER A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON. THIS ROUTE SUPPOSEDLY CUT OFF 300 MILES TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS. (PP212-213)

2976 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 01524 903  
STOR 1610395  
HQUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST J S MCCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE TO ALASKA IN 1903, COMMENTED AT GREAT LENGTH ON THE COPPER RIVER'S "POTENTIAL". HE WAS TOLD THAT WHEN DEVELOPED THIS WOULD BE THE RICHEST COPPER AREA IN THE WORLD. (P229)

2977 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 01529 924  
STOR 1610395  
HQUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FISHING, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, EXPEDITION, RECREATION, RIVER  
ABST HILTON MEDARY ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, STATED IN HIS DIARY THAT HE LEFT AUG 1, FROM CORDOVA "ON THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD AT 8:15 AND REACHED STRELNA FOR DINNER AND THE NIGHT, STOPPING IN ROUTE AT CHILDS AND NILES GLACIER (SIC TRAIN STOPS TWO HOURS). CHILDS GLACIER VERY ACTIVE. STRELNA IS A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO STOP. MR AND MRS DYER HAVE MADE EVERY ACCOMMODATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT LOSING THE OUTDOOR CHARACTER. THE LITTLE TROUT STREAMS ADD A CHARM TO THE PLACE." (P1) THEY CONTINUED TO MCCARTHY. (P1) ON RETURNING FROM THEIR HUNT ON THE NABESNA RIVER, AFTER LEAVING BATZILNITAS CREEK SEPT 14, THEY SAW SALMON STILL RUNNING IN THE COPPER RIVER. THEY CAMPED AT A TRADING POST CALLED DE WITTS. (P53) SEPT 15, THEY CONTINUED DOWN THE RIVER TOWARD CHISTOCHINA, THEY CAME TO A SWAMPY PLACE ABOUT 14 MILES ABOVE CHISTOCHINA. (P55) 10 MILES ABOVE CHISTOCHINA THEY HAD TO REBUILD A LOG BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER. (P57-58) STOPPED AT CHISTOCHINA VILLAGE. (P59) AND CAMPED THAT DAY SEPT 16, DOWNRIVER. (P59-60) SEPT 17, THEY WENT 11 MILES TO TOLSONA AND CAMPED BECAUSE OF RAIN. (P60) SEPT 18, THEY CONTINUED DOWN THE COPPER THE LAST 18 MILES TO GAKONA. "ALREADY THERE ARE SIGNS OF CIVILIZATION AND A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER, BUT FOR THE FIRST 6 MILES THE TRAIL WAS VERY MUDDY AND BOGGY." (P61) 12 MILES UP RIVER FROM GAKONA WAS THE END OF A HIGHWAY COMING OFF, THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. (P61) "GAKONA IS FOUR MILES OFF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. IT IS THE OUTFITTING POINT FOR SLATE CREEK GOLD MINES AND HAS A ROAD-HOUSE RUN BY MIKE JOHNSON AND HIS WIFE." (P62) SEPT 19, THEY LEFT BY CAR DOWN THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY TO CHITINA. (P63) THEY PICKED UP THEIR TRUNKS AT STRELNA AND WENT BACK TO CHITINA BY AUTO ON RAILROAD TRACK. THEY CAUGHT THE TRAIN AT CHITINA AND WENT ON TO CORDOVA. (P65)

2978 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 01653 898907  
STOR 1610395  
HQUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, ICE, DIMENSION, FISHING  
ABST COPPER RIVER JOE, IN JAN 1899, BRIEFLY VISITED COPPER CENTER FROM HIS CABIN AT KLUTINA LAKE. WHILE THERE, MRS MILLER AND GUS BROUGHT OLD MAN MILLER IN BY SLED ALONG COPPER RIVER FROM THE CHITINA RIVER DISTRICT. (P88-89) THERE WAS A HOSPITAL AT COPPER CENTER. (P86-87) 2 BAD CASES OF SCURVY. PAT VARLEY AND BILL COLE "HAD TO BE PACKED OUT ON HORSES, SHOT DOWN THE WOODS CANYON AND THROUGH THE ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS BETWEEN NILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS OF THE COPPER RIVER, AND AROUND TO ORCA" WHERE THEY COULD GET FRESH VEGETABLES. (P90) JOE WENT DOWN THE COPPER TO MT WRANGELL WITH A MINING EXPEDITION IN JAN OF 1899 TO FEB. (P92-93) THERE WAS 6 FT OF ICE ON THE RIVER. (P98) HE PULLED A SLED LOADED WITH PROVISIONS FROM 150 TO 280 LBS. (P99) ADOLPH KRAFT, WITH A BROKEN THIGH WAS CARRIED ON A TRAIL DOWN THE KOTSINA RIVER, THEN BY BOAT DOWN THE COPPER TO ORCA AND OUTSIDE.

(P121) IN RETURNING TO COPPER CENTER IN THE SUMMER, JOE HAILED A BOAT COMING FROM THAT TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE CLUTISLENA. (P145) BOATS OF MINERS WERE REGULARLY GOING DOWN RIVER TO THE KOTSINA. THEY STOPPED WALKING AT CHIEF NICOLAIS CAMP FOR SALMON, 10 MI BELOW COPPER CENTER. (P146) ON HIS RETURN TRIP IN 1907, COPPER RIVER JOE SAID THAT COPPER CENTER HAD DIMINISHED FROM 500 POPULATION IN 1898 TO 2 ROADHOUSES AND 20 PEOPLE IN 1907. (P186)

- 2979 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01659 912920  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST FROM THE 1920 REPORT OF THE "ALASKA TERRITORIAL SHIPPING BOARD", THERE WAS NO INCREASE ON COPPER ORE FOR SHIPPING RATES RECEIVED FROM THE COPPER RIVER RAILWAY AT CORDOVA. IT WAS \$3.00 FROM 1912 TO 1919. IN 1920 THE SHIPPING BOARD AGITATED TO INCREASE THIS RATE TO \$4 PER TON. THERE WAS A GRADUATED TARIFF ON RAILWAY RATES FROM HIGH TO LOW GRADE ORE BUT NO DIFFERENTIATION WAS MADE FOR OCEAN VESSELS. (PP14-15)
- 2980 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01742 944  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAKE  
 ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING IN ALASKA, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R L STEWART SAYS, "INTERMITTENT DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN CARRIED ON FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS ON GOLD LODES IN THE MCKINLEY LAKE AREA BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER (COPPER) AND CORDOVA." (P11)
- 2981 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01752 912  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,MINING,NO TRAFF  
 ABST J T STUDLEY, AN ENGLISH ARISTOCRAT AND GENTLEMAN HUNTER, TRAVELLED FROM SEATTLE TO THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER TO SHOOT BIG GAME. "WE FOUND A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN, WHO HAD BEEN SPENDING SOME MONTHS PROSPECTING FOR MINERALS IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, CAMPED ON THE BEACH AWAITING OUR STEAMER. THERE MUST HAVE BEEN THREE HUNDRED OF THEM..." (P206) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.
- 2982 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01788 A 783912  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW GLACIER,FLOOD,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE,MINING,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,EXPEDITION  
 ABST IN AUGUST 1912, A LAKE WHICH HAD BEEN IMPRISONED IN A CREVASSE OF MILES GLACIER-"ON COPPER RIVER A FEW MILES ABOVE THE RAILROAD BRIDGE BROKE THROUGH ITS RESTRAINING WALLS AND HURLED THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ICE AND AN INCALCUABLE AMOUNT OF WATER INTO THE RIVER. "A WAVE ESTIMATED TO BE 30 FEET HIGH SWEEPED DOWN THE RIVER, "SPREADING OVER THE FLATS AND DELUGING THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY."(P46) PROFESSOR LAWRENCE MARTIN OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S 1910 EXPEDITION TO ALASKA DESCRIBES THE ACTION OF CHILDS GLACIER, ON COPPER RIVER BELOW THE RAILROAD BRIDGE IN SOME DETAIL. "SLOUGHING." ICE FROM THE GLACIER MADE IT DANGEROUS TO SLOW THE RAPIDS IN A BOAT OR TO LINE A BOAT TO THE OPPOSITE BANK. AS THE GLACIER ADVANCED IN THE SPRING OF 1910, IT PUSHED THE RIVER EASTWARD. (P.46) "DURING THE ADVANCE THE WAVES WASHED UP OVER A BANK FIVE TO TWENTY-FIVE



FEET IN HEIGHT AND RUSHED BACK 100 TO 200 FEET IN THE ALDER THICKET. ICE BLOCKS UP TO TEN TONS IN WEIGHT WERE THROWN IN AMONG THE TREES. ALDERS NINE TO ELEVEN INCHES IN DIAMETER WERE STRIPPED OF LEAVES AND BARK AND BEAT BACKWARDS. (P.46) THE RIVER BANK, WHICH WAS CUT BACK SOME IN THE PRECEDING YEAR, WAS IN 1910 FAIRLY EATEN UP BY THE ICE-BERG WAVES, WHICH CROSSED THE RIVER, FIFTY TO SIXTY FEET BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT. (P.46) THE PRESENCE OF PLACER COPPER DEPOSITS WAS KNOWN TO THE RUSSIANS, BUT THE LOSE DEPOSITS WERE DISCOVERED BY A BAND OF MEN TRYING TO REACH DAWSON IN 1898. "THE METAL AT THE HEAD OF THE COPPER RIVER WAS NOT MADE AVAILABLE UNTIL 1911, WHEN THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD WAS CONSTRUCTED TO THE BONANZA MINE AT KENNECOTT." (P.232) UNDERWOOD'S TEXT IS UNCLEAR OF THE DATE, BUT IT APPEARS THAT IN 1783, NAGAIKIEZ A MEMBER OF THE POTAN ZAIKOF PARTY, DISCOVERED THE COPPER RIVER AND ASCENDED IT AS FAR AS THE MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS. (P.360) IN 1864 LT. W. R. ABERCROMBIE MADE AN EXPLORATION OF THE COPPER RIVER THROUGH THE RESULTS "ARE GENERALLY REGARDED AS A FAILURE." (P.404-405) LT. HENRY ALLEN LANDED AT THE MOUTH IN MARCH, 1885. WITH 4 OTHER MEN, HE TRAVERSED THIS RIVER FOR "A DISTANCE OF THREE HUNDRED MILES" IN A POLING BOAT AND WITH DOG SLEDS. (P.405)

2983 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01788 B 783912  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW GLACIER, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ICE, MINING, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST MINERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE GOLD FIELDS IN 1899 BECAME CONFUSED BY "THE MAZE OF MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS AT THE HEAD OF THE COPPER RIVER AND WANDERED DOWN THE TANANA. "WHERE THEY NEEDED AND FOUND RELIEF (P113)

2984 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01844 945  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE COPPER RIVER, THE AUTHOR STATES THAT AT THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY STATION AT GULKANA, WHICH IS ON HIGH, LEVEL GROUND ABOUT 400 FT ABOVE THE CANYON OF THE COPPER RIVER, A WELL WAS SUNK TO A DEPTH OF 443 FT IN 1945. (P24) THE COPPER RIVER BASIN CONSISTS OF A BROAD INTERMONTANE VALLEY DEEPLY DISSECTED BY THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. THE OUTLET OF THE BASIN TO THE GULF OF ALASKA IS THROUGH A STEEP-SIDED ROCK GORGE CUT THROUGH THE COASTAL MOUNTAINS. THE RIVER BASIN BECAME VERY IMPORTANT WHEN THE KENNECOTT COPPER MINES WERE IN OPERATION. (P24)

2985 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 01982 965  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, DIMENSION, SPRING, LAKE, RIVER, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER LOWLANDS WERE FLOODED BY LAKES MADE WHEN THE RIVERS DRAINING THE LOWLANDS WERE DAMMED BY GLACIERS FROM SURROUNDING MOUNTAINS. FINELY GROUND ROCK DEBRIS WAS DEPOSITED ONTO LAKE FLOORS AS LAYERS OF CLAY AND TODAY THESE FLOORS ARE FLAT PLAINS. (P14) LARGE BRAIDED GLACIAL STREAMS THAT ARE TRIBUTARY TO THE COPPER RIVER DRAIN THE CENTRAL TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS. (P37) THE SE AND E PARTS OF GULKANA UPLAND DRAIN S TO COPPER RIVER. (P38) IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE COPPER RIVER LOWLAND, THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HAVE INCISED VALLEYS WITH STEEP WALLS AS HIGH AS 100 TO 500 FT. "THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF COPPER RIVER LOWLAND ARE DRAINED BY THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES." (P38) MOST RIVERS IN THE COPPER RIVER LOWLAND HEAD IN GLACIERS AND HAVE BRAIDED UPPER COURSES. "SILTY GROUNDWATER HAS FORMED SALT SPRINGS AND MUD VOLCANOES. LARGE LAKES OCCUPY DEEP BASIN IN THE MOUNTAIN FRONTS. THAN LAKES ARE ABUNDANT IN THE EASTERN

PLAIN. LAKES OCCUPY ABANDONED MELT-WATER CHANNELS; THOSE IN MORAINAL DEPRESSIONS IN THE WESTERN UPLAND ARE AS MUCH AS 6 MILES ACROSS. BEACHES AND WAVE-CUT CLIFFS BORDER LAKES MORE THAN 2 MILES WIDE WHEREAS IRREGULAR MARSHES ENCRDACH ON SMALLER LAKES." (P38) 75 PERCENT OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS DRAIN INTO THE COPPER RIVER. (P39) "THE COPPER RIVER CROSSES THE EASTERN PART OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS IN A CANYON 6000-7000 FT DEEP." (P40) PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 3 OF PLATE 6 SHOWS, "PLEISTOCENE VOLCANDES OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS... THE BLUFFS OF THE COPPER RIVER, IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE, ARE OF PLEISTOCENE GLACIAL AND LAKE DEPOSITS AND IMBEDDED VOLCANIC MUDFLOWS OF THE COPPER RIVER LOWLAND. RICHARDSON HIGHWAY AND TONSINA RIVER IN FOREGROUND. PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADFORD WASHBURN."

2986	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	01994	904964
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	GENIE CHANCE'S ARTICLE, "THE YEAR OF DECISION AND ACTION," INCLUDED IN THE BOOK "THE ALASKA EARTHQUAKE, MARCH 27, 1964: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT" STATED THAT CORDOVA WAS SETTLED IN 1904 AS OCEAN TERMINUS FOR THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY OF THE GUGGENHEIM SYNDICATE. (P97) IN W HANSEN AND E ECKEL'S ARTICLE ABOUT THE SETTING AND EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IT STATED THAT THE AXIS OF TECTONIC TILTING PASSED THROUGH THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY ABOUT 50 MI. ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P17) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COPPER RIVER IS ON PAGE 28 WITH THE CAPTION READING: "ONE SPAN OF THE MILLION DOLLAR TRUSS BRIDGE OF THE FORMER COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD WAS DROPPED INTO THE COPPER RIVER BY THE EARTHQUAKE, AND OTHER TRUSS SPANS WERE SHIFTED ON THEIR PIERS."	
2987	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	02035	902
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN	
	ABST	DIGGINGS IN THE COPPER RIVER REGION (IN 1902) HAVE PROBABLY PRODUCED \$225,000." (P.41) GOLD PLACERS WERE FOUND AT VARIOUS LOCALITIES IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. (P.48)	
2988	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	02038	885902
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT	
	ABST	DRAINAGE OF PART OF THE NORTHERN SLOPE AND ALL OF THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNT WRANGELL REGION IS CARRIED BY THE COPPER RIVER. (P141) COPPER RIVER NATIVES DISPLAYED SPECIMENS OF NATIVE COPPER AT COASTAL TRADING STATIONS. IN 1885 A SPECIMEN OF BORNITE WAS SECURED FROM CHIEF NICOLAI AT TARAL. (P141) IN 1902, F C SCHRADER VISITED THE REGION "ABOUT THE HEAD OF THE COPPER RIVER." MODE OF TRANSPORTATION NOT SPECIFIED. (P142) NATIVE COPPER HAS BEEN REPORTED IN THE VALLEY OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P147)	
2989	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	02049	903904
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN	
	ABST	THE CONTROLLER BAY PETROLEUM FIELDS ARE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P9) PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT DEPOSITS ARE THE BEACHES, ISLANDS, AND BARS WHICH THE WAVES OF THE OCEAN ARE BUILDING ALONG THE SHORES.	

THERE IS A LINE OF BARS AND SANDHILLS EXTENDING ACROSS THE MARGIN OF THE COPPER RIVER DELTA. (P16-17)

2990 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02069 906  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO  
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AT COPPER CENTER IS SHOWN FOLLOWING P. 12, PLATE V, B. PLATE VI IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE JUNCTION OF THE COPPER AND TAZLINA RIVERS. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

2991 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02110 907  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST U S G S BULLETINE 345, "THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE KOTSINA AND CHITINA VALLEYS, COPPER RIVER REGION". THE REGION IS REACHED BY A TRAIL FROM VALDEZ. IN SUMMER THE SUMMER TRAIL VIA TONSINA IS USED, BUT IN WINTER SUPPLIES HAVE IN SOME YEARS BEEN TAKEN IN BY WAY OF COPPER AND TASNUNA RIVERS. THE ICE ON THE COPPER RIVER FURNISHES EXCELLENT SLEDDING, AND IT IS POSSIBLE TO HAUL VERY HEAVY LOADS. IN SUMMER THE COPPER RIVER IS CROSSED BY BOATS. AN INDIAN NAMED BILLUM HAS A FERRY LICENSE AND TRANSFERS TRAVELERS WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT IN TWO SMALL BOATS ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TONSINA RIVER, CALLED COPPER RIVER CROSSING.THERE IS A ROAD HOUSE HERE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.HORSES SWIM THE RIVER BUT THIS CAN BE DANGEROUS BECAUSE OF THE SWIFT CURRENT AND QUICKSAND. (P129) IT IS A COMMON THING FOR PROSPECTORS IN THE NIZINA COUNTRY TO COME OUT IN THE FALL BY WAY OF CHITINA AND COPPER RIVERS, EITHER LEAVING THE COPPER AT TASNUNA AND GOING OVERLAND TO VALDEZ, OR FOLLOWING THE RIVER TO THE COAST. SEVERAL DAYS WORK IS NEEDED TO WHIPSAW THE LUMBER AND BUILD THE BOAT, BUT THE RIVER TRIP IS EVEN THEN MUCH EASIER AND QUICKER THAN THE OVERLAND ROUTE. THE DISTANCE FROM THE MOUTH OF YOUNG CREEK TO TASNUNA RIVER, OVER 115 MILES, HAS BEEN MADE IN LESS THAN 20 RUNNING HOURS. A SKILLFULL BOATHAN WOULD MEET LITTLE OR NO DIFFICULTY ON THE COPPER OR CHITINA RIVERS, BUT THE CANYON AT THE LOWER END OF NIZINA RIVER IS DANGEROUS, PARTICULARLY AT LOW WATER, AND A NUMBER OF PERSONS HAVE BEEN DROWNED IN TRYING TO RUN THROUGH IT. IN JULY 1907 A SMALL STEAMBOAT CALLED THE "CHITINA" MADE HER FIRST RUN FROM TASNUNA RIVER TO COPPER CENTER ON COPPER RIVER AND TO THE MOUTH OF THE NIZINA RIVER ON THE CHITINA RIVER, AFTER WHICH SHE WAS HAULED OUT ON THE BANK FOR THE WINTER. SHE DRAWS VERY LITTLE WATER BUT WILL PROBABLY BE UNABLE TO RUN AFTER THE MIDDLE OF THE SUMMER BECAUSE THE RIVER IS MUCH LOWER IN THE FALL. BOATS CANNOT DESCEND COPPER RIVER FARTHER THAN ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS, AND ANY FREIGHT THE "CHITINA" MAY CARRY WILL HAVE TO BE DELIVERED TO HER EITHER AT THE RAPIDS OR AT TASNUNA RIVER. (P130)

2992 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02121 047907  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT  
 ABST THE RUSSIANS MADE AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLORE THE COPPER RIVER SOME TIME PRIOR TO 1847, THE RESULT BEING A MASSACRE OF THE PARTY BY THE INDIANS. SUCCESSFUL EXPLORATIONS WERE MADE IN 1885 AND 1891, AND THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC SURVEY BY THE U S G S WAS MADE IN 1900. (P7) A U S G S INVESTIGATION WAS ALSO CARRIED OUT IN 1902. (P10) TWO RAILROADS WERE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT KATALLA IN 1907, ONE RUNNING WEST FROM THE TOWN THEN NORTHWEST TO COPPER RIVER WITH A SPUR UP KATALLA RIVER TO BERING LAKE AND THE COAL FIELDS. THE OTHER ASCENDS THE KATALLA RIVER TO MARTIN RIVER, WHICH IT DESCENDS TO THE COPPER BY THE LAKE CHARLOTTE DIVIDE, THUS PASSING THROUGH THE COAL FIELD. (P17) THE VALLEYS OF THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY GRAVEL AND SILT PLAINS FLOORING THE MAIN VALLEYS AND EXTENDING UP THE TRIBUTARY VALLEYS FOR CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES. THERE WAS A PERIOD OF TRENCHING ACTIVITY SO THAT PRESENT STREAMS HAVE CUT DEEPLY, FROM 50 TO 600 FEET INTO THE DEPOSITS.

THE AUTHOR PRESENTS HIS VIEW OF THE GEOLOGIC EVOLUTION OF THE AREA. (P38-39) A SMALL STEAMBOAT CALLED THE "CHITINA" MADE HER FIRST TRIP ON THE COPPER RIVER IN JULY, 1907. (P15)

- 2993 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02123 908  
STOR 1610395  
HQUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
ABST IN 1908, STEAMBOATS WERE PLACED ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P24) THE STEAMBOAT SERVICE WAS EXTENDED ON THE LOWER RIVER BY THE COPPER RIVER RAILWAY CO. (P25)
- 2994 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02141 908  
STOR 1610395  
HQUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,GLACIER,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST COPPER RIVER HEADS IN COPPER GLACIER ON THE N SLOPE OF MT WRANGELL AND AFTER FOLLOWING A COURSE WHICH IS FIRST N, THEN W, THE S, EMPTIES INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN (P10-11) ITS VALLEY OFFERS THE MOST PRACTICABLE ALL-AMERICAN ROUTE INTO THE NABESNA REGION (P11) LAVA FROM COPPER RIVER ABOUT 7 MI BELOW THE FOOT OF COPPER GLACIER WAS ANALYSED. IT IS A LIGHT-GRAY APHANITIC ROCK WITH SCATTERED PHENOCYSTS OF GLASSY FELDSPAR. THE LARGE PORPHYRITIC FELDSPARS ARE UNSTRIATED, AND THEIR SMALL AXIAL ANGLE INDICATES THAT THEY ARE PROBABLY SANEDINE, WHICH SHOWS IN PLACES A SUBMICROSCOPIC LAMELLATION, UNDOUBTEDLY DUE TO CRYPTOPERTHITIC INTERGROWTHS. THE SMALLER FELDSPAR PHENOCRYSTS CONSIST OF NARROWLY STRIATED OLIGOCLASE-ALBITE AUGITE IS RARE AS A PORPHYRITIC CONSTITUENT, BUT IS DUSTED ALL THROUGH THE SECTION IN MINUTE GRAINS. THE GROUNDMASS IS CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE AND CARRIES SOME ACCESSORY MAGNETITE AND APATITE. THE ROCK IS A KALLEMOSE, IN DOSODIC SUBRANG OF THE PERALKALIC RANGE, ORDER OF THE PERSALANES. THAT SUBRANGE INCLUDES RHYOLITES, GRORUDITES, AND SODS GRANITES OF THE PREVAILING CLASSIFICATION (P34-35)
- 2995 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02148 909910  
STOR 1610395  
HQUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT  
ABST DOCUMENT DISCUSSES PARTIAL CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL BRIDGES CROSSING COPPER RIVER, 1909-1910. MENTION IS MADE OF AT LEAST 4 LIGHT DRAFT BOATS TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES TO THE MEN WHO WORKED ON THE BRIDGES, TRAVERSING THE WATERS OF COPPER RIVER. "THESE BOATS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN NAVIGATING CERTAIN STRETCHES OF COPPER RIVER IN TIMES OF HIGH WATER, PARTICULARLY WHEN A STRONG WIND IS BLOWING..." (P159)
- 2996 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02165 909  
STOR 1610395  
HQUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT  
ABST WINTER ROUTE FOR SUPPLIES TO THE NIZINA MINING DISTRICT FROM VALDEZ WAS BY SLED AND HORSES VIA COPPER RIVER. "SMOOTH ICE" OF COPPER RIVER ALLOWED HAULING OF VERY HEAVY LOADS, "SAVING TIME AND HORSE FEED". THE SUMMER ROUTE, FOR MAIL, CROSSED THE COPPER RIVER. (P16-18)
- 2997 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02186 909

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

701

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

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

ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY ALFRED H BROOKS 1912. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) IN 1911 ATTEMPTS TO USE STEAMERS ON THE COPPER RIVER ABOVE CHITINA WERE NEARLY ABANDONED BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES IN NAVIGATION. (P19) UP TO 1909 ALL THE GOLD FROM THE COPPER RIVER AND COOK INLET AREA WAS PLACED IN ORIGIN. (P22) THE ECONOMIC OUTPUT OF THE SUSITNA AND COPPER RIVER VALLEYS IN 1911 WAS ESTIMATED AT \$325,000. FOR 1910 THE FIGURE WAS \$425,000. (P36)

2998 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 02243 913

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW VEGETATION,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ALDERS ARE PLENTIFUL ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P18) TRIASSIC SEDIMENTS ARE PRESENT IN THE UPPER PART OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. (P38)

2999 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 02248 914

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST COPPER CENTER IS LOCATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF COPPER AND KLUTINA RIVERS. IS 101 MILES NORTH OF VALDEZ ON THE FAIRBANKS-VALDEZ GOVERNMENT ROAD. ALSO CAN BE REACHED BY TRAIN FROM CORDOVA TO CHITINA AND THEN BY WAGON ROAD. IS THE DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR NELCHINA, UPPER SUSITNA, GULKANA AND CHISTOCHINA REGIONS. A POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH STATION AND SCHOOL ARE LOCATED HERE. (P122) THE MAJORITY OF THE PERMANENT INDIAN POPULATION IS CONFINED TO COPPER CENTER. (P122) SUPPLIES FOR THE WINTER ARE TAKEN FROM COPPER CENTER. FREIGHT FROM THE OUTSIDE USUALLY GOES BY WAY OF COPPER CENTER FROM EITHER CHITINA OR VALDEZ DURING THE WINTER. (P123)

3000 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 02315 920

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

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

ABST PAGE 93 DESCRIBES TWO TRAILS THAT CAN BE REACHED FROM CHITINA TO OBTAIN NICKEL CLAIMS. ONE TRAIL LEAVES THE EAST SIDE OF COPPER RIVER AT TARAL. THE RIVER HAS TO BE CROSSED BY EITHER OF THE TWO TRAILS. BOATS AND INDIAN BOATMEN CAN USUALLY BE HIRED FOR THE TRIP. HORSES HAVE TO SWIM, AS THE RIVER IS NARROW AND SWIFT AT BOTH CROSSING PLACES. THE NEAREST TOWN TO THE DEPOSITS IS CHITINA, WHICH LIES NEAR COPPER RIVER, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF CHITINA RIVER, ABOUT 9 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK. IN THIS REGION THE COPPER RIVER HAS AN ELEVATION OF 400 FT JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK, BUT THE MOUNTAINS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER RISE STEEPLY TO ELEVATIONS OF 6,000 FT OR MORE.MANY OF THE STREAMS FLOW THROUGH DEEP CANYONS JUST BEFORE ENTERING COPPER RIVER, AND MOST OF THEM ARE FED BY GLACIERS. (P93)

3001 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 02414 931

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST THE PRINCIPLE NATIVE VILLAGE IS BATZULNETAS, ON THE COPPER RIVER 10 MI ABOVE THE SLANA, A PERMANENT VILLAGE AND NOT JUST A FISH CAMP. (P143)

3002 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02451 906915

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY

ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907) CAPPS NOTES (FOR THE YRS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD): A TRAIL LATER CONVERTED INTO AN AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY WAS ALSO BUILT FROM VALDEZ, ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, UP THE COPPER RIVER BASIN AND ACROSS THE ALASKA RANGE THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE DELTA RIVER TO THE TANANA, AND DOWN THAT STREAM TO FAIRBANKS. FROM 1906 TO 1915 THERE WAS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THIS REGION. THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS WERE THE CONVERSION OF THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL TO A VERY FAIR WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE ROAD; THE COMPLETION OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD FROM CORDOVA TO CHITINA; AND THE CONNECTION OF THE FAIRBANKS ROAD WITH THE RAILROAD AT CHITINA. THESE CHANGES IMPROVED SUMMER AND WINTER OVERLAND TRAVEL TO FAIRBANKS FROM THE COAST, BUT STAGE CHARGES WERE NECESSARILY SO HIGH THAT ALL HEAVY SUPPLIES AND FREIGHT WENT INTO THE INTERIOR IN SUMMER BY RIVER BOAT. (P41)

3003 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02573 903

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYH RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,RIVER

ABST THE WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE ST. ELIAS RANGE IS FOUND TO BE GOLD BEARING, "TO A LIMITED EXTENT AT LEAST" ALONG THE LOWER REACHES OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P46) UNCONSOLIDATED PLEISTOCENE GRAVELS AND SANDS ARE EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPED IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, AND MANY OF THESE ARE AUFIFEROUS. (P47) WHILE LITTLE HAS BEEN HEARD OF THE PLACER FIELDS IN THE S PART OF THIS RIVER BASIN, THE NIZINA, TIEKEL, AND TONSINA HAVE ATTRACTED MINERS, BUT SO FAR NONE HAVE YIELDED COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES. (P47)

3004 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02576 911

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYH LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST "THE PERMANENT BRIDGE OVER COPPER R. ABOVE CHITINA HAS NOT YET BEEN PUT IN PLACE,BUT THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE HAS FULFILLED ALL THE REQUIREMENTS IN SPITE OF HIGH WATER,WHICH LOOSENED SOME OF THE PILING." "SMALL LANDSLIDES IN THE NEW CUTS ALONG THE RIVER REQUIRED CLOSE ATTENTION FROM THOSE IN CHARGE OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS." HOWEVER, REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF ORE WERE MADE OVER THE ROAD ALL SUMMER. (P 105)

3005 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02598 898

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYH NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY

ABST GRAVELS COVER ALL THE PART OF THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU WHICH THE AUTHOR TRAVERSED. HERE THEY EXHIBIT FAINT, BUT IRREGULAR RELIEF. SOMEWHAT FURTHER E WHERE THE COPPER RIVER HAS CUT INTO THEM, MESSRS HAYES AND SCHRADER REPORT THAT THE DEPOSITS CONSIST FOR THE MOST PART OF FINE SILT, PROBABLY LAKE BEDS. (P316) ALONG THE FLAT WASTES OF THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU, BUILT UP BY AN UNKNOWN DEPTH OF GRAVELS AND SILTS, THERE IS "OF COURSE NO POSSIBILITY OF FINDING PAYING QUANTITIES OF GOLD." (P322) THE COPPER RIVER YIELDS COLOURS OF FINE GOLD

WHEREVER ITS SANDS ARE CAREFULLY PANNED (P323) ALL THE SURROUNDING STREAMS, EVEN THE TANANA, ARE ENCROACHING ON THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU, FINDING SOURCES FOR SEVERAL SOUTHERN TRIBUTARIES IN THE GRAVELS OF THE UNKNOWN BORDER OF THE PLATEAU (P335) THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU IS JUST BELOW THE UPPER LIMIT OF THE SPRUCE AND IS COVERED SPARINGLY BY DWARFED SPECIMENS (P336) THE MATANUSKA INDIANS DWELL ABOUT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE PLATEAU, GENERALLY ON THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE. (P339)

3006 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02599 A 779898

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, SPRING, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT

ABST ON AUGUST 29, THE EXPEDITION REACHED COPPER CENTER, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KLUTENA AND COPPER RIVERS. TRANSIT WORK BY THE EXPEDITION REVEALED THAT COPPER RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE KLUTENA WAS 28 MI EAST OF ALL PREVIOUS MAPS. ALSO, COPPER RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANUNA WAS FOUND 13 MI E OF PREVIOUS MAPS. THE POPULATION OF COPPER CENTER WAS 500-600, MOSTLY IN TENTS WITH A FEW LOG CABINS. PROSPECTORS WERE FELLING TIMBER FOR WINTER CABINS. THE BULK OF PROVISIONS WAS BOATED DOWNRIVER WITH A CACHE AT 60 MILES AT TARAL, AND THE REST AT 100 MILES AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOUSINA. ON AUG 30, THE OUTFITS WERE BOATED AND THE HORSES SWAM ACROSS THE KLUTENA TO BEGIN TRAVEL DOWN THE COPPER RIVER. THERE WAS NO CONTINUOUS TRAIL AND CUTTING HAD TO BE DONE TO GET THE PACK TRAIN THROUGH. STEEP-SIDED CANYONS CUT FAR INTO THE PLATEAU AND FREQUENT TERMINATION OF RIVER FLATS COMPELLED A CLIMB OF 500 TO 600 FT. THE FLATS, WITH SLOUGHS, HAD MIRE AND QUICKSAND. (P356-359) AFTER A DRAMATIC AND DEADLY CROSSING OF THE KLUTENA, THE EXPEDITION WALKED 40 MILES IN 5 DAYS, WITH LITTLE FOOD, TO TARAL AT THE HEAD OF WOOD CANYON. THE HORSES WERE LEFT BECAUSE OF THE STEEP MOUNTAIN SIDES. ON SEPT 27, THE EXPEDITION CONTINUED DOWNRIVER IN A BOAT SUPPLIED BY THE DOWNEY AND PENNELLE PROSPECTING PARTY. A LIGHT PORTAGE WAS MADE FROM THE HEAD TO THE FOOT OF WOOD CANYON, WITH SUPPLIES CARRIED BY PROSPECTORS' BOATS. (P362) AT TANUNA VALLEY, PART OF THE EXPEDITION WITH A SICK SURVEYOR, HEADED DOWNRIVER BY BOAT. (P363) FROM COPPER CENTER TO THE TANANA, YUKON AND FORTYHILE RIVERS THE BEST ROUTE IS THE HILLARD TRAIL BY WAY OF MENTASTA PASS. IT IS SAID TO BE A GOOD CUT HORSE TRAIL FROM COPPER CENTER TO NEAR THE COPPER RIVER BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SLANA. FROM COPPER CENTER ANOTHER ROUTE LEADS ALONG NW SIDE OF COPPER RIVER TO MOUTH OF SLANA RIVER. IT IS LONGER AND NOT AS GOOD AS HILLARD TRAIL. PREVIOUS MAPS REPORTED A GOOD TRAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER FROM TARAL NORTH. THIS IS FALSE. THERE ARE TRAILS EXTENDING A SHORT DISTANCE FROM NATIVE VILLAGES. THE SURVEY PARTY HAD TO CUT TRAIL MOST OF THE WAY. FROM TARAL SOUTH, ON E SIDE OF COPPER RIVER THERE IS A 4 MILE PORTAGE, FOR FOOT ONLY, TO THE LOWER END OF WOOD CANYON.

3007 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02599 B 779898

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, SPRING, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT

ABST FROM HERE SOUTH THERE IS NO TRAIL EXCEPT FOR A RECENT CUT BY PROSPECTORS FOR TOWING UP BOATS. (P365-7) IN 1898, 4000 PEOPLE AND OUTFITS LANDED AT VALDES, THE GATEWAY TO THE COPPER. MORE THAN 3000 ENTERED THE COPPER RIVER BASIN OVER THE SUMMIT OF THE VALDES GLACIER. SEVERAL HUNDRED PROSPECTORS LANDED AT ORCA AND ATTEMPTED TO ASCEND THE COPPER RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH. FEW REACHED TARAL AND THE CHITTENA. 300 WINTERED OVER AT COPPER CENTER. THE REST LEFT BY FOOT OR BOAT. (P368) THE SLOPES OF THE COPPER BASIN IN AUGUST ARE COVERED WITH HOSS, TIMBER, GRASSES, BERRIES AND FLOWERS. (P369) SPRUCE IS THE DOMINANT TREE AND TIMBER LINE BARELY REACHES 2000 FT. IN 1779 CAUDRA (SPANISH) CORRECTLY GUESSED THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER AND WROTE IN HIS JOURNAL THAT A LARGE RIVER MUST ENTER THE SEA BETWEEN KAYAK AND NUCKER ISLANDS. IN 1783 NAGATEFF (RUSSIAN) DISCOVERED AND ASCENDED THE COPPER A SHORT DISTANCE. IN 1794 PURTOFF MADE PASSAGE TO THE SECOND MOUTH OF THE COPPER FROM THE WEST

SIDE. IN 1798 LASTOCHKIN VISITED THE COPPER WITH GREAT CAUTION DUE TO ANGRY NATIVES. IN 1803 BAZANOFF ASCENDED THE RIVER A SHORT DISTANCE. IN 1819 KLIHOFFSKY ATTEMPTED TO EXPLORE THE COPPER. BY 1816 2 ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO EXPLORE THE HEADWATERS WHEN LEADERS WERE KILLED BY NATIVES. IN 1882 HOLT ASCENDED TO TARAL. IN 1884 ABERCROMBIE ASCENDED TO NILES GLACIER. IN 1884 BREMNER ASCENDED TO TARAL. IN 1885 ALLEN OF THE U S ARMY WENT BY BOAT AND PORTAGE UP THE COPPER LEAVING ITS BASIN NORTH VIA SUSLOTA PASS. ON THE LOWER COPPER AT NILES GLACIER THE RIVER TUMBLES OVER A BAND OF HUGE MORAINAL BOULDERS. BOATS MUST BE PORTAGED A COUPLE OF MILES ACROSS MORaine AND GLACIER.

3008 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02599 C 779898  
STOR 1610395  
HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, SPRING, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT  
ABST IN 1898 THE COPPER RIVER DELTA WAS SURVEYED BY RITTER OF USGS. (P370-72) THE RIVER CANNOT BE ASCENDED BY BOAT FROM ITS MOUTH BECAUSE OF IMPASSABLE RAPIDS AT 30 MILES. ABOVE THE RAPIDS THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE, BUT THE CURRENT IS SWIFT. (P373) THE COPPER RIVER HAS A VELOCITY OF 8 MPH WHILE MOST OF THE TRIBUTARIES ARE SO SWIFT AS TO BE "SCARCELY NAVIGABLE". THE STREAMS ARE HEAVY WITH SEDIMENT. BEDROCK HAS NOT BEEN REACHED ANYWHERE IN THE MID COPPER BASIN, IMPLYING A PLATEAU TERRACE OF OVER 1000 FT. THE LENGTH OF THE COPPER IS OVER 300 MI. IT IS HOOK-SHAPED AND GENERAL ORIENTATION IS SOUTH. THE WESTERN TRIBUTARIES HEAD IN THE MOUNTAINS AND ARE GENERALLY 50 MI LONG. ON THE EAST SIDE, THE DRAINAGE IS DERIVED FROM WRANGELL MOUNTAIN GLACIERS. ALL TRIBUTARIES ARE AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE COPPER AND ARE DIRECT, THO THE EASTERN SIDE IS SHORTER. (P385-88) 30 MILES FROM THE COAST ARE RAPIDS INSURMOUNTABLE TO ANY UPSTREAM NAVIGATION EXCEPT CANOE. THE RAPIDS ARE CAUSED BY DEPOSITS OF MILES GLACIER WHICH ACT AS A DAM ACROSS THE CHANNEL. ON THE UPPER SIDE THE DAM HAS SPREAD THE RIVER INTO A SHALLOW LAKE. ABOVE THE RAPIDS, THE COPPER IS NAVIGABLE AND "COULD PROBABLY BE ASCENDED" TO THE BIG BEND NW OF THE WRANGELLS BY RIVER STEAMERS OF MODERATE SIZE AND SPECIAL POWER TO OVERCOME 9 MPH CURRENT. THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE COPPER IS YOUNG AND VIGOROUS WITH MUCH DOWNCUTTING. (P397-400) LONG BEFORE THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN PURCHASE NATIVE COPPER WAS OBTAINED FROM THE COPPER RIVER BY THE INDIANS. A MASS WEIGHING OVER 30 LBS WAS REPORTED. (P420) A PINT OF MINERAL WATER COLLECTED FROM A SALINE SPRING 12 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TAZLIKA, ON THE COPPER WAS FOUND RICH IN SODIUM, CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM, FERROUS IRON AND SOME CARBONIC ACID. (P423)

3009 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02612 891  
STOR 1610395  
HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST AFTER TRAVELING BY BOAT DOWN THE CHITNA RIVER THE HAYES EXPEDITION REACHED THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF TARAL AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHITNA WITH THE COPPER RIVER. THIS OCCURRED IN 1891. AFTER WAITING 4 DAYS THE EXPEDITION GROUP OF 3 MEN TRAVELED IN A LARGE SKIN CANOE WITH 11 NATIVES DOWN THE RIVER. ON THE 4TH DAY AFTER LEAVING TARAL THEY WERE IN THE BROAD MUD FLATS OF THE COPPER RIVER DELTA. (P.93)

3010 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 02691 961962  
STOR 1610395  
HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF  
ABST COPPER RIVER IS LOCATED IN THE ATNA TRIBAL AREA, EXCEPT FOR ITS MOUTH WHICH IS IN THE EVAK TRIBAL AREA. (P2)



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

705

3011 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02710 972  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE HISTORY OF MINING IN ALASKA IS VERY BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED BY THE AUTHOR ON PAGES 3 AND 4 OF THE DOCUMENT. THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXCERPT FROM THAT SUMMARY: "FOR EXAMPLE, ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION COLLECTED AS EARLY AS THE 18TH CENTURY INDICATED THAT THE COPPER RIVER PEOPLE LIVED ON THE UPPER RIVER IN ORDER TO BE CLOSE TO ORE BODIES, AND USED THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER AS ROUTES TO TRADE COPPER AND LAND-FURS WITH COASTAL TRIBES FOR SEAL SKINS, DRIED FISH, AND OIL (HANABLE, JULY, 1972:1)."

3012 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02713 975  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, PHOTO, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE EYAK INDIANS OCCUPIED THE AREA BETWEEN CORDOVA AND MARTIN R AND FISHED THE COPPER RIVER DELTA, USING SPEARS AND DIP BASKETS AND STATIONING THEMSELVES AT SUCH PLACES AS MOUNTAIN SLOUGH. (P48) A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 60 SHOWS A LARGE BRIDGE ACROSS RIVER AND CAPTION READS, "THE "MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE," CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE TO BUILD, SPANNED THE COPPER RIVER BETWEEN MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS. THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY EVENTUALLY LINKED THE KENNECOTT COPPER MINES WITH THE SALTWATER PORT OF CORDOVA." A SPUR OF THE RAILWAY WAS ALSO BUILT TO CHITINA. (P61) COMMERCIAL FISHING FOR RED SALMON IN COPPER RIVER. (P190) "THE DELTA CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 300 SQUARE MILES OF TIDAL MARSHES INTERSPERSED WITH BRUSH AND PATCHES OF SPRUCE, HEMLOCK AND COTTONWOOD. THE REGION IS SPOTTED WITH NUMEROUS FRESHWATER LAKES, PONDS AND MARSHES, SOME OF WHICH ARE LINKED BY EXTENSIVE INTERTIDAL SLOUGHS AND STREAMS." (P192) "THE DELTA IS TRAVERSED BY THE COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY, WHICH GENERALLY FOLLOWS THE ALIGNMENT OF THE FORMER COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (P192) THE LOWER REACHES OF RIVER ARE GLACIALLY SILTED. (P195)

3013 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02721 001966  
 STOR 1605236011334001860  
 HOUT N593136 W1543054 S0705 0310W 35  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST A REPORT BY DRS J B TOWNSEND AND J VAN STONE, CONCERNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, WAS MADE IN 1966 IN THE ILIAHNA LAKE-LAKE CLARK AREA. THE COPPER RIVER IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF ILIAHNA LAKE AND EMPTIES INTO INTRICATE BAY. ILIAHNA LAKE, ON THE EASTERN SHORE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, ARTIFACTS WERE REPORTED BY A MAN WHEN CLEARING THE AREA FOR A CABIN. THE ARTIFACTS FOUND FROM THIS SITE INDICATE OCCUPATION OF THE AREA AROUND THE BEGINNING OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA. (P12) (SEE MAP ATTACHED)

3014 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02737 884938  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, ICE, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER INDIANS WERE HOSTILE, AND KILLED AN ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO TRADER IN 1884. THEY TRAVELED TO KNIK ON COOK INLET TO TRADE FURS, WHERE THEY WERE ASKED ABOUT REPORTS OF RICH COPPER ORE. BECAUSE OF THEIR HOSTILITY NO PROSPECTORS VENTURED INTO COPPER RIVER COUNTRY FOR 10 YEARS IN SPITE OF THE RUMORS OF RICH ORE. (P8) IN 1898-99, AN ARMY EXPEDITION EXPLORED FROM VALDEZ TO THE COPPER RIVER, SEEKING AN "ALL-AMERICAN" ROUTE

TO THE ALASKA GOLD-FIELDS. (P55) IN 1897, RUMORS OF A TRAIL FROM VALDEZ TO THE COPPER, AND ON TO THE YUKON, BROUGHT A STAMPEDE ALONG A ROUTE FROM VALDEZ GLACIER TO THE COPPER RIVER, THROUGH HENTASTA PASS TO THE TUK RIVER, ACROSS THE TANANA RIVER TO THE FORTYMILE RIVER. OFTEN THE MINERS WOULD STOP FOR THE WINTER, AND MANY SETTLEMENTS BEGAN ALONG THE ROUTE. (P63-68) SOME USED PACK ANIMALS, OTHERS HAD TO DRAG THEIR BOATS UPRIVER AGAINST THE COPPER RIVER'S SWIFT CURRENT. (P65) THE COPPER RIVER IS "VIRTUALLY UNNAVIGABLE" BECAUSE ITS 15-MILE DELTA WITH MANY SHIFTING CHANNELS CARRY BLOCKS OF GLACIAL ICE AND BOULDERS. IN 1885 AN ARMY PARTY SUCCEEDED IN GOING UPRIVER BY CANOEING AND PORTAGING. THE CHITINA INDIANS SHOWED THE ARMY MEN COPPER WHICH THEY MADE INTO UTENSILS. (P222) IN 1908, THE MORGAN GEIGGENHEIM INTERESTS BOUGHT OUT THE COPPER CLAIMS, AND BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD OVER THE COPPER RIVER FLATS, OVER A GLACIER ACROSS THE RIVER BETWEEN TWO OTHER GLACIERS TO CLIMB THE MOUNTAINS. (P224) THE RAILROAD WAS COMPLETED IN 1911 AND RAN UNTIL 1938 WHEN THE MINES PLAYED OUT. (P255)

3015 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02740 898972  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO, MAP, RECREATION  
 ABST "COPPER WAS DISCOVERED 50 MILES TO THE EAST OF CHITNA IN 1898, AND IN 1906 THE KENNECOTT MINES COMPANY ESTABLISHED A CAMP THERE, TAKING ITS NAME FROM NEARBY KENNICOTT GLACIER... THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, RUNNING FROM CORDOVA TO KENNICOTT, WAS COMPLETED IN 1911. CHITNA WAS A BUSY LITTLE COMMUNITY IN THOSE DAYS WHEN IT WAS A STOP ON THE RAILROAD AND A SUPPLY CENTER FOR THE MINING AREA. THE MINES SHUT DOWN AND THE RAILROAD WAS ABANDONED IN 1938, AND CHITNA BECAME THE NEAR GHOST TOWN IT IS TODAY." THE CHITNA RAILROAD BED HIKE FOLLOWS ALONG THE COPPER RIVER 1 MI FROM O'BRIEN CREEK TO A GAUGING STATION AND CABLE CROSSING. AFTER THE CROSSING, A FOOT TRAIL LEADS ON THE RAILROAD BED, WITH SEVERAL TRESTLES ACROSS GULLIES ALONG THE WAY. THREE MILES FROM O'BRIEN CREEK, AS COPPER RIVER ENTERS WOOD CANYON, AN IMPASSABLE TRESTLE IS ENCOUNTERED WITH A SHEER ROCK FACE ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE GULLY. THE HIKE IS BEST WAY TO SEPTEMBER. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE COPPER RIVER AND A CANYON IN AUGUST. (PP150, 151) A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWING THE HIKE ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAPS VALDEZ B2, C2. (P151)

3016 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02770 966  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THERE IS FORESTED LAND IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, WITH POTENTIAL FOR COMMERCIAL USE. LOCAL USE OF WHITE SPRUCE IS FEASIBLE. THE COMMERCIAL FOREST AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 1 MILLION ACRES. THE MINIMUM ANTICIPATED VOLUME OF TIMBER (MOSTLY WHITE SPRUCE) IS 1 BILLION BD FT. THESE STANDS ARE LARGELY INACCESSIBLE AT THIS POINT, BUT THEY WOULD WARRANT A SUSTAINED YIELD OF 10 TO 20 MILLION BD FT ANNUALLY. MORE FEASIBLY LOCATED TIMBER STANDS ARE FOUND IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO MAJOR HIGHWAYS. THE EXTENSION OF HIGHWAYS AND CONNECTING ROADS WOULD REDUCE A MAJOR BARRIER TO COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT. (P50)

3017 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02789 00001 964966  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 N1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE EARTHQUAKE OF MARCH 27, 1964 CREATED SOME UPLIFTING OF PREVIOUSLY SUBMERGED LAND ON THE COPPER RIVER DELTA, AS WELL AS SOME LOSS OF WATERFOWL NESTING HABITAT. (PP3-5) THE UPLIFTED LANDS ARE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE NO MORE THAN 20 SQ MI OF SUITABLE NESTING HABITAT, DEPENDENT ON THE RELATIVE RATE AT WHICH NEW VEGETATION WILL DEVELOP. (P5) THE MAJOR VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES IN THE AREA ARE HEDYSARUM-DESCHAMPSIA, NYRICA-POTENTILLA,

## SALIX-EQUISETUM, PICEA, AND TSUGA. (P3)

3018 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02789 00003 968  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER DELTA IS A FLAT AREA DOMINATED BY THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS OF THE COPPER RIVER AND SEVERAL OTHER GLACIAL STREAMS IN THE AREA. (P25) THE DELTA COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF GRAVEL IN THE NORTH AND FINER TEXTURED MATERIALS THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE AREA. THERE IS SANDY SOIL NEAR THE EYAK AND COPPER RIVERS. (P25)

3019 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 909971  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER IS 287 MILES LONG. (2-3) THE GAGING STATION ON THE COPPER RIVER NEAR CHITINA MEASURED THE MEAN FLOW FOR 17 YEARS OF RECORD TO BE 36,770 CFS OR 24.24 INCHES PER YEAR. FLOODING, DUE TO SUDDEN UNPREDICTABLE RELEASE OF WATER STORED IN OR BEHIND GLACIERS, OCCURRED ON THE COPPER RIVER AT MILES GLACIER IN FEBRUARY, 1909, WHEN A LAKE IN MILES GLACIER BROKE LOOSE ON FEBRUARY 8, AND THE RIVER ROSE IN A PERIOD OF 6 DAYS FROM 20.5 FEET TO 40.0 FEET. (2-86) THE MID-JULY, 1971, FLOOD WAS EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH FOR THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. THE PEAK DISCHARGE OF 265,000 CFS ON JULY 15 ON THE COPPER RIVER NEAR CHITINA WAS THE HIGHEST IN 22 YEARS OF RECORD. (2-90) THE DRAINAGE AREA AT THE PENINSULA SITE, RIVER MILE 67.9, IS 22,000 SQUARE MILES. (2-164)

3020 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 A 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, PHOTO  
 ABST THERE ARE 3 PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS THAT AUGMENT THE FLOW OF THE COPPER RIVER: THE GULKANA RIVER; THE TAZLINA RIVER; AND THE CHITINA RIVER. THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE COPPER RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 24,400 SQUARE MILES, INCLUDING 1270 SQUARE MILES IN CANADA. (P2-1) THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS FROM COPPER GLACIER, ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS, TO THE GULF OF ALASKA, ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE TOWN OF CORDOVA. (P2-3) THE EASTERN PART OF THE COPPER RIVER LOWLAND IS A RELATIVELY SMOOTH PLAIN 1,000 TO 2,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE, TRENCHED BY THE VALLEYS OF THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WITH THEIR STEEP 100 TO 500 FOOT WALLS. THE FORKS OF THIS LOWLAND, ON EACH SIDE OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS TO THE EAST, ARE THE COPPER AND CHITINA VALLEYS. THESE VALLEYS CONTAIN LONGITUDINAL MORAINAL AND ICE-SCOWED BEDROCK RIDGES RISING ABOVE AXIAL OUTWASH PLAINS. THE WESTERN PART OF THIS LOWLAND--THE LAKE LOUISE PLATEAU--IS A ROLLING UPLAND 2,200 TO 3,500 FEET IN ALTITUDE WITH MORAINAL AND STAGNANT ICE TOPOGRAPHY. (P2-5) THE COPPER RIVER BASIN IS ENTIRELY FLANKED BY HIGH MOUNTAIN RANGES EXCEPT IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART, WHERE A HIGH PLATEAU RATHER THAN A MOUNTAIN RANGE DIVIDES DRAINAGE BETWEEN THE COPPER AND SUSITNA RIVER SYSTEMS. THE BASIN AREA IS ONE OF BROAD, FLAT BOTTOMED, GLACIATED VALLEYS WHOSE SIDE SLOPES CHANGE VERY ABRUPTLY INTO LOFTY MOUNTAIN RANGES. (P2-9) BECAUSE OF THE GRAINED CHARACTER OF THE UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS WHICH ARE READILY AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION BY WATER, THE STREAMS OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN ARE HEAVILY SILT LADEN AND LOCALLY AGGRADE AND DEGRADE THEIR CHANNELS. (P2-10) IN 1965 THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 300 ACRES OF CULTIVATED CROPLAND IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. (P2-44)

THERE ARE FAIRLY HEAVY STANDS OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH ON VALLEY AND BEACH LANDS ALONG THE COPPER RIVER. THIS TIMBER IS VALUABLE IN LOCAL USE FOR BUILDING LOGS, MINE TIMBERS, AND FUEL. (P2-51)

3021 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 B 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, PHOTO

ABST PRIOR TO AUGUST 1947, THE ONLY INFORMATION ON STREAM-FLOW WAS FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1913 IN CONNECTION WITH A REPORT ENTITLED, "A WATER-POWER RECONNAISSANCE IN SOUTH CENTRAL ALASKA", PUBLISHED BY U S G S. THESE RECORDS CONSIST PRINCIPALLY OF MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS, BUT DAILY FLOW RECORDS FOR 2-5 MONTHS WERE OBTAINED AT 3 STATIONS WITHIN COPPER RIVER BASIN AND 7 STATIONS ON COASTAL STREAMS. DAILY STAGE RECORDS WERE PUBLISHED FOR COPPER RIVER AT MILES GLACIER FOR THE OPEN SEASON FROM AUGUST 1907 THROUGH 1910, BUT NO DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE DURING THIS PERIOD FROM WHICH TO ESTABLISH DAILY DISCHARGE RECORDS. THE GAGE ON COPPER RIVER, WHICH WAS INSTALLED IN 1950, WILL PROVIDE RECORDS OF RUN-OFF FROM 21,000 SQUARE MILES, BUT THE SUM OF THE DRAINAGE AREAS AT THE REST OF THE GAGING STATIONS IS LESS THAN 5,000 SQUARE MILES. THERE ARE PRESENTLY ONLY 2 CONTINUOUS RECORDING U S G S GAGING STATIONS ON MAJOR RIVERS IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. THE GAGING STATION ON THE COPPER RIVER NEAR CHITINA HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 20,000 SQUARE MILES, AND INCLUDES THE ENTIRE COPPER BASIN DRAINAGE NORTH OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. (P2-67) FROM ITS HEADWATERS AT COPPER GLACIER ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MT WRANGELL, THE COPPER RIVER SHEEPS NORTH AND WEST AROUND THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS BEFORE SNAKING ITS WAY SOUTH TO THE GULF OF ALASKA. AFTER ROUNDING THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE WRANGELLS, THE RIVER FLOWS SOUTH AND EAST THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY FORMED BY THE WRANGELL AND CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. APPROXIMATELY 90 MILES FROM THE GULF OF ALASKA THE RIVER ABRUPTLY TURNS DUE SOUTH AND BREACHES THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS TO FORM THE COPPER RIVER GORGE.

3022 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 C 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST THE RIVER IN THIS SEGMENT IS ALREADY A WATERWAY OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS, VARYING BETWEEN 100 AND 300 YARDS IN WIDTH WITH AVERAGE DEPTHS OF 10-25 FEET. AS THE RIVER REACHES WOOD CANYON, PEAKS OF 4000-7000 FEET CROWD IN ON THE RIVER CONFINING IT TO A NARROW CHANNEL. STEEP MOUNTAIN SLOPES, COVERED WITH A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF WILLOW AND ALDER PLUNGE DIRECTLY TO THE RIVERS EDGE. THE RIVER ITSELF FOLLOWS A WELL DEFINED CHANNEL WITH ONLY OCCASIONAL ISLAND OR GRAVEL BARS. IN GENERAL THE RIVER IS SMOOTH, WITH A 7 MPH CURRENT AND AN OCCASIONAL RIFFLE OR RAPID APPROACHING CLASS II. PROCEEDING DOWN STREAM, THE RIVER REMAINS IN A WELL DEFINED, CLOSE-WALLED VALLEY FOR ABOUT 20 MILES TO THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER. NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA, THE VALLEY WIDENS TO 5-6 MILES WITH MUCH OF THE VALLEY FLOOR COVERED BY A LARGE BRAIDED GRAVEL BAR. VEGETATION IN THIS SECTION REMAINS SIMILAR TO THE UPPER STRETCHES OF THE STUDY SEGMENT WITH A FEW MORE COTTONHOODS NEAR THE MOUTHS OF THE TASNUNA AND BRENNER RIVERS. THE BRENNER RIVER DOES NOT IMMEDIATELY ENTER THE COPPER RIVER BUT RUNS PARALLEL TO IT FOR 12 MILES ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE LARGE BRAIDED GRAVEL BAR, FINALLY EMPTYING INTO THE COPPER NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE WERNICKE RIVER. BETWEEN THE TASNUNA AND WERNICKE RIVERS, THE COPPER IS CHARACTERIZED BY A BROAD VALLEY (5-6 MILES) WITH THE SAME STEEP WALLS AND VEGETATION TYPES CHARACTERIZING THE UPPER SECTIONS OF THE STUDY SEGMENT. AT THE MOUTH OF THE WERNICKE RIVER THE VALLEY NARROWS ABRUPTLY AND PLUNGES INTO BAIRD CANYON, A NARROW CHANNEL APPROXIMATELY 8 MILES IN LENGTH, FORMED BY A 4000 FT HEADWALL TO

THE EAST AND THE TERMINAL MORaine OF ALLEN GLACIER TO THE WEST. THROUGH THIS CANYON, THE MOUNTAINS RISE STEEPLY FROM THE WATERS EDGE ON THE EAST WHILE 200-300 FT RIDGES OF GLACIAL DEBRIS FORM THE WEST BANK. VEGETATION ALONG BOTH BANKS IS PRIMARILY WILLOW AND ALDER WITH OCCASIONAL STANDS OF MATURE COTTONWOOD. AS THE RIVER LEAVES BAIRD CANYON, IT FORMS A MAJOR CLASS III RAPID (ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS) ABOUT A MILE IN LENGTH. BEYOND ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS THE RIVER WIDENS AND SLOWS TO FORM MILES LAKE. AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE LAKE, THE RIVER RE-EMERGES IN A NARROW CHANNEL TO SWEEP PAST THE FACE OF CHILD'S GLACIER. (P2-70)

3023 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 D 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER  
 GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST  
 USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT  
 LAUNCHING SITE  
 ABST CHILD'S GLACIER ENTERS THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY FROM THE WEST. BELOW CHILD'S GLACIER, THE RIVER GRADUALLY WIDENS BECOMING HEAVILY BRAIDED AND CONTINUES IN AN EVER EXPANDING DELTA TO ITS MOUTH ON THE GULF OF ALASKA SOME 30 MILES DISTANT. APPROXIMATELY 6 MILES BELOW CHILD'S GLACIER, HOWEVER, THE RIVER PASSES THROUGH THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST. BELOW CHILD'S GLACIER THE VEGETATION IN THE VALLEY BOTTOM BECOMES PREDOMINATELY WILLOWS AND GRASSES IN THE FLATS WITH A WILLOW-ALDER MIX ON THE SIDES OF THE VALLEY. (2-71) WITHIN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, SNOW-MELT FLOODS NORMALLY RANGE FROM 10 TO 25 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND PER SQUARE MILE, BUT, IN SOME BOUNDARY AREAS, RAINFALL MAY AUGMENT THE SNOW-MELT RUN-OFF. (2-88) THE STREAM COURSES IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN OCCUPY VALLEYS WHICH ARE FILLED WITH DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL AND OTHER DEBRIS LAID DOWN THROUGHOUT PAST AGES BY RETREATING GLACIERS. AS THE STREAMS HAVE ERODED THEIR COURSES, THE DEGRADATION OF THE STREAM BED HAS CONFINED THE FLOW IN CHANNELS BETWEEN BANKS OF UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIALS WHICH ARE CONTINUALLY UNDERMINED AND CARRIED AWAY. TO THIS HEAVY SEDIMENT LOAD IN THE STREAM IS ADDED THE MATERIAL FROM SURFACE EROSION BY RUN-OFF FROM EXPOSED AREAS OF LAND HAVING LITTLE VEGETATIVE COVER AND MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY GLACIERS AND REMNANTS OF GLACIERS. THE SEDIMENT LOAD IS SOMEWHAT SEASONAL. SPRING RAINS AND MELTING SNOW CAUSE THE STREAMS TO BECOME MUDDY, A DISCOLORATION WHICH IS INDICATIVE OF THE AMOUNT OF SURFACE EROSION AND ICE BOUND SOIL CARRIED BY THE STREAM.

3024 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 E 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER  
 GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST  
 USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING  
 SITE, PHOTO  
 ABST AFTER THE INITIAL SPRING BREAKUP, FLOOD WATERS MAY APPEAR QUITE CLEAR BUT ARE OFTEN HEAVILY CHARGED WITH LARGER SIZED PARTICLES OF SAND AND GRAVEL. AT SUCH TIMES WHEN THE STREAMS ARE AT FLOOD STAGE, VERY HIGH VELOCITIES ARE COMMON AND LARGE BOULDERS MAY BE HEARD AND SEEN MOVING ALONG THE BOTTOM. DURING THE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL MONTHS, THE GLACIERS BEGIN TO SUPPLY FINELY PULVERIZED ROCK AND LARGER PARTICLES TO THE STREAMS AND TO FURNISH SUFFICIENT WATER FROM MELTING ICE TO WASH PARTS OF THE MORaine INTO THE STREAM. THIS ADDS TO THE ALREADY HEAVY SILT LOAD AND GIVES SOME OF THE MORE HEAVILY LOADED STREAMS AN OILY, ALMOST MILK-LIKE APPEARANCE. THE WATER IS CLOUDED AND WAVE ACTION DAMPENED BY SILT SO THAT, EXCEPT IN THE REACHES OF RAPIDS, THE SURFACE IS SMOOTH AND UNBROKEN. THAT THE MOVEMENT OF BED LOAD IS STILL PRESENT IS EVIDENT FROM THE SOUND OF LARGE ROCKS AND THE APPEARANCE OF "STANDING" WAVES WHICH MOVE DOWNSTREAM AS THE BOULDERS ARE CARRIED ALONG. (2-96) EVIDENCES OF THE GREAT MAGNITUDE OF DEPOSITS OF MATERIAL CARRIED BY STREAMS FED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY BY GLACIAL WATERS ARE VISIBLE AT 2 PLACES IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN: AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHITINA RIVER AND COPPER RIVER, FLOOD WATERS IN 1936 CREATED A POOL ABOVE THE CONSTRICTION FORMED BY WOOD

CANYON. THE MATERIAL DEPOSITED DURING THE HIGH-WATER PERIOD FORMED A GRAVEL BAR 6 TO 10 FEET IN DEPTH EXTENDING OVER AN AREA OF 2 TO 3 SQUARE MILES AND ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN OVER 20 MILLION CUBIC YARDS.

3025 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 F 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, A DELTA OF GRAVEL AND SILT EXTENDS FROM MILES GLACIER 10 MILES DOWNSTREAM TO THE GULF OF ALASKA AND IS ABOUT 5 MILES WIDE. (2-98) THE ESTIMATED USE OF WATER IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN IS ABOUT 75,000 GPD. (2-100) THE CHITINA RIVER JOINS THE COPPER RIVER AT RIVER MILE 109.0. FROM THIS POINT, THE COPPER RIVER LEAVES THE BROAD ALLUVIAL VALLEY AND ENTERS WOOD CANYON WHERE IT IS CONFINED TO A NARROW CHANNEL BY STEEPLY SLOPING ROCK WALLS UNTIL IT REACHES THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER AT MILE 64.0. THROUGHOUT THE LOWER 60 MILES, THE RIVER GENERALLY OCCUPIES A NARROW ALLUVIAL BED WHICH WIDENS TO A BROAD DELTA AT THE MOUTH. (2-160) BELOW THE MOUTH OF CHITINA RIVER THROUGH WOOD CANYON, THE TOPOGRAPHY AND ROCK STRUCTURE INDICATE SEVERAL SITES FOR A HIGH DAM. THE TERRAIN IS EXCEEDINGLY ROUGH WITH NUMEROUS VERTICAL ROCK CLIFFS. THE CANYON WALLS RISE STEEPLY TO ABOUT 600 FEET ABOVE THE WATER SURFACE AND THEN ASSUME A LESSER SLOPE FOR SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET UPWARD TO MOUNTAIN PEAKS. (2-160) THE DRAINAGE AREA AT THIS SITE IS ESTIMATED TO BE 21,000 SQUARE MILES FROM WHICH THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUN-OFF IS ESTIMATED TO BE 26,500,000 ACRE-Feet OR EQUIVALENT TO A UNIFORM FLOW OF 36,600 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (2-161) DOWNSTREAM OF THE WOOD CANYON SITE, COPPER RIVER CONTINUES TO FALL AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF NEARLY 5 FEET PER MILE. AT THE PENINSULA SITE, RIVER MILE 67.9, THE ANNUAL RUN-OFF IS ESTIMATED TO BE 28,600,000 ACRE-Feet OR EQUIVALENT TO AN AVERAGE FLOW OF 39,500 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (2-164)

3026 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 G 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST A MAJOR BRIDGE, RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED, NOW SPANS THE COPPER RIVER AT CHITINA. (2-105) THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES ARE SHALLOW AND RAPID THROUGHOUT THEIR LENGTHS AND ARE NOT NAVIGATED BY COMMERCIAL RIVER TRAFFIC. SMALL RIVERBOATS, CANOES, AND RAFTS ARE USED ON THE COPPER FOR PURPOSES SUCH AS RECREATION, HUNTING AND PROSPECTING. (2-107) SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHING ALONG THE COPPER RIVER, PARTICULARLY AT CHITINA, ADDS TO THE CASH INCOME OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE. (2-111) THE 1965 CATCH OF 894,000 SALMON ORIGINATING FROM THE COPPER RIVER AMOUNTED TO 1-1/2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE SALMON CATCH, WITH A VALUE TO FISHERMEN OF APPROXIMATELY \$1.5 MILLION. 1970 AND 1971 CATCHES WERE OF A SIMILAR MAGNITUDE. HOWEVER, DUE TO DECLINING ALASKA TOTAL CATCHES, FISH FROM THE COPPER RIVER ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT 3 PERCENT OF THE STATE CATCH. (2-112) STATISTICS ON COMMERCIAL FISHING FOR THE COMBINED PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, COPPER AND BERING RIVERS SHOW THAT A TOTAL OF 38,749,886 POUNDS OF ALL TYPES OF SALMON WERE TAKEN IN 1971 WITH A VALUE TO FISHERMEN OF \$7,436,515. (2-114) THE ANGLER HAS RELATIVELY EASY ACCESS TO MUCH OF THE COPPER RIVER WATERSHED THROUGH THE NETWORK OF EXISTING ROADS. DAILY FLIGHTS ARE MADE TO REMOTE LAKES AND STREAMS IN THE BASIN BY COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE INCREASING NUMBER OF ANGLERS. THE COPPER RIVER TIDAL FLATS SUPPORT AN IMPORTANT RAZOR CLAM FISHERY YIELDING AN ANNUAL QUOTA OF 43,000 CASES VALUED AT \$600,000. (2-117) STANDS OF COMMERCIAL FORESTS IN THE UPPER COPPER RIVER BASIN ARE MINIMAL. FURTHER UP THE RIVER, ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS, COMMERCIAL FOREST STANDS ARE SIGNIFICANT. (2-118) UNTIL THE 1960'S THE SUBSISTENCE FISHERY OF THE UPPER

COPPER RIVER WAS STILL MAINLY CONFINED TO RESIDENTS ALONG THE RIVER AND DATA FROM EARLIER YEARS MAY INDICATE THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF SALMON FISHING FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE. (2-167)

3027 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 H 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, PHOTO, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST ALAGANIK WAS A SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHED BY THE AHTENA PEOPLE LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, IN THE COPPER DELTA, ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CORDOVA. ALAGANIK IS PRESENTLY USED AS A SEASONAL CAMP SITE LOCATED ALONG THE COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY. (3-11) MIDUNSKI WAS AN AHTENA SETTLEMENT SITUATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER BELOW THE MOUTH OF TONSINA CREEK. IT WAS A FORMER AHTENA CAMP REPORTED BY HODGE IN 1907. (3-12) TARAL WAS AN AHTENA SETTLEMENT LOCATED ON THE COPPER RIVER JUST DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA RIVER. TARAL IS PRESENTLY USED AS A SEASONAL CAMP SITE. (3-13) IN 1819 THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL NON-NATIVE NAVIGATION OF THE COPPER RIVER WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY KLIMOWSKI, A CREOLE. KLIMOWSKI PROBED AS FAR UPSTREAM AS THE PRESENT SITE OF CHITINA AND ESTABLISHED A POST ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE COPPER RIVER. (3-18) IN 1885 LIEUTENANT ALLEN AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED AT THE COPPER RIVER DELTA IN MARCH BEFORE THE SPRING BREAK AND MADE THEIR WAY BY ICE ACROSS THE COASTAL BARRIERS TO ABERCROMBIE AND WOOD CANYONS. THERE, WHILE EXPLORING THE CHITINA VALLEY, ALLEN CAME UPON LARGE DEPOSITS OF COPPER. ALLEN'S PARTY FOLLOWED THE COPPER RIVER NORTHWARD TO ITS HEADWATERS, CROSSED OVER THE DIVIDE, REACHED THE UPPER TANANA, AND FOLLOWED THAT STREAM IN A WEST AND NORTHERLY DIRECTION TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. (3-20) IN 1898 MCCARTHY AND OTHER AMERICAN PROSPECTORS ENROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE BY AN INDIAN TRAIL UP THE COPPER RIVER, NOTICING COPPER DEPOSITS ALONG THE TRAIL, STOPPED TO INVESTIGATE. THEY ARE REPORTED TO HAVE DISCOVERED A MOUNTAIN OF CHALCOCITE, ABOUT 60 PERCENT COPPER, WITH TRACES OF GOLD AND SILVER IN IT. NEAR THIS LOCATION IN LATER YEARS DEVELOPED THE COPPER MINING CENTER OF KENNICOTT. (3-22) IN 1900, STEPHEN BIRCH, A YOUNG MINING ENGINEER WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED ABERCROMBIE'S EXPEDITION INTO THE COPPER RIVER DISTRICT IN 1898, BOUGHT OUT SEVERAL PROSPECTORS' HOLDINGS AT AN AVERAGE PRICE OF \$25,000 EACH. (3-23) IN 1908 THE GUGGENHEIM-MORGAN INTERESTS BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD TO THE COPPER-BEARING REGION. AT ONE PLACE THE TRACK PASSED ALONG THE FRONT OF A GLACIER WHERE THE SUBSOIL RESTED ON ICE. THE KENNICOTT MINES WERE IN OPERATION BY 1911. BY 1925 THE GUGGENHEIMS HAD TAKEN ABOUT \$175,000,000 OF COPPER OUT OF THE KENNICOTT DISTRICT. DURING THE YEAR OF GREATEST PRODUCTION, 1916, THE OUTPUT WAS 120,000,000 POUNDS. HOWEVER, BY 1927 THE ANNUAL OUTPUT COMMENCED TO DECLINE. (3-24)

3028 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 I 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, PHOTO, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST A DISASTROUS ATTEMPT TO ASCEND THE COPPER RIVER WAS MADE IN 1847 BY SEREBRENNIKOV AND SEVERAL CREOLES. THIS PARTY OF 11 MEN TRAVELED IN BOATS, WINTERED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA, AND THE NEXT SUMMER CONTINUED THEIR JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF THE KLUTENA. (3-37) IN 1867 AND IN 1885, LT H T ALLEN, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN BREHNER AND OTHERS REACHED THE YUKON BASIN VIA THE COPPER RIVER AND BROUGHT BACK NEWS OF THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE COPPER RIVER REGION. (3-37) THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THERE IS SOME DISCREPANCY AS TO WHEN THE FIRST STEAMBOAT APPEARED ON THE COPPER RIVER. BULLETIN 374 OF THE U S G S PUBLISHED IN 1909, CONFIRMS THAT IN JULY, 1907, A SMALL STEAMBOAT CALLED THE "CHITINA" MADE HER FIRST TRIP FROM THE TANUNA RIVER TO COPPER CENTER, ON THE COPPER RIVER AND THEN TO THE NIZINA, ON THE CHITINA. "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 THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER. SHE CAN NOT DESCEND COPPER RIVER FARTHER THAN ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS, 25 MILES BELOW TASNUNA RIVER, AND FREIGHT SHE MAY CARRY UP THE RIVER MUST BE DELIVERED TO HER EITHER AT THE RAPIDS OR AT TASNUNA RIVER." (U S G S BUL 374, 1909) IN NOVEMBER, 1974 ISSUE OF "ALASKA MAGAZINE", IN AN ARTICLE ON HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF ALASKA, SAYS THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE COPPER RIVER WASN'T UNTIL 1910. THE STEAMER "CHITTYNA" PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY FROM CORDOVA TO KENNICOTT. THE BOAT CARRIED MEN AND SUPPLIES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER TO CONSTRUCTION CAMPS UPSTREAM ALONG THE COPPER AND CHITINA RIVERS. EVENTUALLY 5 SUCH BOATS WERE BUILT, WITH ONE SMALLER ONE OPERATING ON THE COPPER RIVER AS FAR AS GULKANA. ON THE WAY A FERRY CROSSING COULD BE ENCOUNTERED 2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TONSINA RIVER. THERE, AN INDIAN NAMED BILLUH HAS A LICENSE TO TRANSFER TRAVELERS WITH BAGGAGE ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER IN 2 SMALL BOATS. THE COPPER RIVER, DURING THE DAYS OF THE KENNICOTT MINE OPERATION WAS NAVIGATED DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COPPER RIVER RAILWAY, FROM THE HEAD OF ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS TO COPPER CENTER. THE MOUTH OF THE GULKANA WAS OFTEN REACHED BY STEAMER, WHILE THE UPPER REACH OF THE COPPER RIVER, THEN ONLY PRACTICABLE FOR POLING BOATS, WAS THOUGHT TO BE UTILIZED BY VERY LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMERS. (3-40) SMALL BOAT AND FLOAT PLANE SHELTERS, ANCHORAGES AND LANDINGS CAN BE FOUND ON THE COPPER RIVER DELTA. (3-43)

3029 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00001 J 819974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER  
 GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST  
 USAGE, RECREATION, FISHING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING  
 SITE, PHOTO  
 ABST THERE ARE CURRENTLY NO TERMINAL OR DOCK FACILITIES ON THE COPPER RIVER OTHER THAN A SMALL BOAT LANDING AREA JUST BELOW THE FIRST BRIDGE, MOVING UPSTREAM. THERE ARE SEVERAL LANDING AREAS AND RIVER ACCESS POINTS IN THE VICINITIES OF THE COPPER RIVER SETTLEMENTS, BUT NONE HAVE DOCKS. ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT UNITED STATES COAST PILOT 9, PACIFIC AND ARCTIC COASTS, ALASKA, CAPE SPENCER TO BEAUFORT SEA, SEVENTH (1964) EDITION, THE COPPER RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE. BELOW CHILDS GLACIER, NEAR MILE 30, "THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH BROAD FLATS IN MANY CHANGEABLE CHANNELS WHICH VARY IN DEPTH FROM 5 TO 20 FEET, AT HIGH STAGES. THE CURRENT IS SWIFT AND TIDAL EFFECTS ARE FELT ONLY NEAR THE MOUTH." (3-50) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT ACCORDING TO MANY ALASKAN HISTORY BOOKS THE COPPER RIVER WAS USED FOR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT AS FAR UP AS GULKANA, DURING THE DAYS OF THE KENNICOTT COPPER MINE OPERATION. MENTION OF BOATING ANY FARTHER UPSTREAM IS UNKNOWN. PRESENT USAGE OF THE COPPER RIVER FOR TRANSPORT IS LIMITED TO "RUBBER RAFTS AND JET RIVER BOATS OVER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH", ACCORDING TO THE MANAGER OF THE TAZLINA RIVER TRADING POST IN GLENNALLEN. MOST RIVER USAGE IS RELATED TO RECREATION, BUT THERE STILL IS SUBSISTENCE USAGE BY COPPER RIVER NATIVES. (3-51) THERE ARE PRESENTLY 3 MAJOR HIGHWAY CROSSINGS OVER THE COPPER RIVER: (1) AT FLAG POINT, NEAR MILE 10, (2) MILLION DOLLAR, NEAR MILE 33, (3) NEAR CHITINA JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA RIVER. (3-53, 54) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "BLACK SPRUCE MUSKEG IN UPPER COPPER RIVER BASIN." (P2-47) SIX PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THE COPPER RIVER: (1) "COPPER RIVER IN THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS." (2) "COPPER RIVER NEAR SLANA." (3) "COPPER RIVER IN LOWLANDS AREA." (4) "COPPER RIVER WEST OF WRANGELL MOUNTAINS." (5) "COPPER RIVER IN CHUGACH MOUNTAINS." (6) "COPPER RIVER DELTA." (P2-72-74) A PHOTOGRAPH, P3-33, SHOWS, "THE COPPER RIVER BRIDGE." TWO PHOTOS, P3-38 SHOW A STEAMBOAT ON THE COPPER RIVER.

3030 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 975  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER IS 187 MILES LONG. (P4-4) FROM SLANA AT MILE 245.7 TO CHITINA AT MILE 109, A DISTANCE OF 136.7 MILES, THE RIVER DESCENDS 1,650 FEET, AT A AVERAGE RATE OF 12.1 FEET PER MILE. (P4-17) AT THE MOUTH OF



THE CHIITINA, THE COPPER RIVER IS 1/4 MILE WIDE, THE VALLEY IS 1/2 MILE WIDE, FLOW RATE ON 7-17-74 WAS 6-8 FPS, BLUFFS CONSTITUTE THE BANKS OF THE RIVER, THE STREAM BED IS OF COARSE GRAVEL AND VEGETATION IS BLACK SPRUCE. (FOLLOWING P4-31) FROM CHIITINA AT MILE 109 TO MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE AT MILE 32.7, A DISTANCE OF 76.3 MILES, THE COPPER RIVER DESCENDS 370 FEET, WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 4.8 FPM. (P4-32) THE COPPER RIVER DESCENDS 100 FEET FROM MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE AT MILE 32.7 TO ITS MOUTH, AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 3.4 FEET PER MILE. (P4-40) THE COPPER RIVER AT MILLION DOLLAR, WHERE CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL, WAS 1/4 MILE WIDE DURING JULY 1974. (P4-42)

3031 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 A 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,PHOTO,OBSTRUCTION,TIDE  
 ABST SINGLE WIDTHS OF THE COPPER RIVER ARE HIGHLY VARIABLE, RANGING FROM LESS THAN 100 FEET ABOVE SLANA TO MORE THAN A MILE IN THE DELTA AREA. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 61,000 CFS. THE RIVER IS FROZEN FROM 5-8 MONTHS OF THE YEAR NORTH OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS, AND 2-4 MONTHS SOUTH OF THE CHUGACH. WHEN "OPEN" THE RIVER SELDOM EXPERIENCES ITS "AVERAGE" FLOW, RANGING FROM HIGH, USUALLY FROM MID-JULY TO MID-AUG TO LOW AUTUMN FLOWS. (P4-4) THE FLOWS ARE NOT HIGHLY VARIABLE DUE TO THE EMENSITY OF THE DRAINAGE AREA AND THE NUMBER OF TRIBUTARIES. WHILE THE FLOWS OF JULY TO AUG USUALLY REACH 3-4 TIMES THE AVERAGE FLOW, THE LOW FLOWS OF OCT RANGE FROM 1/2-1/4 OF AVERAGE. WHERE BOATABLE, RIVER TRAVEL IS PRACTICAL FOR MOST OF THE SUMMER MONTHS AND EARLY FALL, EXCEPT BELOW HOOD CANYON WHERE TRAVEL IS PRACTICAL FROM 6-8 MONTHS. THE COPPER RIVER IS NO LONGER USED AS AN AVENUE ON WHICH TO TRANSPORT GOODS. BOATING IS LIMITED TO RECREATIONAL USAGE, EXCEPT BELOW THE COPPER HIGHWAY BRIDGE NEAR MILE 10, WHERE SOME SMALL FISHING BOATS ARE BEACHED. (P4-5) THERE HAS BEEN HISTORICAL USE OF THE RIVER BY STEAMERS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER AT MILE 64 TO CHIITINA, MILE 109, AND TO GULKANA, MILE 185, BY LIGHT DRAFT VESSELS. PRESENT USAGE INVOLVES RECREATIONAL USE BY JET BOATS AND RUBBER RAFTS OVER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. THERE IS A HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC TO GULKANA. (P4-8) THE COPPER RIVER PREVIOUSLY HAS HAD AN UNDETERMINED NAVIGABILITY CLASSIFICATION. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSIDERS IT NAVIGABLE, POSSIBLY OVER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, FROM THE SOUND TO THE COPPER GLACIER. THE COPPER RIVER IS RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, TO BE DETERMINED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 245.7, THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SLANA RIVER. (P4-9) THE HEADWATERS OF THE COPPER LIE AT THE FOOT OF THE COPPER GLACIER. THE RIVER DESCENDS FROM 3,400 FEET AT THIS POINT TO 2,130 FEET AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE SLANA, 41 MILES TO THE NORTH, AT AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 30.8 FEET PER MILE. WHILE THE COPPER RIVER LIES IN A WIDE U-SHAPED VALLEY FOR ITS FIRST 20 MILES, ALL ITS FEEDER STREAMS HAVE CHARACTERISTIC V-SHAPED VALLEYS. BELOW COPPER LAKE, MILE 270, THE RIVER ENTERS A BROAD PLAIN MEASURING ABOUT 10 MILES ACROSS. WHERE ALPINE TUNDRA VEGETATION WAS PREDOMINANT ABOVE COPPER LAKE, THE FLORA GIVES WAY TO A MIXED FOREST OF WHITE AND BLACK SPRUCE, AND POPLAR. (P4-10) AT PRESENT, A DIRT ROAD FROM SLANA TO NABESNA IS THE ONLY EVIDENCE OF DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH. THE FIRST 25 MILES OF FLOW IS CONTAINED IN A SINGLE CHANNEL CENTERED IN A U-SHAPED VALLEY. THE CHANNEL IS WELL-DEFINED, WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: STANDING WAVES, CONSIDERABLE BANK EROSION, VERY HIGH SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT CONTENT. RIVER VELOCITY WAS MEASURED AT MILE 278 IN JULY 1974 AT ABOUT 12 FEET PER SECOND. (P4-11) DEPTH READINGS COULD NOT BE TAKEN IN THIS REACH OR ANY REACH OF THE COPPER RIVER DUE TO THE TREMENDOUS VELOCITY, AND OPAQUENESS OF THE WATER.

3032 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 B 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,PHOTO,OBSTRUCTION,TIDE  
 ABST VISUAL OBSERVATION, MADE DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE, RESULTED IN A SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT, DUE TO LACK OF HISTORICAL RIVER USAGE AND THE PRESENT INHIBITING PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, THE COPPER

RIVER IN THIS REACH HAS NOT PRACTICALLY BOATABLE. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, THAT THIS REACH OF THE COPPER RIVER, FROM SLANA AT MILE 245.7 TO ITS HEADWATERS, BE CONSIDERED NOT NAVIGABLE. (P4-12) PHOTOGRAPHS ON P4-13 HAVE THE FOLLOWING CAPTIONS; "EXTREMELY TURBID FLOW AT MILE 270.5"; "HIGH BLUFFS, TURBID FLOW AND LARGE BOULDERS, MILE 276". PHOTOGRAPHS ON P4-14 HAVE THE FOLLOWING CAPTIONS; "RIVER CHARACTER NEAR MILE 265"; "CONSTRICTED FLOW, GRAVEL BARS AND RAPIDS NEAR BATZULNETAS, MILE 260". PHOTOS ON P4-15 HAVE THE FOLLOWING CAPTIONS; "TURBULENT FLOW NEAR BATZULNETAS, MILE 255"; "VIEW DOWNSTREAM NEAR SLANA RIVER CONFLUENCE, MILE 247". PHOTO ON P4-16 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION, "VIEW UPSTREAM NEAR SLANA RIVER CONFLUENCE, MILE 247". PHOTOS ARE ALL XEROX COPIES AND NOT OF GOOD QUALITY. INCLUDED IN THE BOOK FOLLOWING P4-16 IS A FORM ENTITLED "ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY, SITE DATA, 7-14-74", STATING THAT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION OF THE COPPER RIVER TO BE "ABOVE COPPER LAKE; WIDTH OF RIVER, 300 FEET; WIDTH OF RIVER VALLEY, 2 MILES; RELATIVE STAGE, HIGH, WATER HIGHLY SILTED; FLOW RATE, 10-12 FPS; BANKS OF RIVER, 3 FEET; STREAMBED, VERY COARSE GRAVEL (BOULDERS); VEGETATION, TUNDRA; QUALITATIVE INFERENCES; A RAGING TORRENT); NO WAY PAST THIS OR LARGE ROCK DOWNSTREAM) ABSOLUTE HEAD OF NAVIGATION (OPTIMUM)." LAND FORM BETWEEN SLANA AND CHITINA IS CHARACTERIZED BY A BROAD, RELATIVELY FLAT UPLIFTED FLOOD PLAIN. IN THE AREA AROUND GULKANA, MILE 185, THIS PLAIN BECOMES QUITE EXTENSIVE, EXCEEDING 50 MILES IN WIDTH. VEGETATION IS PREDOMINANTLY WHITE SPRUCE-POPLAR FOREST, EXCEPT IN AREAS OF POOR DRAINAGE, WHERE BLACK SPRUCE AND MUSKEG ARE PREDOMINANT. (P4-17) MORE DEVELOPMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THIS REACH THAN ANY OTHER ON THE COPPER RIVER. THE GLENN HIGHWAY LINKS THE COMMUNITIES OF SLANA, CHISTOCHINA, GAKONA, GULKANA AND GLENALLEN. THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY LINKS GLENALLEN WITH COPPER CENTER, WHILE A SPUR RUNS DOWN TO LOWER TONSINA AND CHITINA. EACH OF THESE TOWNS CAN BE REACHED BY AIR AS WELL, AND BOAT TRAVEL TO GULKANA IS DOCUMENTED HISTORICALLY. THE COPPER RIVER IN THIS REACH IS CHARACTERIZED BY ENTRENCHED MEANDERS AND BLUFFS UP TO 500 FEET HIGH, WITH A BRAIDED CHARACTER THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE REACH. THE MAIN CHANNEL IS ALWAYS EASILY RECOGNIZABLE. THE RIVER STILL IS OPAQUE, BUT SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONTENT SEEMS TO HAVE DECREASED IN THIS REACH. (P4-18)

3033 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 C 974

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION, TIDE

ABST VELOCITY WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 8 FPS. WIDTHS IN THIS REACH VARIED FROM ABOUT 200 FEET NEAR CHISTOCHINA TO MORE THAN A QUARTER MILE AT CHITINA, WHILE TOTAL BANK-TO-BANK WIDTH MAY APPROACH 1 MILE. (P4-19) VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT, EVEN THOUGH FLOW IS SWIFT AND OFTEN TURBID, AND THAT GRAVEL SHOALS AND BRAIDED CHANNEL CHARACTER OFTEN OCCUR, THE COPPER RIVER IS BOATABLE TO SLANA, 65 MILES UPSTREAM OF GULKANA. THE GULKANA IS THE HISTORICAL UPSTREAM LIMIT OF LIGHT DRAFT RIVER BOATS. (P4-20, 4-21) A SECTION OF 20 PHOTOGRAPHS ON P4-22 TO 4-31 IS MAINLY OF THE RIVER CHANNEL, A FEW CONFLUENCES, AND 2 SHOTS OF THE EDGERTON HIGHWAY BRIDGE. PHOTOS ARE COPIES AND OF POOR QUALITY. LANDFORM BETWEEN CHITINA AND MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE IS CHARACTERIZED BY RUGGED MOUNTAINS, HIGH VALLEY GLACIERS AND STEEP MOUNTAIN STREAMS IN V-SHAPED VALLEYS. VEGETATION CONSISTS OF SUB-ALPINE BRUSH SPECIES WITH SOME SPRUCE INTERMIXING. DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH IS VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTANT AT PRESENT. THE OLD RAILROAD TRESTLE, AN OCCASSIONAL HUNTING CABIN AND THE DIRT ROAD GRADE OF THE COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY ARE ALL THAT REMAINS. (4-32) THE CHARACTER OF THE COPPER RIVER CHANGES MARKEDLY IMMEDIATELY BELOW CHITINA. AT MILE 106 THE RIVER ENTERS A STEEP-WALLED CANYON WHICH CONSTRICTS FLOW TO A SINGLE CHANNEL. FLOW IS EXTREMELY SWIFT CAUSING HUGE EDDIES TO FORM ON THE LOWER SIDE OF PROTRUSIONS FROM THE BANKS. WHEREAS THE BANK-TO-BANK DISTANCE JUST BELOW CHITINA CONFLUENCE WAS NEARLY 1 MILE, THE RIVER IS NOW A MERE 100 YARDS WIDE IN THE CANYON. BELOW THE CANYON THE RIVER WIDENS AGAIN TO ABOUT 1/4 MILE, WITH FLOW STILL SWIFT, BUT WITH GRAVEL BARS AND SOME BRAIDING SHOWING UP. NEAR THE TIEKEL RIVER CONFLUENCE THE BANK-TO-BANK WIDTH APPROACHES 1 MILE WITH MAIN CHANNEL FLOW EXCEEDING 500 YARDS. BELOW THE TASNUNA RIVER CONFLUENCE, MILE 64, BANK-TO-BANK WIDTH REACHES 4 MILES, WITH THE MAIN CHANNEL, NOW 1/2 MILE WIDE, FLOWING THROUGH SAND AND GRAVEL BARS UP TO 2 MILES WIDE. AT MILE 46 THE RIVER AGAIN NARROWS, FLOWING BETWEEN THE TERMINAL MORAIN OF THE ALLEN GLACIER AND 4,000 FOOT PEAKS. THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THIS CANYON FOR ABOUT 8 MILES BEFORE ENTERING MILES LAKE, AT WHO'S LOWER END IS THE MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE. RIVER VELOCITY WAS ONLY ESTIMATED IN THIS REACH. IN BAIRD CANYON, WHERE 3-FOOT STANDING WAVES WERE OBSERVED, VELOCITY

EXCEEDED THAT OF THE AREA NEAR THE HEADWATERS. (P4-33) WHERE THE RIVER FLOWED AMONG GRAVEL BAR, VELOCITY WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 6-8 FEET PER SECOND, DURING THE JULY RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY.

3034 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02831 00002 D 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,PHOTO,OBSTRUCTION,TIDE  
 ABST WIDTHS VARIED FROM 100 YARDS IN WOOD CANYON, TO 1/2 MILE, NEAR THE TASHUNA RIVER CONFLUENCE, IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF FLOW. (P4-34) VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT, ALTHOUGH NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS EXIST THROUGHOUT, THE COPPER RIVER IS BOATABLE IN THIS REACH. (P4-35) SEVEN PHOTOGRAPHS ON P4-36 TO 4-39 SHOW THE RIVER CHANNEL IN WOOD CANYON, AT THE TIEKEL RIVER CONFLUENCE AND BELOW. PHOTOS ARE OF POOR QUALITY. THE LANDFORM FROM MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE TO THE RIVER'S MOUTH IS CHARACTERIZED BY EXTENSIVE RIVER DELTA AREA BORDERED BY HIGH RUGGED MOUNTAINS. THE DELTA, WHICH IS 2 MILES WIDE NEAR CHILDS GLACIER, EXPANDS TO 15 MILES, JUST ABOVE FLAG POINT, AND TO 40 MILES AT THE MOUTH. TERRAIN IS EXTREMELY FLAT WITHIN THE DELTA. VEGETATION IS LUSH WITHIN THIS REACH DUE TO ABUNDANT PRECIPITATION. MARSH GRASSES AND HARDWOODS OCCUPY THE ISLANDS OF THE DELTA. (P4-40) DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH IS VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT. THE COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY CROSSES THE COPPER RIVER IN 2 LOCATIONS. RIVER CHARACTER CHANGES IMMENSELY BELOW CHILDS GLACIER. THE MAIN CHANNEL SPLITS INTO A MAZE OF CHANNELS OF SIMILAR SIZE AND CHARACTER. THE U S COAST PILOT DESCRIBES THE COPPER RIVER AS NON-NAVIGABLE WITH DANGEROUS SHOALS AND SHIFTING CHANNELS. THERE ARE CONFLICTING INDICATIONS AS TO WHICH SLOUGH IS THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE COPPER RIVER.ACCORDING TO THE HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY, CASTLE ISLAND SLOUGH IS THE MAIN ENTRANCE. RIVER VELOCITY WAS ESTIMATED AT 4-6 FPS IN THIS REACH. (P4-41) THE U S COAST PILOT GIVES DEPTHS OF FROM 5-15 FEET IN ALAGANIK SLOUGH AT TIMES OF HIGH WATER. SECONDARY CHANNELS WERE OBSERVED TO BE VERY SHALLOW FLOWING THROUGH THE MUD FLATS. TIDAL AFFECTS ARE FELT APPROXIMATELY 10 MILES UPSTREAM. SINGLE CHANNEL WIDTHS ARE HIGHLY VARIABLE IN THIS REACH DUE TO THE DIVERSITY OF FLOW. MAIN FLOW CHANNELS SEEM TO MAINTAIN A MINIMUM WIDTH OF 100 YARDS. THE MAIN CHANNEL AT FLAG POINT WAS ABOUT 800 FEET WIDE DURING JULY 1974. (P4-42) VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THIS REACH OF THE COPPER RIVER WAS BOATABLE, BUT THAT EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED TO AVOID RUNNING AGROUND AT LOW WATER.(P4-42) PHOTOGRAPHS ON P4-44 HAVE THE FOLLOWING CAPTIONS; "DOWNSTREAM VIEW OF MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE, MILE 32.8"; "COPPER RIVER DELTA AREA MILE 30". PHOTOGRAPH ON P4-45 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION; "FISHING BOAT ACTIVITY IN DELTA AREA, MILE 10". PHOTO ON P4-46 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION; "UPSTREAM VIEW OF COPPER RIVER DELTA NEAR MILE 4".

3035 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02844 939  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 N1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER DELTA IS A BROAD GRAVEL AND SILT FLOORED LOWLAND WITH SHOAL WATERS WHICH EXTEND FOR SOME DISTANCE SEAWARD. NEARLY ALL THE TRIBUTARIES HEAD IN GLACIERS AND CARRY HEAVY DEPOSITS OF GLACIAL SILT, SAND, AND GRAVEL DURING FLOOD STAGES IN SUMMER. THE LOWLANDS ARE IN PART TIMBERED WITH SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK. ON SOME OF THE ISLANDS IN THE RIVER AND ADJACENT FLATS THE GROWTH CONSISTS OF COTTONWOOD, TOGETHER WITH SOME WHITE BIRCH, SPRUCE, AND MARSHY MUSKEGS. THE TRACK OF THE ABANDONED COPPER RIVER NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CROSSES THE DELTA. THE LOWER COURSE OF THE COPPER RIVER DIFFERS IN TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES FROM DELTAS GENERALLY FOUND ELSEWHERE. THERE ARE MANY SHIFTING AND ANASTOMIZING BRANCHES OF THE RIVER, BARS, AND DOME SHAPED HILLOCKS. THE PEAT FORMING AREAS MAY BE DESCRIBED AS FLAT, LYING ON SANDY SILT AND GRAVEL. (P33) EAST OF CORDOVA OCCUR BODIES OF SHALLOW OPEN WATER WHICH SUPPORT BUCKBEAN. THE GENERAL AQUATIC VEGETATION OF THE PONDS IS NOT PROLIFIC. THE MARGINS ARE FREQUENTLY BORDERED BY SEDGES, FOLLOWED BY VARIOUS SPECIES OF WILLOW AND ALDER THICKETS. SEDGE MARSHES OCCUR, SOMETIMES WITH PATCHES OF TIMBER. (PP34-5) LANDWARD FROM THE SHIFTING BRAIDED CHANNELS OF THE OVERLOADED RIVER, ESPECIALLY ON SANDY GRAVEL BANKS ABOVE THE STREAMS WHERE THE FLATS ARE

BETTER DRAINED THE SEDGE MARSHES GIVE WAY TO THICKETS AND RIVERBANK POPLAR FORESTS. (P35) THE UPPER COPPER BASIN IS A BROAD PLATEAULIKE COUNTRY WITH HILLS, GROUPS OF MOUNTAINS AND MANY SMALL LAKES AND MUSKEGS. AT THE TOWN OF CHITINA, A CUT WAS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, EXPOSING SOLID ROCK AND GLACIAL TILL. AT THE BASE OF THE CUT IS UNCONSOLIDATED GRAVEL AND SAND. ABOVE THE SAND IS HOODY PEAT. SURFACE VEGETATION CONSISTS OF SHRUBBY WILLOWS, SEDGES, GRASSES, AND SMALL PATCHES OF SPHAGNUM MOSSES. (PP36-7)

- 3036 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02849 00003 967  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, US COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, SHORT STRETCHES OF THE COPPER RIVER ARE NAVIGABLE BY BOATS WITH A 2 FT DRAFT.
- 3037 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02858 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN  
 ABST PHOTO BY PHILIP HYDE ON PAGE 62 OF COPPER RIVER DELTA SHOWS FLAT WETLAND WITH MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE IN SUMMER. PHOTO BY PHILIP HYDE ON PAGE 63 OF MT BLACKBURN FROM ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER SHOWS A LARGE RIVER THROUGH TIMBERED TERRAIN WITH PERHAPS SAND AND GRAVEL BANKS. (P62) COPPER RIVER HAS SUPERB, SAFE STRETCHES FOR CANOEING. (P144)
- 3038 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02875 957  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE GOLD PLACER DISTRICTS OF NIZINA, CHISTOCHINA, BRENNER, AND NELCHINA ARE WITHIN THE COPPER RIVER REGION. (P76) THE NABESNA LODE GOLD MINE IS LOCATED A FEW MI N OF THE COPPER RIVER REGION. THE COPPER RIVER REGION "IS THE SCENE OF EARLY DAY TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO POINTS ON THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS FROM THE PORT OF VALDEZ". (P131) THE KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION MINED COPPER IN THE COPPER RIVER REGION. (P76)
- 3039 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02881 A 885914  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, FREIGHT, GLACIER, WATER LEVEL, MINING, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, CANNERY  
 ABST AUTHOR LONE JANSON SPEAKS OF THE "HI-YU CHIEF", BIG CHIEF, OF THE COPPER RIVER. HIS NAME WAS TARDL NICOLAI AND HE CONTROLLED ALL RIVER TRAFFIC AT WOODS CANYON, "NO ONE COULD PASS UP OR DOWN WITHOUT HIS CONSENT OR WITHOUT PAYING A TOLL". (P6-7) WITH NICOLAI AS A GUIDE ALLEN, A MAN SENT BY CAPT. ABERCROMBIE, WAS THE FIRST TO EXPLORE THE COPPER RIVER NOTING EVIDENCE OF MINERAL WEALTH, ESPECIALLY COPPER. (P7) FINALLY IN 1906 THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD CO. STARTED TO BUILD A RAILROAD UP THIS RIVER TO CARRY OUT COAL AND COPPER. (P28) PHOTO OF THE STEAMBOAT "ST MATTHEWS" AT ALAGANIK IN THIS RIVERS DELTA. (P70) "TO MOVE FREIGHT ON THE COPPER RIVER MEANT TO HAUL SUPPLIES UP THE RIVER IN SHALLOW DRAFT RIGS PULLED BY ROPES FROM SHORE." (P74) YON WHITE WAS IN CHARGE OF THIS OPERATION AND HIRED EVERY AVAILABLE SHALLOW DRAFT BOAT, INCLUDING INDIAN CANOES, FOR THE

FREIGHT HAULING. PHOTO OF A STEAMBOAT LANDING ABOVE ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS. (P76) THE STEAMER CHITTYNA WAS ASSEMBLED ON THIS RIVER AFTER BEING TRANSPORTED THERE IN PIECES. IT WAS FULLY ASSEMBLED IN JULY AND ON JULY 27, 1907 IT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED AT COPPER CENTER, A SAFE TRIP FROM THE MOUTH OF TASNUNA RIVER BY AUGUST THE SHIP EASILY MANEUVERED THE RIVER FROM ABOVE ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS TO COPPER CENTER A DISTANCE OF 170 MI. (P76) THE RAILROAD SHOWED GOOD PROGRESS NOW AND ALREADY CROSSED THIS RIVER TWICE. (P76) THE MOST CRITICAL BRIDGE WAS THE MILES GLACIER BRIDGE, BECAUSE IF THIS BRIDGE FAILED THE WHOLE PROJECT WOULD BE A LOSS. (P77) THE BRIDGE MUST SPAN BETWEEN THE MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS. MILES GLACIER WAS DESCRIBED BY ABERCROMBIE AS "A SHEET OF ICE AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD SEE". (P77) WATER FLUCTUATION AT THE BRIDGE SITE WAS 24 FT. (P78) VELOCITY WAS 9.7 MPH. (P78) HAULING FRIEGHT UP RIVER WAS MADE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT BY THE HEAVY BRUSH ALONG ITS BANKS. (P79) PHOTOS-BRIDGE (STEEL) BEING CONSTRUCTED OVER THIS RIVER; A CAMP ON THE RIVER; ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE COPPER RIVER FLATS. (P80-81) THE STEAMSHIP "TONSINA" WAS BUILT AND LAUNCHED AT RAPIDS LANDING. THE BOAT IS THE SISTER SHIP OF THE "CHITTYNA" AND IS 120 FT., TWO 300 HORSE POWER ENGINES, AND A 16 1/2 FOOT PADDLEWHEEL. (P86) TWO OTHER SHIPS RAN ON THE RIVER THE "NIZINA" AND THE "GULKANA", THERE IS A PHOTO OF THE "NIZINA". (P87) AT THE GLACIER BRIDGE SITE THERE WERE SEVERAL WAYS TO CROSS THE RIVER: 1) A FOOT BRIDGE, 2) THE FERRY GULKANA, 3) A SCUTTLE CRAFT 4) A CABLE DRAWN SCOW AND 5) A CABLE TROLLEY. ON MAY 9TH 1910 ALL THE ICE WAS REPORTED OUT OF THE RIVER. (P89)

3040 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02881 B 885914

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, FREIGHT, GLACIER, WATER

LEVEL, MINING, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, CANNERY

ABST PHOTOS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD ALONG THE RIVER. (88) PHOTOS OF VARIOUS STAGES OF THE BRIDGE AT MILES GLACIER. (P96-97) PHOTO OF A STEAMER APPROACHING MILES GLACIER. (P96) FINALLY THE RAILROAD REACHED THE KENNICOTT MINE ON MARCH 29, 1911. (P101) PHOTO OF RAILROAD CROSSING THE FLATS. (P113) PHOTOS: 1) A CANNERY AT MILE 52 SHOWING FLOOD WATERS AROUND THE BUILDING, 2) TOWN OF CHITINA SHOWING RIVER IN FOREGROUND 3) THE STEAMER "GULKANA" PARTLY DISMANTLED ON THE BANK, 4) WASHED OUT BRIDGE. (P118) BEAUTIFUL PHOTO OF THE "MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE" ACROSS THIS RIVER AT CHILDS GLACIER. (P150)

3041 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02882 867976

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE ALYESKA PIPELINE CROSSES THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. (P6) IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD WAS BUILT FROM CORDOVA TO MCCARTHY ALONG THE COPPER RIVER TO TRANSPORT COPPER ORE. (P7833) THE RUSSIANS EXPLORED THE COPPER RIVER PRIOR TO 1867, AND IN 1884 AND 1885 THERE WERE MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE EXPEDITIONS ALONG THE RIVER. (P24) THE COPPER RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS MUDDY AND SILT-LADEN. (P156)

3042 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02886 885907

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, RIVER, GENERAL, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST ALLEN TRAVELED UP THE COPPER RIVER IN 1885 AND NOTED THE FOREST GROWTH AT THE LOCALES OF 1) TARAL (LOCATION ON THE COPPER RIVER), 2) BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SLANA RIVER, AND 3) ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE CHITINA RIVER ABOUT 8 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CHITISONE RIVER. (P7) THE AUTHOR CITES A 1909 REFERENCE TO TIMBER IN THE VICINITY (SOUTH OF CHITINA RIVER BETWEEN NIZINA RIVER AND THE COPPER) AS BEING OF VALUE TO THE STEAMBOAT

## "CHITINA". (P9)

3043 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02889 917

STOR 161095

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYN AGRICULTURE, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. (P8) THROUGHOUT LARGE REGIONS OF THE VALLEY, GRAVEL IS FOUND NEAR THE SURFACE WHERE IT WAS DEPOSITED BY THE TORRENTS CREATED BY MELTING SNOW. THE SOIL IS SHALLOW; THEREFORE, NOT INHERENTLY RICH AND MUST BE FERTILISED TO MAINTAIN PRODUCTIVITY. SHALLOW SOILS DRAIN READILY. THE GRAVELLY SUBSOIL DRAINS OFF THE RAINFALL SO QUICKLY THAT CROPS FREQUENTLY SUFFER FROM DRY WEATHER. (P10) THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AFFORDS TRANSPORTATION TO THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. (P91) THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY CAN BE REACHED (FROM SEATTLE) EITHER BY TAKING BOAT TO CORDOVA, THEN THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY TO CHITINA OR BY TAKING BOAT TO VALDEZ AND FOLLOWING THE GOV'T WAGON ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO COPPER CENTER. IN WET WEATHER, IT IS NOT ALWAYS PASSABLE. (P14) THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY WILL PRODUCE GRAIN CROPS. (P17) NO DATE IS GIVEN THEREFORE THE 1917 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

3044 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 02980 A 901971

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, MINING, FISHING, HUNTING, AGRICULTURE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RECREATION, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO, LAKE

ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF THE UNIV. OF CALIF IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIV. OF ALASKA. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO EVALUATE THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF AN AREA ENCOMPASSING THE WRANGELLS, THE CHUGACH EASTERN RANGE, AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS SOME 200 MILES TO THE GULF OF ALASKA, BREACHING THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS THROUGH A MILE-DEEP GORGE, TERMINATING IN THE 20-MILE-WIDE COPPER RIVER DELTA. (P21) THE TOTAL LENGTH IS ABOUT 275 MILES DRAINING THE 24,440 SQUARE MILES WITHIN ITS WATERSHED BOUNDARIES. (P26) THE RESEARCHERS DESCRIBE THE SCENIC AND WILDERNESS RESOURCE OF THE RIVER IN DETAIL. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RIVER ARE: 1) IT BEGINS AS A BRAIDED STREAM ON LOW RELIEF WHERE TUNDRA IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION; 2) SOUTH OF THE WRANGELLS IT IS BORDERED BY HIGH BLUFFS CHARACTERIZED BY SPRUCE FOREST AND HARSHY AREAS; 3) BEYOND CHITINA THE COPPER ENTERS THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS WHERE THE RIVER RAPIDLY NARROWS, CUTTING CANYONS WITH CLIFFS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET HIGH; AND 4) BEYOND "THE PENINSULA" THE RIVER IS BORDERED BY A WALL OF PEAKS, HANGING GLACIERS OPENING UP TO A VAST, INTRICATELY BRAIDED STREAM WITH EXTENSIVE SANDBARS. GLACIERS DO POSE A SAFETY HAZARD TO TRAVEL IN THE AREA AS 1) MILES GLACIER CONTINUALLY CALVES ICEBERGS INTO MILES LAKE, AN EXPANSE OF THE RIVER ITSELF, AND 2) AS CHILDS GLACIER ADVANCES TOWARD THE MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE, A RAILROAD BRIDGE CONNECTING CORDOVA AND KENNICOTT; NOT INCLUDING THE UNPREDICTABLE DUMPING OF DAMMED GLACIAL LAKES AND CONSEQUENT FLOODING OF ITS STREAM OUTLET. (P27, 29, 30) EYAK INDIANS AND UGALAKMIUT ESKIMOS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE RICH FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE COPPER RIVER DELTA. IT WAS SPARSELY OCCUPIED BY ALTHENA INDIANS (P10) CAPT ABERCOMBIE REPORTED IN 1901 THAT "THE ENTIRE COPPER RIVER VALLEY WAS AS WELL KNOWN AS THAT OF ANY MINING DISTRICT IN MONTANA. (P11) THE COPPER RIVER PROVIDED THE ROUTE FOR THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, BUILT IN 1911 FROM CORDOVA TO KENNICOTT, A DISTANCE OF 175 MILES. (P20) CORDOVA TURNED INTO A BOOM TOWN AND BRINGING TO THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY A POPULATION ENGAGED IN HOMESTEADING, LOGGING, AND MINING. (P11) BEFORE THE RAILROAD CLOSED IN 1938, THE RAILROAD SHIPPED \$200 MILLION WORTH OF HIGH GRADE COPPER ORE. (P28) REMNANTS OF THE TRACKS AND TRESTLES ARE STILL VISIBLE INCLUDING THE MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE AND SIMILIAR STEEL TRESTLES WHICH CROSS THE DELTA. SALMON HAVE LONG SUPPORTED THE ECONOMY OF CORDOVA; THE COPPER RIVER BEING THE MOST PRODUCTIVE STREAM ON THE GULF OF ALASKA. (P22&28) A FEW LOCAL RESIDENTS STILL OPERATE A FEW FISHWHEELS IN THE UPPER VALLEY. PRESENT HUMAN USE OF THE RIVER AS REPORTED IN THE DOCUMENT, INCLUDES HUNTING, FISHING, GRAZING

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/18/79

719

AND RAFTING. (P4, 28, 79, 79 RESPECTIVELY).

3045 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 02980 B 865972  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,GLACIER,LAND  
 TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,MINING,FISHING,HUNTING,AGRICULTURE,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER  
 BASIN,RECREATION,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL,LAKE  
 ABST THE RESEARCHERS THEMSELVES FLOATED DOWN THE COPPER RIVER FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE CHITINA RIVER TO THE  
 DELTA(P5), AND CONSEQUENTLY THEY ENCOURAGE RAFTING, KAYAKING AND CANOEING AS PREFERRED USES OF THE COPPER  
 RIVER.(P79) A PHOTO ON PAGE 29 SHOWS A DREDGE ON THE COPPER, ACCUMULATING GRAVEL FOR ACCESS TO THE NEWLY  
 COMPLETED BRIDGE. THE STATE OF ALASKA IS PRESENTLY (1972) GOING AHEAD WITH PLANS TO BUILD A MAJOR HIGHWAY  
 THROUGH THE LOWER COPPER RIVER VALLEY FROM CORDOVA TO CONNECT WITH THE ALASKA STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM.(P28) THE  
 RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT THIS IS A HIGH PRIORITY ROAD. OTHER PROPOSALS FOR HUMAN USE INCLUDE A DAM AT WOOD  
 CANYON, WITH SUBSIDIARY DAM AT THE MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE AND NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER.(P31) THESE  
 DAMS ARE PROPOSED FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER AND EXPANDED WATER-ORIENTED RECREATION. THE RESEARCHERS FURTHER  
 REPORT THAT THESE PROJECTS WILL MOST LIKELY NOT BE INITIATE FOR SEVERAL YEARS HENCE.(P31)TIMBER HARVESTING IS  
 ANOTHER POTENTIAL USE OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AS SPUR ROADS OFF THE COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY AND INTO COASTAL  
 TIMBER STANDS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED.(P67)

3046 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03091 959  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601246 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,FISHING,NO TRAFF  
 ABST NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, THE RIVER CUTS THROUGH A ROCK SLOT. IN THE THIS RESPECT THE BASIN IS  
 SOMEWHAT LIKE A TEAPOT. IT CAN HOLD A LARGE VOLUME OF WATER BEFORE THE SPILL POINT. "PERHAPS THIS PHENOMENON  
 ACCOUNTS FOR THE HIGH SALT CONTENT OF THE GROUND WATER." (P3) CHLORIDE CONCENTRATIONS REACH 20 TO 40 PPM IN  
 THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. (P5) IN THE S E PART COPPER RIVER BASIN, GROUND WATER IS OF PARTICULARLY POOR  
 QUALITY. DISSOLVED SOLIDS RANGE FROM 1,000 TO 24,000 PPM CHLORIDE IS HIGH AND HARDNESS MAY EXCEED 6,000 PPM.  
 (P6) THE WOOD CANYON PROJECT ON THE RIVER HAS A 1,500,000 KILOWATT POTENTIAL. (P12) DEVELOPMENT OF THE WOOD  
 CANYON PROJECT WOULD AFFECT ADVERSELY AFFECT MOOSE, BEAR, AND BISON BY THE LOSS OF CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF  
 THEIR HABIT. THE COPPER RIVER DELTA, "ONE OF THE FINEST WATERFOWL PRODUCING AREAS IN ALASKA." MIGHT BE  
 AFFECTED. THE COPPER RIVER IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SALMON PRODUCING STREAMS. FROM 1951 THROUGH 1955, THE  
 AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF THE TOTAL SALMON PACK WAS \$2,617,000. MOST OF THE SALMON SPAWN IS ABOVE THE PROPOSED  
 DAM SITE AND THUS WOULD BE JEOPARIZED.(P18) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

3047 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03139 973  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFFIC,COMMUNITY  
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR CHITINA IS 20600 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF CHITINA AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY  
 DESCRIBED IN A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. SUMMARY WAS COMPILED  
 IN 1973. (P.26)

3048 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03186 974  
 STOR 1605236011334001860

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

720

MOUT N593136 W1543054 S070S 0310W 35  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYH OBSTRUCTION, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER IS ONE OF THE KVICHAK'S MAJOR SALMON SPANNING RIVERS. A 32 FT WATERFALL LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 12 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER MARKS THE EXTENT OF ANADROMOUS ACCESS. THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER RECEIVES CONSIDERABLE FISHING PRESSURE FROM FLY-IN FISHERMEN. A POPULAR METHOD OF FISHING THE RIVER IS TO FLOAT BETWEEN UPPER PIKE LAKE AND THE RIVER'S MOUTH. P.58

3049 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03238 975  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH AGRICULTURE, RIVER, FLOOD, NO TRAFF  
 ABST SOILS HAVING SOME POTENTIAL FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS 153,000 ACRES OF GOOD UPLAND SOIL, AND 14,000 ACRES OF GOOD BOTTOM LAND SOIL. THESE SOILS OCCUR ALONG THE COPPER AND CHITNA RIVERS (P169) WITHIN THE COPPER RIVER-GULF OF ALASKA LAND USE PLANNING REGION. SOME TRIBUTARIES OF THE COPPER RIVER ARE SUBJECT TO OUT-BURST FLOODS FROM GLACIER-DAMMED LAKES. (P172)

3050 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03357 00001 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF COPPER RIVER NEAR TAZLINA, TAKEN 1974 BY GENE COTE. PHOTO APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE BANK OF THE RIVER. LARGE ROCKS LINE THE BANK. PHOTO GIVES VIEW OF THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER. RIFFLES IN THE WATER ARE ALSO VISIBLE.

3051 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03357 00002 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN BY GENE COTE IN 1974 AT GROUND LEVEL, SHOWS VIEW OF COPPER RIVER NEAR TAZLINA. SMOOTH ROCKS AND BRUSH LINE ONE BANK OF THE RIVER, AND VIEW OF A PARTIALLY TREE-COVERED CLIFF CAN BE SEEN ON THE OTHER BANK.

3052 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03357 00003 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION  
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF COPPER RIVER NEAR TAZLINA, TAKEN 1974 BY G COTE. VIEW IS OF RIVER AND BANK OF RIVER. SMOOTH ROCKS AND BRUSH LINE ONE SIDE OF BANK. PARTIAL TREE-COVERED CLIFF ALSO VISIBLE.

3053 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03422 898  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53



KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO  
 ABST NEAL BENEDICT AUTHOR OF THIS MANUSCRIPT ON THE VALDEZ AND COPPER R. TRAIL IN 1898 NOTES COPPER FERRY ON THE COPPER R., A PLACE WHERE PROSPECTORS WERE FERRIED ACROSS TO THE HILLARD TRAIL. IT CONSISTED THEN OF 20 TENTS. (P.93). PHOTO OF BOATS ON COPPER R., CAPTION NO. 96. COPPER FERRY, COPPER R. ON LEFT" (P.93). "THE BANKS OF THE RIVER, FULLY 300 FT. HIGH, ARE COMPOSED OF STRATA OF SAND, GRAVEL, ROUNDED STONE AND CLAY. THE "GRAND BANKS" ARE 1-2 MI APART AND COMPOSED OF BLUFFS FROM 100-300 FT. HIGH" AND THE WIDTH VARIES (P.96). "ALONG ITS BANKS MAY BE FOUND PEBBLES REPRESENTING ALMOST EVERY KIND OF STONE IN COLOR, SHADE, OR COMBINATION" (P.97). AUTHOR NOTES SOME PEOPLE WERE PACKING THEIR EFFECTS UP THE COPPER R. WITH BURROS. (P.176).

3054 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 03433 A 905

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,GLACIER,OBSTRUCTION,LAND TRANSPORT,FISHING,DISCHARGE,TIDE,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,VEGETATION

ABST WEBSTER BROWN IN HIS SURVEYOR REPORT #2, MENTIONS THE POSSIBILITY OF THE RAILROAD GOING UP THIS RIVER ON JUNE 10, 1905. RUMORS WERE THE COPPER RIVER ICE WOULD CARRY IT AWAY IF IT WERE BUILT. "...AND AS THE COPPER RIVER WHERE THE COPPER WILL HAVE TO CROSS IT ON ITS WAY OUT TO SHIPPING IS ONLY 450 FT ABOVE SEALEVEL THAT MEANS ALL YOUR FREIGHT WILL HAVE TO BE HAULED UP THE 1450 FT WHICH OF COURSE IS UNDESIRABLE. OR FROM CRCA (SP?) THE ROUTE TO THE INSIDE WOULD BE ACROSS THE FLATS AND UP THE COPPER RIVER ON ITS RIGHT OR WEST BANK. ...THERE WOULD BE HEAVY ROCK WORK FOR SOME MILES." (P7, REPORT 2) HE NOTES THE CHILDS GLACIER MIGHT BE A PROBLEM. "IF CHILDS GLACIER WERE DEAD WITH A MORaine BETWEEN IT AND THE RIVER, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO GO ALONG THE FACE OF IT BUT IF IT WAS ALIVE, OR RATHER HAD A FACE TO THE STREAM, 2 BRIDGES WOULD BE NECESSARY AND FOR ABOUT A MILE ABOVE CHILDS GLACIER ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. MILES GLACIER, A LIVE ONE COMES IN. IN FRONT OF WHICH WE KNOW WE CAN'T BUILD." (P9) A PARTY CONSISTING OF HIMSELF, S.A.D. MORISON, DR. BFENNER, GEORGE BARRETT AND 2 NATIVES TOOK A BOAT UP THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER. JUNE 10. (P9) THEY MET A SCOW WITH 4 FISHERMEN, NETTING SALMON. HIS PARTY ALSO TOOK 1/2 DOZEN SALMON. (P9, REPORT 2) JUNE 11, "THE FULL FORCE OF THE CURRENT WAS FELT ALL DAY". THE TIDE HAD NO EFFECT. "OUR PROGRESS SLOW, PULLING THE DARS WHEN THE WATER WAS DEEP ENOUGH AND THE CURRENT SLACK, GETTING OUT AND PUSHING AND HAULING OVER BARS, OFTEN GOING DOWN TO OUR KNEES IN QUICKSAND OR MUD... BY 19:30 WE REACHED A POINT WHERE THE WATERS DIVERGED... THE STREAM WE WERE ON IS THE DRAINAGE OF THE EAST END OF MILES GLACIER AND AN ARM OF BERING GLACIER, AND IS OF COURSE MUDDY AND TURBID." (P9) THEY CAMPED NEAR A LAKE AFTER TRYING 3-4 CHANNELS BEFORE FINDING THE RIGHT ONE. HE NOTES MOUNTAIN GOATS ON THE CLIFFS ABOVE. (P9, REPORT 2) JUNE 13-"LEFT CAMP AT 9:15, EACH OF US WITH A PACK AS THIS CAMP IS AT THE HEAD OF CANDE NAVIGATION. AUTHOR NOTES A STREAM AND A CAVE IN A CLIFF WHICH THE NATIVES USE AS A CAMP DURING HUNTING SEASON. (P10, REPORT 2)

3055 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 03433 B 905

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,OBSTRUCTION,LAND TRANSPORT,FISHING,DISCHARGE,TIDE,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,LAKE

ABST BROWN NOTES FOLLOWING THE LAKE IN FRONT OF THE MILES GLACIER AND TO THE BANKS OF THE COPPER RIVER WHERE THE BRIDGE ACROSS WILL BE. "THE RIVER HERE IS SHALLOW WITH SEVERAL BARS SHOWING AND IS ABOUT 1200 FT WIDE." (P10, REPORT 2) JUNE 14, PACKED THROUGH WILLOW GROVE. (P10, REPORT 2) JUNE 15, NOTES GOING UP A STREAM AND LATER ROWED DOWN AGAIN TO THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER. THE SAME DAY PASSING THE SCOW AGAIN. (P10, REPORT 2) REPORT IS FROM THE U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN.

3056 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

722

REFN 03461 00002 920  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER  
 ABST WALTER ANGIER, A CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR THE ALASKA RAILROAD IN 1920, ON HIS WAY TO THE STATES FROM SEWARD WENT WITH COL WARREN "IN A FORD MOTOR CAR BY RR AND MRS DUSTIN, SUPT (OF THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD) TO SEE THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER AT MILE 49- WHERE THE CHILDS GLACIER IS ON THE DOWNSTREAM SIDE AND THE MILES GLACIER IS ON THE UPSTREAM SIDE. THIS WAS MAY 2, 1920 AND TAKEN FROM HIS DIARY."

3057 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03461 00003 920  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST WALTER ANGIER, A CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR THE ALASKA RAILROAD IN 1920, ON HIS WAY FROM SEWARD TO THE STATES, LOOKED OVER THE BRIDGE OF THE COPPER RIVER AND N W R R. IN HIS PHOTO ALBUM IS A PHOTO OF A CAR WITH FLANGE WHEELS ON THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD TRACK. "A E C COL WARREN, MR AND MRS DUSTIN. FORD CAR--JUST BACK FROM COPPER RIVER BRIDGE. N 49. 512120:"

3058 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03467 00001 914  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST JOHN BUFVERS AND PAT RONEY, 1914, PULLED A SLED LOADED WITH MINING SUPPLIES UP THE VALDEZ TRAIL TO THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE NELCHINA AND SHUSHANNA (CHISANA) RIVERS. COPPER CENTER AT MILE 103 ON THE COPPER RIVER HAD 2 ROADHOUSES. RAGNYALD BLIXT OWNED ONE AND THE MCCREARY FAMILY OPERATED THE OTHER. (P7) THEY FOLLOWED THE ROAD (RICHARDSON HIGHWAY) TO THE TAZLINA RIVER. (P8)

3059 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03496 929  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", THE GULKANA-SLANA RELOCATION SURVEY, 1929 STATED THAT THE ROAD ALONG THE COPPER RIVER BETWEEN GULKANA AND THE CHISTOCHINA WAS NOT PROPERLY LOCATED. IT HAD BEEN PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE RIVER PARALLEL BUT FURTHER UP THE HILL. HOWEVER, THE SOIL, A GLACIAL CLAY, WAS THAWING AND SLIDING. "THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES WERE TO PUT THE LINE (ROAD) ON THE BARS AND LOW FLATS OF THE COPPER RIVER...OR RETURN TO THE TOP OF THE HILL." (P62) THEY DECIDED TO PUT THE ROAD ON THE FLATS OF THE RIVER. (P62) SOME OF THESE BARS WERE TIMBERED. (P62) "FOR 1500 FT AFTER CROSSING THE CHISTOCHINA THE LINE IS IN WET FROZEN GROUND. IT THEN STRIKES THE OLD ABERCROMBIE TRAIL, WHICH IS GOOD GROUND AT THIS POINT AND FOLLOWS IT TO STATION 1925. A RECONNAISSANCE OF THIS OLD TRAIL TO EAGLE RIVER REVEALED SO MUCH LOW SWAMPY GROUND, DIFFICULT TO AVOID OR DRAIN, THAT IT WAS DECIDED TO TAKE THE SIDE HILL WHICH PARALLELED THE OLD TRAIL." (P62)

3060 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 03517 00005 952  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

723

KEYW AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN

ABST U/A ARCHIVES IRVING REED ALASKAN BUFFALO (FOLDER 176) THE AUTHDR DESCRIBES THE 1952 REINTRODUCTION OF THE BUFFALO INTO ALASKA. "IN 1952 A PLANTING WAS MADE BY THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE SLANA IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY." (P5) "SUBSEQUENT PLANTINGS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE STATE DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME, IN THE COPPER RIVER WATERSHED." (P5)

3061 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 03937 868

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST AUTHOR NOTES IN A LETTER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT DATED FEB 12, 1868 THAT SEVERAL EXPLORERS WERE KILLED ON THE COPPER RIVER AND SOME PARTIES WERE KILLED LAST YEAR. A RUSSIAN AMERICAN CO TRADING POST IS LOCATED ON THE RIVER IN APPROXIMATELY LATITUDE 61 28, LONGITUDE 145 16. GREYHNIK (1849) CALLS THIS POST TCHETSCHITNA AND PLACES IT ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER IN LATITUDE 61 45, LONGITUDE 143 DEGREE. (P2)

3062 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 03962 958

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN 1958, "INFORMATION OBTAINED PERTINENT TO THE SUBSTANTIAL SUBSISTENCE FISHERY IN THE COPPER RIVER TRIBUTARIES INDICATED 30 FISH WHEELS WERE USED BY LOCAL RESIDENTS WHO TOOK 12,000 RED AND 500 KING SALMON FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE AND FOR DOG FOOD. (P10)

3063 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 03984 953

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST J YDAKUM OF THE USFW TOOK PICTURES OF FISH WHEELS ON THE COPPER RIVER ON JULY 9, 1953. HE THEN DROVE TO THE GALKANA BRIDGE AND WALKED TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

3064 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 04073 00231 957

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN AUGUST 1957 A FIELD TRIP TO WOODS CANYON OF THE COPPER-CHITINA AREAS WAS UNDERTAKEN. THERE PURPOSE WAS PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE WOODS CANYON HYDRO-ELECTRIC DAM AND RESERVOIR SITE. "THE PARTY WALKED DOWN ALONG THE NOW ABANDONED RIGHT-OF-WAY OF THE OLD COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAIL FROM THE TOWN OF CHITINA TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE WOOD RIVER CANYON."

3065 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 04077 00010 884976

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

ABST DOCUMENT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE BREHNER RIVER PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA FIELD OFFICE, NOVEMBER 1976. THE AREA NORTH OF WOOD CANYON ALONG THE LOWER COPPER RIVER HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN INHABITED BY AHTNA INDIANS. EYAK INDIANS INHABIT THE COPPER RIVER DELTA. (P26) IN 1884 J BREHNER, A PROSPECTOR, ALONG WITH A PARTY OF INDIANS ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER. MODE OF TRAVEL IS UNSPECIFIED. THE INDIANS WERE ON THEIR WAY TO TARAL, NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE COPPER AND CHITNA RIVERS. (P27) IN 1885 LT ALLEN, OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER. THIS EXPEDITION WAS THE FIRST GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION TO PASS THE BREHNER RIVER. LT ALLEN FOUND BREHNER LIVING AT TARAL. (P27) IN 1907 A STEAMBOAT, THE "CHITINA" WAS CONSTRUCTED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TASNUNA AND COPPER RIVERS. THE STEAMBOAT OPERATED BETWEEN THE UNCOMPLETED ENDS OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY WHICH WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. THIS RAILROAD WAS COMPLETED ON MARCH 29, 1911. (P28)

3066 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00014 973  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT NG01746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE  
 ABST COPPER RIVER IS A LARGE, GLACIAL, FAST RIVER, SUITABLE FOR USE BY RIVER BOATS AS WELL AS RAFTS AND, FOR EXPERTS, KAYAKS, AS IT FLOWS THROUGH A MASSIVE CANYON AND INTO A BROAD LAKE SURROUNDED BY ACTIVE GLACIERS. (P55)

3067 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00016 A 972973  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT NG01746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, AIR-WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP  
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "COPPER RIVER, WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN MARCH 1973. FIELD WORK FOR THIS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN AUGUST OF 1972. THE COPPER RIVER IS GENERALLY WIDE AND SWIFT. (P6) THE RIVER FLOWS APPROXIMATELY 275 MILES FROM THE COPPER GLACIER TO THE SEA AND DRAINS APPROXIMATELY 242,440 SQ MI. (P12) AFTER ROUNDING THE NE CORNER OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY. ABOUT 90 MI FROM THE MOUTH THE RIVER CROSSES THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS THROUGH THE COPPER RIVER GORGE, A NARROW VALLEY. (P12) MOST OF THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES HAVE THEIR ORIGINS IN GLACIERS RESULTING IN A HEAVY SILT LOAD FOR THE RIVER EXCEPT IN THE WINTER. (P13) VEGETATION IN GENERAL IS COMPOSED OF COMBINATIONS OF A COASTAL SPRUCE-HEMLOCK FOREST AND SHRUB THICKETS INTERSPERSED WITH AREAS OF ALPINE TUNDRA. (P14) A SHORT SPUR ROAD LINKS CORDOVA WITH THE COPPER RIVER DELTA AND HIGHWAY. ACCESS IS POSSIBLE AT CHITNA AND AT COPPER CENTER. AIR ACCESS IS POSSIBLE AS THERE ARE A NUMBER OF LAKES AND SLOUGHS FOR FLOAT PLANES AS WELL AS GRAVEL BARS ON WHICH LIGHT PLANES CAN LAND DURING ALL BUT FLOOD STAGE. ACCESS UP RIVER BY POWERBOAT IS POSSIBLE BUT NOT USED EXTENSIVELY DUE TO RAPID CURRENT, TURBID WATER AND BRAIDED CHANNELS. DOGSLED AND SNOWMACHINES CAN BE USED DURING WINTER MONTHS WHEN THE RIVER IS FROZEN. (P18) RECREATIONAL USE IS MAINLY SPORTS HUNTING. (P19) THE STUDY AREA IS 66.5 MI LONG. THE STUDY SEGMENT BEGINS APPROXIMATELY 19 MI BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHITNA RIVER. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE STUDY AREA THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER VARIES BETWEEN 100 AND 300 YDS WITH AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 10 TO 25 FT. (P21) ON THE UPPER STUDY AREA THE RIVER FOLLOWS A WELL DEFINED CHANNEL WITH ONLY AN OCCASIONAL ISLAND OR SAND BAR. IN GENERAL THE RIVER IS SMOOTH CLASS I WATER WITH A 7 MPH CURRENT AND OCCASIONAL RIFFLES OR RAPIDS APPROACHING CLASS II. PROCEEDING DOWNSTREAM, THE RIVER REMAINS IN A CLOSE-WALLED VALLEY FOR MORE THAN 20 MI. WHEN IT REACHES THE MOUTH OF THE TASNUNA RIVER THE VALLEY WIDENS TO 5-6 MI WITH THE VALLEY FLOOR COVERED BY A LARGE BRAIDED GRAVEL BAR. (P23) BETWEEN THE TASNUNA AND WERNICKE RIVER THE VALLEY OF THE COPPER RIVER IS A BROAD VALLEY 5-6 MI WITH STEEP WALLS. AT THE MOUTH OF WERNICKE RIVER, THE RIVER PLUNGES INTO BAIRD CANYON, A NARROW CHANNEL 8 MI IN LENGTH. AS THE RIVER LEAVES BAIRD CANYON A CLASS III RAPIDS (ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS) OCCURS FOR A MILE. THEN THE RIVER WIDENS TO FORM HILES LAKE. (P24)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

725

3068 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00016 B 972973  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, AIR-WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER FREEZEUP, BREAKUP  
 ABST MILES AND CHILDS GLACIERS CONTINUALLY CALVE ICEBERGS INTO THE RIVER. THE ICEBERGS OCCASIONALLY BLOCK THE CHANNEL RESULTING IN DANGEROUS CONDITIONS FOR BOATERS DUE TO THE UNSTABLE CONDITION OF THESE PERIODIC ICE DAMS. BELOW CHILDS GLACIER, THE RIVER GRADUALLY WIDENS BECOMING HEAVILY BRAIDED AND CONTINUES TO EXPAND INTO A BROAD DELTA. (P25) THE SOILS IN THE STUDY SEGMENT ARE LOOSELY STRATIFIED ACCUMULATIONS OF GLACIAL AND FLUVIAL DEBRIS. (P27) FREEZEUP FOR THE RIVER IS NOV 15-DEC 1 WITH SPRING BREAKUP OCCURRING ABOUT APRIL 30. (P28) THE GRADIENT OF THE RIVER IS AN AVERAGE OF 3 1/2 TO 4 1/2 FPM. THE MAXIMUM FLOW OCCURS DURING THE WARM MONTHS AS THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES ARE GLACIAL RIVERS. (P29-30) SO HEAVY IS THE SILT LOAD OF THE RIVER THAT DEPTH OF VISIBILITY SELDOM EXCEEDS 1/2 IN DURING THE SUMMER. (P30) THERE WAS PAST USE BY STEAMBOATS FROM CORDOVA TO CHITNA AND IS PRESENT DAY USE BY POWER BOATS. (P41)

3069 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00017 973  
 STOR 1605236011334001860  
 MOUT N593136 W1543054 S070S 0310W 35  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYH PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE COPPER RIVER BASIN HAS AN AREA OF 128 SQUARE MILES. FROM THE OUTLET OF UPPER COPPER LAKE THE RIVER DROPS 100 FEET IN 1 1/2 MILES TO LOWER COPPER LAKE. AVERAGE GRADIENT IN THE HEADWATER RIVER INTERCONNECTIONS IS AS FOLLOWS; HEADOW LAKE, UPPER COPPER LAKE, 150 FEET PER MILE; UPPER COPPER LAKE, LOWER COPPER LAKE, 67 FPM; LOWER COPPER LAKE, FALLS, 20 FPM; FALLS, LAKE ILIAMNA, 17 FPM.

3070 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00017 A 968973  
 STOR 1605236011334001860  
 MOUT N593136 W1543054 S070S 0310W 35  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, RECREATION  
 ABST IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE ENTIRE COPPER RIVER INCLUDING HEADOW LAKE AND SILVER AND PIARNIGAN CREEKS BE INCLUDED IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. THE COPPER RIVER IS A SMALL, CLEAR STREAM FLOWING SOME 21 MILES FROM ITS SOURCE IN HEADOW LAKE THROUGH UPPER AND LOWER COPPER LAKES TO THE WEST SHORE OF LAKE ILIAMNA. THE LANCEOLATE BASIN IS AT ITS WIDEST LESS THAN 6 MILES WIDE WITH AN AREA OF 128 SQUARE MILES. INCLUDING ITS UPPERMOST TRIBUTARIES, THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 60 MILES OF STREAMS AND INTERCONNECTED LAKES IN THE BASIN. THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A STREAM-CUT VALLEY THROUGH ROLLING HILLS AND IS THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN SEVERAL LARGE LAKES ON THE PRINCIPLE DRAINAGE PATTERN AND IS FED BY SMALLER LAKES IN TRIBUTARY LAKES. TOPOGRAPHICALLY AND HYDROLOGICALLY THE RIVER CAN BE DIVIDED INTO TWO DISTINCTIVE PARTS SEPARATED BY A WATERFALL. THE UPPER LAKE PORTION COMPRISE THE UPPER 3/4 OF THE BASIN WHILE THE REMAINDER IS THE TROPHY PORTION. THE LAKE AREA IS DOMINATED BY LAKES AND OF THE 16 MILES OF THE MAIN RIVER, 10 MILES, OR 62.5%, ARE LAKE. THE COPPER RIVER IS JUST RECOGNIZABLE AS A RIVER AS IT IS SPANNED AS A DASHING TORRENT DROPPING 74 FEET IN LESS THAN 1/2 MILE BEFORE ENTERING UPPER COPPER LAKE. FROM THE OUTLET OF UPPER COPPER LAKE THE RIVER DROPS ANOTHER 100 FEET IN 1 1/2 MILES TO LOWER COPPER LAKE. APPROXIMATELY 4 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE OUTLET OF LOWER COPPER LAKE, THE RIVER CASCADES OVER A 32 FT HIGH CRESENT-SHAPED WATERFALL. EXCEPT FOR THE LAKES, AND THE 4 MILES OF RIVER IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM FROM THE WATERFALL, THE RIVER APPEARS TO BE TOO STEEP, SMALL AND BOULDER CHOKED TO BE BOATABLE. THE TROPHY PORTION OF THE COPPER RIVER INCLUDES THE REMAINING 12 MILE SEGMENT BETWEEN THE WATERFALL AND LAKE ILIAMNA. HERE THE RIVER IS BETWEEN 50 AND 120 FEET WIDE AND FROM 6 INCHES TO 12 FEET DEEP. THE TROPHY AREA IS SUITABLE FOR SMALL MOTOR POWERED BOATS. SEVERAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE TROPHY AREA

INDICATE A WATER VELOCITY OF 3.2 FEET PER SECOND AND A SINGLE OBSERVATION IN SEPT OF 480 CFS APPROXIMATELY 6 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE WATERFALL. BECAUSE OF THE LARGE HEADWATER LAKE AREAS, IT IS ASSUMED THAT WATER VOLUMES REMAIN RELATIVELY CONSTANT THROUGHOUT THE SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL. THE PROBABILITY OF STORM-INDUCED HIGH FLOWS, HOWEVER, APPEARS TO BE GOOD BECAUSE OF THE SMALL SIZE OF THE BASIN. CURRENT IN THE HEADWATER RIVER INTERCONNECTIONS BETWEEN LAKES IS SHIFT. AVERAGE GRADIENT IS AS FOLLOWS: MEADOW LAKE, UPPER COPPER LAKE, 150 FEET PER MILE; UPPER COPPER LAKE, LOWER COPPER LAKE, 67 FPM; LOWER COPPER LAKE, FALLS, 20 FPM; FALLS, LAKE ILIANKNA, 17 FPM.

3071 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00017 B 968973  
 STOR 1605236011334001060  
 MOUT N593136 W1543054 S0705 0310W 35  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,OBSTRUCTION,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,RECREATION  
 ABST THERE IS AN ESTABLISHED GUIDING CAMP NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER. THE PRESENCE OF A "NATIVE TRAIL" IS NOTED FROM OLD ILIANKNA TO THE HEAD OF MEADOW LAKE VIA SILVER CREEK AND OUT OF THE BASIN TO THE EAST VIA PTARMIGAN CREEK. DENSE SPRUCE FORESTS MIXED WITH BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD DOMINATE THE LOWER 2/3 OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, SOME OF WHICH IS COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. THE UPPER PORTION OF THE BASIN IS IN A MINERALIZED AREA, AND ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF CLAIMS HAVE "BEEN ACTIVELY HELD SINCE 1968", THERE ARE NO KNOWN PLACER MINING OPERATIONS. INFORMATION ON THE SALMON ESCAPEMENT IS INCLUDED. THERE ARE NO ADJUDICATED WATER RIGHTS IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, AND THE RIVER IS NOT CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE UNDER CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE U S CORPS OF ENGINEERS. BUT UNDER PRELIMINARY CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE STATE TO DETERMINE NAVIGABILITY IT WOULD APPEAR THAT ALL THE TROPHY AREA AND THE THREE LAKES WOULD BE CONSIDERED "NAVIGABLE". ACCESS TO THE LOWER 12 MILE TROPHY AREA IS POSSIBLE BY SMALL POWER BOAT, BUT EXTENSIVE WEEDY AREAS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER PROHIBIT DIRECT ACCESS BY LARGE MOTOR VESSELS. THE PRIMARY MEANS OF ACCESS IS BY AIR, AND FLOAT PLANES CAN LAND IN THE LOWER RIVER AREA AND ON THE UPPER LAKES AREA. THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA IS COMPRISED OF A COMPLEX MIXTURE OF SEDIMENTARY, METAMORPHIC AND VOLCANIC DEPOSITS. SOILS ARE SHALLOW, COARSE AND GRAVELLY. ALPINE TUNDRA CHARACTERIZED THE HEADWATER AREAS. INFORMATION ON THE FISH AND WILD LIFE FOUND IN THE AREA IS INCLUDED. THE RECREATION SEASON EXTENDS FROM LATE MAY TO NOV, WITH MOST USE ASSOCIATED WITH FISHING AND HUNTING. OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOATING, HIKING AND CAMPING IN A PRIMITIVE SETTING ARE EXCELLENT.

3072 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00053 976  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,DISCHARGE  
 ABST BELOW BREMNER RIVER PART OF COPPER RIVER GOES BETWEEN ROCK BANK AND ROCK ISLAND CAUSING SHORT CLASS II-III RAPIDS WITH 3-4 FT STANDING WAVES. HOWEVER THESE RAPIDS ARE EASILY AVOIDED BY GOING ON THE EAST OR WEST SIDES OF THE RIVER. THE CURRENT OF THE RIVER THROUGH BAIRD CANYON IS FROM 3-4 MILES PER HOUR. AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS WERE CLASS II RAPIDS WITH 2 FT STANDING WAVES WHICH COULD BE CANOED. THE CURRENT IN THIS STRETCH IS ABOUT 7-8 MILES PER HOUR. (P8) TRAVELS ALONG THESE STRETCHES OF THE RIVER OCCURRED ON AUG 30, 1976 IN RAFT. AUTHOR NOTES DRIFTING DOWN RIVER AMONG SMALL ICE BERGS AND CAKES BELOW NILES GLACIER. "UNDER BRIDGE RIVER 5-6 MPH." (P9) SEPTEMBER 1 ENTRY NOTES CONTINUE TRAVEL DOWN THE RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 24 MILES IN ABOUT 4 1/2 HOURS, FLOATING. NO PADDLING WAS REQUIRED. CURRENT NOTED TO BE 6-8 MPH ALONG MAIN CHANNEL. (P10) TOTAL NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED ON THE COPPER RIVER BY POURCHOT AND THE OTHER 3 MEMBERS OF THE FIELD INSPECTION GROUP WAS 41 MILES. THEY ENDED THEIR TRIP NEAR THE CORDOVA ROAD BRIDGE. (P11)

3073 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00058 A 972  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST AUG 22-25, 1972. LOF OF COPPER RIVER FLOAT TRIP. SIX-MAN CREW USING 3 AVON REDSHANK RUBBER RAFTS WITH 4 HP MOTORS AS WELL AS PADDLES. FOR THE 1ST 13 MILES OF THE COPPER, BELOW THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE GAKONA RIVER, THE COPPER RIVER IS QUICK AND BRAIDED. TREES SCREEN THE COUNTRY SIDE. FROM ABOUT ONE MILE BELOW THE CONFLUENCE WITH DRY CREEK TO ABOUT 3 MILES BELOW THE KLUTINA RIVER CONFLUENCE, THE COPPER RIVER IS IN WELL-DEFINED BANKS AND MOVING SWIFTLY. OPPOSITE THE KLUTINA CONFLUENCE A PROPELLER BROKE. THE RAFT WAS TOWED TO SHORE BY A RIVERBOAT WHICH HAD BEEN ON THE KLUTINA. THEY CAMPED THAT NIGHT AT THE MOUTH OF THE DADINA RIVER, ABOUT 43 MILES FROM THEIR STARTING POINT AT THE GAKONA. THIS 1ST DAY'S RUN COULD HAVE BEEN DONE IN AN OPEN CANOE IF THE CANOEISTS WERE CAREFUL. OPPOSITE THE CAMPSITE WAS A HIGH CLAY BANK ABOUT 500 FEET HIGH. H. EHAN OF THE COPPER RIVER NATIVE ASSN TOLD THEM THAT THE CAMPSITE WAS LOCATED NEAR AN OLD INDIAN VILLAGE OF 70 YEARS AGO. THEY WENT BACK INTO THE BRUSH BUT COULD NOT FIND A TRACE OF THE VILLAGE. (P1) THEY SAW A SWAMP BUGGY OVERTURNED AND GROUND ON AN ISLAND IN THE RIVER. THE RIVER IS SILT LADEN (GLACIAL STREAM) AND THE COUNTRY SIDE IS SCREENED BY FOREST ON THE BANKS. AUG 23. THE TEAM STARTED DOWN THE COPPER. THE RIVER HAS MORE ISLANDS AND GRAVEL BARS AND THE CHANNEL IS SOMETIMES NOT READILY DEFINED. THEY WERE GLAD THEIR RAFTS HAD MOTORS. "A RAFT WITH ONLY PADDLES FOR POWER WOULD BE AT THE MERCY OF THE CURRENT AND THE WINDS IN THIS SEGMENT OF THE COPPER." ON THE GRAVEL BARS FRESH WATER WAS FOUND IN POOLS. ALTHOUGH THE COPPER ITSELF IS GLACIAL AND FULL OF SILT, POOLS IN THE SAND AND GRAVEL BARS ARE OFTEN CLEAN AND PROVIDE A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE RIVER USER. THERE IS A DANGER OF SINKING IN THE SAND ON SOME OF THE BARS AS THERE IS AN UPWELLING OF WATER IN PLACES WHICH TRANSFORMS THE SOLID PACKED SAND INTO PRACTICALLY A COLLOIDAL SOLUTION. AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE CHESNINA RIVER, THE TEAM BEACHED THE RAFTS AND WALKED INTO THE FOREST TO EXAMINE A TRESPASS CABIN WHICH WAS IN GOOD CONDITION. THEY THEN CONTINUED TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH FOX-O'BRIEN CREEK, BELOW THE VILLAGE OF CHITINA, AND CAMPED.

3074 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 04077 00058 B 972

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE 20 DAY'S REACH WAS MORE BRAIDED, WITH MORE ROUGH WATER THAN THE FIRST. (P2) AT FOX-O'BRIEN, THEY SHIPPED THE RAFTS TO GLENALLEN BLM STATION AND AUG 24, RESUMED THEIR JOURNEY IN 2 RIVERBOATS. THEIR FIRST STOP WAS AT TERAL CREEK TO LOOK AT THE REMAINS OF THE COMMUNITY OF TERAL. THE AREA IS OVERGROWN WITH UNDERBRUSH AND THE BUILDINGS HAVE COLLAPSED. A CABLE CROSSING IS LOCATED JUST BELOW TERAL CREEK. THE ABANDONED RAILROAD PARALLELS THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH WOOD CANYON AND NUMEROUS WATER FALLS ARE VISIBLE AS TRIBUTARY STREAMS DESCEND THE STEEP LEFT BANK. SPIRIT MOUNTAIN RISES ABRUPTLY FROM THE RIVERS EDGE. JUST BELOW HALEY CREEK A SHARP SPUR OF LAND JUTS INTO THE COPPER FROM THE RIGHT BANK. THE RAPIDS PAST THIS POINT ARE ROUGH AND THE LARGE WHIRLPOOL PRESENTS A SERIOUS HAZARD TO A CANOEIST AND MUST BE AVOIDED. PASSING THROUGH THE CANYON, THE AUTHOR NOTES ITS STEEP WALLS AND MANY RIBBON WATERFALLS. (P3) THE RAILROAD CUT, ALONG THE RIVER, IS THICKLY OVERGROWN AND WOULD HAVE TO BE CLEARED BEFORE IT COULD BE USED AS A TRAIL. AT HIGH WATER, THE TRAIL MIGHT BE INUNDATED AS THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE WATER LEVEL HAS RECENTLY REACHED THAT ELEVATION. THE TEAM STOPPED TO EXPLORE A SHORT TUNNEL WHICH HAD A CAVE-IN AT THE SOUTH END. ONE CAN CLIMB OVER THE RUBBLE AND WALK THROUGH THE TUNNEL. BELOW THE TIEKEL RIVER CONFLUENCE, THE RIVER WIDENS TO OVER ONE MILE WHEREAS FROM THE UPPER REACHES OF THE STUDY SEGMENT TO WELL BELOW COPPER CENTER IT IS ONLY 200 TO 500 FEET IN WIDTH, AND THEN IT BROADENS ONLY TO 1500 TO 2000 FEET IN WIDTH. THE RIVER IS FULL OF ISLANDS AND AT TIMES THE CHANNEL IS DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW IN THE REACH BELOW THE TIEKEL. FOR 10 MILES BEFORE THE CONFLUENCE, THE COPPER AND BRENNER RIVERS PARALLEL EACH OTHER SEPARATED BY A VAST EXPANSE OF GRAVEL AVERAGE 3 MILES IN WIDTH. BELOW THE BRENNER CONFLUENCE, THE RIVER NARROWS TO APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MILE BEFORE REACHING BAIRD CANYON WHERE IT IS CONFINED TO A 500 FOOT WIDE CHANNEL. AUG 25. AFTER BAIRD CANYON, THE RIVER BROADENS TO OVER A MILE AND A QUARTER BEFORE SQUEEZING THROUGH A 400 FOOT WIDE CUT-ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS.

3075 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00058 C 972  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,WATER  
 GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,GLACIER,LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST THEY SCOUTED OUT THE RAPIDS AND SELECTED THE BEST ROUTE THROUGH THE RAPIDS. THE RAPIDS ARE FAST AND FURIOUS,  
 NOT SUITABLE FOR AN OPEN CANOE. (P4) BELOW THE RAPIDS THE RIVER FLOWS INTO MILES LAKE WHERE THEY COULD SEE  
 MILES GLACIER ON THE LEFT AND CHILDS GLACIER ON THE RIGHT BANK. ONE OF THE BOATMAN TOLD THEM THAT WHEN LARGE  
 SEGMENTS OF THE FACE OF THE GLACIER BREAK LOOSE THEY SEND A WALL OF WATER 10 FEET HIGH ACROSS THE RIVER. THIS  
 CAN BE DANGEROUS IF A BOAT IS IN THE RIVER WHEN THIS OCCURS. BOATS ALWAYS PASS THE FACE OF THE GLACIER IN  
 MID-CHANNEL, TOO CLOSE TO THE GLACIERS IS DANGEROUS. IF THE GLACIER CALVES, THE WALL OF WATER WOULD SLAM THE  
 BOAT AGAINST THE 20 FOOT HIGH ROCK WALL OF THE LEFT BANK. THEY CONTINUED DOWNSTREAM AND ENTERED THE COPPER  
 RIVER DELTA, A MAZE OF CHANNELS. THEY STOPPED ON ONE OF THE FLATS BELOW GOODWIN GLACIER AND SIGHTED SHEEP ON  
 THE MOUNTAIN SIDES. THEY ENDED THEIR TRIP AT FLAG POINT WHERE THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE CROSSES THE RIVER. (P5)

3076 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00069 A 907974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE  
 ABST A DOCUMENT ENTITLED "LOWER COPPER AND CHITINA RIVERS: AN HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY" IS AN AUG 1974 PUBLICATION  
 OF THE OFFICE OF STATEWIDE CULTURAL PROGRAMS, ALASKA DIVISION OF PARKS, AND IS CONTAINED IN THE COPPER RIVER  
 FILE DRAWER AT THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. THE STERNWHEELER "CHITINA" WAS READY FOR LAUNCHING JULY  
 4,1907, AND WAS DESIGNED FOR USE IN SHALLOW RIVERS, THE 102 X 30 FOOT STEAMER UNLADEN DRAWING ONLY 6 INCHES  
 OF WATER.(P17) A PHOTO ON P 18 SHOWS THE "CHITINA" IN WOOD CANYON, AND IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. THE COPPER  
 RIVER FILE ALSO CONTAINS A 1972 MEMO REGARDING A COPPER-CHITINA RIVER INSPECTION. FROM GAKONA TO CHITINA THE  
 RIVER FOLLOWS A RATHER WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL MOST OF THE TIME AND DOES NOT BECOME BRAIDED UNTIL AROUND THE  
 VICINITY OF THE CHESHNINA RIVER, ABOUT 20 MI UPSTREAM OF CHITINA. WHILE THE MAIN CHANNEL IS USUALLY EVIDENT,  
 THE BOATER MUST CONSTANTLY "READ" THE WATER TO AVOID SUBMERGED GRAVEL BARS AND SAND SPITS. THE RIVER  
 CONSTANTLY RUNS AT A MAXIMUM SILT LOAD AND DEPTH OF VISION SELDOM EXCEEDS 1/2 INCH. BECAUSE OF THE  
 WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL IN MOST PLACES, THE CURRENT IS RELATIVELY FAST, AVERAGING ABOUT 7 KNOTS. IN THE NARROW  
 AREAS, GRAVEL HAS BEEN WASHED FREE OF THE MAJOR BOULDERS AND NUMEROUS 2-3 FOOT AND OCCASIONAL 4-5 FOOT  
 STANDING WAVES WERE ENCOUNTERED. IN ALMOST ALL CASES THESE CHUTES WOULD NOT BE NAVIGABLE IN AN OPEN CANOE,  
 THOUGH RAFTS WOULD BE IDEAL FOR THIS TYPE OF WATER. BELOW THE CHESHNINA RIVER ON DOWN TO CHITINA THE RIVER IS  
 QUITE BRAIDED AND LOCATING THE MAIN CHANNEL(S) WAS OFTEN DIFFICULT. THIS SECTION OF THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH  
 A BROAD GLACIAL VALLEY, WITH THE RIVER ITSELF GENERALLY CARVING A 50 TO 100 FOOT WIDE CANYON. THE CHITINA TO  
 CORDOVA SEGMENT OF THE TRIP WAS MADE IN 24 FOOT RIVER BOATS, AND IT WAS THE AUTHOR'S OPINION THAT THIS  
 SEGMENT COULD BE RUN IN OPEN CANOES BUT ONLY WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY. ABOUT 3 MILES BELOW CHITINA IS WOOD  
 CANYON, ABOUT 8 MILES LONG WITH STEEP CANYON WALLS RISING 600 TO 100 FEET. THE RIVER NARROWS SO THAT IT IS  
 OFTEN ONLY SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ACROSS. THE WATER IS GENERALLY SMOOTH, ALTHOUGH DEEP AND FAST.

3077 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04077 00069 B 907974  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE  
 ABST IN APPROACHING THE BREHNER RIVER AN EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BAR IS ENCOUNTERED, EXTENDING ABOUT 10 MILES UPSTREAM  
 FROM THE ACTUAL MOUTH OF THE BREHNER. BELOW THE GROUP ENTERED THE SECOND LARGE CANYON, BAIRD CANYON, A 5-MILE  
 CANYON ENDING IN THE ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS BEFORE THE RIVER FLOWS INTO MILES LAKE. IT WAS THE AUTHOR'S OPINION



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THAT THE ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS WOULD HAVE TO BE LINED IF USING AN OPEN CANOE. ONCE PAST THE GLACIER THE RIVER WIDENS CONSIDERABLY AND TAKES ON A HEAVILY BRAIDED CHARACTER. AS THE GROUP PROCEEDED DOWNSTREAM THE RIVER BECAME EVEN MORE BROAD AND BRAIDED UNTIL IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO LOCATE A MAIN CHANNEL.

3078	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	04088 905	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE	
	ABST	R DE NOGALES MAKES REFERENCE TO HEADING FOR THE COPPER RIVER IN WINTER OF 1905 BY DOG SLED IN ROUTE TO VALDEZ WHERE HE INTENDED TO OBTAIN SEA PASSAGE TO THE OUTSIDE. NO SPECIFIC STATEMENT THAT HE WAS ACTUALLY ON THE RIVER WAS MADE BUT THE IMPLICATIONS ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO INFER SUCH A CONCLUSION. (P90)	
3079	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	04096 900	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT	
	ABST	IN THE BOOK "WORLD ALIVE" BY ROBERT DUNN, THE AUTHOR AND TWO OTHERS HIKE UP THIS RIVER VALLEY TO COPPER CENTER. (P57) DUNN CROSSED THIS RIVER ON A 3 LOG RAFT. (P58)	
3080	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	04160 897	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, ROUTE	
	ABST	BISHOP ROWE, IN A LECTURE AT SITKA IN 1897, SAID THAT SILVER AND COPPER HAD BEEN DISCOVERED ON COPPER RIVER. (P22) ROWE SAID THE COPPER RIVER ROUTE WAS BEST WAY TO REACH INTERIOR ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS BECAUSE HEADWATERS OF COPPER RIVER ARE VERY NEAR HEADWATERS OF TANANA RIVER AND YOU CAN GET TO HENOOK, KEOKUK, BIRCH CREEK, FORTY MILE OR SIXTY MILE DISTRICT. (P23)	
3081	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	04200 898899	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, RIVER	
	ABST	M D K WEIMER, MINER IN EAGLE CITY REGION IN 1898-1899. MENTIONS A CONVERSATION WITH A PARTY OF THREE WHO HAD ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER AND TRAVELLED DOWN THE TANANA. THEY DESCRIBED THE TRIP AS THE MOST DANGEROUS AND ADVENTURE SOME TRIP THEY HAD EVER HAD. (P239) IT IS SAID TO BE FULL OF PRECIPICES, CANYONS AND GLACIERS. (P238)	
3082	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	04251 898899	
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601700 W1450200 C180S 0020E 22	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	EUGENE MCELWAINÉ NOTED IN "THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA" THAT THE COPPER RIVER, WITH A LENGTH OF 300 MI, IS THE LONGEST RIVER IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. ALSO NOTED WERE THE MAIN TRIBUTARIES, THE SLANA, CHESTOCHINA, GAKONA,	

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TAZLINA, KLUTENA, TONSINA, KONSINA, TASNUNA, KATSELENA, KNETENA, TATENA, BLACKBURN, KATSELENA AND THE CHITTENA RIVERS AND THE CLEAVE, BOWLDER, DRY, DAVIS, KLAHASENA AND CHESTASTENA CREEKS. (P147) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT PETROLEUM, AS WELL AS LIGNITE WAS FOUND. IN THE COPPER RIVER DISTRICT. (P152) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COPPER RIVER NATIVES WAS PROBABLY LESS THAN 300, WITH THE UPPER COPPER RIVER NATIVES, THE KULCHANES, NUMBERING ABOUT 200; THE TAZLINAS ABOUT 125 AND THE GAKONAS 70. (P147)

- 3083 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04264 00925 925928  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER  
 ABST A TRIP TO THE COPPER RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES WAS MADE BY HUNGERFORD FROM JULY 10 TO SEPT 6,1925 FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING DATA REGARDING SALMON ESCAPEMENT. (P104) TRAVEL IN SMALL BOAT.
- 3084 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04282 00003 916  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW FISHING,LAKE,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT,CANNERY,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST "THE COPPER RIVER IS THE ONLY STREAM IN ALASKA WHICH SUPPORTS A SALMON FISHERY OF ANY CONSEQUENCE ENTIRELY SEPARATE FROM AND INDEPENDENT OF COASTAL OPERATIONS." (P26) COPPER RIVER IS A GLACIAL STREAM 300 MI LONG WITH A DELTA 40 MI IN WIDTH AND EXTENDING 25 MI UPSTREAM (P26) FISH FROM THE COPPER RIVER WERE HAULED TO A CANNERY, AT ABERCROMBIE BY RAILROAD. (P26) COMMERCIAL FISHERY TAKES PLACE EXTENSIVELY IN THE DELTA, MILES LAKE, AND ABERCROMBIE CANYON. ABERCROMBIE CANYON IS JUST ABOVE MILES LAKE AND HAS PRECIPITOUS BANKS UPSTREAM FOR 2 MI. THE CHANNEL VARIES FROM 450 TO 600 FT WIDE CURRENT IS VERY RAPID. (P27) 416, 571 SALMON WERE FISHED FROM THE DELTA (P28) AND 144,715 FROM THE CANYON. (P28)
- 3085 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04348 900900  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT  
 ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1900 SLIH WILLIAMS TRAVERSED THIS RIVER IN A CANVAS SKINNED CANOE. THE WATER WAS VERY HIGH AND RAPID. ALSO MANY OTHER PEOPLE TRAVELED THIS RIVER IN FLAT BOTTON RIVERBOATS. (PG 37)
- 3086 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04373 931939  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,LAND TRANSPORT,ICE,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST PHOTO, P55, SHOWS "THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY," WITH BRAIDED RIVER CHANNEL, BUSHES AND SOME TREES, SAND AND GRAVEL BARS, ROADWAY ALONG CLIFFSIDE, MOUNTAINS IN BACKGROUND. AUTHOR AND OTHERS CROSSED THE RIVER OVER THE COPPER RIVER BRIDGE WHICH HAD TO BE "REPLACED ANNUALLY" BECAUSE OF DESTRUCTIVE ICE JAMS. (P29-30) ANOTHER SUCH REFERENCE ON P228, YEAR 1939. PHOTO, P169, OF "ICE TAKES OUT THE COPPER RIVER BRIDGE," SHOWING BRIDGE BROKEN IN TWO, ICE FLOES, TREE COVERED HILLS IN BACKGROUND. CORDOVA PILOT GILLAM FLEW E O GOULET AND OTHERS FROM THEIR NIZINA RIVER HIGHWAY WORK CAMP TO COPPER CENTER AIRFIELD ON THE COPPER RIVER, NOV 1934. (P176-177)
- 3087 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04470 910

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STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

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

ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, THE TRAIL FOLLOWED THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, A FEW MILES OUT OF WAYSIDE INN TO COPPER CENTER. THE COPPER RIVER "IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT DRAFT BOATS TO THIS POINT (COPPER CENTER) AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN R R CO WILL EVENTUALLY OPERATE A LINE OF STEAMERS UPON IT. THE DISTANCE IS ONLY 170 MILES FROM CORDOVA." (P26) RINGWALD BLIX HAD HOTEL HOLMAN AND JOHN MCCREARY THE COPPER CENTER HOTEL, 2 MILES N OF COPPER CENTER. (P26)

3088 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 04489 908

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF,VEGETATION

ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON P 424 SHOWS THE UPPER COPPER RIVER WITH SUBSTANTIAL TIMBER GROWTH ALONG THE SHORE. (P424) THE DATE IS THE ASSUMED DATE OF PUBLICATION.

3089 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 04553 915916

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,PHOTO,ICE,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE

ABST THE FIRST 40 MI OF RAILROAD TRAVERSES THE BROAD DELTA OF COPPER RIVER, BROKEN BY HUNDREDS OF SMALL GLACIAL CHANNELS. THE LINE "THREADS" THE GORGE OF THE RIVER FOR THE NEXT 100 MI. THE RIVER HAS CUT A CANYON THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS, WITH A FLAT FLOOR OF GRAVEL AND SHEER SIDES. LARGE GLACIERS PROJECT AT INTERVALS AND "SHIFTING" GLACIAL STREAMS INTERCEPT THE RIVER. THE LOWER ENTRANCE TO THE CANYON IS FLANKED BY TWO GLACIERS, WITH FRONT WIDTHS OF 3 AND 5 MI, RISING 300 FT ABOVE THE RIVER. THE COPPER RIVER BRIDGE SPANS THE RIVER BETWEEN THE GLACIERS. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE COPPER RIVER BRIDGE WITH CHILDS GLACIER IN THE DISTANCE. (P523) CONCRETE ICE BREAKERS SERVE TO KEEP RIVER ICE FROM DESTROYING THE BRIDGE. A FEW MILES ABOVE THE BRIDGE, THE MORaine OF MILES GLACIER DAMS THE RIVER, FORMING A NATURAL RESEVOIR IN THE GORGE FOR 20 MI ABOVE THE OBSTRUCTION. THE RAILROAD FOLLOWS ALONG THE SHORELINE. AT MILE 130, LINE REACHES CHITNA AND CROSSES THE COPPER RIVER ON A PILE TRESTLE ABOUT 1 MI IN LENGTH. IN AUGUST 1915, WATER ROSE 10 FT ABOVE PREVIOUS MARKS, CAUSED THE LINE TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS, AND COVERED THE RAILS FOR 20 MI ABOVE THE OBSTRUCTION. "FURIOUS CURRENTS" OF GLACIAL TRIBUTARIES TOOK OUT MANY TRESTLES, AND WHIRLPOOLS OF THE MAIN RIVER TURNED TRACKS OVER IN MANY PLACES. PARTS OF TRESTLE BRIDGES ARE TAKEN OUT EACH SPRING BY ICE, AND THEY WERE WATCHED CONSTANTLY, DUE TO THE FURY OF THE CURRENT. (P537)

3090 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 04676 957

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER

ABST ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENT, POPULATIONS OF MOOSE EXCEED 40,000 WITH 1/2 OR MORE IN THE SUSITNA AND COPPER RIVER DRAINAGES, AND ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. (P91) THE LATEST DATE USED IS 1957.

3091 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 04700 929930

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST IN SUMMER OF 1913, WHITE MEN FLOCKED TO THE UPPER CHISANA RIVER TO GOLDMINE BY WAY OF THE COPPER, WHITE AND TANANA RIVERS. (P26) BY 1929 THE COPPER RIVER BASIN BOASTED THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY FROM FAIRBANKS TO VALDEZ VIA THE UPPER COPPER AND THE KENNECOTT COPPER COMPANY'S COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY FROM THE MINES NEAR THE NIZINA RIVER TO CORDOVA. (P28)

3092 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04719 886  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, GLACIER, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, FISHING, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, RIVER  
 ABST ALLEN ON THE COPPER RIVER IN 1886 FOR AN EXPEDITION NOTES THE NATIVE COMMUNITY "THE ENTIRE NUMBER OF NATIVES ON THE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IS ABOUT 366, DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: MEN, 128; WOMEN 98; CHILDREN, 140. BETWEEN ALAGANIK AND WOODS CANON, A DISTANCE OF 110 MI THERE ARE NO SETTLEMENTS...ON THE COPPER, BETWEEN TARAL AND THE TEZLINA, ARE 209, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIDNOOSKIES...ON BOTH BANKS OF THE RIVER BETWEEN CHITTYNA (CHITINA) AND THE KLAHNSINA RIVER, MORE ESPECIALLY ON THE LEFT BANK, ARE FREQUENT EXCAVATIONS 2-4 FT DEEP, INDICATING THE SITES OF HOUSES...IN SOME OLDER EXCAVATIONS SPRUCES OF LARGEST SIZE ARE GROWING." (P259) ALLEN NOTES GLACIERS "HIED AND CHILDS WHICH HEM IN THE RIVER, RENDERING NAVIGATION EXTREMELY DANGEROUS...BESIDES THE BERRIES, INCLUDING CRANBERRIES, BLUE-BERRIES, A SMALL RED BERRY...IS TOMBA...AND CHASS, A PARSNIP "SHAPED ROOT". (P260) "WHEN A LONG JOURNEY DOWN THE RIVER IS CONTEMPLATED OR A TRIP TO NUCHEK...A SKIN BOAT IS BUILT, BUT IF THE DISTANCE BE SHORT A RAFT, MADE OF LOGS, FASTENED WITH WILLOW WITHEs IS CONSTRUCTED. IN ASCENDING THE RIVER WITH A BOAT ONLY ONE METHOD CAN BE USED, THAT OF "CORDELLING". A PARTY OF TATLATANS WERE PASSED ABOVE THE CHISLETCHIA, ENROUTE TO TARAL, IN A BAIDARRA FOR THE FISHING SEASON...THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG THE RIVER FROM TARAL TO THE MOUTH OF STANA RIVER, THOUGH NOT ALWAYS ON THE SAME BANK OF IT, AND IN SOME CASES 2-3 MI FROM THE RIVER." (P264) CANOE TRANSPORTATION IN NONE OF ITS FORMS IS ATTEMPTED ON THE COPPER RIVER OR ANY OF ITS TRIBUTARIES, NOR IS IT PROBABLE THAT IT EVER WILL BE, OWING TO THE REMARKABLY RAPID CURRENT PRODUCED BY THE UNUSUAL FALL IN THE RIVER OF 3,160 FT IN 330 MILES. (P264)

3093 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04804 00001 912914  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, HUNTING  
 ABST IN HASSELBORG'S PAPERS THERE ARE LETTERS FROM HART HERRIMAN, BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON D C ASKING HASSELBORG TO GET BEAR SPECIMENS FROM THE COPPER RIVER AS HE HAS "ONLY ONE SKULL FROM THE COPPER RIVER". LETTERS ARE DATED JULY 9, 1912 AND JAN 16, 1914. (BOX 1) A LETTER FROM GEORGE SHIRAS 3RD, MARQUETTE, MICH, "GOING UP COPPER RIVER AS FAR AS BRENNER RIVER FOR BEARS" DATED JUNE 28, 1913. (BOX D ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.)

3094 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04831 964  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY  
 ABST AUTHOR STATES IN MAY 1964 SHELDON LANDED A CESSNA 180 EQUIPPED WITH "FLUIDYNE WHEEL SKIS" AT THE VILLAGE OF CHITINA WHERE THE COPPER RIVER BREAKUP WAS IN FULL SWING." (P212-213)

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3095 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04841 940  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST AT GAKONA THERE IS A TRADING POST AND ROADHOUSE; AND IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE DAYS WHEN FREIGHT CAME UP THE COPPER RIVER. (P199) AN AIRPLANE LANDING WAS MADE AT GAKONA. "ARMY MEN" WERE AT GAKONA, INVESTIGATING A LITTLE COPPER MINE. (P248)

3096 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04866 897  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, TIDE  
 ABST TIDE FLATS OF CONSIDERABLE EXTENT EXIST AT THE DELTA OF THE COPPER RIVER. THESE PLACES ARE MORE OR LESS MARSHY AND ARE SUBJECT TO OVERFLOW AT HIGH TIDES. WHERE PROTECTED FROM THE ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA AND SUFFICIENTLY DRAINED THEY ARE GENERALLY CONSIDERED AS VERY PRODUCTIVE SOILS. (P90) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1897.

3097 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04942 910  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY  
 ABST SOME AREAS OF MT MCKINLEY, MT WRANGELL AND MT ST ELIAS DRAINS INTO THE COPPER RIVER. THE COPPER RIVER FLOWS FOR NEARLY 200 MI TOWARD THE OCEAN WITH MOUNTAINS ON BOTH SIDE. (P52) CHILD'S AND MILES GLACIERS, WHICH DRAIN INTO THE COPPER RIVER ARE LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM CORDOVA. AT THIS POINT THE COPPER RIVER IS SPANNED BY A STEEL BRIDGE. CHILD'S GLACIER IS MORE EASILY ACCESSIBLE AND IS VISITED MORE OFTEN. IT IS 3 MILES LONG AND 300 TO 500 FEET HIGH. (P53) IN TRAVELING THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD IT FOLLOWS THE COPPER RIVER ROUTE, BEYOND THIS VALLEY A COPPER BELT IS VISIBLE. (P54) IN APPROXIMATELY 1910 MR AND MRS MALLINSON TRAVELED TO THE INTERIOR BY WAY OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. THEY WERE TRAVELING BY STAGE PULLED BY 4 HORSES. THEY TRAVELED FROM CHITINA TO FAIRBANKS. ROADHOUSES WERE AVAILABLE ALONG THE WAY. COST WAS \$1.00 EACH FOR TABLE AND BED EXCEPT AT THE HALFWAY HOUSE BETWEEN CORDOVA AND FAIRBANKS WHERE IT WAS \$2.00 A MEAL AND \$5.00 FOR SUPPER, BREAKFAST AND BED. (P129-130) THE STOPPING PLACES ALONG THIS ROUTE ARE GIVEN ON PAGE 136 WITH THE MILES FROM CHITINA.

3098 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 04969 A 898902  
 STOR 1610395  
 MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST IN AUG 1898 POWELL, ABERCROMBIE AND LYNCH LEAVE COPPER CENTER AND CROSS THE COPPER RIVER BY BOAT; THEY SWIM THEIR HORSES ACROSS. (P54) BETWEEN PAGES 50 AND 51 IS A PHOTO OF HORSES SWIMMING IN THE COPPER RIVER. THERE APPEARS TO BE A CAMP ON ONE SIDE OF THE RIVER WITH SOME SPARSE BRUSH-LIKE VEGETATION BY IT. THE BANK OPPOSITE THE CAMP IS QUITE STEEP AND THERE ARE SPRUCE GROWING ON IT. THE RIVER IS QUITE WIDE AT THE POINT FROM WHICH THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN. POWELL AND HIS GROUP CROSS THE COPPER RIVER ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE SLANA RIVER AND HE NOTES THAT THERE THE RIVER DIVIDES INTO SEVERAL QUICKSANDY STREAMS. (P60) AFTER EXPLORING INTO THE ALASKA RANGE THE AUTHOR, ABERCROMBIE AND LYNCH DESCEND THE WEST BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P74) POWELL NOTES THAT THE HORSES LOSE THEIR STRENGTH SINCE THERE IS NOT MUCH GRASS AND CONSEQUENTLY ONE HAD TO BE SHOT.

(PP74-75) POWELL'S PARTY SEES 2 PARTIES, THE MCCLELLAND PARTY AND AN UNNAMED GROUP, ON EITHER SHORE OF THE RIVER. THE UNNAMED GROUP ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE RIVER AND CAPSIZES; ALL ARE DROWNED. (P75) THERE IS A PHOTO BETWEEN PAGES 76 AND 77 OF THE COPPER RIVER AT AN UNSPECIFIED LOCATION. THE RIVER IS WIDE WITH STEEP BANKS ON EITHER SIDE AND THERE ARE SEVERAL SAND BARS IN THE RIVER. ON SEPT 28, 1898 POWELL LEAVES COPPER CENTER VIA THE COPPER RIVER AND HEADS FOR VALDEZ WITH "MILLARD, DAL STEVENS, NUTTER BROTHERS, PETE CASHMAN, JIM FINCH, AL HINKY AND OTHERS." (P77) THIS GROUP TRAVELED DOWN THE COPPER RIVER RAPIDS IN 3 ROW BOATS "AT A 10 MI GAIT." (P77) POWELL NOTES CAMPING AT AN OLD INDIAN SETTLEMENT AND THEN CONTINUING THROUGH WOOD CANYON. (P78) POWELL DESCRIBES THE WATER AS BEING DEEP AND BOILING WITH LARGE WHIRLPOOLS IN THE TURNS. (P79) THEY PASS THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE BREHMER RIVER WHERE THE TENT TOWN OF BREHMER IS LOCATED. POWELL WRITES THAT MANY TENTS WERE THERE FOR THE WINTER. DURING THE WINTER MANY SICK MEN WERE PUT ON HAND SLEDS TO DESCEND THE COPPER RIVER. (P79)

3099 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 04969 B 898902

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 N1450207 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST POWELL'S PARTY CONTINUES DOWN THE COPPER RIVER UNTIL THEY COME TO 3 MI LONG RAPIDS LOCATED "WHERE THE RIVER PLUNGES THROUGH A NARROW SPACE BETWEEN A PERPENDICULAR WALL ON ONE SIDE AND THE MORaine OF HILES GLACIER ON THE OTHER". (P80) POWELL NOTES MEETING A MAN, CORLISS, AND HIS 6 MAN CREW WHO ARE TRYING BOAT THROUGH THE RAPIDS. A MAN HAD DIED THE PREVIOUS DAY WHILE ATTEMPTING TO DO THE SAME THING. (P80) A TRAIL TRAVERSED THE BLUFF ABOVE AND POWELL DECIDES TO TAKE IT INSTEAD OF BOATING THE RAPIDS. (P80) OTHERS OF POWELL'S GROUP FOLLOW CORLISS IN ONE OF THEIR 3 BOATS. THE GROUP ARRIVES AT ALGANIK, A TRADING POST, ON OCT 3, 1898. (P82) WHILE IN ORCA POWELL MEETS A MAN, MR LEONARD, ONE OF THE ONLY TWO MEN TO EVER BOAT THROUGH ALL OF THE COPPER RIVER RAPIDS "INCLUDING THE CATARACT, GENERALLY AVOIDED BY DESCENDING A SLOUGH". (P83) MR LEONARD MADE HIS TRIP "WITH A PAIR OF OARS AND A FLAT BOTTOM BOAT..." (P83) IN 1901 WHEN HEADED FROM THE TIEKEL RIVER TO SLATE CREEK, POWELL AND HIS PARTY ASCEND THE COPPER RIVER. (P226) POWELL NARRATES A TRIP MADE BY SEVEN PROSPECTORS IN SEPT 1901 DOWN THE COPPER RIVER FROM COPPER CENTER. POWELL DESCRIBES THE SWIFT CURRENT, RAPIDS, HIGH GRAVEL BANKS AND BROAD LEVEL FLATS; THE LATTER OF WHICH ARE COVERED WITH COTTONWOOD, SPRUCE AND HILLON. THE GROUP OF SEVEN PASSED THROUGH WOOD CANYON WHICH HAD HIGH, MOSS COVERED WALLS AND DEEP WHIRLPOOLS. "WHEN THEY ARRIVED AT THE RAPIDS ALL HANDS... JUMPED ASHORE, FOR IT WAS NECESSARY TO LINE THE BOAT PAST 2 SECTIONS OF THE RAPIDS. BY GOOD BOATMANSHIP THEY COULD CROSS AND DESCEND A SLOUGH THAT WOULD AVOID THE LOWER RAPIDS AND THE DANGER OF BEING HURLED AGAINST AND BENEATH THE FALLING ICE OF HILES GLACIER." (P250) THE BOAT WAS SHEPT FROM THEIR HANDS BEFORE IT COULD BE LINED, AND IT CAPSIZED IN THE TURBULENT WATER. (PP249-251).

3100 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 04969 C 898902

STOR 1610395

MOU N601746 N1450202 C180S 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST AFTER CROSSING HILES GLACIER TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER THEY TRAVELED FOR 2 DAYS ALONG THE BANK. THE GROUP RE-CROSSED THE GLACIER, DESCENDED TO THE COPPER RIVER, REPAIRED A BROKEN BOAT, AND CONTINUED THEIR TRIP DOWN "ONE OF THE MANY CHANNELS OF THE COPPER RIVER DELTA". (P255) THE GROUP PASSED ALGANIK TRADING POST WHERE THERE WERE NO PEOPLE. (PP254-255) IN SUMMER, 1902, POWELL REFERS TO CROSSING THE COPPER RIVER AND THEN SPENDING SEVERAL WEEKS AT THE BASE OF MT WRANGELL. (P260) ESELOTA, A SUSLOTA INDIAN, TELLS POWELL THAT 24 RUSSIANS HAD ONCE ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER ON ICE AND THE INDIANS KILLED 22 OF THEM AT THE MOUTH OF THE TAZLINA RIVER. (PP277-278) POWELL MAKES REFERENCE TO FOUR MEN TRAVELING ON THE COPPER RIVER IN 1898. (P334)

3101 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

735

	REFN	04984	964
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746	W1450202 C180S 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RECREATION	
	ABST	THE TOWN OF CORDOVA IS LOCATED ON THE COPPER RIVER DELTA, WHICH OFFERS GOOD HUNTING AND FISHING AND "UNEQUALED WATERFOWL HUNTING IN THE FALL." (P27)	
3102	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05007	783891
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746	W1450202 C180S 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ICE	
	ABST	THE COPPER RIVER WAS DISCOVERED IN 1783, AND VARIOUS ATTEMPTS WERE MADE THEREAFTER TO EXPLORE THE STREAM. (P1) THE FAILURE OF ABERCROMBIE TO PENETRATE THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY IN 1864 MARKED THE END OF A LONG AND TRAGIC HISTORY OF ATTEMPTS TO EXPLORE THE REGION. TWO OR THREE ATTEMPTS TO ASCEND THE RIVER BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE 18TH CENTURY WERE APPARENTLY FRUSTRATED BY NATIVE HOSTILITY, AND ANOTHER PARTY WAS SIMILARLY TURNED BACK IN 1803. IN 1819 THE CREOLE KLIMOVSKY REACHED TARAL AT THE JUNCTION OF THE CHITINA RIVER WHERE HE ERECTED A TRADING CABIN. (P106) LIEUTENANT ALLEN ARRIVED AT THE COPPER RIVER DELTA IN MARCH 1885. (P109) ON MARCH 29, ALLEN, ROBERTSON, AND JOHNSON, WITH THE NATIVES IN 5 CANOES, BEGAN THE ASCENT OF THE RIVER. THE RAINS, SOFT SNOW, SHALLOW CHANNELS, AND FLOATING ICE FORCED THE PARTY TO CRISSCROSS THE RIVER, USING CANOES, ALSO SLEDS. THE PARTY TRAVELED ON TO TARAL. (P110) AFTER EXPLORING THE CHITINA RIVER THEY RESUMED THE JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF THE TAZLINA RIVER. (P112) IN 1891 THE EXPEDITION HEADED BY FREDERICK SCHWATKA TRAVELED FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE CHITINA RIVER DOWN THE COPPER RIVER TO THE COAST. (P143) IN THE 1880'S HENRY ALLEN EXPLORED THE COPPER RIVER. (P87) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE "COPPER AND ALSEK--NEITHER OF THEM NAVIGABLE--DRAIN THE COASTAL MOUNTAINS." (P12)	
3103	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05071	908
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746	W1450202 C180S 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	A BRIDGE SPANS THE COPPER RIVER BETWEEN 2 GREAT GLACIERS. (P35) THE RAILROAD CROSSING THE BRIDGE AND PARALLELING THE COPPER RIVER SHIPPED COPPER FROM THE AREA. (P35) 132 MILES UP THE COPPER RIVER WHERE THE RAILROAD LEAVES THE COPPER VALLEY LIES THE TOWN OF CHITINA. (P36)	
3104	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05077 00001	975
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746	W1450202 C180S 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO	
	ABST	PHOTO OF A MAN STANDING IN THE RIVER DIPPING NETTING SALMON. NEGATIVE NUMBER C-166. DATE IS PUBLICATION.	
3105	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05077 00002	885899
	STOR	1610395	
	HOUT	N601746	W1450202 C180S 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, NO TRAFF, PHOTO	
	ABST	PHOTO C-35 IS AN ENGRAVING OF THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF TARAL ON THE COPPER RIVER, TAKEN FROM "RECONNAISSANCE IN	

ALASKA", 1885 BY HENRY T. ALLEN. IT SHOWS A SOO AND LOG HOUSE IN A SPRUCE FORESTED VALLEY. THE WATER IS NOT EVIDENT. PHOTO C-36 SHOWS A "MIDNODSKY" INDIAN CACHE ON THE COPPER RIVER IN 1885, FROM THE SAME BOOK AS ABOVE. PHOTO C-62 SHOWS A LOG AND SKIN HOUSE IN A HEAVY BRUSH AREA ONE MILE ABOVE TARAL ON THE COPPER RIVER. TAKEN FROM ABERCROMBIE'S "COPPER RIVER EXPEDITION", 1899. PHOTO C-75 SHOWS A CONSTRUCTION CAMP DURING THE BUILDING OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY FROM CORDOVA TO KENNECOTT. IT CONSISTS OF A GIANT WOOD SKELETON TENT SERVING AS BARRACKS. PHOTO C-103 SHOWS FLATS OF CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES FOR THE FRONT VIA THE COPPER RIVER CROSSING AT MILES GLACIER. THE PHOTO IS BY HEGG. A LARGE BRIDGE WITH TRESTLES IS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND. PHOTO C-73 IS A PORTRAIT OF ABERCROMBIE IN A VEGETABLE GARDEN AT VALDEZ DURING HIS COPPER RIVER EXPEDITION IN 1899. THE RIVER AND MOUNTAINS ARE IN THE BACKGROUND. LOG CABINS AND ABERCROMBIE ARE IN THE FOREGROUND.

3106	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05081	913
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	A PHOTO ON PAGE 514 SHOWS A LEFT BEND (TOWARD CORDOVA) IN THE COPPER RIVER WITH SPRUCE LINING ALL THE BANKS. THE COPPER IS REINFORCED BY MUSKY GLACIAL STREAMS ALONG THE WAY. (P514) ANOTHER PHOTO SHOWS THE IMMENSITY OF CHILD'S GLACIER ON THE COPPER RIVER; THE CAPTION READS: "IT HAS ALMOST PUSHED THE RIVER OUT OF ITS CHANNEL, BUT THE CURRENT RETALIATES BY UNDERMINING IT AND CAUSING IT TO FALL OFF IN THE FORM OF SMALL ICEBERGS." (P514) A GOLD STRIKE AT SHUSHONA, WHICH IS ABOUT 60 MILES FROM THE END OF THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD IS ALSO MENTIONED. (P514)	
3107	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05083	971
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS TWO PEOPLE SITTING ON THE ROCKY BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER ATTEMPTING TO CATCH SALMON WITH A NET IN THE COPPER RIVER BELOW CHITINA. (P46) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS TWO PEOPLE WALKING ALONG THE GRAVEL TERRACES OF THE COPPER RIVER NEAR THE GHOST TOWN OF CHITINA. (PP68-69) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS TWO FISHERMEN ASCENDING THE BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER NEAR CHITINA. (P112) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS STORE IN CHITINA ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P148)	
3108	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05093	901917
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY	
	ABST	IN THE SPRING OF 1911 A RAILROAD WAS COMPLETED TO THE COPPER RIVER COPPER MINES AND IN 1913 THE COPPER SHIPMENTS TO THE U S WERE \$3,765,132. (P4)	
3109	WATN	COPPER RIVER	COPPER RIVER
	REFN	05114	967
	STOR	1610395	
	MOU	N601746	W1450202 C1805 0020E 22
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE	
	ABST	THE STATUS OF NAVIGABILITY ON THE COPPER RIVER WAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "THE COPPER RIVER IS NOT CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE BY DEEP OR SHALLOW-DRAFT COMMERCIAL VESSELS. UNDOUBTEDLY, SUFFICIENT DEPTHS ARE AVAILABLE TO PERMIT SHORT REACH TRANSITS BY NEGLIGIBLE DRAFT CRAFT SUCH AS OUTBOARD SKIFFS, RUNABOUTS, AND CANOES." (P101)	



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

737

3110 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05151 885  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST IN MARCH 1885, LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLEN LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, WITH 4 COMPANIONS AND TRAVERSED THE STREAM FOR A DISTANCE OF 300 MILES WITH POLING BOATS AND DOG SLEDS. (P10)

3111 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05157 803870  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DIMENSIONS  
 ABST IN LAT 60 DEG, 17 MIN AND LON 145 DEG 20 MIN LIES THE MOUTH OF THE ATNA OR COPPER RIVER. THE DELTA IS 30 MI LONG BY 4 OR 5 WIDE AND IS OVERGROWN WITHWILLOW. THE PRINCIPAL MOUTH IS AT THE NORTHWEST END OF THE DELTA. HERE ISAN INNUIT VILLAGE ALAGANIK. THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH LOW GROUND WITH MANY LAKES. OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE COURSE OF THE RIVER IS DUE TO THE RESEARCHES OF A RUSSIAN SEREBRANIKOFF WHO WAS KILLED BY THE INDIANS BUT HIS PAPERS WERE DELIVERED UP. THERE ARE SAID TO BE RAPIDS 17 MI ABOVE THE DELTA AND FROM THEN THE RIVER PERSUES A NORTHERLY COURSE. ABOUT 100 MI ABOVE THE RAPIDS A BRANCH CALLED THE CHECHITNO FALLS INTO THE COPPER RIVER. AT THIS A SINGLE RUSSIAN REMAINED FOR A FEW YEARS AND TRADED WITH THE NATIVES. A RIVER ENTERS FROM THE WEST, WHICH HEADS IN A LAKE FROM WHICH A PORTAGE CAN BE MADE TO THE FIRE (KNIK) RIVER, WHICH FALLS INTO COOK'S INLET. (P272) IN 1803, BAZANOFF, A RUSSIAN EXPLORED THE COPPER RIVER FOR A SHORT DISTANCE. (P321)

3112 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05176 898905  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER  
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAN IN "OLD YUKON" RELATED THE DISCOVERY OF THE KENNICOTT COPPER MINES. THE MCCLELLAN PARTY OF MINERS FROM A MINNESOTA TOWN PROSPECTED THE COPPER RIVER IN 1898, SEARCHING FOR COPPER ORE, BUT DID NOT LOCATE ANY MINES. (P425) CAPT ABERCROMBIE WAS MAKING A SURVEY OF THE RIVER VALLEY FOR THE VALDEZ TRAIL IN 1900. IN MID FEB, 1905, WICKERSHAN AND BOB COLES TOOK A DOGSLED FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS. THEY WENT FROM ERNESTINE ROADHOUSE TO COPPER CENTER AND STAYED OVER 1 DAY AT THAT VILLAGE ON COPPER RIVER. (P445) "ON THE FOLLOWING DAY WE ENJOYED A FINE HARD-SNOW TRAIL UP THE CENTER OF THE RIVER PAST THE LITTLE VALLEYS OF THE KLUTENA, TAZLINA AND GULKANA AND INTO THE COPPER FROM THE WIDE FLAT IN THE WEST." (P445) THEY STAYED ON THE COPPER TO THE MOUTH OF THE GAKONA, WHICH THEY WENT UP. (P445)

3113 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05179 886906  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT  
 ABST PETE JOHNSON AND JOHN BRENNER WENT UP THE RIVER AND THEN PORTAGED TO TANANA RIVER IN FALL OR SUMMER OF 1886. (P119) IN SPRING 1906, MANY PROSPECTORS TRAVELED THE VALDEZ TRAIL, WHICH FOLLOWED THE RIVER FOR 60 MI. OR MORE. PEOPLE TRAVELED BY FOOT, BICYCLE (ONLY 6 FOOLS), HORSE, MULE & DOGSLED. (P207)

3114 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05181 896914

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

738

STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY  
 ABST BATZULNETAS ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED 75 MILES FROM CHISANA, 210 MILES FROM VALDEZ ON THE COPPER RIVER. IT WAS REPORTED IN USE IN 1914. (P64) REGNALD BLIX WAS PROPRIETOR OF 'THE FAMOUS BLIX' ROADHOUSE IN 1896 OR 1898 IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. HE LANDED IN VALDEZ IN '98, PULLED HIS OUTFIT OVER A GLACIER, LOCATED THE FIRST HOMESTEAD IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY AND RAISED THE FIRST FRESH VEGETABLES THERE. (P7)

3115 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05189 974  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE  
 ABST "THE LOWER COPPER R IS EXCELLENT FOR THOSE QUALIFIED BUT IS IN NO WAY SAFE. IT HAS CLAIMED ONE LIFE AND SEVERAL BOATS AND CANOES IN RECENT YEARS WITH A VERY LIMITED USE OF THE STREAM TO DATE." (P143)

3116 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05308 898899  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY  
 ABST B. AUSTIN REFERS TO A BOAT TRIP DOWN THE COPPER RIVER, MADE IN EARLY AUG. OF 1898. THE TRIP FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE TAZLINA AND COPPER TO COPPER CENTER WAS MADE IN A LITTLE OVER AN HOUR WITHOUT PULLING AN OAR EXCEPT TO KEEP WAY FROM THE SHORES. THE RIVER WAS SWIFT AND HIGH AND CONTAINING MUCH GRAVEL. (P65) AUSTIN NOTES BEING IN VALDEZ FROM FEB. 14 TO FEB. 23, AND WHILE THERE HE MET WITH PROSPECTING FRIENDS WHO REMARKED THAT THEIR TRIP FROM ORCA DOWN THE COPPER HAD BEEN A GOOD ONE IN WHICH THEY'D ENCOUNTERED NO VERY BAD RAPIDS. (P93) ON MAR. 19, 1899 AUSTIN AND SEVERAL OTHER PROSPECTORS LEFT THE TAZLINA CAMP, WITH DOG SLEDS, TRAVELLING UP THE COPPER RIVER. AFTER THE SECOND DAYS JOURNEY THEY WERE WITHIN A MILE OR TWO BELOW GULCANA RIVER. BAD TRAILS AND OF FLOODED PORTION OF THE RIVER NEAR GACONA MOUTH HAMPERED THE TRAVELLING. IN ONE PLACE THE ALTERNATE FLOODING AND FREEZING BUILT UP ICE HIGHER THAN THE BANK. THERE WAS A FIELD OF ICE WHOSE THICKNESS REACHED HALFWAY UP THE SPRUCE TREES. (P104-108) AUSTIN CONTINUES HIS DOG SLED TRIP UP THE COPPER NOTING THAT FLOOD AREAS BELOW THE CHISTOCHINA HAMPERED TRAVELLING. (P109) BASIL AUSTIN'S MEMORIES OF HIS PROSPECTING ADVENTURES ALONG ALASKA'S WATERWAYS WERE RECORDED IN A DIARY HE KEPT, AND WHICH LATER WAS PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE OF "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER."

3117 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05314 848897  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION  
 ABST ON THE DELTA OF THE COPPER RIVER, WILLOWS GROW TO OVER 15 FT. (P242)

3118 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 05374 921  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE ROAD FROM FAIRBANKS TO CHITINA CROSSES THE COPPER RIVER WHERE BRIDGES WERE BUILT. (P141) CHITINA IS ON

THE COPPER RIVER, ITS POPULATION AT THIS TIME WAS ABOUT 200. THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD FOLLOWS COPPER RIVER AND PASSES EVAK LAKE. (P143)

- 3119 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 05537 939  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO  
ABST IN ORDER TO GET TO MT SANFORD, THE AUTHOR AND HIS GROUP TRAVELED WITH A DOG TEAM AND HORSES FROM SLANA ACROSS THE MOST SHALLOW BRANCHES OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P266) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "MUSHING DOGS THROUGH ONE OF THE COPPER RIVER STREAMS". (P265)
- 3120 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 05748 741911  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY  
ABST THE COPPER RIVER & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY WAS STARTED BY 1906 TO SERVE THE KENNECOTT COPPER MINES. (P27) MAJOR W. P. ABERCROMBIE LED AN EXPEDITION TO THE COPPER RIVER IN 1897-1898. COL. HENRY ALLEN "WAS ALSO IN" THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY IN 1885. (P45) IN 1898 CONGRESS APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS. THE WAR DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED TWO EXPEDITIONS, ONE UNDER CAPT GLENN & THE OTHER UNDER CAPT ABERCROMBIE. (P116) IN 1900 ONE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY LED BY SCHRADER, GARDINE, AND SPENCER, MAPPED A LARGE AREA OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN, GEOLOGICALLY AND TOPOGRAPHICALLY. (P117) AERIAL SURVEYS AND MAPPING WERE DONE IN 1902 ALSO. (P117) THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD WAS COMPLETED IN 1911, & WAS 198 MILES LONG. (P130) COPPER WAS BELIEVED TO EXIST AS EARLY AS BEHRINGS VOYAGE 1741 (P.189) WHEN HE OBSERVED NATIVE USING COPPER IMPLEMENTS (P262) COOK CONFIRMED THE REPORT (1778 (P191) NOTING THE NATIVES WERE NOT INTERESTED IN TRADING FOR COPPER ITEMS SINCE THEY HAD SO MUCH. (P262)
- 3121 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 05761 885  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE  
ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT IN MARCH, 1885, A WAR DEPARTMENT EXPEDITION ASCENDED THE COPPER AND TANNENAH RIVERS AND THEN TRAVELED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER ABOARD THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY STEAMER "YUKON". (P13)
- 3122 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 05821 907924  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, CANNERY  
ABST REFERENCE MADE TO COPPER RIVER ROUTE THROUGH MOUNTAIN RAMPARTS FROM PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND TO TOWN OF EAGLE ON YUKON. THIS ROUTE WAS "EARLY OCCUPIED BY GROUPS OF RAILROAD BUILDERS." TOTAL DISTANCE WAS 525 MILES WITH A 25 MI SPUR FROM LOWER END OF THE ROAD TO THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELDS. (P127) WHILE THIS ROUTE DID NOT GO FAR INTO THE INTERIOR, IT DID PROVE A SUCCESSFUL MINING ROAD. IN 1907 THE ALASKA SYNDICATE COMPLETED, AT A COST OF 20 MILLION DOLLARS, A RAILROAD UP THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY FROM CORDOVA TO JUNCTION OF COPPER AND CHITINA RIVERS AND ON INTO THE CHITINA VALLEY. THE RAILROAD WAS 200 MI IN LENGTH. (P129) AUTHOR NOTED CONGRESSIONAL DISPUTE, 1923-24, CONCERNING EFFECTS OF CANNERIES ON SALMON DEPLETIONS ON RIVER. (P265) A COMMISSION, CONSISTING OF J J MORROW, A H BROOKS AND OTHERS, RECOMMENDED, IN 1913, THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO RAILROADS. ONE

OF WHICH WOULD BE LOCATED AT CORDOVA AND MOVE UP THE COPPER RIVER TO THE TANANA RIVER AND FAIRBANKS. (P170)  
THE COPPER RIVER HIGHWAY WAS BUILT AFTER SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WAS GIVEN BY CONGRESS 1952-55 FOR  
ITS CONSTRUCTION. IT WAS TO BE BUILT OVER THE WATER-LEVEL ROADBED OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN  
RAILROAD WHICH WAS ABANDONED IN 1938. THE HIGHWAY EXTENDED TO THE EDGE OF THE KATALLA-YAKATAGA OIL FIELDS.  
(P450-451)

- 3123 MAIN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 05856 964  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP  
ABST EDGOR FALKNER'S FORESTRY TEAM ESTIMATED THAT 1 1/2 BILLION BOARD FEET OF SPRUCE COULD BE FOUND IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY COMPUTING OUT TO 15 MILLION BOARD FEET (1/4 "RULE) FOR AN ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT. (P14) AS NOTED ON THE ACCOMPANYING MAP, A PRIMARY ROAD SYSTEM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. (P15)
- 3124 MAIN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 05914 884  
STOR 1610395  
MOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
LUPR 53  
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION  
ABST IN SUMMER 1884, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM R ABERCROMBIE, 2ND INFANTRY LED A PARTY MAKING A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE COPPER RIVER. THEY REACHED A POSITION 60 DEG 41 N ALONG THE COPPER RIVER. (P41) IN 1886 LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLEN AND PRIVATE FREDRICK W FICKETT, U S ARMY CONDUCTED A RECONNAISSANCE UP THE COPPER RIVER. TWO ROWBOATS WERE ACQUIRED AT NUCHEK AND A PROSPECTOR, PEDER JOHNSON AND THREE NATIVES WERE ADDED TO THE PARTY. THEY LEFT NUCHEK MARCH 20, THEY PROCEEDED TO ALAGANIK AND FROM THERE TO FARAL ON THE COPPER RIVER ARRIVING ON APRIL 10. AT THE JUNCTION OF THE COPPER RIVER AND THE CHITVNA A NEW MEMBER, JOHN BREHNER WAS ADDED TO THE PARTY. (P41-42) FROM AUG 5 TO OCT 16, 1898, CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE, US ARMY, AND HIS PARTY TRAVELED SOME 800 MILES INTO THE INTERIOR EXPLORING THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P66)
- 3125 MAIN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 06127 961  
STOR 1605236011334001860  
MOUT N593136 W1543054 S070S 0310W 35  
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
KEYW PHYSICAL  
ABST THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE STREAM IS 32.0 MILES. ITS FLOW RATE IS 480 CFS MEASURED SEPTEMBER 4, 1961, 6 MILES FROM THE FALLS. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 128 SQUARE MILES. (P134)
- 3126 MAIN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
REFN 06127 964  
STOR 1605236011334001860  
MOUT N593136 W1543054 S070S 0310W 35  
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT  
ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS STREAM IS 70 FEET AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 24 INCHES. THE WATERSHED IS A STREAM-CUT VALLEY THROUGH ROLLING HILLS, DENSE WILLOW, ALDER AND BIRCH THICKETS ALONG THE STREAM WITH SPRUCE FOREST ON THE HILLS. ITS SOURCE IS A MEADOW LAKE. A 32 FEET FALLS 12 MILES FROM THE MOUTH IS IMPASSABLE. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 17 FEET PER MILE BELOW THE FALLS. (P134) A SKIFF CAN BE USED ON THIS RIVER. IT IS ALSO WADABLE IN PLACES DURING NORMAL FLOW. (P135)
- 3127 MAIN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

741

REFN 06188 926  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER  
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND COMPANIONS TRAVELING BY STAGE FROM FAIRBANKS TO CORDOVA STOPPED FOR THE EVENING AT A HOTEL LOCATED AT CHITNA. THE FOLLOWING MORNING THEY TRAVEL DOWN THE COPPER RIVER, THE LINE BEING ABOUT 200 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER MOST OF THE WAY. (P13) THEY CROSS THE COPPER RIVER AT MILE 49 ON THE CHILDS GLACIER BRIDGE. ON THE OTHER SIDE THE TRAIN STOPPED FOR 30 MINUTES. THE PASSENGERS WALKED DOWN THE BANK TO OBSERVE THE GLACIER ON THE OPPOSITE BANK. WHILE THE BRIDGE WAS BEING CONSTRUCTED A CONSTRUCTION CAMP WAS LOCATED HERE AND IN SEASON THE CAMP WAS SUPPLIED WITH KING SALMON. (P13)

3128 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06286 925943  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST ARMY SUNDT, A RESIDENT OF GAKONA IN 1943 HAD SLEDDING SUPPLIES UP THE COPPER RIVER IN WINTER SOMETIME BETWEEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND 1943. AS TOLD TO HERBERT C LANK IN 1943. (P147)

3129 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06348 967  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY  
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT CHITINA ON JAN. 17, 1967. THE ICE RANGED FROM 2.7 FT THICK AT 25 FT FROM LEFT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 3.5 FT AT 275 FT FROM LEFT. RIGHT BANK AT 375 FT. ON MARCH 25, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 3.9 FT THICK AT 4 FT FROM RIGHT SIDE TO 4.5 FT AT 16 FT FROM RIGHT TO 3.7 FT AT 117 FT. LEFT SIDE WAS AT 163 FT. (P92-93)

3130 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06356 958  
 STOR 1605236011334001860  
 HOUT N593136 W1543054 S070S 0310W 35  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION  
 ABST ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE IN THE COPPER RIVER AREA. (P1) SPRUCE-BIRCH WOODLANDS ARE FOUND ALONG THE SHORES OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P42, 47)

3131 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06378 890  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY  
 ABST LIEUTENANT ALLEN SPECULATES THAT MT WRANGELL, A VOLCANO AT THE FORKS OF THE COPPER RIVER IN EASTERN CENTRAL ALASKA, IS THE HIGHEST SNOW MOUNTAIN ON EARTH, AS FAR AS IS KNOWN. WILD FLOWERS AND GRASSES GROW ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. (P39) IN 1889, THE PACIFIC WHALING COMPANY ON THE COPPER RIVER PRODUCED 19,000 CASES OF SALMON FROM ITS CANNERY. (P124)

3132 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

742

REFN 06404 923924

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ON HIS 1ST VOYAGE TO ALASKA, THE AUTHOR STOPPED AT CORDOVA. HE NOTED THAT CLAM FLATS WERE AT THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER, JUST BELOW CORDOVA. (P117) CA. 1923-4.

3133 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 06431 A 884911

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, FLOOD RIVER, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO

ABST IN THE DOCUMENT "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES KENNECOTT, ALASKA," BY WILLIAM C DOUGLAS, A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST EXPEDITIONS TO THIS AREA ARE GIVEN, PLUS AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KENNECOTT MINE COMPLEX. IT IS INDICATED THAT EARLY RUSSIAN EXPLORERS WHO VISITED THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER SAW THE COPPER RIVER INDIANS WITH IMPLEMENTS OF COPPER. INTEREST IN SUCH RESOURCES BEGAN IN 1884 WITH AN EXPEDITION DIRECTED BY W R ABERCROMBIE. HE, AND 19 OTHER MEN, LEFT SEATTLE ON JUNE 1ST AND LANDED ON JUNE 16TH AT NUCHEK ON HINCHENBROOK ISLAND. THIS WAS THE CLOSEST ENTRY FOR THE LARGER SHIPS. THE COPPER RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS A LARGE TEMPERAMENTAL RIVER, GLACIER-FED AND JOINED BY MANY GLACIER-FED TRIBUTARIES WHICH IN THE EARLY SUMMER MONTHS CAUSE TURBULENT FLOODS CARRYING LARGE MASSES OF ICE AND BOULDERS. (P1) FIFTEEN MILES ABOVE ITS OUTLET INTO THE GULF OF ALASKA THE RIVER STARTS TO FAN OUT FROM ITS ONE CHANNEL TO FORM AN ENORMOUS DELTA HAVING A SPREAD OF 15 MI. WHERE IT SPILLS INTO THE SEA, THE MANY CHANNELS THROUGH THIS DELTA ARE CONTINUALLY CHANGING AND THE RIVER IS COMPLETELY UNSATISFACTORY FOR NAVIGATION. LIEUTENANT ABERCROMBIE AND HIS TROOP MADE AN ATTEMPT TO ASCEND THE RIVER WITHOUT SUCCESS. IN 2 MONTHS TIME THEY HAD ONLY REACHED THE CHILDS AND HILES GLACIERS, ABOUT A 20 MILE ADVANCE, AND THEN THEY FACED DANGEROUS RAPIDS WHICH WERE NAMED ABERCROMBIE. THEY RETREATED TO ALAGANIK, AN INDIAN VILLAGE CLOSE TO THE WESTERNMOST OUTLET. (P2) A SECOND ATTEMPT TO ASCEND THE RIVER WAS MADE IN 1885 BY LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. THIS PARTY WAS JOINED BY PETER JOHNSON WHOSE PARTNER, JOHN BRENNER, HAD STARTED UP THE RIVER IN THE PRECEDING YEAR WITH A GROUP OF INDIANS FROM THE INTERIOR. JOHNSON WAS ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW AND RESCUE BRENNER WHO, IT WAS SAID, WAS STRANDED IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE. LIEUTENANT ALLEN LEFT NUCHEK ON MARCH 20, 1885, WITH HIS 3 WHITE COMPANIONS AND 3 INDIANS. IT WAS SAID THAT THEY HAD A RUGGED TRIP, USING CANOES TO START FROM ALAGANIK, WITH THEIR SLEDS LOADED ON THE CANOES, AND ALTERNATING FROM BOATING TO PORTAGING FOR THE 1ST 10 MILES. ON APRIL 15TH THEY REACHED TAREL, AN INDIAN VILLAGED JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA RIVER. IN THIS VILLAGE THEY FOUND JOHN BRENNER IN A DESITUTE CONDITION LIVING WITH A SMALL GROUP OF INDIANS. (P2) DOUGLASS DISCUSSES THE RAILROAD BUILT BY H J HENEY. HE INDICATES THAT IT PASSED OVER SLOUGHS, STREAMS AND DELTAS TO MILE 39 ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE COPPER RIVER AND THEN RECESSED IT OVER A STEEL BRIDGE AT MILE 49. IT THEN PASSED BETWEEN CHILDS AND HILES GLACIERS INTO ABERCROMBIE CANYON ALONG ITS COURSE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE COPPER.

3134 WATN COPPER RIVER

COPPER RIVER

REFN 06431 B 884911

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, FLOOD, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION

ABST IT WAS NECESSARY TO CROSS THE COPPER RIVER ONCE MORE JUST ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CHITINA RIVER. HERE, WHERE THE SPRING ICE FLOWS WERE TERRIFIC, ANOTHER STEEL BRIDGE WAS CONSIDERED BUT FOUND IMPRACTABLE, AND THE ALTERNATIVE WAS A PILE BRIDGE WITH RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW BENTS EACH YEAR AFTER THE FLOODS TOOK THEIR TOLL. (P5) THE RAILROAD WAS COMPLETED IN 1911. (P6) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS, PAGE 2A, SHOW THE COPPER RIVER. THE FIRST SHOWS THE DELTA OF THE RIVER WITH A SMALL BOAT ON THE BANK. THE SECOND SHOWS POSSIBLY 4 CANOES WITH

## APPROXIMATELY 8 MEN ON THE RIVER.

- 3135 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06589 940  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,ICE  
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "PERSONAL EXPOSURES" R BEACH DESCRIBES HIS JOURNEY THROUGH ALASKA. MICHAEL J HENEY, A RAILROAD BUILDER, WAS IN A RACE TO LAY RAILS TO THE RICH MINERAL REGION NEAR THE UPPER REACHES OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P211) REX BEACH AND A COMPANION TRAVELLED TO THE AREA SOME 30 MILES UP STREAM FROM THE END OF THE TRACK. IN ORDER TO REACH THIS POINT THEY HAD TO FLOUNDER THROUGH ALDER BRUSH WITH A HEAVY BOAT IN TOW. THEY REPEATEDLY HAD TO CROSS AND RE-CROSS THE CHANNEL. (P216) THE RIVER AT THAT POINT WAS CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL PERHAPS 200 YARDS WIDE. (P217) THE HIGH GRAVEL BANK THEY FOLLOWED WAS UNDERCUT FROM THE REPEATED ACTION OF SURGING BREAKERS DRIVEN ACROSS THE CURRENT. (P218) AT ONE POINT ALONG THEIR JOURNEY THEY WITNESSED THE FALLING OF A SECTION OFF THE GLACIER FACE. IT FELL INTO THE RIVER CREATING A TIDAL WAVE THAT SURGED OVER THE HIGH BANK. THE ICE BEGAN TO ROLL AND GRIND THE ROCKY RIVER BOTTOM. (P219) THE RIVERS PERIOD OF MAXIMUM ACTIVITY, HOWEVER, IS IN THE SPRING FLOOD SEASON WHEN MELTING SNOWS SWELL THE RIVER. NEAR TO THE POINT WHERE THE AUTHOR AND HIS COMPANION WERE STAYING, THE COPPER RIVER WIDENED INTO A LAKE, THEN NARROWED AND RUSHED OUT AT THE LOWER END. THE ENTIRE EASTERN SHORE OF THIS LAKE WAS FORMED BY THE BRITTLE, GLEANING CLIFFS OF MILES GLACIER, PARTS OF WHICH NOW AND THEN BROKE AWAY, PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER, AND EVENTUALLY ATTAINED STABILITY. (P220) THE BRIDGE, BUILT BY MR HENEY, WAS BUILT ACROSS THE RIVER DURING THE WINTER WHEN IT WAS COVERED WITH SOLID ICE AND WHEN THE COLD HELD THE GLACIERS MOTIONLESS. (P221) THE AUTHOR AND HIS COMPANION, IN AN ATTEMPT TO HUNT BEARS, HAD TO RE-CROSS THE LAKE. THEY GROUNDED THEIR BOAT ON A MILE WIDE MUD FLAT AND WALKED SHOREWARD ONLY TO FIND THAT THEIR COURSE WAS INTERCEPTED BY A SHALLOW SLEW IN WHICH ICE WAS RUNNING. (P222) THEY FORDED THE SLEW. (P224) AT THE END OF THE HUNT THEY LOADED UP THEIR BOAT AND HEADED FOR MIDSTREAM WHERE THE CURRENT WAS SWIFTEST. (P224) NO DATE WAS GIVEN. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE COPYRIGHT DATE. THE DOCUMENT DOES NOT SPECIFY WHICH RIVER REX BEACH AND HIS COMPANION WERE TRAVELLING UP WITH A HEAVY BOAT IN TOW. AS THE MAIN DISCUSSION AT THAT POINT CONCERNED THE COPPER RIVER, I HAVE TO ASSUME THAT THEY WERE STILL ON THE COPPER RIVER, AND NOT THE CHITNA WHICH COULD BE POSSIBLE. (P216)
- 3136 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06659 914  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,LAND TRANSPORT,GLACIER  
 ABST A PHOTO ON P44 SHOWS A STRETCH OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD BORDERING COPPER RIVER. THE AUTHOR NOTED THE CHILDS AND MILES GLACIERS ARE SOME 40 MILES UP THE COPPER RIVER FROM CORDOVA. (PP99-100)
- 3137 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06663 908  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA" INDICATES THAT THE COPPER RIVER IS NOW NAVIGATED DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COPPER RIVER RAILWAY, FROM THE HEAD OF ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS TO COPPER CENTRE, WHILE THE MOUTH OF THE GULKANA CAN BE REACHED. IT IS THOUGHT THAT THE UPPER COPPER, NOW PRACTICABLE FOR POLING BOATS, CAN BE UTILIZED FOR VERY LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMERS. (P24) GREELY MENTIONS THAT THE ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS PASSES THROUGH THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, AND AT ONE POINT FOLLOWS THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER. (P28) THE EXTENSION OF RAILWAY FACILITIES UP THE COPPER RIVER IN 1908 OPENS UP THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF THE KOISINA-CHITINA REGION. (P56)

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

744

3138 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06722 922  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE  
 ABST THE FLAT GRAVELS OF THE COPPER RIVER BASIN LIE BETWEEN WRANGELL MOUNTAINS AND TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS. (P2) BEACH'S PARTY OF FIVE TRAVELED FROM CORDOVA TO CHITINA ON THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD STARTING AUG. 2, 1922 EN ROUTE TO COUNTRY NORTH OF MT MCKINLEY. "THE RIVER BOILED THROUGH CANYONS EVERY LITTLE WHILE" BEFORE THEY REACHED MILES GLACIER. (P14) STAYED OVERNIGHT ON THE HOTEL CHITINA IN CHITINA AND THEN SET OUT BY AUTOMOBILE FOR FAIRBANKS VIA THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY WHICH FOLLOWED THE COPPER RIVER AS FAR AS THE PASS INTO YUKON BASIN. THE SECOND NIGHT THEY STAYED AT JAKE NEFSTED'S ROADHOUSE AT LOWER TONSINA. THEY PASSED WILLOW CREEK WHICH WAS THE JUNCTION POINT WITH THE MAIN ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS. (P16 AND 17) PASSED COPPER CENTER WITH ITS TELEGRAPH STATION. CROSSED THE TAZLINA RIVER OVER A SPLENDID BRIDGE AND PASSED THE TAZLINA ROADHOUSE. CROSSED GULKANA RIVER ON A BRIDGE AND STAYED AT MRS GRIFFITH'S GULKANA ROADHOUSE. GULKANA HAS A TRADING POST AND INDIAN SETTLEMENT NEARBY. (P16-17) PASSED THE SOURDOUGH ROADHOUSE AND STAYED AT MERER'S ROADHOUSE AT MILE 172. (P17) PASSED PAXSONS ROADHOUSE 16 MILES FURTHER, WHICH WAS AT SUMMIT OF THE PASS BETWEEN THE COPPER AND YUKON RIVER BASINS.

3139 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06769 930  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST VERY RICH COPPER LODES WERE FOUND AT KENNECOTT ON UPPER COPPER RIVER BEHIND CORDOVA, AND "NEW YORK CAPITAL BUILT A RAILROAD UP ALONG THAT TREACHEROUS RICHLY SCENIC RIVER, PAST MONSTER GLACIERS, TO FETCH OUT THE RED ORE, AND A BRANCH OF NEWLY DEVELOPING MILITARY ROAD TO FAIRBANKS WAS MADE TO TAP THIS RAILROAD AT CHITNA." (P175)

3140 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06802 963  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION  
 ABST THE NATIVES OF COPPER RIVER REPORT THAT ABOUT 100 SALMON ARE CAUGHT DAILY IN THE 3 WATER-WHEELS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER NEAR COPPER CENTER. (P1) THE BANKS OF THE COPPER RIVER ARE COVERED BY BIRCH, SPRUCE, ASPEN, WILLOW, COTTONWOOD AND OTHER TREES. (P3) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1963.

3141 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06808 957  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENT, "SUMMIT AND BEYOND," A STORY, WRITTEN BY ONE OF THE MOUNTED POLICE WAS GIVEN TO THE AUTHOR BY J R SLAGGARD. IN THIS STORY IS A DESCRIPTION OF HOW A MAN NAMED SOLOMON ALBERT HAD GONE AFTER DYNAMITE TO COPPER RIVER. (P224) THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN IN 1957.

3142 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06885 A 781885  
 STOR 1610395



HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MAP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, SPRING, LAKE, RIVER

ABST "THE KNOWLEDGE OF COPPER RIVER OR ATNA RIVER PRIOR TO 1884 WAS LIMITED TO RUSSIAN RECORDS AND NATIVE REPORTS." THE FOLLOWING IS AN HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS ACCOUNT GIVEN IN THE TEXT: UP TO 1847, MAPS RESULTING FROM EXPEDITIONS WERE FOUND TO BE INACCURATE DUE TO LACK OF MATHEMATICAL KNOWLEDGE. THE FIRST REDOUBT (ODINATSCHKA) WAS BUILT IN 1786 AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, LOCATED A FEW MI SOUTH OF ALAGANIK (ANAHANUK), BUT AS OF 1885, NO TRACES OF IT REMAINED. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT THE RUSSIAN SITE WAS OCCUPIED BY A FEW BARABARRAS CALLED SKATALIS BY THE INDIANS. THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WAS DISCOVERED BY NAGAIIEFF IN 1781. IN 1796, THE TARCHANOFF AND SAMOYLEFF EXPEDITIONS ATTEMPTED TO EXPLORE THE RIVER, BUT FAILED DUE TO INDIAN HOSTILITY. THE PARTICHKEN EXPEDITION (1798) AND BOYANOFF EXPEDITION (1803) EXPLORED THE RIVER FOR A SHORT DISTANCE, AS WELL AS THE KLIMOSKY PARTY (1819) AND GREGORIEFF PARTY (1843). THE SEREBERINIKOFF PARTY (1847) JOURNEYED AS FAR AS SOMEWHERE NORTH OF THE TLESCHITINA (TEZLINA RIVER) BEFORE BEING MURDERED BY THE NATIVES. SEREBERINIKOFF BEGAN HIS SURVEY AT ALAGANIK IN AUG 1847 ON THE ANEE RIVER (MOST WESTERLY CHANNEL OF THE COPPER RIVER DELTA). IN SEPT, THE PARTY WINTERED AT THE ODINATSCHKA, ON THE COPPER RIVER, BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TSCHECHITNA (CHITTYNA). JUST PRIOR TO THIS, THE PARTY'S BOAT STRUCK A HIDDEN ROCK IN THE RIVER. IN MAY, 1848, SEREBERINIKOFF HEADED UP THE UPPER RIVER WITH 11 MEN, 100 FISH, 4 PODDS OF OURSCUTS (36 LB EA), 4 WILD SHEEP, AND SOME TEA AND SUGAR. NEAR THE END OF MAY, THE PARTY REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE TEZLINA, AFTER STOPPING AT SEVERAL SETTLEMENTS OF NATIVES. (THE ABOVE WAS RECOUNTED BY THE AUTHOR, TRANSLATED BY S N BUZNITZI FROM THE "JOURNAL OF THE RUSSIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY", 1849.) TO THE AUTHOR'S KNOWLEDGE, THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDS IN EXISTANCE RELATIVE TO THE TEZLINA AND LAKE PLEVEZNIIE. (PP19 TO 22) THE AUTHOR'S INFORMANT, NICOLAI, 3 MASSACRES OCCURRED ON THE COPPER RIVER; ONE ABOVE TARAL, ONE JUST BELOW, AND ONE AT THE MOUTH. WITH REFERENCE TO THE ONE JUST BELOW TARAL, NOTE WAS MADE ABOUT RUSSIANS WITH SLEDS LOADED WITH GOODS ENROUTE TO TARAL. (P22)

3143 HAIN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER

REFN 06885 B 781885

STOR 1610395

HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MAP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, SPRING, LAKE, RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR STRONGLY POINTS OUT THAT HIS CITED EXTRACTS SHOW HOW THE EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OF THE COPPER RIVER REGION DIFFERS FROM THE COUNTRY AS HE SAW IT. (P23) THE AUTHOR REFERENCES "ALASKA COAST PILOT, PT. 1" AS NOTING THAT A SINGLE RUSSIAN TRADER'S HOUSE WAS LOCATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE ATNA RIVER, 1 MI ABOVE THE TSCHECHITNA. TEBENKOFF PLACED THIS AT LAT 61 28 01, LONG 145 16. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE ONLY TRACES OF THIS THAT HE COULD LOCATE WAS THE VILLAGE OF TARAL, 2 1/2 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CHITTYNA. (P22) IN 1882, C G HOLT ASCENDED THE RIVER AS FAR AS TARAL. IN 1884, LT ABERCROMBIE ASCENDED THE RIVER AS FAR AS LAT 60 41. THE NATIVES INFORMED HIM THAT A ROUTE TO THE COPPER RIVER EXISTED VIA PORT VALDES, OVER THE MOUNTAIN TO A LAKE, WHOSE OUTLET LED TO THE RIVER BELOW THE CHECHITNA (CHITTYNA). THE FOREGOING IS THE AUTHOR'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE COPPER RIVER PRIOR TO 1885. (PP19 TO 23) THE PROSPECTOR, J BREHNER, ASCENDED THE COPPER RIVER IN JULY 1884 WITH THE MIDNOSKIES (COPPER RIVER NATIVES). (P34) IN MARCH, 1885, THE AUTHOR'S PARTY SET OUT FROM NUHEK FOR THE MOUTH OF THE COPPER RIVER IN TWO ROW BOATS. PLATE 2 IS A LANDSCAPE DRAWING OF A BEACHED ROWBOAT IN THE COPPER RIVER DELTA IN EARLY FALL. THEY REACHED THE WESTERN CHANNEL, WHICH BECAME WIDER WITH A STRONGER CURRENT AS THEY ASCENDED IT. DIFFICULTIES WERE ENCOUNTERED WITH FLOATING ICE, WHICH AT TIMES NECESSITATED THE CESSATION OF ROWING AND THE ATTEMPT TO "CORDELL", WHICH WAS UNSATISFACTORY ON ACCOUNT OF ICE AND NUMEROUS DEEP INLETS ALONG THE BANKS. THE PARTY WAS STOPPED BY AN ICE BLOCKADE, MADE THEIR WAY UP ON THE MUDDY BANKS, AND BY FOOT, CROSSED OVER THE MARSHY FLAT TO "SAKHALIS", AND THEN MADE THEIR WAY TO ALAGANIK THE NEXT DAY. AT ALAGANIK, THERE WAS NO ICE, PROBABLY DUE TO THE EFFECT OF TIDE. ON MARCH 28, THE AUTHOR WENT 4 MI UP RIVER FROM ALAGANIK BY CANOE, AND MET A MAN WHO SAID THERE WAS NO ICE FOR MANY MILES UP. AFTER AN ASCENT UP RIVER FOR 6 MI WITH 5 CANOES, IN A NNE DIRECTION FROM ALAGANIK, "THE CHANNEL BECAME TOO SHALLOW FOR NAVIGATION, AND A PORTAGE WAS NECESSITATED". A DRAWING (PLATE 7) SHOWS THE START WITH 5 CANOES FROM ALAGANIK.

PLATES 3, 4, AND 5 ARE DRAWINGS OF CHILDS GLACIER AND THE RIVER.

3144 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06885 C 781885  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC  
 TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MAP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, SPRING, LAKE, RIVER  
 ABST THE JOURNEY UP RIVER AT TIMES REQUIRED THE IMPROVISATION OF DRIFT TIMBER BRIDGES TO CROSS CHANNELS. MARCH 31  
 CAMP WAS MADE ON THE E BANK OF THE E CHANNEL BETWEEN TWO GLACIERS, ONE OF WHICH WAS CALLED GOODMAN'S GLACIER  
 BY LT ABERCROMBIE, WHICH IS 3 OR 4 MI BELOW CHILD'S GLACIER. THE AUTHOR CITES LT ABERCROMBIE'S DESCRIPTION OF  
 THE RIVER AT THIS PLACE IN JULY, WHO CROSSED THE RIVER, CLIMBED THE MOUNTAIN RANGE AND OBSERVED ISLANDS,  
 GLACIERS, THE ISLANDS, HE NOTES WERE SURROUNDED BY WATER WITH VARYING WIDTHS AND DEPTHS "BEING ABOUT 3 FT HERE  
 AND ABOUT 18 INCHES FURTHER DOWN. THIS WAS COPPER RIVER, THAT HE THOUGHT MIGHT BE ASCENDED IN A STEAMER FOR  
 50 OR 100 MILES" UPON REACHING THAT PART OF THE RIVER AT CHILD'S GLACIER, THE PARTY WAS FORCED TO PORTAGE,  
 DUE TO ICE CONDITIONS. "CHILD'S GLACIER MARKS THE FIRST POINT IN THE ASCENT OF COPPER RIVER AT WHICH ONLY A  
 SINGLE CHANNEL EXISTS. FROM THIS POINT DOWN THE RIVER VARIES IN WIDTH FROM HALF A MILE TO FIFTEEN BETWEEN  
 EXTREME CHANNELS." "THE RIVER BETWEEN CHILD'S GLACIER AND THIS DEPOSIT (PORTAGE AREA) IS ABOUT 125 YARDS IN  
 WIDTH, BUT JUST NORTH OF THIS AND WEST OF MILES GLACIER THE BED IS APPROXIMATELY 800 YARDS WIDE, WITH SEVERAL  
 CHANNELS STUDDED WITH HUGE, WELL-WORN BOWLDERS OR SLICKEN-SIDES." APRIL 2 CAMP WAS MADE ON "AN ENORMOUS PILE  
 OF IMMENSE ROCKS, HEAPED UP IN THE CENTER OF THE RIVER BED", WITH A SMALL NARROW CHANNEL ON THE EAST AND  
 ABOUT A 50 YD CHANNEL ON THE WEST. THE GORGE WAS NAMED "ABERCROMBIE'S CANON. PLATE 6 IS A LANDSCAPE DRAWING  
 OF THE CANON. THE AUTHOR CITES LT ABERCROMBIE AS DESCRIBING THE AREA A FEW MI BELOW THIS PLACE. "THE RIVER  
 HERE NARROWS DOWN TO 150 YARDS FROM EDGE TO EDGE OF WATER, THE DIFFERENCE IN SUMMER AND FALL BEING 20 YARDS.  
 THE SPRING RISE IS MORE THAN 40 FEET, AND THE CURRENT RUNS FROM 10 TO 15 MILES PER HOUR IN THE CENTER OF THE  
 STREAM AT HIGH WATER. THIS UNUSUAL RATE CAUSES A SWASH THAT THROWS THE WATER UP THE ROCKY BANK 10 OR 15 FEET,  
 AND THE RECEEDING WATER CARRIES EVERY COMPARATIVELY LIGHT OBSTACLE, THAT IS, BOWLDERS WEIGHING 700 OR 800  
 POUNDS, BACK INTO THE RIVER." THE AUTHOR DID NOTE THAT SWIFT CURRENT JAMMED ICE 3 TO 4 FT THICK. ABOUT 6 MI  
 FURTHER UP RIVER FROM ABERCROMBIE CANON, THE PARTY ENCOUNTERED A SECOND CANON NAMED "BAIRD CANON" BY THE  
 AUTHOR.

3145 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06885 D 781885  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC  
 TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MAP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, SPRING, RIVER, LAKE  
 ABST THE CAMP AT THE CANON WAS MADE AT THE FOOT OF A VEGETATION-COVERED GLACIER WHICH EXTENDED 6 TO 7 MI ALONG THE  
 RIVER. THE RIVER WAS 2 MI WIDE WITH TWO SMALL STREAM TRIBUTARIES ON THE EAST A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE  
 CANON. THE AUTHOR CALLED THIS PART THE "LAKE" WHICH EXTENDED ABOUT 6 MI HAVING A WIDTH OF 1000 YARD WITH HIGH  
 MOUNTAINS ON EACH SIDE, AND A ROCKY POINT JUTTING INTO THE RIVER AT THE HEAD ON THE E BANK. ABOUT 14 MI NORTH  
 OF BAIRD CANON, THE TETAHENA ENTERS THE RIVER FROM THE EAST. ABOUT 3 MI FURTHER NORTH, THE TASUNA FLOWS IN  
 FROM THE WEST, AND THE COPPER RIVER IS 1 1/2 TO 2 MI WIDE AT THIS JUNCTION. THE ICE ON THE COPPER RIVER  
 OPPOSITE THE TETAHENA, WAS ABOUT 1 IN THICK. THE PARTY HERE, FOLLOWED NAVIGABLE CHANNELS OF SHALLOW WATER  
 DETERMINED BY A LONG, POKING STICK. CAMP WAS MADE ON AN ISLAND OF COTTONWOODS. TASUNA RIVER TO THE WEST OF  
 THE 3 MI LONG ISLAND. THE MODE OF TRAVEL CONSISTED OF SLEDDING. THE RIVER BED VARIES 1 TO 2 MI WIDE FOR  
 SEVERAL MI ABOVE AND BELOW COTTONWOOD ISLAND. THE KONSINA IS A SMALL RIVER WITH A GLACIAL SOURCE ENTERING THE  
 COPPER RIVER 6 MI ABOVE THE ISLAND. 21 MI ABOVE THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, A SMALL STREAM, CALLED  
 ZEIKHELL ENTERS THE RIVER. 4 ISLANDS, NAMED AFTER SEREBERINIKOFF, WERE ENCOUNTERED ABOUT 4 MIS NORTH OF THE  
 ZEIKHELL. PLATE 9 IS A DRAWING OF WOOD'S CANON, CALLED AFTER COL H C WOOD, WHERE THE RIVER GROWS NARROWER.  
 THE CANON IS ABOUT 2 1/2 MI LONG, WITH VERTICAL 100 TO 500 FT WALLS. THE CANON IS ZIGZAG WITH SEVERAL

CHAMBERS, AND IN PLACES DOES NOT EXCEED 40 YDS WIDE. THE VILLAGE, TARAL, WAS ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES ABOVE THE UPPER END OF THE CANYON, CONSISTING OF 2 HOUSES. BY APRIL, AT TARAL, THE RIVER CONDITION WAS NO LONGER SUITABLE FOR SLEDDING. THE CHITTYNA RIVER EMPTIES INTO THE COPPER RIVER ABOUT 3 MI ABOVE TARAL. (PP35 TO 49)

3146 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06885 E 781885  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 N1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MAP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, SPRING, RIVER, LAKE  
 ABST STARTING UP RIVER, AGAIN, FROM TARAL, THE AUTHOR'S PARTY CORDELLED (TRACKED), WITH THE BAIDARRA AGAINST A 7 TO 9 MPH CURRENT. "THE ENTIRE ABSENCE OF CANDES ON COPPER RIVER IS EVIDENCE OF THE SWIFTNESS OF ITS CURRENT." NATIVES USUALLY ASCEND THE RIVER BY FOOT AND DESCEND BY RAFT. A BAIDARRA IS USED FOR AN EXTENDED DESCENT AND CORDELLED IN ASCENT. A "TORRENT" EMPTIES FROM THE EAST INTO THE RIVER, 1 MI ABOVE THE CHITTYNA MOUTH. SEVERAL STREAMS WERE PASSED, INCLUDING KONSINA CREEK ON THE WEST. LIEBIGSTAG'S SETTLEMENT NUMBERED 30. NEAR MT WRANGELL, GRAVEL ISLANDS AND CHANNELS WERE NUMEROUS, AND ROCKLESS BANKS OFFERED GROWTHS OF GRASS. PLATE 15 IS A DRAWING OF THE RIVER AND MT WRANGELL. THE PARTY PASSED CONAQUANTA'S SETTLEMENT, NUMBERING 47. BAROMETER READINGS WERE TAKEN AT CAMP 8, SHOWING 750 FT ABOVE TARAL, AND 9 MI UPRIVER BY CHANNEL SHOWED A RISE OF 110 FT. THE FALL OF THE RIVER ACCOUNTS FOR THE "TORRENT-CURRENT". MIDWAY BETWEEN CAMPS 8 AND 9, THE AUTHOR'S PARTY PASSED THE KLATENA, THE SECOND LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE COPPER RIVER WHICH NATIVES REPORT HEADS IN A LARGE LAKE. THE KLAWASINA, A SMALL TRIBUTARY, ENTERS ON THE EAST, ABOUT ONE MILE ABOVE THE KLATENA. FROM HERE TO THE TEZLINA, THE COPPER RIVER IS GENERALLY A SINGLE CHANNEL. THE AUTHOR REPORTS, TO THIS POINT, THE RIVER "SHOWED LITTLE OR NO DIMINUTION IN VOLUME". (PP57 TO 62) THE COPPER RIVER, AT THE MOUTH OF THE TEZLINA, WAS SHIFT SO "THAT TO CORDELL THE BOAT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE", CONTAINING MANY CHANNELS. COTTONWOODS GREW IN THE AREA. IN CROSSING THE RIVER JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TEZLINA, THE BOAT STRUCK A HUGE BOULDER IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CHANNEL, "WHERE THE CURRENT WAS TERRIFIC". AT TWO MILES ABOVE THE TEZLINA MOUTH, THE ELEVATION WAS NOTED AT 1850 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL (1275 FT ABOVE TARAL). SPRINGS WERE FOUND ON AN ISLAND A MI FURTHER UPRIVER. THE MOUTH OF THE TONKINA WAS PASSED 3 MI FURTHER, WHICH SHOWED A CROSS SECTION OF 30 BY 3 FT AN A VOLUME OF WATER. NUMEROUS CHANNELS PERSISTED. THE MOUTH OF THE GAKONA WAS PASSED, AND A NOTED DIMINUTION OF VOLUME OF THE COPPER UPSTREAM SHOWED THIS RIVER TO BE "NO INCONSIDERABLE TRIBUTARY". AFTER PASSING A SMALL TRIBUTARY AND A NATIVE SETTLEMENT, THE COPPER RIVER BECAME 1 1/2 MI WIDE AND THE WATER HAD RISEN CONSIDERABLY. THE EXPEDITION THEN PASSED THE SANFORD AND SCHUNNA RIVERS, "TORRENTS" FROM THE EAST AND WEST RESPECTIVELY. THE CHITSLECHINA WAS ALSO PASSED, THE MOUTH WHICH HAD SEVERAL CHANNELS AND GRAVEL BARS.

3147 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06885 F 781885  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 N1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, MAP, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, SPRING, RIVER, LAKE  
 ABST A FEW MI ABOVE THIS JUNCTION, A SETTLEMENT OF 23 NATIVES WAS ENCOUNTERED. ACCORDING TO ABSTRACTS OF FICKETT'S JOURNAL, THE BOAT WAS ABANDONED AFTER REACHING THE MOUTH OF THE CHITSLECHINA. AT THE SETTLEMENT, THE COPPER RIVER RESUMED ITS SINGLE CHANNEL STATUS ABOUT 100 YDS WIDE. ABOUT 3 MI ABOVE THIS SETTLEMENT ANOTHER SETTLEMENT WAS ENCOUNTERED CONTAINING 4 NATIVES. HERE IS WHERE THE BOAT WAS ABANDONED AND THE AUTHOR'S PARTY MADE PREPARATIONS TO PORTAGE TO THE TANANA RIVER, ON JUNE 1. THE PORTAGE HEADED TOWARD THE SLANA RIVER PASSING COUNTRY WITH GRASSY BANKS, MARSHY LAKES, DWARF SPRUCES, COTTONWOODS, AND BERRY BUSHES. A 30 FT WIDE, 1 1/2 FT DEEP STREAM WAS CROSSED WHICH HAD EVIDENCES OF FISH NETS AND TRAPS. THE PARTY CROSSED OVER THE COPPER RIVER ACROSS SEVERAL CHANNELS OF VARYING DEPTHS (FEW IN TO 2 1/2 FT) WHERE THE RIVER IS A MI WIDE. GRAVELS AND SMALL BOULDERS AND AN OCCASIONAL WILLOW COVERED ISLAND LIE BETWEEN THE CHANNELS. THE FORD WAS MADE DIFFICULT DUE TO THE SHIFT CURRENT. A WELL WORN TRAIL ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER (NORTH) LED TO BATZULNETAS SETTLEMENT. (PP62 TO 68) "THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ASCENT OF THE COPPER WITH PROVISIONS CAN HARDLY

BE ENTERTAINED, UNLESS IT BE MADE WITH SLEDS DURING THE WINTER." (P71) THE COPPER RIVER DRAINS APPROXIMATELY 25,000 SQ MI. (P118) A MAP OF THE COPPER AND CHITTYNA RIVERS IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD. A TABLE OF DISTANCES OF THE COPPER AND CHITTYNA RIVERS IS SHOWN ON P120 TO 121 (ALSO INCLUDED).

3148 WATH COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06891 783875  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,PHOTO,EXPEDITION  
 ABST ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA HAVE UNEARTHED THE REMAINS OF 2 HOUSES IN A VILLAGE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P3) ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, USE OF THE COPPER RIVER ROUTE FOR ABORIGINAL TRADE BETWEEN THE COAST AND THE AHTNA AREA SEEMS A CERTAINTY. IN AUGUST, 1783, NAGAIYEV, ONE OF ZAIKOV'S LIEUTENANTS, RETURNED TO REPORT THAT HE HAD DISCOVERED A LARGE RIVER THAT THE NATIVES CALLED "ATNAH", THE COPPER RIVER. OVER THE NEXT 80 YEARS VARIOUS RUSSIAN EXPLORERS ATTEMPTED TO ASCEND THE COPPER RIVER, FIGHTING ITS SWIFT CURRENT AND THE UNFRIENDLY NATIVES OF THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. IN 1819, KLIMOVSKII MADE THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE UP THE COPPER RIVER, REACHING THE CHITINA AND POSSIBLY THE GULKANA RIVERS. (P3) HE ESTABLISHED A SMALL TRADING POST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. (P4) GEORGE HOLT, THE FIRST WHITEMAN TO CROSS OVER THE CHILKOOT PASS IN 1875, ALSO PIONEERED ON THE COPPER RIVER AS FAR AS TARAL, WHERE HE HOPED TO ESTABLISH A TRADING POST. (P4) ONE HOUSE PIT AND 2 CACHE PITS WERE FOUND ON A BLUFF ACROSS THE COPPER RIVER FROM TENAS CREEK. (P15) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "VIEW OF COPPER RIVER BLUFFS. DAKAH DENIM'S VILLAGE AT LEFT." (P48)

3149 WATH COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06893 A 898899  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,GLACIER,DIMENSION-LAKE,WATER LEVEL,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FISHING,OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST FROM A REPORT BY THE "WILSON MINING COMPANY" BY H L WILSON JR. ON FRIDAY APRIL 8, 1898 WILSON AND OTHERS LANDED AT THE POINT FURTHEST UP RIVER THEY COULD GET, BECAUSE OF ICE, WHICH WAS 11 MI. SOUTH OF THE TOWN OF ALAGANIK ON THE COPPER RIVER FLATS. THEY WERE WEATHERED IN FOR 2 DAYS AND WHEN ABLE TO TRAVEL AND WALKED UP AS FAR AS ALAGANIK. ON APR. 21 AFTER CACHING THEIR SUPPLIES THEY MOVED UP RIVER ON THE ICE TO AN ABANDONED TRADING POST NAMED "BEAR HOUSE". FROM THERE THEY WENT TO A PLACED CALLED "SECOND COTTENWOOD". AND CAMPED ON 18 FT. OF SNOW. ON JUNE 1 THEY STARTED UP RIVER BUT BECAUSE OF THE MANY CHANNELS, SOFT MUD BARS, ICE, AND FAST CURRENT THEY RETURNED TO CAMP. ON JUNE 3 THEY TRIED AGAIN PULLING THEIR BOATS OVER MANY BARS BY ROPE AND IN DOING SO PUT MANY HOLES IN THE BOATS, SO ONCE AGAIN THEY RETURNED TO CAMP. (P49) 2 MEN CAME DOWN RIVER SAYING THEY LOST EVERYTHING IN THE RAPIDS. ON JUNE 6 THEY TRIED TO GO UP RIVER AGAIN AND THIS TIME SUCCEEDED, PULLING THEIR BOATS (9 OF THEM) OVER THE RAPIDS WHICH WERE ESTIMATED TO BE FLOWING AT 10 MI./HR. THE RIVER WATER WAS VERY SANDY AND MUDDY. (P50) MOST OF THE WAY A TRAIL NEEDED TO BE CUT TO PULL THE BOATS UP RIVER. (P50) JUST BELOW CHILDS GLACIER THEY LINED THEIR BOATS UP TO GET BY IT. NOW THE RIVER IS ONE STREAM AND VERY FAST AND ABOUT 1/4 MI. WIDE. THE GLACIER IS 1 1/2 MI. LONG AND 150 FT. HIGH AND AT THE WATERS EDGE. PASSING THE GLACIER THEY LOST ONE BOAT, AND THREE MEN WERE BADLY INJURED. (P50) THE RIVER IN BETWEEN "MILES" AND "CHILDS" GLACIERS IS WIDER AND NO SO SWIFT. IN FRONT OF MILES GLACIER THERE IS A LAKE 2 1/2 MI. LONG AND 2 MI. WIDE. (P50-51) THE PARTY ROWED ACROSS THIS LAKE TO "LEFT HAND SLOUGH" AND FOUND QUIET WATER AND SHELTER FROM THE WIND SO THEY CAMPED THERE. AFTER A DAY OF TRY TO GET ABOVE THE RAPIDS ABOVE MILES GLACIER A PARTY CAME DOWN RIVER SAYING THEY COULDN'T BRING THEIR BOATS DOWN THE RAPIDS FOR FEAR OF WRECKING THEM. SO A BOAT EXCHANGE WAS MADE AND WILSONS CREW PACKED THEIR SUPPLIES UP RIVER OVER A POOR TRAIL TO THE WAITING BOATS. THE TRAIL WAS 200 FT. ABOVE THE RAGING WATER AND THERE WERE ONLY 2 1/2 IN. FOR FEET AND HANDS. AFTER 50 DAYS IN THE VICINITY OF THE GLACIERS AND RAPIDS ALL GEAR WAS MOVED TO THE TOP OF THE RAPIDS. THE RIVER HERE RESEMBLES A LARGE LAKE, BUT HAS A QUIET CURRENT. WHILE CAMPED HERE THE RIVER WOULD RISE UP TO 7 FT. IN 24 HRS AND FALL 15 FT. IN THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIME. (P51-52) ON AUG. 27 THEY PASSED THROUGH HEAD CANYON, WHICH WAS DANGEROUS

BECAUSE OF FAST WATER AND ROCKY CLIFFS.

3150 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 06893 B 898899  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, DIMENSION, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FISHING, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST THEY CAMPED ON AN ISLAND 2 MI. ABOVE BREMMER RIVER AND THEN RETURNED DOWNRIVER TO PICK UP THE REST OF THEIR CACHE. MANY GRAVEL BARS UP RIVER. THEY REACHED WOOD CANYON AND AGAIN MET A SET OF RAPIDS. IT TOOK AN DAY TO MOVE THE BOATS UP THE RAPIDS WITH A LIGHT LOAD. (P52) ON OCT. 10 THEY REACHED THE RIVER FOR WHICH THEY STARTED 13 MI. ABOVE WOOD CANYON. THEN ON OCT. 11 THEY STARTED BACK DOWN RIVER TO WINTER OUTSIDE. THE LAKE IN FRONT OF MILES GLACIER WAS NOW ICE AND THEY PORTAGED AROUND IT. THEY MAKE IT BACK TO ALAGANIK NOV. 3, 1898. (P54) OSCAR ROHN IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE STATES THERE IS A GOOD TRAIL FROM TONSENA TO THE CHETTINA RIVER ON THE EAST SIDE. (P89) HE ALSO REPORTS MAKING A MAP WHILE RIDING IN A BOAT BETWEEN SLAHNA AND COPPER CENTER. ALSO MENTIONS SLEDING ON THE SAME PORTION OF THE RIVER IN WINTER. (P93) JOHN RICE IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE STATES THAT A GROUP OF 30 INDIANS WERE FISHING ON THIS RIVER. HE EMPLOYED 2 OF THEM TO GUIDE RICE AND HIS CREW TO THE HILLARD TRAIL AND ACROSS THIS RIVER. (P97) ROHN HAD MANY OF HIS SUPPLIES FLOATED DOWN THIS RIVER IN A BOAT GOTTEN FROM THE NATIVES. (P115) HE FOLLOWED WITH PACK HORSES ON THE BANK. (P115) OSCAR ROHN AND ONE OTHER TRAVELLED DOWN THIS RIVER IN A BOAT AND ON A RAFT. (P129) EDWARD CASHMEN AND 2 OTHERS WERE TRAVELING IN A BOAT DOWN THIS RIVER. THE RIVER IS VERY FULL OF SLUSH ICE, THE DATE IS APPROXIMATELY NOV. 5, AND THEY WERE CAUGHT IN AN ICE JAM THAT LEFT THERE BOAT 8 FT. IN THE AIR. THE RIVER AT THIS POINT IS 2 MI. WIDE. THE MEN CAMPED THAT NIGHT ON A SHOAL. (P162,163) PHOTO OF MR. ROHNS PARTY IN A BOAT COMING DOWN THE RIVER (FIG 136) PHOTO OF THE VALLEY LOOKING NORTH. (FIG 151) PHOTO OF VALLEY FROM THE BASE OF MT. SANFORD. (FIG 156) PHOTO OF RIVER ACROSS FROM CHITINA. (FIG 159) PHOTO OF RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CHITINA. (FIG 161) PHOTO OF VIEW ACROSS COPPER WITH MT. DRUM IN THE BACKGROUND. (FIG 168)

3151 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 07208 00001 898  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C180S 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY  
 ABST JUNE 2, 1898 AUTHOR GEORGE HAZELETT AND A FRIEND CROSSED THE COPPER RIVER IN A BOAT AND WENT UP 1 1/2 MILES TO THE KLAWSINAK. AFTER CROSSING THE RIVER THEY WENT THROUGH A DENSE FOREST OF FALLEN SPRUCE, THEN PITCHED CAMP ON A MOSSY BANK. (PP70-71) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT BOAT WRECKS WERE OCCURRING ON THE COPPER RIVER EVERY DAY. (P74) GOLD COLOURS WERE FOUND IN THE RIVER. TUESDAY, JUNE 13, THEY STARTED UP THE RIVER, MAKING 5 MI THE 1ST DAY. (P74) PART OF THE TIME THEY WALKED ON THE BANK, CLIMBING OVER TREES; PART OF THE TIME THEY WALKED UP THE RIVER. THE 2ND DAY THEY CAME TO A HIGH BANK OF THE RIVER WHICH ROSE ALMOST PERPENDICULAR FOR 150 FT, COMPOSED OF GRAVEL, SAND AND SOFT CLAY. THEY COULD NOT CROSS THE RIVER AT THIS POINT BECAUSE THE CURRENT WAS TOO SWIFT AND THE WATER FULL OF LARGE ROCKS. THEY WERE LINING THE BOAT UP THE RIVER. BY THE BANK THE WATER WAS FROM 15 TO 20 FEET DEEP. THEY TRIED TO PULL THE BOAT PAST THE BANK BUT IT TIPPED AND FINALLY THEY GOT IN IT AND CROSSED TO THE OTHER SIDE. THEY SAW ANOTHER PARTY LOSE 2 BOATS. (PP75-76) JUNE 19, THEY CAMPED AT AN OLD INDIAN CAMPING GROUND. A LARGE LOG HOUSE COVERED WITH BARK AND MOSS HAD BEEN BUILT THERE SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND APPEARED TO BE USED STILL IN THE WINTER. BY JUNE 19, THEY WERE 25 MILES UP THE RIVER. JUNE 20, THEY PULLED 6 MI UP THE RIVER, WADING MOST OF THE WAY. THE COPPER RIVER WAS FULL OF ISLANDS FOR 15 MILES BACK. THEY MET 4 MEN ON A RAFT WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN UP 125 MILES AND FOUND NO GOLD. HOWEVER, THEY HAD NO PICKS OR SHOVELS WITH THEM SO THE AUTHOR CONCLUDED THAT THEY HAD FOUND SOMEPLACE AND GONE BACK FOR PROVISIONS. (P78) JUNE 27, CONTINUED UP COPPER AND CAMPED WHERE THEY COULD SEE THE RIVER BEND NE.

3152 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 07208 00002 898

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

750

STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,ICE,DISCHARGE,LAND-WATER CRAFT.  
 ABST AUG 1898, GEORGE HAZELETT AND HIS PARTY WENT DOWN THE COPPER RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER IN A HOMEMADE BOAT. HAZELETT STATES THAT THEY MADE GOOD TIME ON THE COPPER, REACHING COPPER CENTER IN LESS THAN A DAY. THEY ROWED ALL THE TIME WITH THE STREAM. (PP101-102) SEPT, AFTER A TRIP ON THE KLUTINA, THEY PLANNED TO GO BACK UP THE COPPER BUT THEY DECIDED TO WAIT AS THE RIVER HAD BEEN RISING VERY FAST FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THEY COULD NOT START UP THE RIVER UNTIL SEPT 24 AS THE RIVER WAS TOO HIGH. (P108) WENT UP AS FAR AS TAZLINA AND FLOATED BACK. (P109) A FEW DAYS LATER THEY STARTED UP THE RIVER AGAIN, PULLING THE BOAT. (P110) BY OCT 9 THEY HAD REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE GAKONA, AFTER A WEEKS TRAVEL. MONDAY (CA OCT 2) THE RIVER WAS FULL OF ANCHOR ICE. TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY THERE WAS MORE ICE. ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON THEY HAD TO WAIT FOR THE ICE TO RUN OUT. (P112) THURSDAY, OCT 13 THEY HAD TO QUIT PULLING BECAUSE OF THE ICE. THEY GOT ALMOST TO THE SANFORD AND SET UP CAMP TO WAIT FOR THE ICE SO THEY COULD SLED UP. THEY THEN RETURNED TO COPPER CENTER TO BRING THE BOAT BACK. (P115) THE RIVER, RETURNING TO COPPER CENTER, WAS FULL OF ICE. AT TIMES THE ICE WOULD CLOSE IN AROUND THEM AND THEY WERE COMPELLED TO GO WHERE IT TOOK THEM. OCCASIONALLY THEY RAN ONTO LARGE ROCKS. THE RIVER WAS VERY HIGH AND SHIFT. AFTER REACHING THE TAZLINA THERE WAS NO MORE ICE AND THEY RAN THE 8 MI TO COPPER CENTER IN LESS THAN ONE HOUR. (P116) THE ANCHOR ICE FORMS IN THE RIVER UNTIL IT COVERS THE WHOLE SURFACE AND RUNS IN THICKNESS FROM 4 OR 5 INCHES TO A FOOT OR 18 IN DEEP. THE PARTICLES LOOK LIKE HAIL STONES AND THE WHOLE IS LIKE GRANULAR SNOW. (P118) EARLY NOVEMBER THEY WENT UP THE COPPER RIVER TO THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER, PULLING SLEDS. (PP123-37) THERE WERE DAYS THEY COULD NOT TRAVEL BECAUSE THE ICE WAS NOT SOLID. (P133)

3153 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 07215 966968  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,FISHING  
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS A COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS SELECTED FROM A FILE AT FISH AND WILDLIFE, TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT OF THE AK POWER ADMINISTRATION BY WESTERN AK ECOLOGICAL SERVICES. DATED FROM 1966 TO 1968, PHOTOS SHOW FISHWHEELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, BEING TOWED ON THE COPPER RIVER WITH A RIVERBOAT, AND THE BOAT LANDING SOUTH OF CHITINA.

3154 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 07221 00005 970  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST INCLUDED IN THE "RIVER RUNNIN'" FILE FROM THE BLM DISTRICT OFFICE, PENINSULA RESOURCE AREA, BACK-UP MATERIAL FOR THEIR "ALASKA'S RIVER TRAILS, SOUTHERN REGION" PAMPHLET, IS A HAND-WRITTEN TALLY SHEET OF MILEAGE AND GRADIENT OF SECTIONS OF THE COPPER RIVER. ALTHOUGH UNDATED, THE TABULATIONS WERE PRESURABLY DONE FOLLOWING RIVER TRIPS TAKEN IN THE 1970'S. MILEAGE FROM SLANA TO GAKONA IS 67 MI, GRADIENT 11 FPH; FROM GAKONA TO COPPER CENTER, 28 MI, 13 FPH; COPPER CENTER TO CHITINA, 52 MI, 11 FPH; CHITINA TO CORUOVA ROAD, 97 MI, 5 FPS. DANGER AND RISKS OF THE RIVER TRIP; SUBJECT TO SWEEPER AND FAST WATER DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER, EXTREMELY COLD WATER. ACCESS IS NOTED AT GAKONA, SLANA, COPPER CENTER AND CHITINA. (HANDWRITTEN BY JIM ANDERSON.)

3155 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER  
 REFN 07221 00009 970  
 STOR 1610395  
 HOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22  
 LUPR 53

## KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,VEGETATION,FISHING

ABST INCLUDED IN THE "RIVER RUNNING" FILE FROM THE BLM DISTRICT OFFICE, PENINSULA RESOURCE AREA, BACK-UP MATERIAL FOR THEIR "ALASKA'S RIVER TRAILS, SOUTHERN REGION" PAMPHLET, IS A COPPER RIVER RAFT TRIP REPORT DATED AUG 26, YEAR UNSPECIFIED BUT PRESUMABLY IN THE 1970'S. THE TRIP COVERED THE CHISTOCHINA TO GAKONA SECTION, WITH THE CHISTOCHINA TO SANFORD RIVER SECTION TAKING 6 HOURS, AND THE SANFORD RIVER TO GAKONA SECTION TAKING 1 HOUR. THE RIVER NARROWS DOWN AROUND 4 MI BEFORE THE COPPER RIVER AND TULSONA CREEK MEET. FROM THAT POINT UNTIL YOU REACH THE SANFORD RIVER, THE CHANNEL IS NARROW BUT FAIRLY CALM AND SHOULD GIVE NO PROBLEM TO A CANOE. VERY NICE SINCE YOU DON'T HAVE TO WATCH OUT FOR GRAVEL BARS. NICE CLIFFS ON YOUR RIGHT ABOUT 2 MI BEFORE THE SANFORD. THE SANFORD RIVER HAS QUITE A WIDE EXPANSE OF A DELTA WHERE IT MEETS THE COPPER, AND WHERE ITS MAIN CHANNEL MEETS THE COPPER, THE WATER GETS ROUGH AND DROPS AT A GOOD RATE ALL THE WAY TO GAKONA, WITH OCCASIONAL ROCKS TO MISS. MIGHT BE A BIT HARD FOR A CANOE BUT NO PROBLEM FOR A RAFT. FROM CHISTOCHINA TO 4 MILES ABOVE MEETING OF COPPER WITH TULSONA CREEK, RIVER SPREADS OUT INTO MANY CHANNELS, SOMETIMES ALMOST A MILE WIDE. MUST BE VERY ALERT TO AVOID GRAVEL BARS AND SNAGS. THE CHANNEL IS FULL OF TREES AND BRANCHES. VERY HARD TO STAY IN MAIN CHANNEL, AS IT SEEMS AT TIMES THAT THERE IS NO MAIN CHANNEL. VERY HARD TO AVOID SHALLOW WATER. MOSTLY OLD SPRUCE FOREST ALONG BANKS OF COPPER RIVER, SEEMS TO HAVE ON THE MOST PART AVOIDED FOREST FIRES FOR THE PAST SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS. COTTONWOODS AND WILLOW ABUNDANT IN CHANNEL. MANY FISHWHEELS IN GAKONA AREA.

3156 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER (ILLIANNA)

REFN 03220 961

STOR 1605236011334001860

MOUT N593136 W1543054 S0705 0310W 35

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFFIC,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL

ABST SALMON SPANNING STUDY CONDUCTED AUG. 1961. THE LOWER COPPER RIVER, ABOUT 12 MI. IN LENGTH, "HEADS IN A SERIES OF HIGH LAKES WHICH ARE IN ACCESSIBLE TO SALMON SPANNING DUE TO IMPASSABLE WATERFALLS." (P.1) A 30 FTWIDE SECTION OF THE RIVER, 4284 FT IN LENGTH WAS SELECTED FOR THE STUDY. WATER VELOCITIES WERE DETERMINED ON AUG. 29, 1961 AND RANGED FROM 4.93 FPS TO 2.03 FPS AMONG THE 9 AREAS SURVEYED. BOTTOM COMPOSITION WAS CHIEFLY GRAVEL (7AREAS), SOME MUD AND SILT (ONE AREA) AND SOME LARGE ROCKS AND COARSE GRAVEL (ONE AREA). (REF. CHART AND TABLE, P.3) "DURING THE EVENING OF AUGUST 21, AND EARLY MORNING OF AUGUST 22, SUCH HEAVY RAINS FELL IN THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE THAT THE STREAM LEVEL ROSE AT LEAST 14 INCHES IN A 24 HOUR PERIOD." (P.9)

3157 WATN COPPER RIVER COPPER RIVER AT CHITINA

REFN 05936 963

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE

ABST RECORDED OVER 7 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA (CHITINA AREA) OF 20,600 SQ MI; IS DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVE 38,400; MAX 220,000; MIN (NOT INDICATED.) AVE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 25 IN AND 27,800,000 ACRE FT. (P159)

3158 WATN COPPER RIVER MILES GLACIER

REFN 04969 901

STOR 1610395

MOUT N601746 W1450202 C1805 0020E 22

LUPR 53

KEYW PAST USAGE,RIVER,TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER CRAFT

ABST THE GROUP OF SEVEN PROSPECTORS, AFTER CAPSIZING IN THE COPPER RIVER RAPIDS BY MILES GLACIER, CLIMBED ON TO THE GLACIER WHERE THEY CROSSED 4 MILES OF ICE AND THEN DESCENDED TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P251) AFTER TRAVELED ALONG THE COPPER RIVER FOR 2 DAYS THE GROUP RECROSSED THE GLACIER.

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

752

3159 WATN CORBIN CREEK CORBIN GLACIER  
 REFN 02203 913  
 STOR 1610183000250000070  
 HOUT N610528 W1461032 C090S 0050W 18  
 LUPR 53 ROBE RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST STREAMS TRAINING THE CORBIN GLACIER ARE HELPING TO FILL THE EASTERN END OF PORT VALDEZ. (P12)

3160 WATN CORBIN CREEK UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 05914 899  
 STOR 1610183000250000070  
 HOUT N610528 W1461032 C090S 0050W 18  
 LUPR 53 ROBE RIVER  
 KEYH PHOTO, NO TRAFF, GLACIER  
 ABST PHOTO, PAGE 68, SHOWS A LOG BRIDGE OVER THE STREAM FROM CORBIN GLACIER, JULY 1899. WITH CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE AND FOREMAN HOLLAND.

3161 WATN COSMOS CREEK COSMOS CREEK  
 REFN 02123 908  
 STOR 1602095021770001350  
 HOUT N665000 W1572000 K170N 0070E 10  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYH MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A BODY OF CHALCOPYRITE AND BORNITE ORE WAS OPENED NEAR THE HEAD OF COSMOS CREEK IN 1908 BY A 70 FT DEEP TUNNEL. (P31)

3162 WATN COSMOS CREEK COSMOS CREEK  
 REFN 02123 908  
 STOR 1602095021770001350  
 HOUT N665000 W1572000 K170N 0070E 10  
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER  
 KEYH MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A BODY OF CHALCOPYRITE AND BORNITE ORE WAS OPENED NEAR THE HEAD OF COSMOS CREEK IN 1908 BY A 70 FT DEEP TUNNEL. (P31)

3163 WATN COSNA RIVER COSNA RIVER  
 REFN 01749 911  
 STOR 160339907005001230000411200860  
 HOUT N645119 W1512158 F010S 0190W 04  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST HUDSON STUCK WANTED TO VISIT IDITAROD CITY DURING THE WINTER OF 1910-11 SO HE LAID HIS COURSE UP THE TANANA RIVER FROM TANANA TO COSCHAKET (LOCALITY: COS JACKET) AND THEN DUE SOUTH ACROSS COUNTRY TO LAKE MINCHUMINA. THE COSNA IS A SMALL STREAM CONFLUENT WITH THE TANANA ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. FROM COSCHAKET HE FOLLOWED AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL THAT HAD NOT BEEN USED THAT WINTER, WHICH CROSSED THE COSNA SEVERAL TIMES. IT HAS A NARROW LITTLE RIVER WITH HIGH STEEP BANKS. AT A HUNTING CAMP OF THE INDIANS 18 MILES FROM COSCHAKET THEY CAMPED. (P298)

3164 WATN COSNA RIVER COSNA RIVER  
 REFN 01750 917  
 STOR 160339907005001230000411200860  
 HOUT N645119 W1512158 F010S 0190W 04  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER



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KEYW COMMUNITY,ROUTE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE

ABST THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF COSCLAKET IS PASSED AT THE MOUTH OF THE COSNA. (P267) "THE HEADWATERS OF THE COSNA INTERLOCK WITH TRIBUTARIES OF THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM, AND FROM THE COSCLAKET STARTS A WINTER OVERLAND ROUTE TO LAKE MINCHUMINA" (P268) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

3165 WATN COSNA RIVER COSNA RIVER

REFN 02288 918

STOR 160339907005001230000411200860

MOUT N645119 W1572158 F010S 0190W 04

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE

ABST THE COSNA-NOMITNA REGION, ALASKA 1918. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 PP54 H M EAKON. THE COSNA RIVER WAS PART OF A TRADITIONAL NATIVE ROUTE THAT EXTENDED OVER THE DIVIDE AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE COSNA AND FOLLOWED THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P8) THIS RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS BEING NAVIGABLE ONLY FOR CANOES OR POLING BOATS. (P13) A WINTER ROUTE OF TRAVEL FROM THE VILLAGE OF COSNA HEADS UP THE COSNA RIVER FOR ABOUT 25 MILES THEN EASTWARD ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE ZITZIANA, AROUND THE EAST MARGIN OF UPLANDS THROUGH A LOW PASS INTO THE VALLEY OF A STREAM FLOWING TO LAKE MINCHUMINA. (P18)

3166 WATN COSNA RIVER COSNA RIVER

REFN 05176 885903

STOR 160339907005001230000411200860

MOUT N645119 W1572158 F010S 0190W 04

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY

ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" SUMMARIZED THE RESULTS OF HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903. HE STATED THAT IN 1885 HENRY T ALLEN WHILE FLOATING DOWN THE TANANA FOUND AN INDIAN FISHING VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF A RIVER 20 OR 25 YDS WIDE. HE CALLED IT THE TOCLAT BUT WICKERSHAM MAINTAINED IT WAS THE COSNA RIVER. (P314-315) IN 1899 LIEUT HERRON AFTER GOING UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO ITS UPPER REACHES, FOLLOWED THE KUSKOKWIM TRAIL TO THE COSNA AND MAPPED THE RIVER TO ITS MOUTH ON THE TANANA. (P316)

3167 WATN COSTA FORK COSTA FORK

REFN 02175 910

STOR 160339909782101664001399000460098900710

MOUT N653200 W1460300 F080N 0080E 15

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE

ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN PREACHER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P201)

3168 WATN COSTELLO CREEK COSTELLO CREEK

REFN 00692 949

STOR 160714300880000095000714000690013900060002200010

MOUT N631200 W1492900 F200S 0100W 08

LUPR 35 BULL RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING

ABST REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF COAL: "SMALL PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT ALASKA ARE IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT. ONE OF THEM IS IN THE COSTELLO CREEK REGION IN THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS OF THE ALASKA RANGE." (P 195) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

3169 WATN COSTELLO CREEK COSTELLO CREEK

REFN 03420 00002 944

STOR 160714300880000095000714000690013900060002200010

MOUT N631200 W1492900 F200S 0100W 08

LUPR 35 BULL RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BECK FAMILY LETTERS, AN ITEM RELEASED APRIL 15, 1944, ENTITLED "COAL DEPOSITS OF THE COSTELLO CREEK BASIN, ALASKA." PREPARED BY THE DEPT OF INTERIOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPT "APPROXIMATELY 350,000 TONS OF MINABLE COAL ARE INDICATED. INDIVIDUAL BEDS ARE AS MUCH AS 9" THICK BUT THIN ABRUPTLY OR DISAPPEAR WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED FEET." (A 1 PAGE DOCUMENT)

3170 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 1607201  
 HOUT N612949 W1493532 S160N 0020W 11  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP  
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923 A ROAD GOES UP COTTONWOOD CREEK ON NW SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO COTTONWOOD LAKE WHERE IT GOES OVER TO THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER. ANOTHER BRANCH JUST BEFORE THE LAKES OUTLET HEADS E TO KATANUSKA RIVER, CROSSING WASILLA CREEK.

3171 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 00618 952  
 STOR 160714302494000710000479400590  
 HOUT N631317 W1463304 F190S 0060E 35  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN 1952, F S PETTYJOHN REPORTED THAT SEVERAL COPPER VEINS WERE LOCATED 2.5 MI S W OF DISCOVERY CREEK ON THE SLOPES OF COTTONWOOD CREEK VALLEY IN THE UPPER MACLAREN RIVER. (P5)

3172 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 00683 915931  
 STOR 1608167  
 HOUT N594407 W1511157 S050S 0110W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, MAP, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST IN 1930 FREDERICA DELAGUNA, ARCHAEOLOGIST, CHARTERED THE DIHE A 36 FT GAS BOAT BELONGING TO JACK FIELDS OF SELDOVIA. THEY MADE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KACHEMAK BAY AREA AND EXPLORED THE SHELL HEAPS OF COTTONWOOD CREEK. (P8) TIDES MADE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE BOAT AND SHORE DIFFICULT AND AT COTTONWOOD CREEK THEY HAD TO DRAG THE HEAVY DORY ACROSS A MILE OF MUD FLATS. (P9) IN THE SUMMER OF 1931 DELAGUNA RETURNED TO CONDUCT INTENSIVE EXCAVATIONS. AT THE 1931 DELAGUNA REQUESTED TO CONDUCT INTENSIVE EXCAVATIONS AT THE SITES AT COTTONWOOD CREEK. MANY OF THE LIGNITE BEDS EXPOSED IN THE CLIFF ALONG THE N SHORE OF KACHEMAK BAY HAVE TURNED BAKING THE CLAY, AND SHALE ABOUT THEM TO BRIGHT ORANGE AND RED. THE FIRES HAVE APPARENTLY BEEN OF NATURAL ORIGIN. DURING DE LAGUNA'S TRIP A COAL BED AT THE HEAD OF COTTONWOOD CREEK CANYON WAS STILL BURNING AFTER 30 OR 40 YRS. (P11) AT COTTONWOOD CREEK THERE IS A MEADOW ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STREAM, BUT THE GREAT SHELL HEAP WHERE EXCAVATION WERE MADE IS ON THE RIGHT BANK. (P25) FITKA HAS A TRAPPER'S CABIN ERECTED ON THE RIGHT BANK ON THE STREAMS WHICH HE AND SOME OTHER NATIVES OCCUPY IN THE WINTER. (P26) COTTONWOOD CREEK IS A SMALL POST-GLACIAL STREAM WHICH HAS CUT A NARROW AND PRECIPITOUS GORGE THROUGH THE PLATEAU OF THE NORTH SLOPE AND KACHEMAK BAY. THE MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK VALLEY IS ONLY 300 FT WIDE AND IT IS ONLY ON THE RIGHT (WEST) BANK THAT THERE IS A LEVEL PLACE BIG ENOUGH FOR A CAMP. A SMALL FAULT JUST A FEW HUNDRED FEET TO THE EAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM HAS EVIDENTLY SHIFTED THE STREAM FROM THE OLD MOUTH TO THE PRESENT MOUTH. THERE ARE 2 TERRACES OF GRAVEL WHICH INDICATE MOVEMENT OF THE LAND CORRELATED WITH THE FAULTING. (P35) THE UPPER GRAVEL RESTS ON A BED OF SHALE, 3 FT THICK, UNDER WHICH IS A 9 INCH SEAM OF LIGNITE (P36) THE SHELL HEAP AT COTTONWOOD CREEK WAS FIRST OBSERVED AND REPORTED BY MARTIN IN BULLETIN 587 OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLISHED IN 1915, PP 92-94 IN THAT DOCUMENT. (P41) IN THE SPRING OF 1919 JACK FIELDS DID A LITTLE DIGGING AT COTTONWOOD CREEK. (.71) A MAP OF THE SITES AND GRAVEL TERRACES ON COTTONWOOD CREEK AND A PROFILE OF THE RIVER BASIN AT THIS LOCATION IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

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3173 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 00959 921927  
 STOR 1609125002590000350  
 MOUT N572400 W1540200 S320S 0300W 14  
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, MAP, EXPEDITION, OBSTRUCTION  
 ABST SALMON INVESTIGATOR GILBERT, WRITING IN 1927, REFERS TO HIS 1921 NOTES OF A VISIT TO THE KARLUK AREA. HE CAMPED NEAR THE MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK, ESTIMATING IT AT 10 TO 15 FEET WIDE. (P15) IN 1926, RICH AND A SMALL PART EXPLORED COTTONWOOD CREEK TO THE FIRST IMPASSABLE FALLS, ABOUT HALF A MILE. (P25) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

3174 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 01633 912  
 STOR 1607201  
 MOUT N612949 W1493532 S160N 0020W 11  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE  
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF THE UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. THE WATSON COAL TRAIL WENT ALONG THE BEACH FROM KNIK TO COTTONWOOD, THENCE NE TO THE MOOSE CREEK MINES. (P23) THE KLONDIKE AND BOSTON COMPANY SUMNER TRAIL WENT ALONG THE BEACH FROM KNIK TO COTTONWOOD, THEN TOWARD THE MOUNTAINS, PASSING BETWEEN LAKES LUCILLE AND WASILLA TO GRUBSTAKE GULCH, WITH A BRANCH MARKED "R R TRAIL" TO THE KASHWITNA RIVER. (P23) THE VILLAGE OF COTTONWOOD, A MILE FROM THE INLET ON COTTONWOOD CREEK WAS THE JUNCTION POINT OF SEVERAL OF THE OLDEST TRAILS OUT OF KNIK, TRAILS TO THE GOES MINES AND TO THE COAL MINES.

3175 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 01856 947  
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420074080370  
 MOUT N641800 W1545600 K130S 0200E 33  
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HIGHLANDS REGION, AK. U.S.G.S. CIRC. 255 H. WHITE AND P. KILLEEN 1947. MOZONITE WAS DISCOVERED ON COTTONWOOD CREEK. (P2)

3176 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 01940 966  
 STOR 1608134005920000620  
 MOUT N602313 W1501719 S030N 0060W 03  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER  
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT FLORA WAS COLLECTED ABOUT 7 1/2 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST AND JUST WEST OF THE MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK. (A18) THE STRATA ASSIGNED TO THE CLAMGULCHIAN STAGE INCLUDE APPROXIMATELY 1,500 FEET OF BEDS LYING ABOVE A COAL BED AND ARE EXPOSED BETWEEN COTTONWOOD CREEK AND SWIFT CREEK. THE UPPER PART OF THIS SEQUENCE CONSISTS OF POORLY LITHIFIED ELASTIC BEDS AND OF LIGNITIC ORGANIC BEDS. THE LOWER PART OF THE STRATA EXPOSED IS WELL LITHIFIED. (A20) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1966.

3177 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 01941 962  
 STOR 1608167  
 MOUT N594407 W1511155 S050S 0110W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, MEGAFOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED 1/4 MI W OF THE MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK BY WOLFE IN 1962. (B27)

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3178 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 02062 905  
 STOR 1608167  
 MOUT N594407 W1511155 S050S 0110W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE SECTION ON COTTONWOOD CREEK CONSISTS LARGELY OF SOFT SHALE. IT IS REPORTED THAT PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE HERE, BUT NO TRACES OF IT WERE SEEN. IN THE CANYON NO COAL SEAMS OVER 2 FEET THICK WERE SEEN UNTIL AT AN ELEVATION OF 300 FEET A BED APPEARED WHICH SEEMED AT A DISTANCE TO HAVE A THICKNESS OF 3 FEET. (P158)

3179 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 02694 974  
 STOR 1608167  
 MOUT N594407 W1511155 S050S 0110W 20  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST DOCUMENT RECORDS THE PRESENCE A SEMI-PERMANENT WINTER AND SPRING VILLAGE AT COTTONWOOD CREEK WITH HOUSE PITS AND BURIALS. ACCORDING TO ORAL TRADITION THIS SITE IS THE FIRST INDIAN OCCUPATION OF KACHEMAK BAY. (P6) INFORMATION ON THIS SITE WAS GATHERED FROM JOHN E LOBDELL, OCT 5, 1974 IN "COTTONWOOD CREEK: REPORT ON 1974 ARCHEOLOGY FIELDWORK", UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND FROM DE LAGUNA, 1934, "THE ARCHEOLOGY OF COOK INLET, ALASKA". (PP6-7)

3180 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 04226 001966  
 STOR 1607201  
 MOUT N612949 W1493532 S160N 0020W 11  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP  
 ABST "AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG KNIK ARM," BY D E DUMOND AND ROBERT L A MACE, PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 1966 ON A PORTION OF THE NW SIDE OF THE KNIK ARM. ABOUT ONE MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK ALBERT C SPAULDING, DIRECTOR OF THE FIELD PROGRAM, AND TWO ASSISTANTS FOUND EVIDENCE OF HABITATION ON BOTH THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE CREEK. BOTH SITES WERE EXCAVATED. (P6) EVIDENCE FOUND IN THIS SURVEY INDICATED THAT AT LEAST SEASONAL OCCUPATION TOOK PLACE SOME TIME BEFORE A D 1000. (P19) FOR SITE LOCATION SEE ATTACHED MAP.

3181 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 04370 938944  
 STOR 1608134005920000620  
 MOUT N602313 W1501719 S030N 0060W 03  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE  
 ABST HANK LUCAS BUILT A CABIN AT COTTONWOOD CREEK NEAR SKILAK LAKE. (P126)

3182 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 04391 912  
 STOR 1608134005920000620  
 MOUT N602313 W1501719 S030N 0060W 03  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST THIS SHORT AND RAPID (P490) MOUNTAIN CREEK ORIGINATES IN BIG SNOW FIELD AND FLOWS INTO SKILAK LAKE. (P472) GEORGE SHIRAS AND THOMAS TOMLE WALKED UP ALONGSIDE CREEK. (P472)

3183 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK

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REFN 04880 898  
 STOR 1607201  
 HOUT N612949 W1493532 S160N 0020W 11  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST CAPTAIN GLENN REPORTED THAT 10 CABINS HAD BEEN BUILT "NEAR MELISHE'S CABIN" BY EARLY 1898 AND THAT 20 MORE WERE BUILT DURING THE SUMMER. MELISHE'S CABIN PROBABLY WAS LOCATED ON COTTONWOOD CREEK SOME 5 OR 6 MILES FROM THE PRESENT SITE OF KNIK. (P10)

3184 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 04926 918  
 STOR 1608134005920000620  
 HOUT N602313 W1501719 S030N 0060W 03  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION  
 ABST DURING A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO THE KENAI PENINSULA IN 1918, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN/WRITER AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN COLLECTOR T R HUBBACK STOPPED AT "RANCH" ON SKILAK LAKE AT COTTONWOOD CREEK ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS. (P1-47)

3185 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 05181 911  
 STOR 1607201  
 HOUT N612949 W1493532 S160N 0020W 11  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST THE COTTONWOOD ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ON THE EAST BANK OF COTTONWOOD CREEK, 1 MILE INLAND, AND 16 MILES SW OF PALMER. THE ROADHOUSE WAS REPORTED IN 1911 BY USGS. (P66)

3186 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD CREEK  
 REFN 05440 911  
 STOR 1607201  
 HOUT N612949 W1493532 S160N 0020W 11  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH COMMUNITY, RAP, NO TRAFF  
 ABST A TOWN NAMED COTTONWEED IS SHOWN ON THE HYDROGRAPHIC CHART JUST UP FROM THE MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK.

3187 WATN COTTONWOOD CREEK COTTONWOOD RIVER  
 REFN 03496 927  
 STOR 1607201  
 HOUT N612949 W1493532 S160N 0020W 11  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALSKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A NANCY-TYONEK TRAIL RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR LEFT NANCY BY DOG SLED IN DEC. COMING FROM THE SUSITNA AND BELUGA RIVERS, "THE DISTANCE FROM BELUGA ACROSS THE FLAT TO COTTONWOOD RIVER IS 5 MILES." (P30) THE ROUTE FOLLOWED THE BEACH AND CROSSED COTTONWOOD RIVER AT MILE 59. (P30)

3188 WATN COTTONWOOD LAKE COTTONWOOD LAKE  
 REFN 00124 923  
 STOR 1607  
 HOUT N613600 W1491900 S170N 0010E 05  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A ROAD SPLITS AT THE OUTLET OF COTTONWOOD LAKE. ONE BRANCH GOES OVER TO THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER, AND THE OTHER HEADS E TO MATANUSKA RIVER.

3189 WATN COVILLE LAKE COVILLE LAKE  
 REFN 04004 961962  
 STOR 1605  
 HOUT N584500 W1553630 S140S 0360W  
 LUPR 42 COVILLE RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 33 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 53 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 19 M. VOLUME IS .64 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 33 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 1.86 WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE OF AREA EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE. (P409)  
 MEAN SECCHI DISK READINGS ARE GIVEN AS 5.4 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

3190 WATN COVILLE RIVER COVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03824 961  
 STOR 1605253009235001350  
 HOUT N583343 W1550151 S190S 0350W 03  
 LUPR 42 SAVONOSKI RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE BOTTOM OF COVILLE RIVER CONSIST OF FINE GRAVEL AND SAND, EXCEPT AT THE MOUTH WHERE LARGE ROCKS AND BOULDERS ARE FOUND. (P62) ITS ALSO 150-500 FT WIDE AND 8-12 FT DEEP.

3191 WATN COVILLE RIVER COVILLE RIVER  
 REFN 03824 961  
 STOR 1605253009235001350  
 HOUT N583343 W1550151 S190S 0350W 03  
 LUPR 42 SAVONOSKI RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, LAKE, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RECREATION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST R J ELLIS, FISHERY RESEARCH BIOLOGIST, IN HIS SUMMARY OF "THE ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE RED SALMON AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN LAKES OF THE NARNEK RIVER SYSTEM AND KARLUK LAKE" 1961 STUDY, DESCRIBES THE COVILLE RIVER. IT IS A CLEAR SHORT STREAM CONNECTING COVILLE AND GROSVENOR LAKES. THE GRADIENT IS LOW. AT THE ENTRANCE OF GROSVENOR LAKE THE RIVER BECOMES CONSTRICTED WITH VELOCITIES OF ABOUT 2 TO 4 FEET PER SECOND. THIS AREA IS OPPOSITE NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED FISH CAMP AND IS HEAVILY USED BY SPORTSMEN. "THE VELOCITY OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STREAM IS APPROXIMATELY 0.5 TO 1 FOOT PER SECOND. THE RIVER IS FROM 150 TO 500 FEET WIDE AND IS 8 TO 12 FEET DEEP. THE BOTTOM CONSISTS OF FINE GRAVEL AND SAND, EXCEPT AT THE MOUTH, WHERE LARGE ROCKS AND BOULDERS ARE FOUND. THE LENGTH OF COVILLE RIVER IS ABOUT 500 YARDS." (P62)

3192 WATN COWEE CREEK COWEE CREEK  
 REFN 04804 00002 911  
 STOR 1611520  
 HOUT N583850 W1345430 C370S 0630E 13  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, MINING, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, RIVER  
 ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES ECHO COVE, BERNERS BAY AND "HUNTED IN THE VALLEY OF COWEE CREEK... BEAR HAVE BEEN NOW FEEDING ON GRASS IN THE WILLOW SWAMPS AND ALONG THE CREEK". (JUNE 5 1911) "SAW CONSIDERABLE SIGN OF BLACK BEAR. MINERS ARE WORKING ABOUT 5 MI UP COWEE CREEK AND HAVE ALL THE BEAR SCARED DOWN TO THE LOWER PART... HUNTED TO THE HEAD OF THE LEFT FORK. IT IS NICE HUNTING COUNTRY UP IN THE BASIN BUT THE BEAR ARE ALL IN SWAMP AROUND THE LOWER PART OF THE CREEK (JUNE 7, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) "RETURNING ACROSS THE TIDE MEADOWS OF COWEE CREEK SAW THREE BEARS" (JUNE 8, 1911). "HUNTED THE COWEE CREEK FLATS... THE BOTTOMLANDS ARE ALL FLOODED FROM THE HEAVY RAINS. ALDERS AND WILLOWS HAVE JUST GOT IN FULL LEAF" (JUNE 12, 1911). HASSELBORG NOTES HUNTING COWEE CREEK JUNE 15 AND CHECKING A TRAP JUNE 19 AND 20. HE NOTES "MINERS ARE

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WORKING NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CREEK" (JUNE 26, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) "WENT UP THE LEFT FORK OF COWEE CREEK TO THE GLACIER...THE VEGETATION IS SO DENSE IT IS HARD TO FIND THE BEAR" (JULY 10, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) ON JULY 12, "HUNTED THE BOTTOMLAND OF COWEE CREEK...NO FISH AT ALL IN THE CREEK YET. GRASS FERNS ARE ABOUT 5 FT HIGH." "WM. SCOTT WHO IS PROSPECTING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD CAME DOWN TONIGHT AND SAID HE HAD MET THE OLD BROWN BEAR WHICH I HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR IN THE PASS BETWEEN SAWMILL CREEK AND COWEE CREEK." (JULY 14, 1911). "VEGETATION IS VERY RANK IN THE LOWLANDS AND BEAR HAVE MOVED TO THE TIMBERLINE...THERE IS NO FISH AT ALL IN THE STREAMS YET. SALMON SHOULD HAVE BEEN RUNNING ON THE ISLANDS FOR TWO WEEKS NOW". (JULY 16, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY, ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION. AUTHOR DOES NOT MENTION MADE OF TRANSPORTATION BUT I THINK HE WAS IN A CANOE.

3193	WATN	COWPACK RIVER	KOPUCK RIVER
	REFN	05861 930	
	STOR	1602472	
	MOU	N662332 W1650010 K120N 0300W 35	
	LUPR	22	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE	
	ABST	REINDEER HERDS WERE KEPT ALONG THE RIVER IN THE FOOTHILLS BELOW THE ARCTIC CIRCLE PRIOR TO 1930. (P185)	
3194	WATN	COYOTE CREEK	COYOTE CREEK
	REFN	03556 00007 971972	
	STOR	1602773	
	MOU	N651524 W1661828 K030S 0370W 05	
	LUPR	22	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RECREATION, FISHING	
	ABST	IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE IMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 8, A COMMUNITY CAMPSITE IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF COYOTE CREEK ON GRANTLEY HARBOR.	
3195	WATN	COYOTE CREEK	COYOTE CREEK
	REFN	05861 966	
	STOR	1602773	
	MOU	N651524 W1661828 K030S 0370W 05	
	LUPR	22	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, VEGETATION	
	ABST	WILLOWS ALONG COYOTE CREEK ARE SOMETIMES USED FOR FIREWOOD.	
3196	WATN	CRAIGIE CREEK	CRAIGIE CREEK
	REFN	03467 00003 907922	
	STOR	160714300455800040000312500150	
	MOU	N614534 W1492619 S190N 0010W 03	
	LUPR	52 SUSITNA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY	
	ABST	JOHN BUFVERS STATED THAT THE BARTHOLF FAMILY OF MINERS ARRIVED IN ALASKA DURING FIRST PART OF THIS CENTURY. (P18) WILLIAM BARTHOLF DISCOVERED GOLD BULLION MINE ON A RIDGE BETWEEN WILLOW AND CRAIGIE CREEKS IN 1907. (P18-19) HIS BROTHER BYRON B FOUND MAPLE MINE AT THE SAME TIME AND CHARLES BARTHOLF, IN 1917, FOUND LUCKY SHOT MINE ON WEST SIDE OF CRAIGIE CREEK, 1 1/2 MI BELOW GOLD BULLION. (P19) WAR BABY MINE AND A PROSPECT BETWEEN LUCKY SHOT AND GOLD BULLION WERE ALSO MINED. (P19) "A MEMBER OF THE BARTHOLF FAMILY WAS EACH YEAR EMPLOYED IN GOLD BULLION HILL, USING 7 STAMPS AND RUN BY WATER POWER FROM CRAIGIE CREEK." (P19) THE MINE WAS WORDED OUT IN 1922. (P20) WAGES IN 1917 AT THE MINE WERE \$4 PER DAY "AND BOARD FOR A DOLLAR MORE FOR MINERS. IN 1919, WAGES HAD BEEN RAISED A DOLLAR HIGHER." (P21)	
3197	WATN	CRAIGIE CREEK	CRAIGIE CREEK
	REFN	02740 919972	
	STOR	160714300455800040000312500150	

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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760

NOUT N614534 W1492619 S190N 0010W 03  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, BASIN, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND  
 TRANSPORT, RIVER, RECREATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP  
 ABST THERE ARE "OLD MINE BUILDINGS HIGH ON THE SLOPES TO THE RIGHT NEAR CRAIGIE CREEK." (P124) "GOLD MINING IN THE  
 CRAIGIE CREEK AREA BEGAN PRIOR TO 1919 AND CONTINUED AT LEAST THROUGH 1930" LUCKY SHOT, WAR BABY, AND  
 INDEPENDENCE ARE SOME OF THE MINES IN THE AREA. "A FEW MINES IN THE AREA STILL SHOW SIGNS OF SMALL-SCALE  
 ACTIVITY. THE ROAD ALONG CRAIGIE CREEK CROSSES SMALL STREAMS AND THERE ARE CABINS ALONG THE CREEK. THE  
 CRAIGIE CREEK TRAIL LEADS PAST CABINS AND WATERFALLS TO DOGSLED PASS WHERE THERE IS A TARN. THE PASS IS  
 COVERED BY GRANITE BOULDERS. FROM THE PASS, THE HIKER CAN HEAD NORTH TO KASHWITNA RIVER DRAINAGE PAST ALPINE  
 LAKES, OR TO FAIRANGEL CREEK VALLEY. THE TRAIL IS BEST JULY TO EARLY OCTOBER. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF  
 THE RECORD, SHOWING ACCESS AND THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP ANCHORAGE D7. (PP128, 129)

3198 WATN CRAIGIE CREEK CRAIGIE CREEK  
 REFN 04880 955  
 STOR 160714300455800040000312500150  
 NOUT N614534 W1492619 S190N 0010W 03  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST CLAIMS WERE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF CRAIGIE CREEK. (P6)

3199 WATN CRAIGIE CREEK CRAIGIE OR CRAGGY CREEK  
 REFN 04224 918  
 STOR 160714300455800040000312500150  
 NOUT N614534 W1492619 S190N 0010W 03  
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST SNIDER SAYS THAT IN 1918 BILL HORNING AND CHARLES BARTHOLOF DISCOVERED THE LUCKY SHOT AND WAR BABY MINES ON  
 CRAIGIE CREEK. (P121) GUSTAV "SHORTY" GUSTAFSON AND BARD STEWARD WORKED IN GOLD BULLION MINES AT CREEK. (P176)  
 ON PAGE 141. SNIDER REFERS TO THE LUCK SHOT MINE, LOCATED ON CRAGGY CREEK.

3200 WATN CRAIGIE CREEK CRAIGY CREEK  
 REFN 05092 00006 905920  
 STOR 160714300455800040000312500150  
 NOUT N614534 W1492619 S190N 0010W 03  
 LUPR 52 WILLOW CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST THE GOLD BULLION PROPERTY ORIGINALLY DISCOVERED IN 1905 AND CONSISTING OF 14 CLAIMS LOCATED ON WILLOW AND  
 CRAIGY CREEK WAS SOLD FOR \$500,000. (VOL 2, #1)

3201 WATN CRATER CREEK CRATER CREEK  
 REFN 00108 91522 W 915  
 STOR 1603399079458013700  
 NOUT N654330 W1480115 F100N 0020W 06  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST IN "THE LATEST NEWS OF THE NEW CAMP," FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, SEPT 22, 1915, P4: "WAS STAKED BEFORE."  
 CRATER CREEK, WHICH IS MIDWAY BETWEEN THE "PROMISED LAND" AND MIKE HESS, HAS BEEN PROSPECTED 7 YEARS AGO. SIX  
 HOLES WERE SUNK BY TWO PROSPECTORS AT THAT TIME AND THE PROSPECTORS FOUND ONE CENT DIRT. THEY CAME BACK INTO  
 THE COUNTRY THIS YEAR, BUT FOUND THE CLAIMS WHICH THEY HAD PROSPECTED MANY YEARS BEFORE RESTAKED AND MEN  
 PROSPECTING IT SOME MORE. THEY WILL STAY WITH THE COUNTRY, HOWEVER.

3202 WATN CRATER CREEK CRATER CREEK



## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

761

REFN 00544 927  
 STOR 1611625  
 MOUT N581000 W1334500 C430S 0710E 14  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LISTS CRATER CREEK ON A CHART OF UNUSUAL FLOODS AT SHORT-TERM GAGING STATION. THE GAGING STATION IS LISTED AS "CRATER CREEK NEAR JUNEAU" (P15) AND LAT/LONG IS GIVEN IN DOCUMENT. (P15) DRAINAGE AREA (PROBABLY ONLY ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) IS 11.4 SQ MIS. A FLOOD ON SEPT. 9, 1927 REGISTERED 3,100 CFS (272 CFS PER SQ MI); 50-YR FLOOD" (Q50 IN CFS)" (P15) DISCHARGE IS 2,470 CFS; RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD IS 1:25 (PROBABLY \*YEAR\*) (P15)

3203 WATN CRATER CREEK CRATER CREEK  
 REFN 01032 952  
 STOR 1611625  
 MOUT N581000 W1334500 C430S 0710E 14  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 11.9 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 11,800 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.

3204 WATN CRATER CREEK CRATER LAKE OUTLET  
 REFN 02118 906  
 STOR 160272900075000014000559000500  
 MOUT N645500 W1645300 K070S 0310W 01  
 LUPR 22 PILGRIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285 F F HENSHAW 1908 SEE TABLE 1 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA 1906-7 CRATER LAKE OUTLET. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7 CRATER CREEK.

3205 WATN CRATER LAKE CRATER LAKE  
 REFN 03847 965  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N581500 W1550000 S220S 0350W 19  
 LUPR 51 KATHAI RIVER  
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, ICE  
 ABST PHOTOS OF CRATER LAKE ARE LOCATED ON PAGES 5 AND 6. THE LAKE IS LOCATED IN THE CRATER OF MT KATHAI. IT IS A DEEP OLIVE GREEN, AND WHITE ICE IS FLOATING ON THE OUTER EDGES OF THE LAKE.

3206 WATN CRATER LAKE UNNAMED  
 REFN 00268 929  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N581500 W1550000 S220S 0350W 19  
 LUPR 51 KATHAI RIVER  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE EXPEDITION NOTED A COLD LAKE FILLING THE BOTTOM OF THE KATHAI VOLCANO WHEN THEY CLIMBED INSIDE THE WATER LESS THAN A YEAR BEFORE. (P321)

3207 WATN CRATER LAKE UNNAMED LAKE  
 REFN 02863 944  
 STOR 1606  
 MOUT N581500 W1550000 S220S 0350W 19  
 LUPR 51 KATHAI RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

762

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF  
 ABST WITHIN MT KATMAI'S CRATER LIES A MILKY-BLUE, MILE-LONG LAKE, PIERCED BY A SMALL CRESCENT ISLAND. (P6)

3208 WATN CREEK SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK CAMPBELL  
 REFN 07187 00104 970  
 STOR 1608046  
 MOUT N610751 W1495743 S120N 0040W 15  
 LUPR 52  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD  
 ABST DEC 1970 LETTER FROM FRED W HALL, CHIEF HYDRAULICS AND WATER WAYS SECTION. DEPTH OF FLOODING AT CAMPBELL CREEK AIRSTRIP WILL BE 3.5 FT TO 6.5 FT WITH FLOOD PLAINS OF 900 FT TO 200 FT RESPECTIVELY. DEPTH OF LESS THAN ONE FOOT WILL OCCUR WHERE FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH IS GREATER THAN 900 FT.

3209 WATN CRESCENT CREEK CRESCENT CREEK  
 REFN 00544 949962  
 STOR 160813400853500119000023000040  
 MOUT N602955 W1494111 S050N 0020W 30  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CRESCENT CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 31.7 SQ MIS (PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING ETC. (PB)); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1949-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE: GAGE HEIGHT OF 2.85 FT, DISCHARGE OF 820 CFS (25.9 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 18 YRS. NO DATE FOR THESE MEASUREMENTS IS GIVEN. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN AS "NEAR COOPER LANDING"; ON MODERN MAP THERE IS ONE INDICATED IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER. ALSO MENTIONED IN DOCUMENT IS GAGE HEIGHT OF 3.35 FT ON JAN. 14, 1961; NO DISCHARGE IS GIVEN. (P13)

3210 WATN CRESCENT CREEK CRESCENT CREEK  
 REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 160813400853500119000023000040  
 MOUT N602955 W1494111 S050N 0020W 30  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY  
 ABST CRESCENT CREEK IS SWIFT AND BOULDER-STREWN. (P149) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIN REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

3211 WATN CRESCENT CREEK CRESCENT CREEK  
 REFN 01536 971  
 STOR 160813400853500119000023000040  
 MOUT N602955 W1494111 S050N 0020W 30  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, RIVER, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST CRESCENT CREEK CAMPGROUND, ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN W MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. THIS CAMPGROUND IS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF CRESCENT CREEK AND QUARTZ CREEK. "THE TERRAIN COVER IS PRINCIPALLY QUAKING ASPEN, BIRCH, AND OCCASIONAL SPRUCE INTERSPERSED WITH OPEN AREAS... ALTHOUGH QUARTZ CREEK IS NOT ACTUALLY DESIGNATED A CANOE TRAIL, IT IS POSSIBLE TO CANOE FROM THIS CAMPGROUND (CRESCENT CREEK CAMPGROUND) DOWN THE CREEK TO KENAI LAKE." (P72) TRAVEL WOULD BE ON QUARTZ CREEK. AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

3212 WATN CRESCENT CREEK CRESCENT CREEK  
 REFN 01784 967  
 STOR 160813400853500119000023000040  
 MOUT N602955 W1494110 S050N 0020W 30  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, RIVER

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

763

ABST WHILE ON KENAI PENINSULA NEAR COOPER'S LANDING, AUTHOR WENT TO CRESCENT CREEK CAMPGROUND. "CRESCENT CREEK CAMPGROUND SITS AT THE FOOT OF A TALL GREEN MOUNTAIN...SPORTSMAN'S CREEK, WHICH IS A SMALL RIVER, FLOWS BY ON ONE SIDE AND CRESCENT CREEK ON THE OTHER TO CONVERGE A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE CAMPGROUND." (P72-73) HIS WIFE CAUGHT DOLLY VARDEN ON CRESCENT CREEK. (P73) AUTHOR MADE THIS TRIP IN 1967.

3213 WATN CRESCENT CREEK CRESCENT CREEK

REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 160813400853500119000023000040  
 MOUT N602955 W1494111 S050N 0020W 30  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP

ABST THE CRESCENT CREEK TRAIL "WINDS GENTLY UPWARD THROUGH BIRCH-ASPEN WOODS ALONG A TINY STREAM, CLIMBS OVER A LOW RIDGE, AND DROPS INTO CRESCENT CREEK CANYON", AND FOLLOWS THE CREEK UPSTREAM TO OPEN COUNTRY, CROSSES ON A BRIDGE OVER THE CREEK, AND CONTINUES TO CRESCENT LAKE, PASSING PATCHES OF WOODS, AVALANCHE-CLEARED SWATCHES, AND A BROAD OPEN MEADOW DOTTED WITH TREES. THE TRAIL CROSSES A BRIDGE OVER THE CREEK AGAIN NEAR THE LAKE OUTLET. THE CRESCENT CREEK TRAIL IS CLOSED IN SUMMER TO MOTORIZED VEHICLES, AND IS BEST JUNE TO OCTOBER. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE CRESCENT LAKE-CARTER LAKE TRAIL ROUTES. (PP46,47) THE TRAILS ARE ON USGS MAPS SEWARD B7, B8, C7, C8. (P47)

3214 WATN CRESCENT CREEK CRESCENT CREEK

REFN 03623 00001 961  
 STOR 160813400853500119000023000040  
 MOUT N602955 W1494110 S050N 0020W 30  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF

ABST ON A LIST OF CAMPGROUND AND RECREATION AREAS ON CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, ADMINISTERED BY FOREST SERVICE, U'S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, THIS SITE IS MENTIONED. IT IS AT MILE 46, SEWARD HIGHWAY.

3215 WATN CRESCENT CREEK CRESCENT CREEK

REFN 06553 960  
 STOR 160813400853500119000023000040  
 MOUT N602955 W1494111 S050N 0020W 30  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST CRESCENT CREEK RUNOFF IS 31.8 SQ MILES. AT THE MOUTH OF CRESCENT LAKE IT IS 21 SQ MI. (P27) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

3216 WATN CRESCENT LAKE CRESCENT LAKE

REFN 00936 00001 950  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N602500 W1493000 S040N 0010W 07  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION

ABST CRESCENT LAKE IS FED BY SEVERAL SMALL STREAMS THAT DRAIN AN AREA OF 21 SQ MI, RANGING IN ELEVATION FROM LAKE LEVEL AT 1,560 FT TO 5,350 FT. RUNOFF IS ESTIMATED TO AVERAGE 59,000 ACRE FT ANNUALLY, EQUIVALENT TO A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF 81.5 CFS. PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD AT THE OUTLET IS ESTIMATED TO BE 6,500 CFS. SURFACE AREA IS ABOUT 1,410 ACRES. (P148) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

3217 WATN CRESCENT LAKE CRESCENT LAKE

REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 1608  
 MOUT N602500 W1493000 S040N 0010W 07  
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

## KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, PHOTO

ABST THE U S FOREST SERVICE MAINTAINS A WILDERNESS CABIN ON CRESCENT LAKE, AS SHOWN IN A PHOTOGRAPH. (P24) A ROWBOAT GOES WITH THE CABIN, AND FISHING FOR GRAYLING IS GOOD. THE LAKE IS ALMOST AT TIMBERLINE. THE EAST END OF CRESCENT LAKE IS ACCESSABLE BY A SHORT, STEEP TRAIL FROM CARTER LAKE. THERE IS NO FISH IN THIS END. "A 6-MILE WALK, TRAVERSING A STEEP BRUSHY SLOPE, SEPARATES THE ENDS OF CRESCENT LAKE." THERE ARE GOOD CAMP SITES ON BOTH ENDS OF THE LAKE. THE LAKE ELEVATION IS 1454 FT. (PP46,47) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A PERSON STANDING ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE'S WEST END IN SEPTEMBER. (P46)

3218 WATN CRESCENT LAKE CRESCENT LAKE

REFN 04552 948

STOR 1608

HOUT N602500 W1493000 S040N 0010W 07

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, RIVER BASIN

ABST CRESCENT LAKE LIES ABOUT 2.8 MILES NORTH OF KENAI LAKE. IT IS FED BY SEVERAL SMALL STREAMS THAT DRAIN AN AREA OF 21 SQUARE MILES RANGING IN ELEVATION FROM LAKE LEVEL AT 1,560 FEET TO 5,350 FEET. RUN-OFF FROM THE AREA HAD NOT BEEN GAGED PRIOR TO 1948 BUT IS ESTIMATED TO AVERAGE 59,000 ACRE-FEET ANNUALLY, EQUIVALENT TO A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF 81.5 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P61)

3219 WATN CRESCENT LAKE CRESCENT LAKE

REFN 06553 960

STOR 1608

HOUT N602500 W1493000 S040N 0010W 07

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE

ABST CRESCENT LAKE ELEVATION IS 1,454 (PROBABLY FEET). THE SURFACE AREA IS ABOUT 1,410 ACRES. THE LAKE OCCUPIES AN OLD VOLCANIC CRATER NEARLY 3 MILES NORTH OF KENAI LAKE. ITS OUTLET IS CRESCENT CREEK WHICH DRAINS TO QUARTZ CREEK AND THEN INTO KENAI LAKE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF FROM 21 SQ MI AT THE MOUTH OF THE LAKE, IS ESTIMATED AT 40,000 ACRE FEET OR 55 CFS. (P27) IT HAS BEEN NOTICED THAT DURING THE SNOWMELT RUNOFF, THE LAKE LEVEL FAILS TO RISE AS DO THE LEVELS OF OTHER LAKES TRIBUTARY TO KENAI LAKE, SUGGESTING PROBABLE LEAKAGE AT HIGHER THAN ORDINARY STAGES. (P27) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

3220 WATN CRESCENT LAKE CRESCENT LAKE

REFN 06553 962

STOR 1608

HOUT N602500 W1493000 S040N 0010W 07

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE

ABST THIS LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 1,410 ACRES AT ELEVATION 1,454 AND OCCUPIES AN OLD VOLCANIC CRATER ABOUT 25 AIR MILES NORTH-NORTHWEST FROM SEWARD AND NEARLY 3 MILES NORTH OF KENAI LAKE. ITS OUTLET IS CRESCENT CREEK WHICH DRAINS NORTHWESTERLY, THEN WESTERLY TO QUARTZ CREEK, AND THEN INTO KENAI LAKE. FROM THE GAGE RECORDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, INTERCEPTING 31.8 SQUARE MILES OF RUNOFF, THE AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD FROM 21 SQUARE MILES TO THE MOUTH OF THE LAKE IS ESTIMATED AT 40,000 ACRE-FEET OR 55 CFS. (P27)

3221 WATN CRESENT CREEK CRESENT CREEK

REFN 04077 00012 973

STOR 160339911793001922000593000720

HOUT N645700 W1433300 F020N 0210E 32

LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST THE UPPER PORTIONS OF CRESENT CREEK IS SMALL, SHALLOW AND OCCASSIONLY BRAIDED. (P24) THE LOWER PORTION OF CRESENT CREEK IS CLASSIFIED AS A LARGER DEEPER STREAM WITH DEPTHS TO 10 FT AND WIDTHS UP TO 25 YEDS.

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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785

3222 WATN CREVICE CREEK CREVICE CREEK  
 REFN 00076 94924 T 949  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270051800118  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT  
 ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES, JUNE 24, 1949 ARTICLE ENTITLED "CREVICE CREEK MINERS GO TO SEASON'S WORK" E J AKESON AND ANDY SCHWAESDALE ALONG WITH HIS WIFE FLEW TO BETTLES FROM FAIRBANKS WITH WEIN ALASKA AIRLINES. FROM THERE THEY WERE GOING TO TRAVEL TO CREVICE CREEK, 60 MILES ABOVE BETTLES ON THE JOHN RIVER. A 1200 FT LANDING STRIP IS LOCATED ON CREVICE CREEK BUILT BY AKESON AND SCHWAESDALE. MINING OPERATIONS CARRIED ON WITH TWO D-6 CATERPILLARS AND A HYDRAULIC PLANT. A YEAR AGO THEIR FUEL FREIGHTED IN BY G BLACK TO BETTLES AND THIS SPRING WAS FREIGHTED OVERLAND BY "CAT" AND SLED. FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES CAME BY AIR FROM FAIRBANKS. CREVICE CREEK IS A NEW CREEK EXCEPT FOR MINING IN ABOUT 1909.

3223 WATN CREVICE CREEK CREVICE CREEK  
 REFN 01905 900926  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270051800118  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE MCNEIL GOLD-COPPER LODE, LOCATED 22 MI W-SW OF KANISHAK, NEAR CREVICE CREEK, HAD SHIPPED ABOUT 12 TONS OF ORE, AVERAGING 2 DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IN GOLD, 15 OUNCES OF SILVER PER TON AND 17.55% COPPER DURING 1900'S. HOWEVER THE LODE WAS ABANDONED IN 1926. (P22)

3224 WATN CREVICE CREEK CREVICE CREEK  
 REFN 03087 937  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270051800118  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. MINING (GOLD) HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED ON CREVICE CREEK. CREVICE CREEK RUNS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON BEDROCK AND WHAT GOLD WAS FOUND IN IT WAS PICKED UP IN POT HOLES AND CREVICES. (P143)

3225 WATN CREVICE CREEK CREVICE CREEK  
 REFN 04066 00106 948  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270051800118  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER  
 ABST CREVICE CREEK. MENTION IS MADE OF THE FACT THAT A LANDING STRIP HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED ON CREVICE CREEK IN TWO LETTERS-ONE DATED 9/9/1948 FROM F A HETCALF TO E J AVESON AND IN ANOTHER DATED 7/13/1948 FROM FRANK NESH TO THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION. THE LANDING STRIP IS USED PRIMARILY TO HAUL MINERS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT.

3226 WATN CREVICE CREEK CREVICE CREEK  
 REFN 04077 00023 904  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270051800118  
 MOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST ONE PRIVATE AIRSTRIP EXISTS AT CREVICE CREEK ALONG THE JOHN RIVER. IN 1904 \$1,800 IN GOLD WAS REMOVED FROM CREVICE CREEK.

3227 WATN CREVICE CREEK CREVICE CREEK

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10779

788

REFN 04077 00072 974  
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270051800118  
 HOUT N672200 W1520200 F290N 0200W 04  
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST B O R FIELD NOTES 1974. FIELD CREW HIKE 1/2 MI UP CREVICE CREEK AND VISITED FIKE'S HOMESTEAD. CREVICE CREEK HAD NO WATER AT CONFLUENCE WITH JOHN RIVER BUT A LITTLE AT FIKES'. FIKES IS A HUNTING GUIDE. (P7)

3228 WATN CRILLON LAKE CRILLON LAKE  
 REFN 00210 933934  
 STOR 1611  
 HOUT N583500 W1372000 C380S 0490E 19  
 LUPR 60 CRILLON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, GLACIER, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST 1933 EXPEDITION DISCOVERED THAT LAKE CRILLON WAS NOT RECENTLY "DRAINED OUT" AS WAS INDICATED ON THE MAPS AT THE TIME BUT THAT IT REALLY DID EXIST AND WAS 1 MILE LONGER THAN WAS INDICATED ON THE MAPS. SUPPLIES FOR THE CLIMBING EXPEDITION WERE TRANSFERRED BY SEA PLANE TO THE LAKE. A BASE CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE LAKE. 3 INDIVIDUALS SPENT THE SUMMER EXAMINING SOUTH CRILLON GLACIER AND CONDUCTING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MOUNTAINS. (P364) IN 1934 A BASE CAMP FOR A CLIMBING EXPEDITION WAS ESTABLISHED AT CRILLON LAKE. 5 MEN CARRIED ON OBSERVATIONS AT THE LAKE THRU THE SUMMER AND 6 WERE ON THE MOUNTAIN. (P367) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS TWO MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION ON THE SHORE OF LAKE CRILLON. ONE IS SIGHTING THROUGH A THEODOLITE WHILE THE OTHER IS RECORDING THE OBSERVATIONS. (P368) A PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUTH CRILLON GLACIER TAKEN FROM A CANOE WHILE ON CRILLON LAKE SHOWED A BERG BREAKING OFF. (P371) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS A LOCKHEED VEGA SEAPLANE WITH PONTOONS ON LAKE CRILLON. THIS WAS THE PLANE USED TO FLY SUPPLIES IN FOR THE EXPEDITIONS. (P372) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THE EXPEDITIONS CANOE WITH TWO MEMBERS ON LAKE CRILLON. (P374) CRILLON LAKE IS 300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P374) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS TWO PASSENGERS IN A CANOE ON CRILLON LAKE NEAR THE BASE OF SOUTH CRILLON GLACIER. THE BASE CAMP WAS LOCATED A MILE AWAY ACROSS THE LAKE. (P381) THE PLANE MADE SEVERAL LANDINGS AND TAKE-OFF FROM THIS LAKE. PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THE BASE CAMP OF THE EXPEDITION ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF CRILLON LAKE. THE TENTS ARE VISIBLE AMONG THE TREES ON THE SHORE. THE LAKE LIES IN A DEEP NARROW VALLEY WHICH WAS CARVED FROM BEDROCK BY GLACIERS. (P394)

3229 WATN CRILLON RIVER SOUTH CRILLON GLACIER  
 REFN 00210 933  
 STOR 1611025  
 HOUT N583000 W1372500 C390S 0480E 01  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, GLACIER  
 ABST GOLDTHWAIT PLACED A HATCHSTICK ON A "BOWLDER" NEAR THE CENTER OF THE GLACIER IN ORDER TO NOTE AND MAKE OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOVING ICE. (P365) FLOWS INTO LAKE CRILLON. (P369) THE CANOE, USED BY THE EXPEDITION OF LAKE CRILLON, WAS BACKPACKED OVER THE ROUGH SURFACE OF SOUTH CRILLON GLACIER. IT TOOK THE 1933 EXPEDITION 48 HOURS TO DO THIS. (P374) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS EXPEDITION MEMBER ON THE GLACIER. HE IS ON FOOT USING A GEOPHYSICAL BLASTING APPARATUS TO TEST THE GLACIER'S DEPTH. THE GLACIER WAS FOUND TO BE 1100 FEET DEEP. THE GLACIER HAS ITS SOURCE AT MOUNT CRILLON. (P384)

3230 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
 REFN 00767 938  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470003000030  
 HOUT N644950 W1475259 F010S 0020W 14  
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST HARRY A FRANCK'S THE LURE OF ALASKA IS A NARRATIVE OF MR FRANCK'S TRAVELS IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON DURING THE SUMMER OF 1938. HE VISITED ESTHER AND PARTICIPATED BRIEFLY IN MINING ACTIVITIES ON CRIPPLE CREEK; A HUGE DRAGLINE HAD JUST BEEN BROUGHT TO CRIPPLE CREEK TO INTENSIFY THE MINING ACTIVITY. (P15-18)

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3231 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
 REFN 02051 904  
 STOR 1602890  
 HOUT N641900 W1643000 K080S 0290W 11  
 LUPR 22 LOWER WILLOW CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER LEVEL  
 ABST MINING OPERATIONS WERE CONTINUED ON CRIPPLE CREEK IN 1904, AS FAR AS THE SCARCITY OF WATER WOULD PERMIT (P.21). DITCH BUILDING WAS ALSO AN ONGOING ACTIVITY IN THE AREA.

3232 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
 REFN 02105 907  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470003000030  
 HOUT N644950 W1475259 F010S 0020W 14  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER  
 ABST IN 1907, MANY TRIBUTARIES OF CRIPPLE CREEK WERE PRODUCING GOLD; THE CREEK ITSELF WAS KNOWN TO CARRY GOLD, BUT ONLY A SERIES OF BENCH CLAIMS ABOUT A MILE BELOW THE MOUTH OF ESTHER CREEK HAD BEEN PRODUCTIVE. (P42)

3233 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240152901190  
 HOUT N651600 W1463900 F050N 0050E 11  
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN THE CHATANIKA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P191)

3234 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
 REFN 02202 911  
 STOR 1602830  
 HOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P S SMITH 1912, CRIPPLE RIVER DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON CRIPPLE CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

3235 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
 REFN 02237 913  
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470003000030  
 HOUT N644950 W1475259 F010S 0020W 14  
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE PLANT ON GOLD HILL CLAIM, ON CRIPPLE CREEK, WAS IN OPERATION WINTER AND SUMMER AND EMPLOYED 30 MEN. (P360)

3236 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
 REFN 02435 912933  
 STOR 1603399027860005940042450039900088950040009570080005370090  
 HOUT N633530 W1560815 K140E 0220S 10  
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST USGS 1933. THERE HAS BEEN GOLD MINING ON CRIPPLE CREEK SINCE 1912. (P172)

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3237 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
REFN 03434 908  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470003000030  
MOUT N644950 W1475258 F010S 0020W 14  
LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT  
ABST THE MINER R Y DOGAND, A MINER IN BERRY, ALASKA ORDERED MACHINERY FROM BRUMBAUGH, HAMILTON AND KELLOGG, FAIRBANKS OUTFITTERS, TO THE SENT BY TRAIN TO THEIR MINE. JAN 14, 1908.

3238 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
REFN 03967 962  
STOR 1604114  
MOUT N592500 W1615000 S090S 0750W 01  
LUPR 41  
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
ABST CRIPPLE CREEK HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 23 SQUARE MILES. SOME CHUM SALMON ARE HARVESTED FROM THE CREEK. (P8)

3239 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
REFN 04069 00015 972  
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240152901190  
MOUT N651600 W1463900 F050N 0050E 11  
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER  
KEYW RIVER, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION  
ABST THIS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR CRIPPLE CREEK CAMPGROUND PREPARED BY THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT AND LAND OFFICE MAY 1, 1972. A 22-UNIT CAMPGROUND AT MILE 61 ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY IS PROPOSED. THE LOCATION IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE CHATANIKA RIVER THE CHATANIKA IS DESCRIBED AS BEING POPULAR AMONG CANOEISTS AS THE STEESE HIGHWAY AFFORDS NUMEROUS JUST-IN AND TAKE-OUT SITES. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE CAMPGROUND WILL ATTRACT MANY PROSPECTIVE CANOEISTS. (THE TITLE FOR THIS ABSTRACT IS: "ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS-CRIPPLE CREEK.

3240 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
REFN 05029 969  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470003000030  
MOUT N644900 W1475200 F010S 0020W 14  
LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
ABST TAY THOMAS, AUTHOR OF "ONLY IN ALASKA" STATED THAT CRIPPLE CREEK WAS A SMALL STREAM WHICH YIELDED OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD. (P112)

3241 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
REFN 05106 914  
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390017200340005060090  
MOUT N644900 W1643000 K080S 0290W 11  
LUPR 22 CASADEPAGA RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST AUTHOR STONE'S PROPOSAL FOR UTILIZING THE SAW TOOTH MOUNTAIN STREAMS FOR POWER IN 1914 NOTES "LARGE BODIES OF IRON ORE AT THE HEAD OF CRIPPLE CREEK." (P69)

3242 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK  
REFN 05861 900  
STOR 1602830  
MOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
LUPR 22



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KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
ABST THERE WAS A SETTLEMENT AT CRIPPLE CREEK (P187) IN THE EARLY 1900'S.

3243 WATN CRIPPLE CREEK CRIPPLE CREEK (ESTER)  
REFN 03623 00001 906963  
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470003000030  
MOUT N644950 W1475259 F010S 0020W 14  
LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER  
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF  
ABST FOLDER 10 (E MC CRACKEN MATERIALS) A NEGATIVE SHOWS AN ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO. "THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL. TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO THREE TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND THE CREEKS PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STAGES OPERATED BY THE COMPANY CONNECT WITH ALL THE TRAINS." TO CHENA, ESTER, HAPPY, ELDRADO, ENGINEER, GOLDSTREAM, PEDRO, DONE, VAULT, LITTLE ELDRADO, CHATANIKA, CLEARY CREEK."

3244 WATN CRIPPLE RIVER CRIPPLE RIVER  
REFN 00124 923  
STOR 1602830  
MOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, COMMUNITY  
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD GOES UP E BANK OF CRIPPLE RIVER TO THE COMMUNITY OF CRIPPLE CREEK, ABOUT 20 MILES LONG, FROM ITS MOUTH THE NOME COAST TRAIL CROSSES THE RIVER AT ITS MOUTH.

3245 WATN CRIPPLE RIVER CRIPPLE RIVER  
REFN 00460 940940  
STOR 1602830  
MOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
LUPR 22 CRIPPLE RIVER  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: IRON LOCATED ON RIVER - KNOWN AS CUB BEAR GROUP. CRIPPLE RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND W OF NOME.

3246 WATN CRIPPLE RIVER CRIPPLE RIVER  
REFN 01824 899  
STOR 1602830  
MOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
LUPR 22  
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE  
ABST CRIPPLE RIVER IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS IN THE NOME AREA AND IS USUALLY NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS FOR 8 TO 10 MI FROM THE MOUTH AS FAR AS CREEK AND GULCH DIGGINGS. THE CURRENT IS GENERALLY SWIFT WITH TORRENTIAL TRIBUTARIES IN THE MOUNTAINS. (P12)

3247 WATN CRIPPLE RIVER CRIPPLE RIVER  
REFN 02573 903  
STOR 1602830  
MOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
LUPR 22  
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
ABST THERE ARE MINES ON THIS RIVER AND A DITCH WILL BE BUILT TO SUPPLY WATER. (P53)

3248 WATN CRIPPLE RIVER CRIPPLE RIVER  
REFN 02666 949

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STOR 1602830  
 HOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IRON WAS FOUND NEAR THE HEAD OF CRIPPLE RIVER. (P24)

3249 WATN CRIPPLE RIVER CRIPPLE RIVER  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 1602830  
 HOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: ROAD TO FORT ON CRIPPLE RIVER (NO 32)-CRIPPLE RIVER ENTERS BERING SEA ABOUT 2 MILES TO THE WEST OF PENNY RIVER. A ROAD WAS BUILT TO THE FORD OF THE RIVER AS IN THE CASE OF THE PENNY RIVER. THE LENGTH CONSTRUCTED WAS 0.8 MILE. (P30)

3250 WATN CRIPPLE RIVER CRIPPLE RIVER  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 1602830  
 HOUT N643223 W1654742 K110S 0360W 13  
 LUPR 22  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: ROAD TO FORT ON CRIPPLE RIVER (NO 32)-CRIPPLE RIVER ENTERS BERING SEA ABOUT 2 MILES TO THE WEST OF PENNY RIVER. A ROAD WAS BUILT TO THE FORD OF THE RIVER AS IN THE CASE OF THE PENNY RIVER. THE LENGTH CONSTRUCTED WAS 0.8 MILE. (P30)

3251 WATN CRITTENDEN CREEK CRITTENDEN CREEK  
 REFN 05092 00009 920  
 STOR 1612059  
 HOUT N563000 W1321500 C620S 0840E 23  
 LUPR 60  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FORESTRY  
 ABST THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" REPORTS THAT A POWER SITE ON THE CRITTENDEN CREEK IN THE WRANGELL SECTION WAS TO BE DEVELOPED BY A LOCAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A PULP AND PAPER PLANT LEASES FOR TIMBER WERE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING SECURED FROM THE GOVERNMENT. (VOL 2, #6)

3252 WATN CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 05314 848897  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 HOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE HEADWATERS OF MILLER CREEK, AND MASTADON CREEK WERE TO BE TAPPED FOR HYDRAULICKING THE WIDE VALLEY OF THE WANNOTH AND CROOKED CREEKS. (P141)

3253 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 00110 93705 0 937  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 HOUT N615204 W1580659 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" MARCH 5, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 5. INFORMATION APPEARS IN ARTICLE TITLED "CROOKED CREEK IS DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR MINES" ON PAGE 1 COLUMN 3. QUITE A BIT OF PROSPECTING IS

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GOING ON AT CROOKED CREEK. AT ONE TIME THE OLD BRINK CINNABAR MINE, LOCATED ON CROOKED CREEK, PRODUCED 125 FLASKS OF QUICKSILVER A WINTER. THE MINE IS LOCATED ABOUT 22 MI NORTH OF THE TOWN OF CROOKED CREEK, ON CROOKED CREEK.

3254	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	00124 923	
	STOR	160339907005001230000979802120062430770058900400	
	MOUT	N635145 W1501520 F120S 0140N 22	
	LUPR	35 TOKLAT RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP	
	ABST	ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM BEARPAW RIVER FOLLOWS S SIDE OF CROOKED CREEK FROM ITS SOURCE TO ITS MOUTH ON THE TOKLAT.	
3255	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	00124 923	
	STOR	160339909782101664002561000740	
	MOUT	N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MAP	
	ABST	ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS S SIDE OF CROOKED CREEK FROM MOUTH OF HANMOUTH CREEK TO CENTRAL, ABOUT 25 MIS. IT CROSSES THE CREEK AT CENTRAL AND HEADS OVERLAND TO BIRCH CREEK.	
3256	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	00124 923	
	STOR	160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840	
	MOUT	N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22	
	LUPR	41 JOHNSON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, RIVER	
	ABST	ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM KALTSHAK ON KUSKOKHIM TO RUSSIAN MISSION ON YUKON CROSSES CROOKED CREEK ABOUT 20 MI SE OF KUKALIK LAKE. IT FOLLOWS THE N BANK OF THE CREEK TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH JOHNSON RIVER.	
3257	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	00575 888898	
	STOR	160339909782101664002561000740	
	MOUT	N653742 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	ROUTE, MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	IN DISCUSSING THE BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS BELOW CIRCLE CITY THE AUTHOR MENTIONS SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES. THE MAP OF BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS SHOWS THAT CROOKED CREEK IS A ROUTE TAKEN BY MINERS FROM CIRCLE CITY TO THE NW PORTION OF THE GOLD FIELDS. IT IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES OF BIRCH CREEK. (P184) "HERE ARE EXTENSIVE AURIFEROUS DEPOSITS, AND THE CREEKS AND BARS ADJACENT TO BIRCH CREEK HAVE BEEN MORE OR LESS THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED." (P184)	
3258	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	00591 942943	
	STOR	160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840	
	MOUT	N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22	
	LUPR	41 KUSKOKHIM RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, MAP, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, ROUTE	
	ABST	W CADY AND E J WEBBER DID A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE IN THE COUNTRY SURROUNDING THE DECOURCY MOUNTAIN QUICKSILVER MINE NW OF CROOKED CREEK IN 1942. A MAP ON P 6 SHOWS A ROUTE OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	

FIELD PARTIES THE LENGTH OF CROOKED CREEK. WEBBER RETURNED TO THE AREA IN 1943 AND CONTINUED DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAPPING. (P7) CROOKED CREEK IS A CLEAR WATER STREAM WHICH DRAINS THE LOW SMOOTH HILLS N OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. IT FLOWS IN A RELATIVELY BROAD OPEN VALLEY, COMMONLY ON THE NW SIDE OF THE VALLEY BOTTOM. (P11) THE PRINCIPAL GOLD DEPOSITS IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION ARE IN THE DONLIN CREEK AREA AT THE HEAD OF CROOKED CREEK. (P116) GENERAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION USED BY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES INCLUDED POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND FOOT TRAVEL BUT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS PARTICULAR WATER BODY WAS NOT SPECIFIED. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. THE DECOURCY MOUNTAIN QUICKSILVER LODES S OF DECOURCY MOUNTAIN ON THE N SIDES OF RETURN CREEK ARE ACCESSIBLE BY TRAILS FROM CROOKED CREEK AND DURING TIMES OF HIGH WATER BY POWER BOAT VIA CROOKED CREEK. (P111)

3259 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 00631 902  
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200009000150  
 HOUT N650100 W1633900 K050S 0250W 36  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M. CLARK SAYS IN 1902 THE MINES ON "OPHIR, SHEET CAKE AND CROOKED, ALL TURNED OUT HEAVILY". CHARLES LANE-MAJOR OWNER. (P91)

3260 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 00640 944  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 HOUT N615204 W1580659 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF  
 ABST "CROOKED CREEK IS A MINING AND FUR-BREEDING SETTLEMENT. (P360)

3261 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 00900 897  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 HOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ROUTE, MAP  
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM SAYS THE MINES IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT "ARE FROM 45 TO 80 MILES FROM CIRCLE CITY, AND THE TRAIL, WHICH CROSSES BIRCH CREEK ABOUT 8 MILES FROM TOWN, THENCE FOLLOWING THAT STREAM AND CROOKED CREEK TO THE MINES, IS ALMOST IMPASSABLE IN THE SUMMER TIME." (P362) "THE RATE FOR SUMMER PACKING TO KASTODON (65 MILES) IS 40 CENTS PER POUND, THE WINTER RATE BEING 15 CENTS. DOG TEAMS MAKE THE ROUND TRIP IN 5 DAYS, THE SLEDS BEING LOADED WITH 200 POUNDS TO DOG. THE WINTER TRAIL IS GENERALLY OPEN BY THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, AND SLEDDING LASTS UNTIL ABOUT THE 10TH OF MAY. PREVIOUS TO THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE THIRTY OR 35 HORSES WERE USED FOR PACKING TO THE MINES, BUT THEY WERE WITHDRAWN FOR FREIGHTING BETWEEN HERE (CIRCLE) AND DAWSON AND HAVE NOT SINCE BEEN IN USE ON THE BIRCH CREEK TRAIL." (P362) A MAP OF THE CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

3262 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01090 896  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 HOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE  
 ABST DOG MUSHER AND MINER ARTHUR WALDEN DESCRIBES MINING IN THE BIRCH CREEK AREA. HE SAYS HE FOLLOWED CROOKED CREEK "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF WATER I HAVE SEEN. IT RAN BETWEEN SPRUCE TIMBER THAT WAS HIGH FOR THIS COUNTRY AND ON RATHER HIGH BANKS. THE STREAM ITSELF WAS PRACTICALLY WITHOUT CURRENT, AND WAS ABOUT THREE FEET DEEP FROM BANK TO BANK." (P27)

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3263 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01378 930  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 MOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,ROUTE  
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1930 WENT ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON THE KUSKOKWIM. HE TOOK THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. ON JUNE 2, HIS CANOE AND THE MAILMAN'S BOATS CROSSED THE LAKES AND "BY 1:05 HAVE PASSED OVER THIS LAKE TOO, AND ENTER 'CROOKED CREEK', A FINE, CLEAR, DEEP, NARROW (8-15 FEET) 'RUN' FROM THE LAKE WITH A LIVE CURRENT. SO CROOKED IN PLACES THAT THE LARGE (18 FEET) MAILMAN'S BOAT HAS DIFFICULTY IN MAKING THE TURNS AND IN ONE PLACE RUNS ON THE BANK." (P279-281) "AT 2 PM REACH 'TENT-FRAME' CAMP, STOP FOR LUNCH." (P281) HRDLICKA THEN EXPLORED A BURIAL SITE "6 MILES DISTANT". "CREEK NARROWS, LITTLE MORE THAN A 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 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) FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, SEE GENERAL SHEET.

3264 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01445 894  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1894 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT CROOKED CREEK, NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P189)

3265 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01445 911954  
 STOR 160339912382002012000218000300  
 MOUT N645500 W1414100 F010N 0300E 17  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1911 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT CROOKED CREEK, NEAR EAGLE, BY ART FROELICH. (P261) IN 1954, BARNEY HANSEN AND HIS BROTHER GEORGE FREY WORKED CLAIMS ON THE CREEK WITH A CATERPILLAR D-6. (P262)

3266 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01521 899  
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200009000150  
 MOUT N650100 W1633900 K050S 0250W 36  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST ON DEC. 31, 1899, RIPLEY AND WELCH SET OUT FROM COUNCIL, OVER THE SNOW, FOR CROOKED CREEK, 15 MILES AWAY. (P206)

3267 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01742 944  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 MOUT N615204 W1580659 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY  
 ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R L STEWART SAYS THAT CINNABAR LODES HAVE LONG BEEN KNOWN AT THE HEAD OF CROOKED CREEK SOUTH OF FLAT. "SINCE THE WAR BOTH THE SLEITMUT AND CROOKED CREEK DEPOSITS

HAVE BEEN WORKED ON A LARGE SCALE THAT RESULTED IN SUBSTANTIAL PRODUCTION." (P18)

3268 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01792 00001 951959  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 MOUT N615204 W1580659 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE FIRST AND ONLY EXISTING GAGE OF CONTINUOUS RECORD IN THE ENTIRE KUSKOKWIM BASIN WAS ESTABLISHED AT CROOKED CREEK IN JUNE 1951. THIS INFORMATION APPEARED IN ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER 1959 "INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS". (P25) A CHART SHOWING DAILY DISCHARGE HYDROGRAPHS FROM 1951-1957 IS INCLUDED. (PLATE 23)

3269 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339912302002012000218000300  
 MOUT N645500 W1414100 F010N 0300E 17  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912.IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET OF SONICKSON, CROOKED, AND FOX CREEKS FOR 1911. (P234)

3270 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02050 904  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF  
 ABST THE AUTHOR'S PARTY TRAVELED OVERLAND FROM DEADWOOD CREEK AND THE HOT SPRINGS ACROSS THE FLAT TO CENTRAL HOUSE, ON CROOKED CREEK. CENTRAL HOUSE IS ABOUT 120 MI FROM EAGLE. (P15) CROOKED CREEK FLOWS IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION THROUGH A BROAD, FLAT VALLEY TO BIRCH CREEK. (P22)

3271 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02051 904  
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200009000150  
 MOUT N650100 W1633900 K050S 0250W 36  
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING  
 ABST LESSER MINING OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON CROOKED CREEK (P.23).

3272 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02084 906  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,NO TRAFF  
 ABST IN THE CROOKED CREEK VALLEY, NEAR CENTRAL HOUSE,ARE NATURAL MEADOWS, WHERE SOME OF THE GRASS IS CUT FOR WINTER USE. (P14) THE RAMIFYING HEADWATERS OF CROOKED CREEK OCCUPY A FAN-SHAPED AREA WITHIN THE EDGE OF THE HILLS TO THE SOUTH OF ITS BROAD, FLAT VALLEY. ON ITS MEANDERING WAY EASTWARD TO BIRCH CREEK IT RECEIVES ALSO 2 TRIBUTARIES, THE BOULDER AND THE DEADWOOD, WHICH HEAD A DOZEN MILES OR MORE TO THE SOUTH AND FLOW NORTHEAST TO THE MAINSTREAM IN PARALLEL COURSES ABOUT 3 MILES APART. (P21)

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3273	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	02114	907
	STOR	160339907005001230001069302290051300240127380870	
	HOUT	N651200 W1471400 F040N 0030E 06	
	LUPR	35 CHATANIKA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C. C. COVERT 1909. U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.	
3274	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	02156	909
	STOR	160339909782101664002561000740	
	HOUT	N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	MENTION IS MADE OF A GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD THAT WAS EXTENDED, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909, TO THE CENTRAL HOUSE ON CROOKED CREEK. (P247)	
3275	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	02157	909
	STOR	160339909782101664002561000740	
	HOUT	N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	C. E. ELLSWORTH IN "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" NOTED, CROOKED CREEK, WHICH IS FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF MAMMOTH AND PORCUPINE CREEKS, MEANDERS THROUGH A RATHER BROAD VALLEY FOR ABOUT 30 MILES AND DISCHARGES ITS WATERS INTO BIRCH CREEK ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE THE FOURTEENMILE HOUSE. NOT FAR BELOW THE CENTRAL HOUSE THE VALLEY LOSES ITS IDENTITY IN THE FLATS OF BIRCH CREEK. HASTODON AND INDEPENDENCE CREEKS UNITE TO FORM MAMMOTH CREEK, WHICH RECEIVES MILLER CREEK ABOUT 2 MILES BELOW THIS JUNCTION FROM THE WEST. THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THAT PORTION OF THE STREAM CALLED MAMMOTH CREEK IS LESS THAN 4 MILES. DEADWOOD AND BOULDER CREEKS ARE TRIBUTARIES FROM THE SOUTH BELOW AND ABOVE THE CENTRAL HOUSE, RESPECTIVELY. THEY FOLLOW PARALLEL COURSES ABOUT 3 MILES APART, WITH A LENGTH OF ABOUT 10 MILES. ALBERT CREEK, THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARY FROM THE NORTH, DRAINS THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE CRAZY MOUNTAINS. TWO TABLES OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS ON CROOKED CREEK APPEARED ON PAGES 268-69 AND ARE ATTACHED.	
3276	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	02166	903
	STOR	160289000265000033000155000200009000150	
	HOUT	N650100 W1633900 K050S 0250W 36	
	LUPR	22 NIUKLUK RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	IS ONE OF THE RICHEST TRIBUTARIES OF OPHIR CREEK. IN 1903 MORE MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON THIS CREEK THAN ON ANY OTHER SIDE STREAM. NEAR WHERE IT JOINS OPHIR CREEK "THE PAY STREAK IS ABOUT 250 FEET WIDE" BUT NARROWS UPSTREAM. IT IS ABOUT 6 FEET THICK. VALUE ESTIMATED AT \$4.50 A CUBIC YARD. SOME IRON STAINED GOLD PIECES WERE FOUND. IN SLUICE BOXES CONCENTRATES OF GARNET, MAGNETITE AND SOME TOPAZ WERE FOUND. ON THE LOWER CLAIM THE PAY STREAK IS NOT MORE THAN 20 FEET WIDE. THE BEDROCK IS LIMESTONE. (P120) ON THIS CREEK "THERE IS A MINERALIZED BELT 12 FEET WIDE". HERE QUARTZ IS ASSOCIATED WITH PYRITE AND WAS ASSAYED AS HIGH AS \$8 A TON. (P121)	
3277	WATN	CROOKED CREEK	CROOKED CREEK
	REFN	02174	910
	STOR	160339912382002012000218000300	
	HOUT	N645500 W1414100 F010N 0300E 17	

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LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. CLAIMS NOS 2 AND 3 ABOVE WERE WORKED BY 10 MEN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1910 ON CROOKED CREEK. WATER WAS CARRIED IN A DITCH 2,200 FT LONG. A PRESSURE OF 40 POUNDS WAS AVAILABLE TO REMOVE THE OVERBURDEN. (P171)

3278 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653800 W1442600 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. DAILY DISCHARGE IN SECOND-FT OF CROOKED, PORCUPINE AND BONANZA CREEKS FOR 1910. (P199)

3279 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02175 910  
 STOR 160339912382002012000218000300  
 MOUT N645500 W1414100 F010N 0300E 17  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF BARNEY, SONICKSON, AND CROOKED CREEKS FOR 1910. (P216)

3280 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02186 911  
 STOR 1604054084503004690  
 MOUT N615200 W1580800 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON CROOKED CREEK IN 1911. (P40)

3281 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02197 911  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653800 W1442600 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 N: 246-270. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET OF CROOKED, INDEPENDENCE, AND MILLER CREEKS, 1911.

3282 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02209 910  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION  
 ABST CROOKED CREEK, FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF HAMMOTH AND PORCUPINE CREEKS, MEANDERS THROUGH A RATHER BROAD VALLEY FOR ABOUT 30 MI AND MEETS BIRCH CREEK ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE FOURTEEN MILE HOUSE. (P71) A TABLE OF MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN THE CROOKED CREEK BASIN IN 1910 IS ATTACHED.



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3283 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02216 912  
 STOR 160339912382002012000218000300  
 MOUT N645500 W1414100 FO10N 0300E 17  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYNILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. FIVE MEN WORKED ON CROOKED CREEK IN 1912 AND REPORTED FAVORABLE RESULTS. (P219)

3284 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02248 914  
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230  
 MOUT N620500 W1471000 C040N 0110W 25  
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST NELCHINA, A SMALL SETTLEMENT OF 15 OR 20 CABINS, IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF CROOKED CREEK. IT IS THE SEAT FOR THE NELCHINA RECORDING DISTRICT. (P122) THE NELCHINA REGION MAY BE REACHED FROM COPPER CENTER ALONG A WAGON ROAD FOR 10 MILES TO A POINT 1/2 MILE NORTH OF SIMPSON'S ROAD HOUSE. FROM THERE THE TRAIL GOES ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF TAZLINA RIVER AND TAZLINA LAKE TO THE MOUTH OF MENDELINA CREEK. FROM HERE THE TRAIL TRAVELS NORTHWEST TO LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER. IT FOLLOWS THAT RIVER TILL ARRIVES AT NELCHINA AT THE MOUTH OF CROOKED CREEK. THIS IS A WINTER TRAIL. DURING THE SUMMER IT IS VERY SWAMPY IN PLACES AND PASSABLE TO HORSES WITH DIFFICULTY. THE DISTANCE FROM COPPER CENTER TO NELCHINA IS ABOUT 90 MILES. (P122) CROOKED CREEK MEANDERS THROUGH A BROAD FLAT GRAVEL-FILLED VALLEY. LITTLE ACTUAL PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE. THE MAJORITY OF PROSPECTING HAS OCCURED ON TRIBUTARIES TO CROOKED CREEK. ONE CLAIM ON CROOKED CREEK IS BEING VIGOROUSLY PROSPECTED, "NO 19 BELOW". IN SUMMER OF 1914 A 180 FOOT SHAFT WAS SUNK. (P127) PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON BONANZA CREEK, SOUTH CREEK, COTTONWOOD CREEK, WILLOW CREEK AND OTHER SMALL TRIBUTARIES OF CROOKED CREEK. (P129)

3285 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02373 924  
 STOR 1604054049358008590  
 MOUT N630000 W1550500 S290S 0200E 05  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY J.S. BROWN U S G S BULL. 783: 97-144. D CLOW AND J. STREND WERE EXPECTED TO TAKE OUT A LITTLE GOLD FROM CROOKED CREEK IN 1924. (P139)

3286 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02560 910911  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 MOUT N615200 W1580700 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY  
 ABST QUICK SILVER DEPOSITS OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA U.S.G.S. BULL. 1187 89PP. E SAINSBURY AND E MACREVEY JR. DECOURCY MOUNTAIN MINE IS LOCATED ABOUT 50 MILES N 45 E OF ANIAK AT AN ALTITUDE OF 700-1000 FT. (P43) THE MINE IS APPROACHED BY SMALL AIRCRAFT AND A TRAIL FROM FLAT ABOUT 45 MI TO THE NW AND FROM CROOKED CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 23 MI TO THE SE. (P43) THE DEPOSITS WERE DISCOVERED BY M. DECOURCY DURING THE WINTER OF 1910-11 AND STAKED IN 1919. (P44) THE MINE WAS OPERATED INTERMITTENTLY SINCE 1920 PRODUCING 1,200 FLASKS OF MERCURY. (P44) THE PHYOLITE PROPERTY LAY 45 MI WNW OF SLEETHUTE AND WAS REACHED BY AIRCRAFT LANDING ON A RUNWAY ATOP JUNINGGULRA MOUNTAIN OR BY FOOT ALONG A TRACTOR TRAIL THAT LED FROM CROOKED CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, 20 MI DISTANT. (P46) J. STRUVER AND R LYMAN STAKED THE PROPERTY IN 1957. (P46) NO PRODUCTION WAS RECORDED FROM THE MINE BY 1960. (P46)

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3287 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02618 896  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER  
 ABST "THIS STREAM HAS CONSIDERABLE VOLUME AND VELOCITY AT THE MOUTH OF HANNOTH, AND FROM THIS POINT TO ITS MOUTH THERE IS AN AVERAGE GRADE OF 37 FEET PER MILE..." (P123)

3288 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02665 964  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 MOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKHIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FORESTRY, RIVER  
 ABST CROOKED CREEK ENTERS THE KUSKOKHIM AT MI 264 AND IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT ALONG WITH THE GEORGE RIVER "IN VIEW OF THEIR POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED CROOKED CREEK SITE DAM (RIVER MILE 280, ELEVATION ABOUT 155 FEET)." (P5) THERE IS A STATIONERY SAWMILL AT CROOKED CREEK. (P153)

3289 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 02773 885975  
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250018200020  
 MOUT N671704 W1484833 F280N 0060W 02  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST TRAIL FROM KOYUKUK DISTRICT TO CHANDALAR DISTRICT IN 1906 WENT DOWN CROOKED CREEK TOWARD N FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER. (P12)

3290 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 03420 00001 953  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT  
 ABST BECK FAMILY LETTERS "GEORGE FREY AND DODD ARE COMING OVER IN MARCH SO GEORGE CAN HELP BARNEY FREIGHT OUT TO CROOKED CREEK." (NO DATE)

3291 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 03466 00001 911  
 STOR 160339912382002012000218000300  
 MOUT N645500 W1414100 F010N 0300E 17  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT  
 ABST TRAVELLING BETWEEN ALDER CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE IN APRIL 1911, WITH HORSE-DRAWN SINGLE-END-SLEIGH, C A BRYANT AND WIFE STOPPED AT CROOKED CREEK THE SECOND NIGHT OUT. (P165)

3292 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 03496 926  
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230  
 MOUT N620500 W1471000 C040N 0110W 25  
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

ARCHIVES, A SURVEYOR OF A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, SUMMER, 1926, WENT UP THE MATANUSKA VALLEY, UP SQUAW CREEK AND OVER A PASS WHICH LED TO CROOKED CREEK. "JUST 2 MILES S OF THIS PASS WE STOPPED OVERNIGHT AT STARTUP CAMP, USED BY THE MINERS OF THE NELCHINA WHEN THEY PUT UP THEIR SEASON'S SUPPLY OF WOOD. THIS CAMP COULD BE USED IN THE FUTURE AS A JUNCTION POINT WITH SOME FUTURE TRAIL WHICH COULD BE MADE LEADING ALMOST DUE E ALONG THE S FORK OF THE NELCHINA RIVER, PAST TAZLINA LAKE, ALONG THE TAZLINA RIVER TO MILE POST 114 OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY N OF COPPER CENTER." (P24) "AFTER CROSSING THE PASS AT THE HEAD OF CROOKED CREEK, WE FOLLOWED CROOKED CREEK ON THE W SIDE A DISTANCE OF 6 MILES FROM THE SUMMIT TO THE MOUTH OF ALBERT CREEK." (P24) APPARENTLY, HE WAS WALKING.

3293 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 03548 00001 921  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF  
 ABST BOX 1 (U OF A ARCHIVES O MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST MURIE MENTIONS THAT HE SURVEYED SEVERAL RIVERS IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT. HE MENTIONS THAT HE WENT ALONG CROOKED CREEK. (P2) (FOLDER 12)

3294 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 03739 947  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 MOUT N615204 W1580659 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, ROUTE, FREIGHT, MISC TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE DECOURSEY MOUNTAIN MINE IS LOCATED 23 MILES NORTHWEST OF CROOKED CREEK VILLAGE AND 43 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE VILLAGE OF FLAT. THE MINE CAN BE REACHED FROM BOTH OF THESE VILLAGES IN SUMMER, EITHER BY FOOT, WHICH IS DIFFICULT DUE TO THE SWAMP AND MUSKEG IN THE AREA, OR BY BOAT. "WHEN RAINFALL IS ABNORMALLY HEAVY, CROOKED CREEK CAN BE ASCENDED TO WITHIN 8 MILES OF THE PROPERTY BY MEANS OF AN OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT." FREIGHT FROM SEATTLE VIA BETHEL AND CROOKED CREEK TO THE MINE RUNS ABOUT 75 DOLLARS A TON. IT IS MORE COSTLY TO SHIP FREIGHT VIA ST MICHAEL AND FLAT, I.E. "A BARREL OF DIESEL FUEL OIL COST \$26.50 AT FLAT, AS COMPARED TO \$16.50 AT CROOKED CREEK." (P29)

3295 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 05017 910  
 STOR 1604054002195000590003250003800041900310017810060129150840  
 MOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION LAND, GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER, DIMENSION, ROUTE  
 ABST AUTHOR STECKER NOTES THIS CREEK ON A PORTAGE FROM MUD CREEK WHILE GOING TO THE YUKON IN 1910. "IT HAS SO MANY WINDINGS THAT OUR PASSAGE THROUGH IT TOOK 4 TIMES AS LONG AS IF WE COULD HAVE PURSUED A DIRECT COURSE. THE BANKS OF THIS STREAM ARE LINED WITH TALL BIRCH AND OTHER TREES AS WELL AS WITH EXTENSIVE FLATS COVERED WITH GRASS WHICH GREW TO THE HEIGHT OF A MAN. AT FIRST WE HAD TO FORCE THE BOAT THROUGH THE GRASS WHICH GREW IN THE WATER, BUT THEN WE CAME TO A LONGER STRETCH WHERE YELLOW WATER LILIES WERE IN FULL BLOOM... IN STORMY WEATHER THIS (HE MUST BE REFERRING TO A LAKE) PASSAGE IS NOT SAFE, FOR THE SHALLOW WATER IS SOON RAISED INTO SUCH HIGH WAVES THAT THEY DASH INTO THE SHALLOWS. A RIVER 5 MI LONG CONNECTS THIS LAKE WITH THE NEXT ONE, WHEN WE CAME TO ANOTHER SWAMPY PORTAGE, ONE MILE LONG." (P75) THE RIVER COULD BE THE JOHNSON RIVER BUT IT IS NOT DEFINITELY IDENTIFIABLE.

3296 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 05181 974  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 MOUT N615204 W1580659 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

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KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST PARENT'S TRADING POST IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF CROOKED CREEK, 33 MILES WEST N W OF SLEETHUTE. (P69) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

3297 WATN CROOKED CREEK CROOKED CREEK  
 REFN 06561 00907 907  
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740  
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 016DE 17  
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, ROUTE, RIVER  
 ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: ROAD FROM CIRCLE TO BIRCH CREEK (NO 15)-THE SUPPLY OF THE BIRCH CREEK MINING REGION, CENTERED ABOUT CENTRAL HOUSE AND MILLER HOUSE, FROM THE RIVER FORT CIRCLE HAS ALWAYS BEEN MOST DIFFICULT IN SUMMER. SUMMER FREIGHT RATES AT THE PRESENT TIME ARE \$500 PER TON. AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, AS LITTLE FREIGHT AS POSSIBLE IS MOVED IN THE SUMMER. WHILE THESE CONDITIONS HAVE NOT ACTUALLY BROUGHT MINING TO A STANDSTILL, YET THEIR RETARDING EFFECT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOWER-GRADE WORKINGS OF THE DISTRICT ARE EASILY UNDERSTOOD. AS THE DISTANCE TO THE MINES FROM CIRCLE IS CONSIDERABLE, THE BOARD HAS NOT CONSIDERED ITSELF IN A POSITION TO TAKE UP THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WAGON ROAD UNTIL THE PAST SEASON, WHEN THE LINE WAS LOCATED AND CONSTRUCTION BEGUN. (P28)

3298 WATN CROOKED CREEK DONLIN CREEK  
 REFN 02435 933  
 STOR 1604054024503004690  
 MOUT N615204 W1580659 S210N 0480W 32  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST U S G S 1933. GOLD PLACERS ARE BEING WORKED ON DONLIN CREEK. 2 MEN ARE MINING A SMALL OPEN CUT BY HYDRAULIC METHODS. (P224)

3299 WATN CROOKED CREEK JOHNSON CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00306 927938  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 MOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL  
 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 R H A JAN 41 WAS A REPORT BY IRE P TAYLOR, ASST CHIEF ENGINEER, ENTITLED "REPORT OF INVESTIGATION YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE" DATED OCTOBER 21, 1927 (6 PAGES). TAYLOR ACCOMPANIED THE REGULAR MAIL CARRIER ACROSS THE PORTAGE FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO BETHEL IN SEPTEMBER 1927. HE REPORTS TRAVELING UP JOHNSON CREEK APPROXIMATELY 8 MILES TO THE NEXT PORTAGE. HE NOTES THAT THE CHANNEL OF JOHNSON CREEK IS VERY CROOKED BUT NO IMPROVEMENT WORK IS NECESSARY ON JOHNSON CREEK. (P2) THIS FOLDER ALSO CONTAINED A LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR STERLING, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION WHICH DESCRIBED THE PORTAGE IN DETAIL. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY MR TED LAMBERT OF BETHEL AND DATED JULY 10, 1938 (8 PAGES). MR LAMBERT NOTES THAT JOHNSON CREEK IS CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL AND IS WELL MARKED ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE WITH CROOKED CREEK. THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED UP JOHNSON CREEK TO THE MUD CREEK TRAMWAY IS 16 MI. HE NOTES THAT THE A R C MAP OF THE DISTRICT IS INCORRECT IN SHOWING CROOKED CREEK HEADING IN PIAMUTE LAKE. IT IS JOHNSON CREEK THAT HEADS IN PIAMUTE LAKE-CROOKED BEING ONLY A SMALLER TRIB.

3300 WATN CROOKED CREEK JOHNSON CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00313 921925  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 MOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE

ABST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1921-25" CONTAINS A LETTER DATED NOV 23, 1922 FROM REVEREND DELON, SUPERINTENDENT OF HOLY CROSS MISSION TO COLONEL STEESE OF ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION. INCLUDED IN HIS LETTER TO STEESE IS A LETTER DELON RECEIVED FROM CHRIS BETSCH, OWNER OF A STORE AT RUSSIAN MISSION. BETSCH'S LETTER IS DATED NOV 13, 1922. CONCERNING "JOHNSON CREEK" HE WRITES "...JOHNSON CREEK, 20 MI LONG, DRAINING A LARGE LAKE, FROM ITS HEAD, WITH A 3 1/2 MI CURRENT (SIC) AND A DEPTH OF 5 TO 15 FT IN LOWER WATER...THE FIRST 13 MI OF JOHNSON CREEK ARE USED IN COMING AND GOING FROM THE KUSKOKWIM." (P4-5) ON MODERN USGS MAPS "JOHNSON CREEK" IS CALLED CROOKED CREEK. BETSCH FREQUENTLY TRANSPORTED MERCHANDISE OVER THE PORTAGE FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO KALSKAG. HIS LETTER DESCRIBES PORTAGE ROUTE.

3301 WATN CROOKED CREEK JOHNSON CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00315 921925  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 HOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1921-25". WITHIN THIS FILE IS A DOCUMENT "PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, ALASKA", SEPT 15, 1924. THIS REPORT IS FROM THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, STEESE TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, US ARMY. IN SEPT 1921. THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, IN HIS CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT OF ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, MADE A PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF THE PORTAGE. EXCERPTS FROM THE DIARY OF HIS TRIP ARE PART OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT. HIS GROUP OF 5 MEN INCLUDED 2 INDIAN HELPERS. GROUP HAD 32-FOOT POLING BOAT DRIVEN BY AN EVINRUDE; ONE OF INDIANS ALSO HAD KAYAK. (P2) AFTER CROSSING 2 LAKES, EACH ABOUT 1/4 MI WIDE, "WE THEN PROCEEDED INTO JOHNSON CREEK AND FOLLOWED IT DOWNSTREAM FOR 16 MI. THE CHANNEL WAS QUITE NARROW AND DEEP AND THERE WERE OVER 100 HORSESHOE BENDS IN THE 16 MI." (P3) ON MODERN MAPS "JOHNSON CREEK" IS CROOKED CREEK.

3302 WATN CROOKED CREEK JOHNSON CREEK  
 REFN 07187 00321 923  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 HOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE  
 ABST JOHNSON CREEK IS PART OF THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AS REPORTED BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. THE DESCRIPTION OF THIS WATERBODY IS WRITTEN ON THE GENERAL FORM OF THIS REFERENCE NUMBER AS PART OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTIRE PORTAGE ROUTE.

3303 WATN CROOKED CREEK JOHNSON CREEK OR JOHNSON RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00308 969971  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 HOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL,PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,LAKE  
 ABST DOCUMENT RESEARCHED IS FROM US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NAVIGABLE WATERWAY FILES, BOX G-4-D, FILE NUMBER 1522-01. DOCUMENT TITLE IS "RECONNAISSANCE REPORT YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, ALASKA"; JAN 1971. THIS RECONNAISSANCE REPORT CONCERNS IMPROVEMENT OF TRAMWAY-WATERWAY PORTAGE BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. "OPERATION MAINSTREAM", CONDUCTED IN 1969, WAS A PROGRAM ATTEMPTING TO REHABILITATE THE PORTAGE. A PORTION OF THE REHABILITATION LEFT INCOMPLETE WAS AS FOLLOWS. "THE OVERLAND PORTAGE SHOWN ON PLATE 1 AS CHECKPOINT 3 CONNECTS THE TRAM TO A LAKE WHICH PROVIDES ACCESS TO JOHNSON CREEK. BY DIRECT ROUTE, THE DISTANCE IS 1/4 MILE. A SLOUGH, WHICH TERMINATES NEAR THE END OF THE TRAM, CONNECTS TO THE SAME LAKE. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE LAKE AND TRAM THROUGH THE SLOUGH IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MILE. THE SLOUGH WAS DRY AT THE TIME OF THE FIELD INSPECTION IN JUNE 1970; HOWEVER, THE NATIVE GUIDES STATED THAT THE SLOUGH IS NORMALLY FLOODED EVEN THOUGH THE DEPTH IS INSUFFICIENT FOR THE USE OF OUTBOARD MOTORS. SEVERAL SUCCESSIVE DRY YEARS HAVE LOWERED THE SURFACE WATER ELEVATION IN THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON DELTA BY SEVERAL FEET." (P7) PHOTO 2 IS A

PICTURE OF JOHNSON RIVER TAKEN FROM A BOAT PARTIALLY VISIBLE IN PHOTO. NO OTHER INFORMATION IS GIVEN WITH PHOTO. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT "JOHNSON RIVER" IS ON TALBIKSOK RIVER ABSTRACT WHERE THE PORTAGE ROUTE IS OUTLINED IN DETAIL. IN THE ARMY CORP'S NARRATIVE, AND IN THE LABELING OF PHOTOS AND MAPS, CROOKED CREEK IS ERRONEOUSLY CALLED JOHNSON RIVER OR JOHNSON CREEK. I HAVE CONTINUED WITH THEIR FORMAT, THE READER SHOULD BE AWARE OF THIS MIXUP.

3304 WATN CROOKED CREEK JOHNSON RIVER  
 REFN 07187 00316 967971  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 HOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER  
 KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF  
 ABST DOCUMENT IN ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "NAVIGATION STUDIES BETWEEN YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM 1967-71". DOCUMENT IS MEMO IN FILE FROM HAROLD S FARNEY, CHIEF OF PLANNING AND REPORTS BRANCH. "FIELD RECONNAISSANCE, YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER SHOALS" JULY 27, 1970. FIELD RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE JUNE 6-11, 1970. IN SPITE OF THE AREA PASSING THROUGH A SEVERE DROUGHT IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, "THERE ARE NO PROBLEMS REGARDING NAVIGATION ON JOHNSON RIVER." (P2,5) "THE JOHNSON RIVER HAS ADEQUATE NAVIGABLE DEPTHS, IS 20 TO 30 FT WIDE AND HAS A VELOCITY OF ABOUT 2 FT PER SECOND." WATER IN JOHNSON RIVER MAY HAVE BEEN PLUS OR MINUS 2 FT HIGHER FOR LONG PERIODS IN PAST. (P5)

3305 WATN CROOKED CREEK UNNAMED STREAM  
 REFN 01823 898  
 STOR 160405400219500059000325000380041900310017810060129150840  
 HOUT N613250 W1604040 S170N 0630W 22  
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER  
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST W S POST AND MR HINCKLEY GIVE A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE SUMMER WATER ROUTE BETWEEN KALCHAGAHUT, ON KUSKOKWIM RIVER, AND THE YUKON RIVER PART OF THE ROUTE IS ALONG A STREAM WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE KNOWN TODAY AS CROOKED CREEK BASED ON THEIR DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF GEOGRAPHY. HINCKLEY SAYS THAT AFTER PORTAGING AND PUSHING CANOES ALONG HUD TRACK, THEY EMERGED ONTO NARROW WINDING STREAM FLOWING NW. STREAM WAS 10 FT DEEP, LESS THAN 30 FT. WIDE AND HAD GREAT NUMBER OF LAKES ALONG ITS COURSE SEPARATED FROM STREAM BY ONLY THICK FIELDS OF WATER GRASS WHICH NOW ACT AS EXCELLENT RESERVOIRS OF FLOOD WATER. HINCKLEY FOLLOWED STREAM 15 MI. UNTIL IT MET A TRIBUTARY HEADING NW. POST SAYS IT WAS EXTREMELY TORTUOUS, WITH 240 BENDS (IN THIS 15 MI. STRETCH), WITH AVERAGE WIDTH OF 30 FT, DEPTH OF 6 TO 9 FT., ILL-DEFINED BANKS, CURRENT OF AROUND 1 MI. PER HR. (P97&98)

3306 WATN CROSS CREEK CROSS CREEK  
 REFN 00453 972  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104600900  
 HOUT N621100 W1420500 C050N 0180E 33  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST IN THIS MASTER'S THESIS BY STEVEN PITTS UPPER TANANA INDIAN INFORMANTS MENTIONED THAT THERE WAS A PRE-CONTACT VILLAGE AT CROSS CREEK (TETSOTTA) ON THE CHISANA HEADWATERS.

3307 WATN CROSS CREEK CROSS CREEK  
 REFN 01087 929  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104600900  
 HOUT N621100 W1420500 C050N 0180E 33  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY  
 ABST RAMON B VITT, IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS," 1971, CITED MCKENNAN'S OBSERVATION OF 1929, THAT AN UPPER CHISANA-UPPER NABESNA GROUP OF INDIANS HAD A SEMIPERMANENT CAMP AT THE

## WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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## MOUTH OF CROSS CREEK IN THE CHISANA VALLEY WHERE A FEW FAMILIES HAD WINTER CABINS. (P40)

3308 WATN CROSS CREEK CROSS CREEK  
 REFN 01529 924  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104600900  
 MOUT N621100 W1420500 C050N 0180E 33  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, ROUTE  
 ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY THAT AUG 16TH THEY WENT DOWN THE CHISANA RIVER ONTO CROSS CREEK WHERE THEY CAMPED. THEY CONTINUED ON CROSS CREEK TO NOTCH CREEK, HEADING FOR THE NABESNA RIVER. (P16) THIS WAS BY HORSE.

3309 WATN CROSS CREEK CROSS CREEK  
 REFN 02141 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910004600900  
 MOUT N621100 W1420500 C050N 0180E 33  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER  
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THERE IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON CROSS CREEK, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF NOTCH CREEK, IN THE CHISANA VALLEY. THE INDIANS DEPEND ALMOST ENTIRELY ON GAME FOR FOOD. (P15) CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE IS EXPOSED AT COOPER PASS ON CROSS CREEK (P18) AT THE HEAD OF CROSS CREEK, THERE ARE LARGE EXPOSURES OF ANDESITE PORPHYRY INTRUDED INTO THE QUARTZ DIGRITE (P45) NEAR THE HEAD OF CROSS CREEK, LOCALLY KNOWN AS COPPER CREEK, A THIN QUARTZ-CHALCOPYRITE VEIN CUTTING THE BEDDED VOLCANICS HAS BEEN DISCOVERED (P53-54) AT THE HEAD OF CROSS CREEK, SEVERAL MILES ABOVE THE LOWER END OF THE GLACIER, A THIN QUARTZ-CHALCOPYRITE VEIN CUTS THE ANDESITIC LAVAS AND BRECCIAS, BUT ALMOST ALL THAT IS KNOWN OF IT IS DERIVED FROM AN INSPECTION OF FRAGMENTS OF ORE FOUND IN A TALUS SLOPE 600 FT HIGH. A LITTLE GALENA IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE COPPER MINERAL. IN THE SAME VICINITY, SOME OUTCROPS OF ZINC ORE, A RESINOUS SPHALERITE WITH SCATTERED GALENA HAVE BEEN FOUND, BUT THE EXPOSURES ARE POOR ON ACCOUNT OF THE COVERING OF SLIDE ROCK. (P55)

3310 WATN CROSS CREEK CROSS CREEK  
 REFN 02833 00003 974  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104600900  
 MOUT N621100 W1420500 C050N 0180E 33  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE  
 ABST GRUKKAN REPORT 1974, CROSS CREEK, DRAINING AN AREA OF ABOUT 200 SQ MI, DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 400 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-496)

3311 WATN CROSS CREEK CROSS CREEK  
 REFN 06215 908  
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104600900  
 MOUT N621100 W1420500 C050N 0180E 33  
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER  
 ABST THE ONLY SETTLEMENT IN THE HEADWATER AREAS OF COPPER, NABESNA, CHISANA, AND WHITE RIVERS IN 1908, ACCORDING TO CAPPS, WAS "ON CROSS CREEK, OPPOSITE TO THE MOUTH OF NOTCH CREEK IN CHISANA VALLEY, WHERE A FEW FAMILIES HAD THEIR WINTER HOUSES". (P11) THE WINTER CAMP OF A MIGRATORY BAND WAS AT THE MOUTH OF CROSS CREEK. (P48)

3312 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK  
 REFN 00026 00099 911  
 STOR 1608057000550000090  
 MOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST 200 FEET OF DEVELOPMENT WORK FOR GOLD QUARTZ WAS DONE ON THE HORIES PROPERTY ON CROW CREEK. IT SHOWED 18 INCHES OF RICH ORE. A MILL WILL BE ERECTED IN THE SPRING. (P43)

3313 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 00462 903903

STOR 1608057000550000090

MOUW N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST IN REPORT ON ALASKAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, CREEK JUST OPENED UP TO GOLD CLAIMS IN SUMMER OF 1902. (P42) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED. THE CREEK IS LOCATED NEAR GIRDWOOD ON TURNAGAIN ARM.

3314 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 00524 896967

STOR 1608057000550000090

MOUW N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPRT, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY

ABST IN MARCH 1896 W H ROGERS, J BUHLER, AND C MILLER (BY PROXY) AND PARTNERS A SPEER, S HENNINGER, C H SICKLES (IN PERSON) FILED CLAIMS ON CROW CREEK. (P58) COLONEL J E GIRDWOOD STAKED PLACER GROUND ON CROW CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1896. A COMMUNITY WAS NAMED FOR HIM. (P59) "AT SUNRISE, L C KELLY, THE GLENN EXPEDITION GUIDE AND INTERPRETER, HIRED C C SMITH AS PACKER. THEY HEADED UP GLACIER VALLEY, TOWARD THE HEAD OF CROW CREEK, PASSING THE CLAIM OF DAVIDSON, WHO WAS PREPARING FOR HYDRAULIC WORK ON A FLAT BETWEEN TWO CANYONS." (P96) IN 1896 SPILLUH, PERRY, OLDHAM, F FENSTERHACHER, BUCKLEY, G DAVIS AND W G JACK WORKED A CLAIM ON CROW CREEK WITH SLUICE BOXES AND FOUND PAY DIRT AT BEDROCK. (P99) AT THE END OF THE SEASON THEY HAD \$10,000. WORK WAS RENewed IN THE SPRING OF 1897 AT THE CROW CREEK MINE. "THEY HIRED MEN AT \$5 A DAY TO BUILD A ROAD FROM THE BEACH TO THE MINE. AFTER S WIBLE BECAME A PARTNER, HE MADE A SURVEY FOR A HYDRAULIC PIPE. THEN THEY CHARTERED THE "TYONEK" TO BRING THE HYDRAULIC PLANT UP FROM ANCHOR POINT. SOON 43 MEN WERE WORKING FOR THE PARTNERS, PUTTING IN THE ROAD AND HYDRAULIC PLANT." (P100) IN 1903 J ODALD AND T ODALD HELPED J K GIRDWOOD BUILD A ROAD UP TO HIS CLAIMS ON UPPER CROW CREEK. (P106) A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED ON CROW CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906. EVERYTHING WAS HAULED IN BY MULES. (P122) BY 1911 A WAGON ROAD HAD BEEN BUILT FROM GIRDWOOD TO THE NUTTER-DAWSON PLACER CAMPS ON CROW CREEK AND A WINTER TRAIL EXTENDED FROM THE END OF THE WAGON ROAD THROUGH CROW CREEK PASS AND EAGLE RIVER TO KNIK ARM. DOGTEAMS WERE USED IN WINTER AND PACK TRAINS IN THE SUMMER. (P135) THE OLD CROW CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY FOUNDED BY SPILLUH AND ASSOCIATES IS NOW ERICKSON'S CROW CREEK MINE WHICH HAS BEEN OPEN TO TOURISTS SINCE 1967. ERICKSON BOUGHT THE PROPERTY IN 1935 AND MODERNIZED THE MINING OPERATION. THE LAST YEAR OF OPERATION WAS 1938 BECAUSE LABOR COSTS EQUALLED PRODUCTION. (P176)

3315 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 01217 931

STOR 1608057000550000090

MOUW N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL DISCHARGE

ABST FRANK REDMOND DESCRIBES THE GEOLOGY OF THE GIRDWOOD MINING DISTRICT FOR A MINING ENGINEERING THESIS. CROW CREEK HEADS IN A SMALL, INACTIVE GLACIER AND JOINS GLACIER CREEK FROM THE NW. CROW CREEK SUMMIT, 15 MI FROM GIRDWOOD, DIVIDES THE DRAINAGE TO THE N AND S. THIS STREAM IS QUITE SWIFT AND CAN BE FORDED ON FOOT ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. (P2) CROW CREEK DROPS APPROXIMATELY 800 FT IN A DISTANCE OF 5 MI. IN PLACES THE STREAM HAS ENTRENCHED ITSELF IN THE VALLEY BOTTOM TO A DEPTH OF AS MUCH AS A 100 FT, FORMING A SHAPED "V" IN THE BOTTOM OF THE "U" SHAPED VALLEY. CROW CREEK FALLS WOULD BE AN EXCEPTIONAL POWER SITE THAT COULD BE UTILIZED AT LOW COST. (P5) CROW CREEK HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF EXTENSIVE MINING FOR MANY YEARS. THE ALASKA CROW CREEK MINING CO



HAS 16 PATENTED CLAIMS LOCATED ON LOWER CROW CREEK. THERE ARE 3 DIFFERENT PAY SHEAKS WHERE PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND. THE LOWEST IS ON BEDROCK. ABOUT 20 FT FROM BEDROCK IS THE SECOND PAY SHEAK AND THE THIRD CONSISTS OF THE UPPER 8 OR 10 FT OF THE PRESENT STREAM BED. THE MAXIMUM THICKNESS OF THE GRAVELS IS ABOUT 80 FT AND CONSISTS OF ALTERNATING BEDS OF VARYING COARSENESS. (P27) THE PROPERTY OF THE MONARCH MINING CO IS LOCATED NEAR THE HEAD OF CROW CREEK, 12 MI FROM GIRDWOOD. AN EXCELLENT ROAD, SURFACED WITH CRUSHED ROCK, EXTENDS FROM THE RAILROAD TO WITHIN 2 MI OF THE PROPERTY. (P30) A GOOD TRACTOR TRAIL, BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY THE US FOREST SERVICE CONTINUES FROM THIS POINT UP TO CROW CREEK SUMMIT. (P31) "A MEASURE OF CROW CREEK'S FLOW AT AN ELEVATION OF 143 FT ABOVE THE HILLSITE IS SAID TO HAVE SHOWN 10 SECOND-FEET. (P39) THE BRENNER PROPERTY IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MI DOWN STREAM FROM THE CROW CREEK FALLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON A SMALL QUARTZ VEIN. (P40)

3316 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK  
 REFN 01633 905  
 STOR 1608057000550000090  
 HOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY  
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. THE SO CALLED SEWARD TRAIL (1905) WENT FROM EKLUINA, OVER PETER'S CREEK, THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS, DOWN CROW CREEK AND GLACIER CREEK, PASSED KERN CREEK, 20 MILE CREEK, PORTAGE CREEK, AND UP PLACER RIVER TO THE END OF THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY AT BARTLETT'S (MILE 49). (P23) SUNRISE WAS THE OUTFITTING POINT FOR THE CROW CREEK GOLD MINES: WILLIAMSON HYDRAULIC MINE AND CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING. (P33)

3317 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK  
 REFN 02056 904  
 STOR 1608057000550000090  
 HOUT N606000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK  
 KEYW DIMENSION,GLACIER,RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,NO TRAFF,ECONOMY  
 ABST CROW IS A TRIBUTARY OF GLACIER CREEK. IT IS 4 OR 5 MILES LONG, AND RECEIVES PART OF ITS WATER FROM SMALL GLACIERS AT ITS HEAD. THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CREEK OCCUPIES A BROAD VALLEY, BUT THE LOWER PART FLOWS IN A SERIES OF RAPIDS AND WATERFALLS, THROUGH A NARROW CANYON. THE STREAM CHANNEL CONSISTS OF COARSE WASH ABOVE AND CLAY, SANDS AND GRAVELS BELOW. GOLD ASSAYED FROM THE CREEK IS VALUED AT 15 DOLLARS PER OUNCE. THE LARGEST HYDRAULIC PLANT IN THE COOK INLET AREA IS LOCATED ON THIS CREEK. (P97)

3318 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK  
 REFN 02065 A 896904  
 STOR 1608057000550000090  
 HOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK  
 KEYW RIVER,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,GLACIER,ECONOMY,MINING,NO TRAFF,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST CROW CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO GLACIER CREEK WAS STAKED IN 1896, BUT DID NOT PRODUCE ANY GOLD TILL 2 YEARS LATER. (P9) THE USGS EXPEDITION OF 1904 EXAMINED THE PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS ON CROW CREEK. THIS COMPLETED THE WORK IN THE REGION AND THE PARTY RETURNED TO SUNRISE.(P12) THE BOULDERS ALONG CROW CREEK, WHILE VERY LIGHT IN COLOR, ARE GENERALLY OF GRANITE RATHER THAN APLITE AND ARE PRACTICALLY UNALTERED. (P25) THE BEST EXAMPLE OF PURELY GLACIAL DEPOSITS SEEN BY THE WINTER IS IN THE MIDDLE VALLEY OF CROW CREEK. AN OLD TERMINAL MORaine STRETCHES ACROSS THE VALLEY AT THIS PLACE, AND ITS CHARACTER HAS BEEN WELL BROUGHT OUT BY THE CUT MADE THROUGH IT TO REACH THE GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS OF THE BASIN ABOVE. THIS MORaine IS MADE UP OF ANGULAR BLOCKS OF ROCK, ALL OF WHICH ARE PROBABLY DERIVED FROM THE IMMEDIATE REGION. ABOVE AND BELOW ARE BASINS OF STRATIFIED GRAVELS AND SANDS DEPOSITED BY WATER. (P28) CROW CREEK RISES IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS OF THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THIS PART OF THE TURNAGAIN ARM DRAINAGE AND EAGLE, OR YUKLA CREEK A TRIBUTARY OF KNIK ARM. THE LOWER HALF MILE OF THE STREAM FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW ROCK CANYON NOT OVER 5 FEET WIDE AT ONE POINT. ABOVE IS A BROADER GRAVEL-WALLED CANYON

OR NARROW VALLEY EXTENDING NORTHWESTWARD TO THE MOUTH OF CROW GULCH, WHERE IT BROADENS OUT SUDDENLY TO A BASIN 3/4 MILE LONG, THEN, SWINGING ABRUPTLY NORTHWARD, CONTRACTS TO A NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEY AND CONTINUES THUS TO THE DIVIDE. THE BED ROCK COMPRISES INTERBEDDED SLATES, ARKOSES, CONGLOMERATES, AND BANDED QUARTZITES, STRIKING ABOUT N 45 E, AND CUT BY OCCASIONAL DIKES OF LIGHT-COLORED GRANITE. THE GRAVELS ARE OF 3 KINDS, HIGH-BENCH GRAVELS, GLACIER DEPOSITS, AND STREAM DEPOSITS. THE FIRST CONTINUE INTO THE VALLEY FROM GLACIER CREEK, AND WHERE MOST PROMINENT HAVE AN ELEVATION OF NEARLY 1,000 FEET. THE TOP OF THE GRAVEL BANK EAST OF CROW CREEK AT THE HEAD OF THE ROCK CANYON IS ABOUT 100 FEET ABOVE THE STREAM. ON THE WEST SIDE A DEEP CUT IN THE BANK SHOWED A PERPENDICULAR FACE 50 FEET HIGH IN ROUNDED GRAVELS OF FAIRLY UNIFORM SIZE-THAT IS, WITHOUT LARGE BOULDERS AND WITH NO MARKS OF BEDDING. NEAR THE MIDDLE OF THE ROCK CANYON THE WORK OF THE LATTER PART OF THE SEASON OF 1904 DISCLOSED THE BEGINNING OF A WELL-DEVELOPED, GRAVEL-FILLED CHANNEL EAST OF THE PRESENT CHANNEL.

3319 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 02065 B 896904

STOR 160805700055000090

HOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW RIVER, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THIS SHOWED WELL-SHINGLED STREAM GRAVELS, AND WAS EXPECTED TO LEAD INTO THE BASIN ABOVE THE CANYON. AT THE END OF THE SEASON IT HAD BEEN FOLLOWED IN ABOUT 40 FEET. THE STREAM GRAVELS SHOW A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL MORE RECENT THAN THE BENCH GRAVELS, CONSISTING OF ANGULAR BLOCKS OF ARKOSE AND SLATE, WITH MANY BOULDERS OF LIGHT-COLORED GRANITE, PART OF WHICH ARE THOUGHT TO BE THE PRODUCT OF EROSION SINCE THE BENCH GRAVELS WERE LAID DOWN. THEY ARE INTERBEDDED WITH FINER CLAYEY GRAVELS AND SANDS. A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE ROCK CANYON, MINING HAS SHOWN THAT HERE THE BASE OF THE GRAVELS MUST BE CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN AT THE HEAD OF THE CANYON, IN OTHER WORDS, OWING TO THE FILLING OF THE OLD OUTLET THE DEPOSITS HERE APPEAR TO OCCUPY A BASIN. THE SECTION INCLUDES LOOSE SAND RESTING ON BED ROCK, OVERLAIN BY BLUE CLAY, YELLOW CLAY, GRAY GRAVELS, AND SURFACE WASH. A FEW VERY LARGE BOULDERS ARE PRESENT. ANOTHER GRAVEL-FILLED BASIN IS SEEN FARTHER UP THE STREAM. ABOUT 1/4 MI ABOVE CROW GULCH A LONG, CURVED "ROCK REEF" EXTENDS ACROSS THE VALLEY AND FORMS A WELL-MARKED RIDGE, WITH CONVEX SIDE DOWNSTREAM. A 60-FOOT CUT HAD TO BE MADE THROUGH THIS "REEF" IN ORDER TO SLICE THE GROUND ABOVE, AND IT WAS FOUND TO BE MADE UP OF IMMENSE BOULDERS AND ANGULAR BLOCKS, SOMETIMES 10 TO 12 FEET IN DIAMETER, THROWN DOWN IN GREATEST CONFUSION. PLAINLY IT IS A TERMINAL MORaine LEFT HERE BY THE RETREATING GLACIER, WHICH STILL APPEARS IN CONTRACTED FORM IN THE HIGH VALLEYS TO THE NORTH. BEHIND THIS BARRIER THE GRAVELS WERE CONFINED AND LAID DOWN WITH MORE OR LESS REGULARITY. THE BEDS MAY BE SEEN ABUTTING AGAINST THE UPPER SIDE OF THE MORaine, WHICH CUTS THEM OFF FROM THE STRATIFIED GRAVELS BELOW. THE SECTION DISCLOSED IN PIPING THE GROUND INCLUDES FINE SANDY BEDS, SEPARATED BY BEDS OF ANGULAR WASH AND COARSE BOULDERS. THESE BEDS AVERAGE FROM 2-3 FEET IN THICKNESS. (P41) SOME GOLD HAS BEEN PANNED FROM THE BENCH GRAVELS, BUT NEVER IN SUFFICIENT AMOUNT TO ENCOURAGE FURTHER WORK. RICH SPOTS WERE FOUND IN THE LOWER PART OF THE ROCK CANYON, AND THE OLD CHANNEL DISCOVERED LAST SEASON YIELDED GOLD AT THE RATE OF 6.5 OUNCES PER YARD OF GRAVEL MOVED. ABOVE THE CANYON THE PAY IS IRREGULAR, AND IS TAKEN CHIEFLY FROM THE YELLOW CLAY AND THE GRAY GRAVELS. IN THE UPPER PART OF THE STREAM THE PAY IS OBTAINED ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM THE COARSE WASH, ALTHOUGH THE SANDY BEDS CARRY SOME FINE GOLD. (P42)

3320 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 02065 C 896904

STOR 160805700055000090

HOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW RIVER, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST CROW CREEK GOLD IS OF 2 DISTINCT GRADES-ONE COARSE AND POLE YELLOW IN COLOR, THE OTHER FINE AND BRIGHT YELLOW. IT ASSAYS \$14.80, AND WITH IT ARE ASSOCIATED NATIVE SILVER, COPPER, AND A LITTLE BLACK SAND. THE LARGEST NUGGET FOUND WAS VALUED AT \$25.97. (P42) MOST OF THE GOLD PRODUCED ON CROW CREEK HAS BEEN TAKEN WITH

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PICK AND SHOVEL, BUT AT PRESENT THE WHOLE OF THE CREEK IS UNDER 2 SEPARATE MANAGERMENTS, BOTH OF WHICH MAKE USE OF HYDRAULIC METHODS AND HAVE BETTER EQUIPMENT FOR SUCH WORK THAN IS FOUND ON THE OTHER STREAMS IN THE FIELD. THE CREEK CARRIES FROM 3,000 TO 6,000 INCHES OF WATER, ACCORDING TO THE SEASON, AND ABOVE THE CANYON HAS A GRADE OF 2.5 PER CENT. THE EXTRAORDINARY SIZE AND QUANTITY OF BOULDERS IS THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY TO CONTEND WITH IN MINING, NECESSITATING THE USE OF CONSIDERABLE POWER IN REDUCING THE BLOCKS TO A SIZE WHICH CAN BE HANDLED BY THE DERRICK. ON THE LOWER GROUP OF CLAIMS WATER IS BROUGHT FROM THE MOUTH OF CROW GULCH BY A DITCH 460 RODS LONG, AND IS DELIVERED AT THE UPPER END OF THE CANYON WITH A HEAD OF OVER 200 FEET. (P43) FRAGMENTS OF QUARTZ VEINS SHOWING CHALCOPYRITE WITH PEACOCK STAIN ARE NOT UNCOMMON IN THE SURFACE GRAVELS IN THE UPPER VALLEY OF CROW CREEK. (P45) A PHOTOGRAPH OF STONE CREEK SHOWS A STONE BOAT AND WHEEL, RUN BY THE "GIANT," USED IN REMOVING BOULDERS. A SECOND PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE CANYON AND FALLS NEAR THE LOWER END OF CROW CREEK. (P40)

3321 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 02301 917

STOR 1608057000550000090

MOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST A LARGE CREW WORKED ON THE CROW CREEK PLACER DURING THE SUMMER. PLACER OPERATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS ON CROW CREEK. LARGE MINING OPERATIONS OCCURED THERE ALSO. (P176)

3322 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 02451 906915

STOR 1608057000550000090

MOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES: IN KENAI PENINSULA A FEW SHORT AND UNCONNECTED STRETCHES OF WAGON ROAD HAD BEEN BUILT, ONE REACHING FROM SUNRISE TO MILE 34 ON THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD, AND OTHERS FROM GIRWOOD UP GLACIER AND CROW CREEKS, FROM HOPE UP RESURRECTION CREEK, AND ON BEAR AND LYNX CREEKS. SOME FAIRLY GOOD TRAILS HAD ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED. FROM THE END OF THE RAILROAD AT KERN CREEK A WINTER DOGSLED TRAIL HAD BEEN BUILT BY WAY OF GLACIER AND CROW CREEKS ACROSS A DIVIDE TO THE EAGLE RIVER AND DOWN THAT STREAM TO FOLLOW AROUND THE HEAD OF KNIK ARM TO KNIK. (P41) THIS WAS FOR THE PERIOD 1906-1915.

3323 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 02569 900

STOR 1608057000550000090

MOUT N610000 W1490500 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK

KEYW MINING, DIMENSION, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST MOST OF THE PLACER MINING WITHIN THE ANCHORAGE MINING DISTRICT WAS DONE ON CROW CREEK NEAR GIRWOOD. CROW CREEK IS ABOUT 5 MI LONG, IS FED BY A GLACIER AND DRAINS AN AREA WHERE GOLD-BEARING LODES WERE MINED. BEDROCK IS MAINLY SLATE AND GRAYWACKE. CROW FLOWS INTO GLACIER CREEK. SILVER AND COPPER WAS ALSO FOUND ON CROW CREEK. THE RICHEST STREAKS LAY AT THE BASE OF THE GRAVELS AND IN THE TOP 2 FEET OF BEDROCK. MINING WAS DONE MAINLY BY HYDRAULIC METHODS. "IN THE EARLY 1900'S AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO MINE A GRAVEL-FILLED BASIN BEHIND THE TERMINAL MORAINE OF A GLACIER THAT HAD COME DOWN A SMALL TRIBUTARY VALLEY AND TEMPORARILY DAMMED CROW CREEK." (P16)

3324 WATN CROW CREEK CROW CREEK

REFN 02598 898

STOR 1608057000550000080

MOUT N6100 W14905 S100N 0020E 03

LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK



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LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING  
 ABST U S G S CIRCULAR 279, 1949. AROUND 1917, LOSE DEPOSITS (GOLD) WERE DISCOVERED AT THE HEAD OF CRYSTAL GULCH. (P10) MOST OF THE LOSE DEPOSITS OF THE NIXON FORK MINING CO ARE LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF THIS GULCH. (P12)

3330 WATN CRYSTAL GULCH CRYSTAL GULCH  
 REFN 02373 919  
 STOR 160405404548800819000152700100078800520005130130  
 MOUT N631400 W1544700 K260S 0210E 13

LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY J.S. BROWN U S G S BULL. 783: 97-144. THE CRYSTAL SHAFT OF THE PEARSON-STREND CLAIMS WAS BEGUN IN JANUARY 1919 AND BY THE FOLLOWING YEAR HAD BEEN SUNK TO 65 FEET DEPTH. (P131) THE GARNET SHAFT WAS 76 FT DEEP WHEN VISITED IN 1924. (P131) PEARSON AND STREND DID A LITTLE PLACER MINING ON CRYSTAL GULCH IN 1924.

3331 WATN CRYSTAL GULCH CRYSTAL GULCH  
 REFN 02435 933  
 STOR 160405404548800819000152700100078800520005130130  
 MOUT N631400 W1544700 K260S 0210E 13

LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING  
 ABST U S G S 1933. CRYSTAL GULCH HEADS AT THE SITE OF SEVERAL GOLD LODES BUT ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF HIGH GRADE PLACER WAS FOUND AND THIS HAS NOW BEEN WORKED OUT. (PP196-7)

3332 WATN CRYSTAL LAKE CRYSTAL LAKE  
 REFN 02740 972  
 STOR 1608

MOUT N610500 W1490500 S110N 0020E 09  
 LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, GLACIER, PHOTO  
 ABST AN A-FRAME US FOREST SERVICE CABIN ON THE CROW PASS TRAIL, IS NEAR CRYSTAL LAKE, WHICH IS RIMMED BY WILDFLOWERS IN JULY. TO THE RIGHT OF THE LAKE IS CROW GLACIER. (P80) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HIKERS AT THE FOOT OF CROW GLACIER. (P81)

3333 WATN CUB CREEK CUB CREEK  
 REFN 02166 903  
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220013900170  
 MOUT N653100 W1610000 K010N 0110W 05

LUPR 22 WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY  
 ABST DURING 1903 MEN WERE AT WORK ON CUB CREEK. IS A TRIBUTARY OF BEAR CREEK. ON CUB CREEK GOLD IS FOUND THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE THICKNESS OF THE 2 FEET OF STREAM GRAVEL AND IS LIGHT AND FLAKY. IT ASSAYS AT \$19.20 AN OUNCE. (P125)

3334 WATN CURRANT CREEK CURRANT CREEK

REFN 02432 935  
 STOR 160523601069700175000840001700  
 MOUT N601037 W1535936 S030N 0270W 32  
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY  
 ABST THE CLIFFS IN THE HEADLANDS JUST NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF CURRANT CREEK ARE COMPOSED OF CALCAREOUS SCHIST. A FURTHER GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN OF THE ROCK IS INCLUDED IN THE TEXT. (P.40)

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3335 WATN CURRANT CREEK CURRANT CREEK  
 REFN 06127 964  
 STOR 160523601069700175000640001700  
 MOUT N601837 W1535936 S030N 0270W 32  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL  
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS STREAM IS 75 FEET. THE RIVERBED IS SAND AND SILT. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A GLACIAL VALLEY HEAVILY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD. IT IS SUBJECT TO FREQUENT FLOODING. ITS SOURCE IS SURFACE RUNOFF AND GLACIERS. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 97 FEET PER MILE. (P214)

3336 WATN CURRANT CREEK CURRANT CREEK  
 REFN 06127 964  
 STOR 160523601069700175000640001700  
 MOUT N601837 W1535936 S030N 0270W 32  
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER  
 KEYW PHYSICAL  
 ABST THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THIS CREEK IS 19.3 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 141 SQUARE MILES. (P214)

3337 WATN CURTIS BAR CREEK CURTIS BAR CREEK  
 REFN 01909 911  
 STOR 160339912362002012000208000280  
 MOUT N645400 W1413900 F010N 0300E 16  
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER  
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE  
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P235)

3338 WATN CUTLER RIVER CUTLER RIVER  
 REFN 02728 870899  
 STOR 1602047028450002500  
 MOUT N675000 W1582000 K280N 0020E 01  
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER  
 KEYW RIVER, NO TRAFF, FLOOD, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST ABOUT 12 HOUSES AND VARIOUS ARTIFACTS WERE FOUND ON THE E BANK OF THE CUTLER RIVER AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE NOATAK RIVER. THIS SITE DATES CIRCA 1870. (LOCATION NUMBER 118) THE SITE WAS LOCATED BY HALL. AT A SITE 1/2 MI ABOVE THE CUTLER, NOATAK CONFLUENCE HALL NOTED EVIDENCE OF HUMAN HABITATION BUT WAS PREVENTED FROM PERFORMING TEST DUE TO FLOODING OF THE SITE. (LOCATION NUMBER 119) THE AUTHOR REFERS TO STONEY 1899 TO NOTE THAT "HOWARD" VISITED A VILLAGE AT THE CONFLUENCE OF INELYAK RIVER AND CUTLER RIVER IN 1886.

3339 WATN CUTLER RIVER CUTLER RIVER  
 REFN 03841 973  
 STOR 1602047028450002500  
 MOUT N675000 W1582000 K280N 0020E 01  
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER  
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, RIVER, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT  
 ABST THE CUTLER RIVER WAS VISITED FROM CAMP VII AND WAS SAMPLED 3 MILES EAST OF THE CAMP. THE RIVER WAS CLEAR AND COMPOSED OF LONG RUNS WITH FEW DEEP POOLS AND A SUBSTRATE MAINLY OF GRAVEL AND COBBLE. (P176) FISH SAMPLES WERE TAKEN DURING SUMMER, 1973. THE CUTLER RIVER WAS A WELL-KNOWN TRAVEL ROUTE BETWEEN THE KOBUK AND NOATAK DRAINAGES IN HISTORIC TIMES.

3340 WATN DADINA RIVER DODINA CREEK  
 REFN 01653 899

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